

Supplementary Materials: Advanced oxidation protein products contribute to chronic kidney disease-induced adipose inflammation through macro-phage activation

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Table S1. Sequence of primers used for mRNA detection.

Primer Name	Forward Primer Sequence (5'-3')	Reverse Primer Sequence (5'-3')
Mouse MCP-1	GATGCAGTTAACGCCCCACT	GAGCTTGGTGACAAAACTACAG
Mouse TNF-	TAGCCCACGTCGTAGCAAAC	GCAGCCTTGTCCTTGAAGA
Mouse IL-6	ACAAAGCCAGAGTCCTTCAGAG	TGTGACTCCAGCTTATCTCTTGG
Mouse iNOS	AGTCAACTGCAAGAGAACGGA	GAAGAGAAACTTCCAGGGGCA
Mouse CD206	TTCAGCTATTGGACGCGAGG	GAATCTGACACCCAGCGGAA
Mouse GAPDH	AACTTTGGCATTGTGGAAGG	ACACATTGGGGGTAGGAACA

Table S2. Renal function and body weight profile for control or adenine-induced CKD mice.

	Control	CKD
BUN (mg/dL)	43.3 ± 1.6	119.7 ± 2.2 ^a
SCr (mg/dL)	0.40 ± 0.04	0.69 ± 0.02 ^a
Body weight (g)	27.1 ± 0.2	23.1 ± 0.4 ^a

Data are expressed as the mean ± SE (*n* = 5). ^a *P* < 0.01 compared with control. BUN, blood urea nitrogen; SCr, serum creatinine.

Table S3. Renal function and body weight for control, HSA-overloaded or AOPPs-overloaded mice.

	Control	HSA	AOPPs
BUN (mg/dL)	26.4 ± 1.1	29.8 ± 2.1	35.7 ± 2.4 ^a
SCr (mg/dL)	0.21 ± 0.02	0.23 ± 0.01	0.17 ± 0.04
Body weight (g)	42.9 ± 1.7	44.4 ± 0.9	43.3 ± 1.4

Data are expressed as the mean ± SE (*n* = 4). ^a *P* < 0.05 compared with control. BUN, blood urea nitrogen; SCr, serum creatinine.