

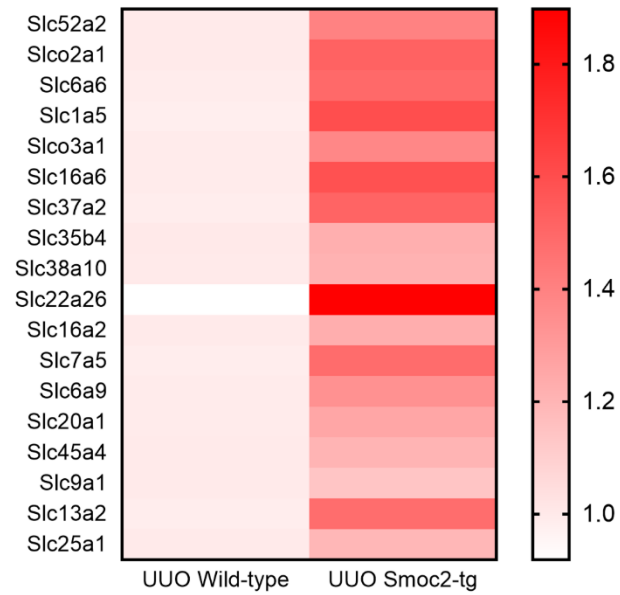
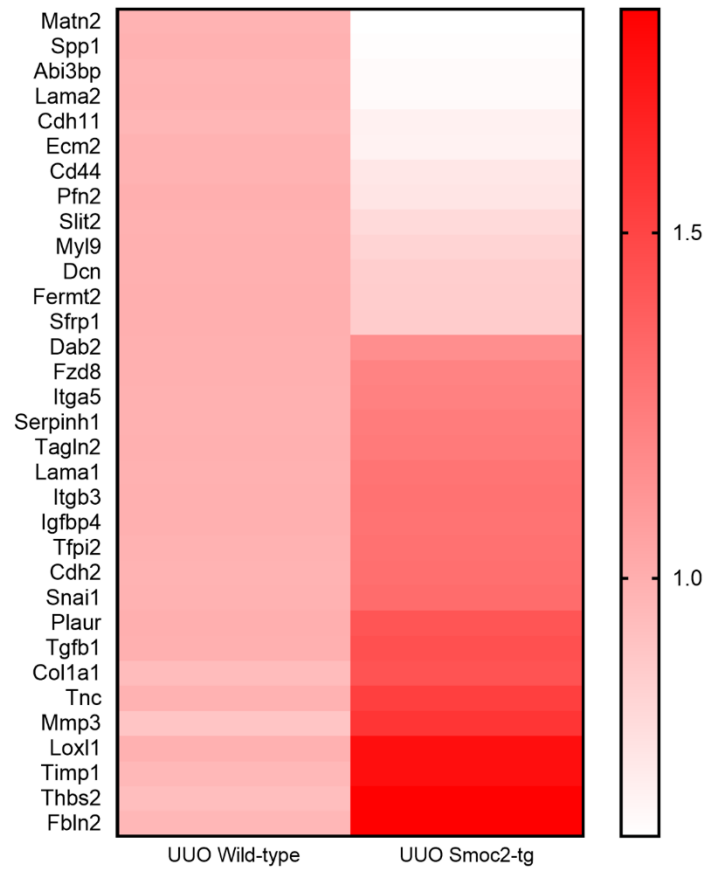
A**Renal Epithelial Transporters Increased by SMOC2 During Kidney Injury****B****Mesenchymal and Profibrotic Genes Affected by SMOC2 During Kidney Injury**

Figure S1: Persistent *Smoc2* expression affects kidney epithelial transporters after UUO and is associated with the expression of mesenchymal and fibrosis-related genes. A) Heatmap displaying the relative expression of increased kidney epithelial transporter genes in *Smoc2*-transgenic (*Smoc2*-tg) mice compared to wild-type littermates seven days after UUO. **B)** Heatmap showing the relative expression of mesenchymal and profibrotic genes in wild-type or *Smoc2*-transgenic (*Smoc2*-tg) seven days after UUO.

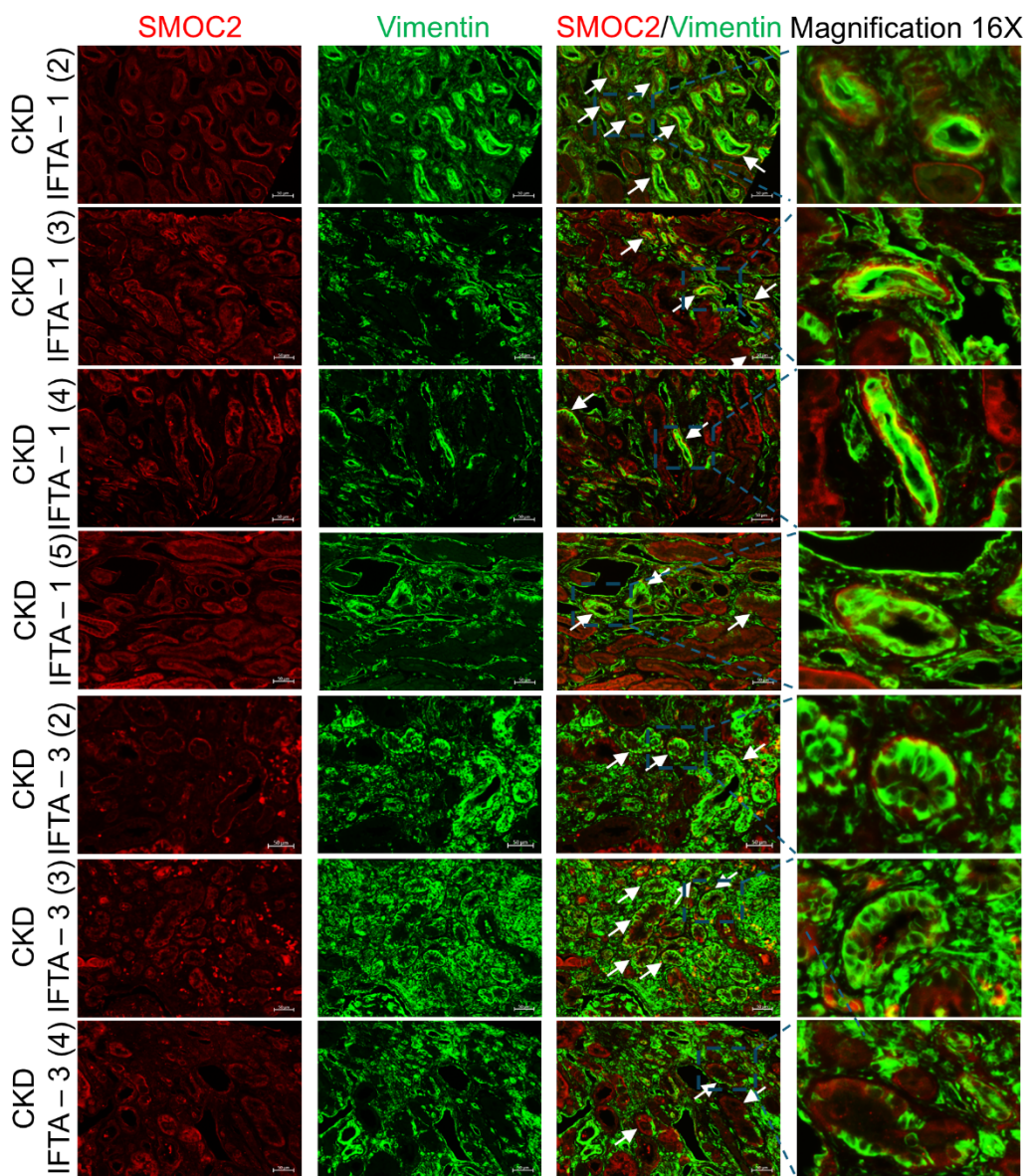
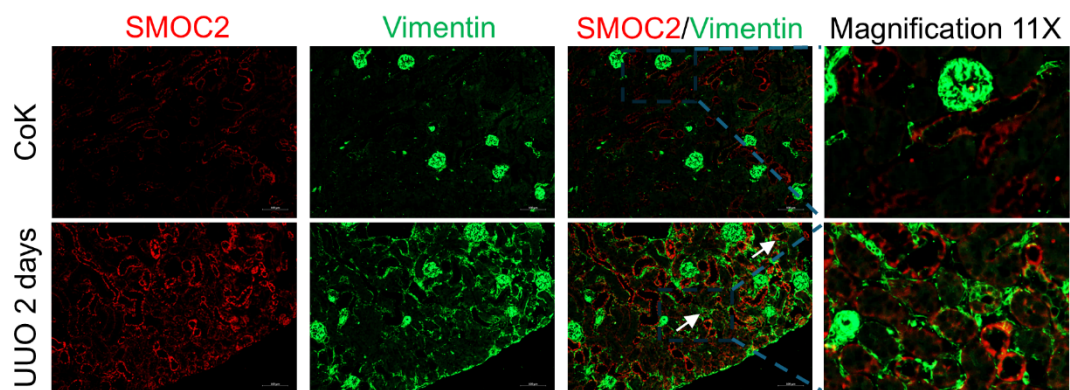
A**B**

Figure S2: SMOC2 localization is associated with tubular expression of vimentin in CKD patients, with little colocalization in UUO. A) Immunofluorescence showing the localization of SMOC2 and vimentin in CKD patients with a score of 1 or 3 for interstitial fibrosis and tubular atrophy (IFTA). **B)** Immunofluorescence showing the localization of SMOC2 and vimentin in the UUO model of kidney injury after 2 days. The arrows point to tubules positive for SMOC2 and vimentin, while the dashed boxes indicate the magnified regions. Images were taken using a 10X objective.

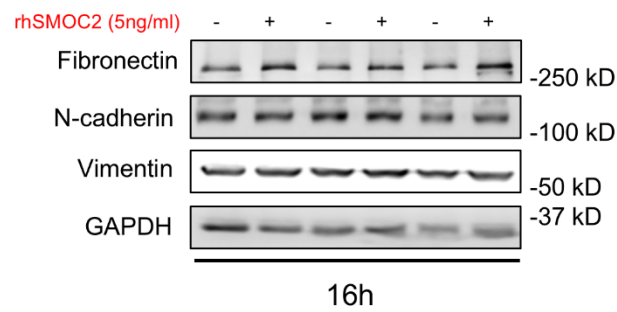
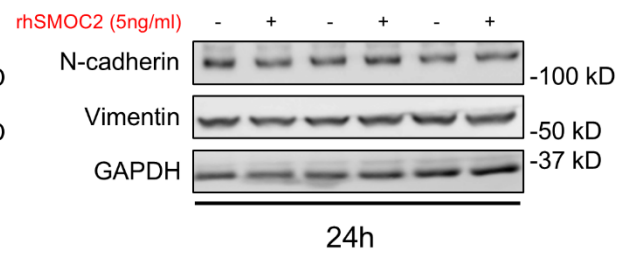
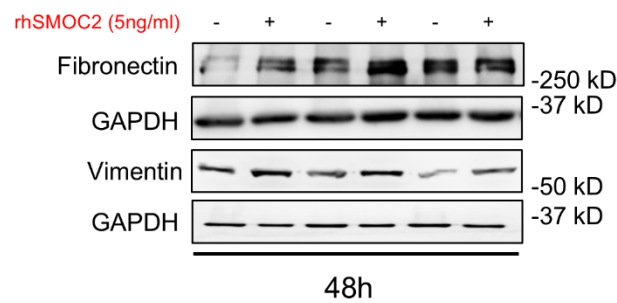
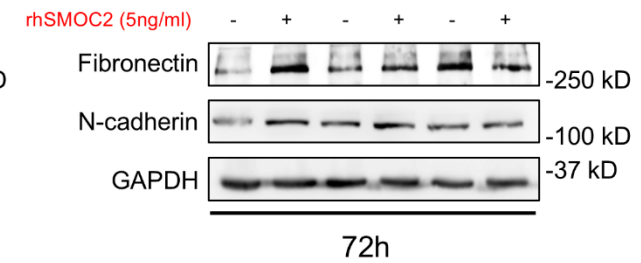
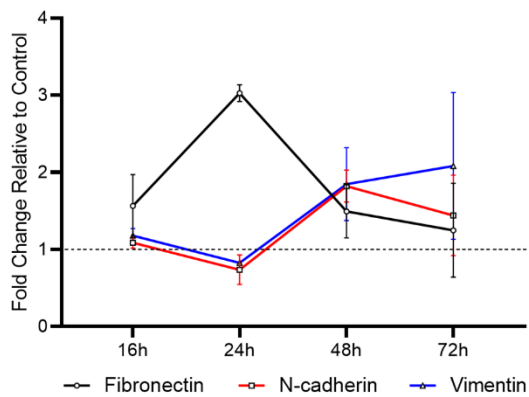
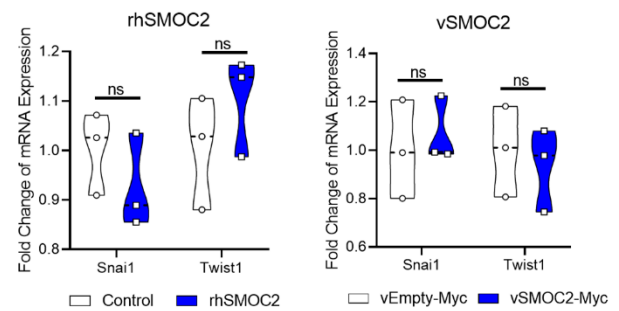
A**B****C****D****E****F**

Figure S3: SMOC2 dynamically regulates mesenchymal markers in HK-2 cells with no effect on the gene expression of pEMT transcription factors. A-D. Western blots showing the levels of mesenchymal markers after 16h (A), 24h (B), 48h (C), and 72h (D) of rhSMOC2 stimulation of HK-2 cells. These markers come from the same experiments as Figure 5. **E)** Graph showing the expression of mesenchymal markers across the time points analyzed. **F)** Violin plots showing the gene expression measured by qPCR of *SNAI1* and *TWIST1* after stimulation with rhSMOC2 or SMOC2 ectopic expression in HK-2 cells for 16h. The data was analyzed using an unpaired two-tailed Welch's t-test. Gene expression was normalized to the housekeeping gene *GAPDH*.

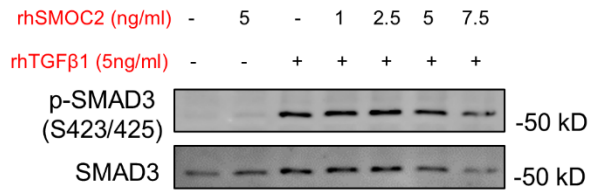
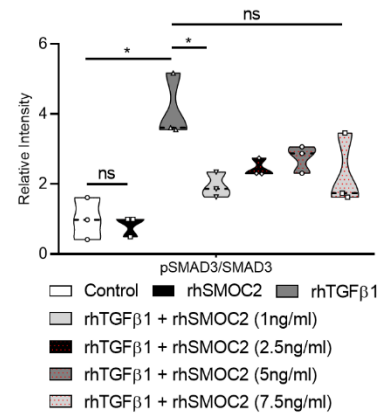
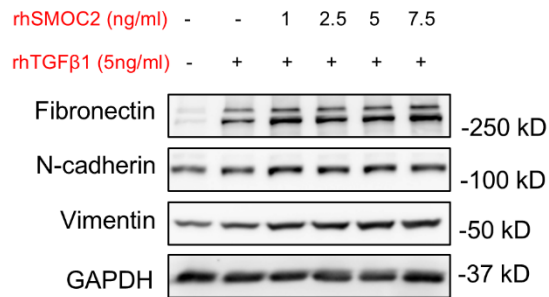
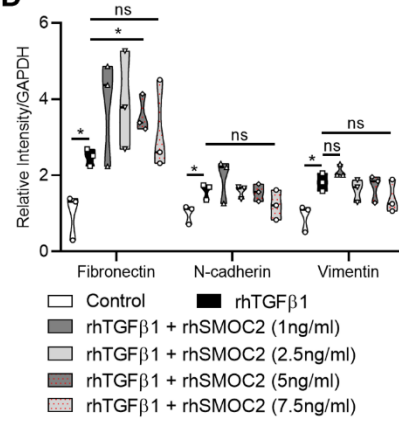
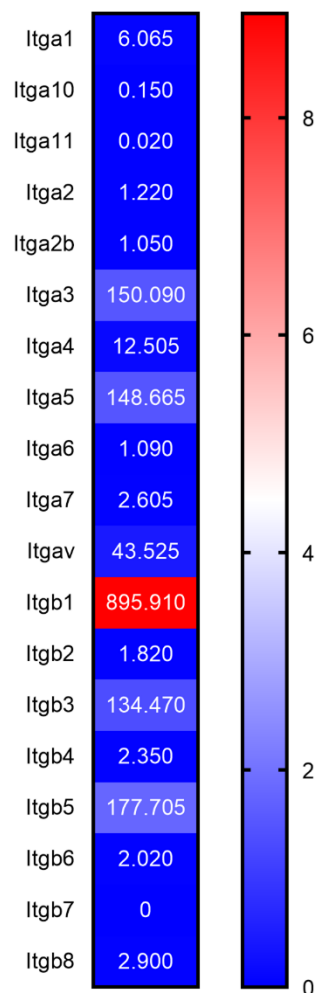
A**B****C****D**

Figure S4: SMOC2 and TGFβ1 have additive effects on pEMT markers. A) Western blots showing the protein levels of phosphorylated SMAD3 (pSMAD3) and its total levels in HK-2 cells stimulated with rhTGFβ1, rhSMOC2, or with rhTGFβ1 and a gradient of rhSMOC2 for one hour. **B)** Quantification of the western blots in (A). **C)** Western blots showing the levels of mesenchymal markers in HK-2 cells stimulated with rhTGFβ1 alone or combined with a gradient of rhSMOC2 for 48 hours. **D)** Quantification of the western blots in (C). Data are presented as mean ± SD; n=3 for each experiment and analyzed using a one-way ANOVA. *P<0.05, ns: not significant.

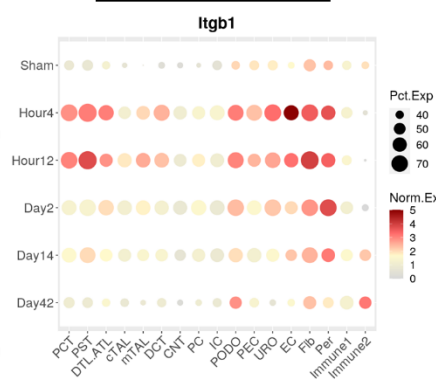
A

Expression of integrin genes in HK-2



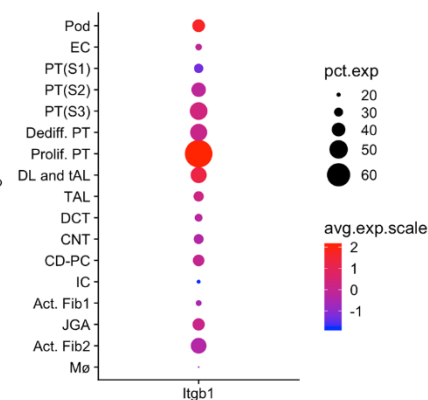
B

Ischemia-reperfusion



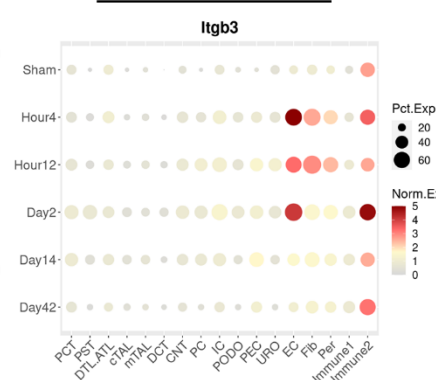
C

UUO day 14



D

Ischemia-reperfusion



E

UUO day 14

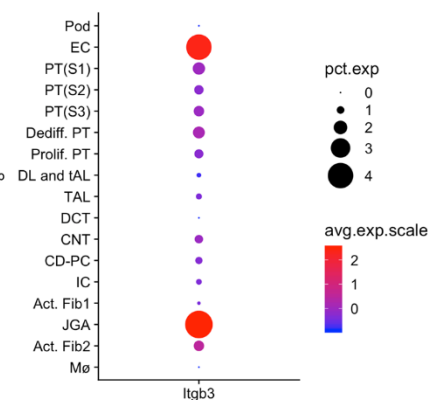


Figure S5: Expression patterns of major integrins expressed in TECs in normal conditions and different models of kidney injury. A) Heatmap displaying the logTPM for the expression of integrins in HK-2 cells under normal conditions. **B)** and **C)** Dot plot of single-cell RNA sequencing showing the expression of *Itgb1* across multiple kidney cell types after ischemia-reperfusion (B) or 14 days after UUO (C). **D)** and **E)** Dot plot showing the expression of *Itgb3* across multiple kidney cell types after ischemia-reperfusion (D) or 14 days after UUO (E). The analyses of the single-cell RNA-sequencing data were performed by the Software of the Kidney Interactive Transcriptomics. Pod: podocytes, EC: endothelial cells, PT: proximal tubules, DL: descending limb, tAL: thin ascending limb, TAL: thick ascending limb, DCT: distal convoluted tubules, CNT: connecting tubules, CD: collecting ducts, PC: principal cells, IC: intercalated cells, Fib1: fibroblasts 1, JGA: juxtaglomerular apparatus, Fib2: fibroblasts 2, MΦ: macrophages; Dediff. : dedifferentiated, Prolif. : proliferating, Act. : activated.

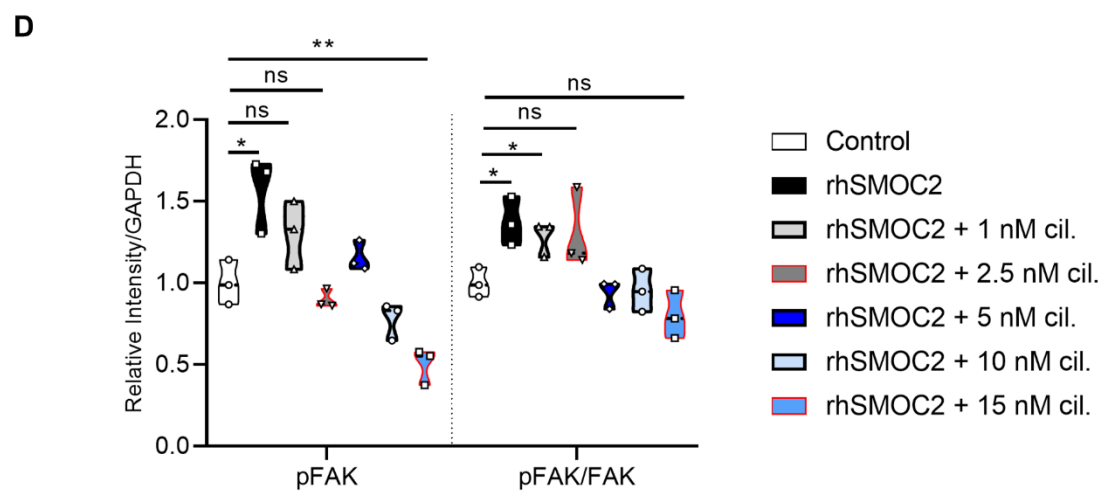
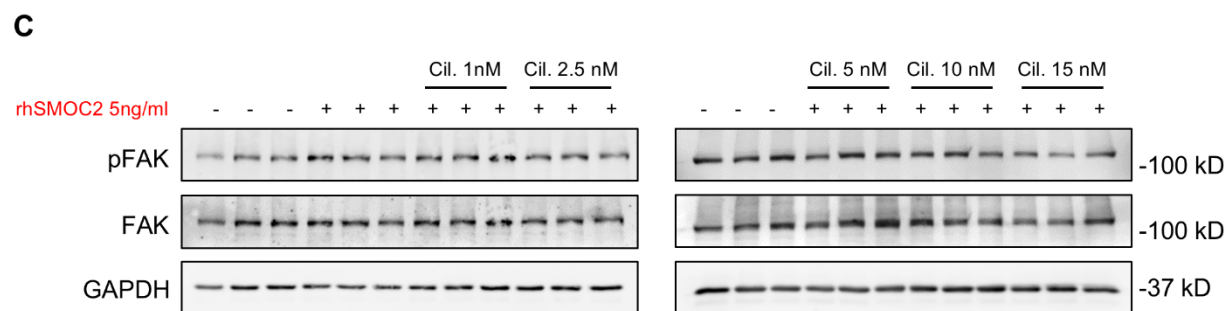
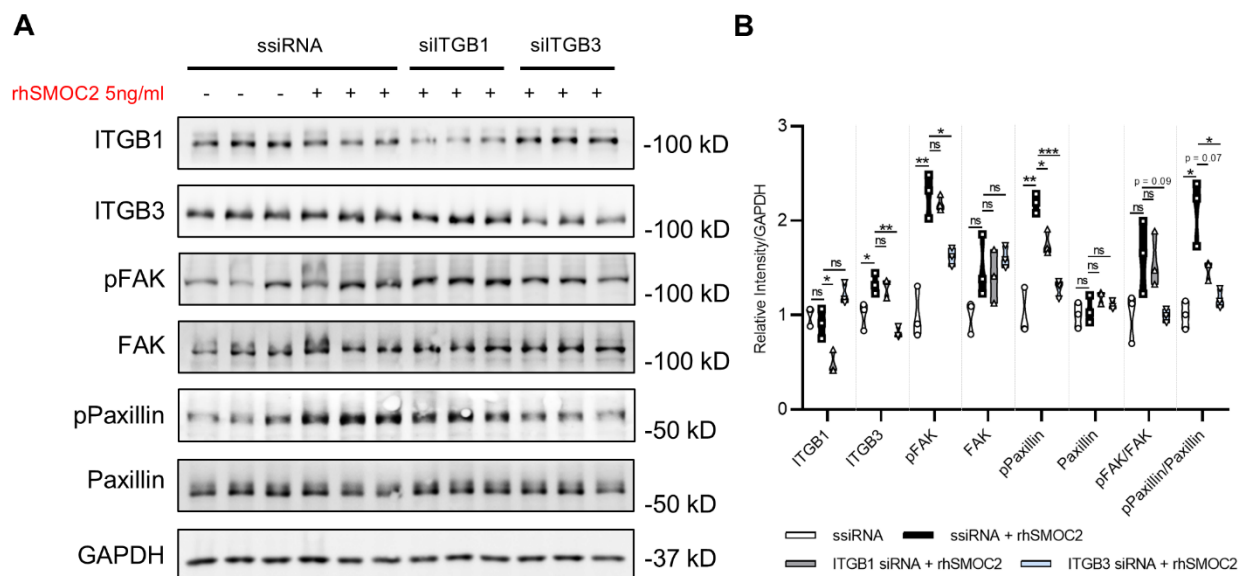


Figure S6: Integrin β 3 is a major contributor to the signal transduction in HK-2 cells upon rhSMOC2 stimulation. **A)** Western blot showing the levels of integrin signaling molecules in HK-2 cells stimulated with rhSMOC2 and transfected with a scrambled siRNA (ssiRNA), or siRNA targeting integrin β 1 (siITGB1) or β 3 (siITGB3). **B)** Violin plots showing the quantification of the western blot in (A). **C)** Western blot showing the level of phosphorylated FAK (pFAK) and its total level in HK-2 cells stimulated with rhSMOC2 with or without a gradient of cilengitide (cil.). **D)** Violin plots showing the quantification of the western blot in (C). The data was analyzed using a one-way ANOVA. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$; $n = 3$ for each experiment.

Table S1. List of primers used for qPCR analyses

Genes	Forward (5' to 3')	Reverse (5' to 3')
<i>Gapdh</i>	CGTGGAGTCTACTGGTGTCTTCA	GGCGGAGATGATGACCCTTT
<i>Cdh16</i>	TGTTATTCAGCTACCACTACCCC	CTAGGCTGGTGCTTCCACTG
<i>Vil1</i>	CCTTGAGACCCCTATCATCGTG	GCTCATAACCTCGTCAGCAATC
<i>Col1a1</i>	TGACTGGAAGAGCGGAGAGTA	GAGGGAACCAGATTGGGGTG
<i>Smoc2</i>	GGAGCAGGGAAAGCAGATGAT	GAGTGTAGGGTAGCGTGAGG
<i>Tgfb1</i>	CCGAAGCGGACTACTATGCTAA	TTCTCATAGATGGCGTTGTTGC
<i>Twist1</i>	GGCCGGAGACCTAGATGTCATT	CTGGGAATCTCTGTCCACGG
<i>Snai1</i>	TGTGTGGAGTTCACCTTCCAGC	CCAGGAGAGAGTCCCAGATGAG
<i>SNAI1</i>	TAGCGAGTGGTTCTTCTGCG	TGCTGGAAGGTAAACTCTGGA
<i>TWIST1</i>	TCGGACAAGCTGAGCAAGAT	TTCTCTGGAAACAATGACATCTAGG
<i>GAPDH</i>	GTCGGAGTCAACGGATT	AAGCTTCCCGTTCTCAG