

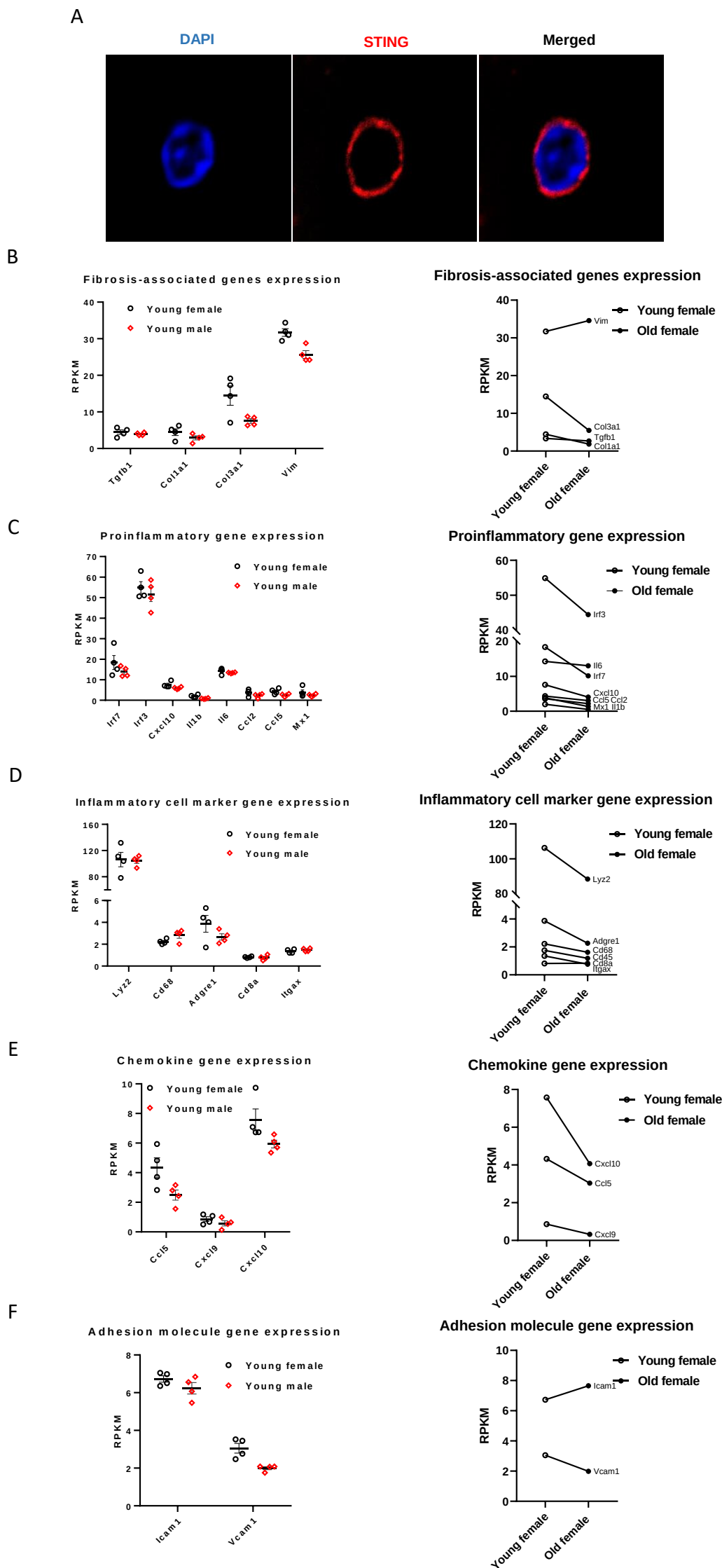
Supplemental Material

Role of cGAS-STING pathway in aging and sexual dimorphism in diabetic kidney disease

Sherif Khedr¹, Lashodya V. Dissanayake², Ammar J. Alsheikh³, Adrian Zietara², Denisha R. Spires⁴, Romica Kerketta⁵, Angela Mathison⁵, Raul Urrutia⁵, Oleg Palygin⁶, Alexander Staruschenko^{2,7,8,*}

¹Department of Physiology, Faculty of Medicine, Ain Shams University, Cairo, Egypt;

²Department of Molecular Pharmacology and Physiology, University of South Florida, Tampa, FL 33602, USA; ³AbbVie Inc, Cambridge, MA 02139, USA; ⁴Department of Physiology, Medical College of Georgia, Augusta University, Augusta, GA 30912, USA; ⁵Genomic Sciences and Precision Medicine Center, Medical College of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, WI 53226, USA; ⁶Division of Nephrology, Department of Medicine, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC 29425, USA; ⁷Hypertension and Kidney Research Center, University of South Florida, Tampa, FL 33602, USA; ⁸James A. Haley Veterans Hospital, Tampa, FL 33612, USA



Supplementary Figure 1 | (A) 2D image showing perinuclear localization of the STING molecule. **(B)** The expression level of fibrosis-associated genes. **(C)** Pro-inflammatory gene expression level. **(D)** Inflammatory cell markers gene expression level. **(E)** Chemokine gene expression level. **(F)** Adhesion molecules gene expression level. Expression level obtained from RNA-Seq data represented in RPKM. NS, non-significant.