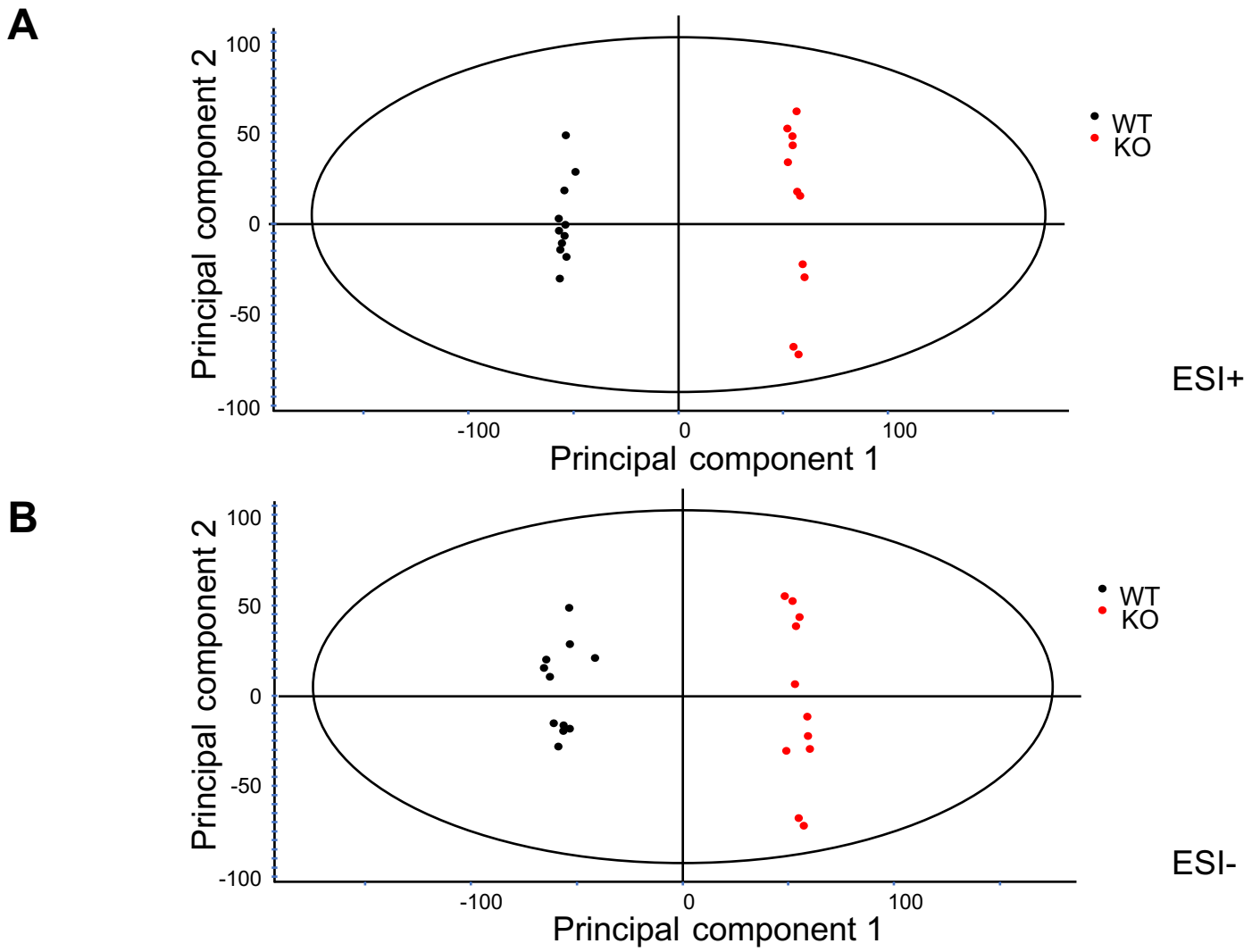

Fig. 1. Principal component analysis (PCA) regarding the effect of SelenBP1 deletion on the kidney metabolome: the data from positive (A) and negative (B) ion mode analysis. SelenBP1 deletion effect on the profile of kidney metabolome. Each dot is a different animal (N = 11 mice/group). Wild-type and SelenBP1-KO are shown in black and red, respectively.

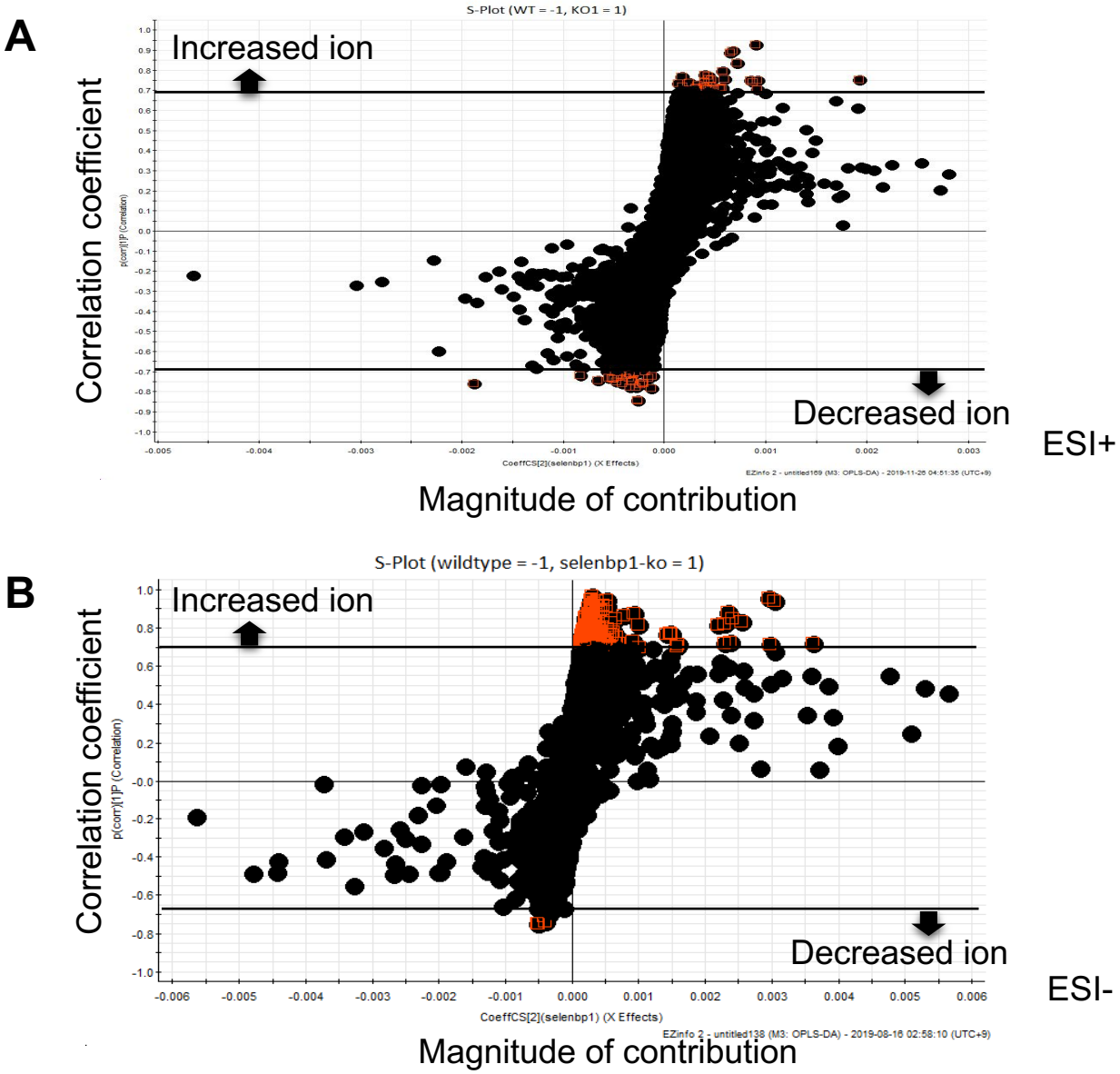

Fig. 2. S-plot based on the PCA regarding the effect of SelenBP1 deletion on the kidney metabolome: the data from positive (A) and negative (B) ion mode analysis. Fragment ions in LC-TOF-MS analysis that exhibit an alteration by SelenBP1 deletion in the kidney of male mice (8-week old). Each dot shows a single ion with a particular mass (m/z). The criteria for selecting ions which were significantly changed by SelenBP1 deletion was set either at more than 0.7 or less than -0.7 of the correlation coefficient (Red dots).

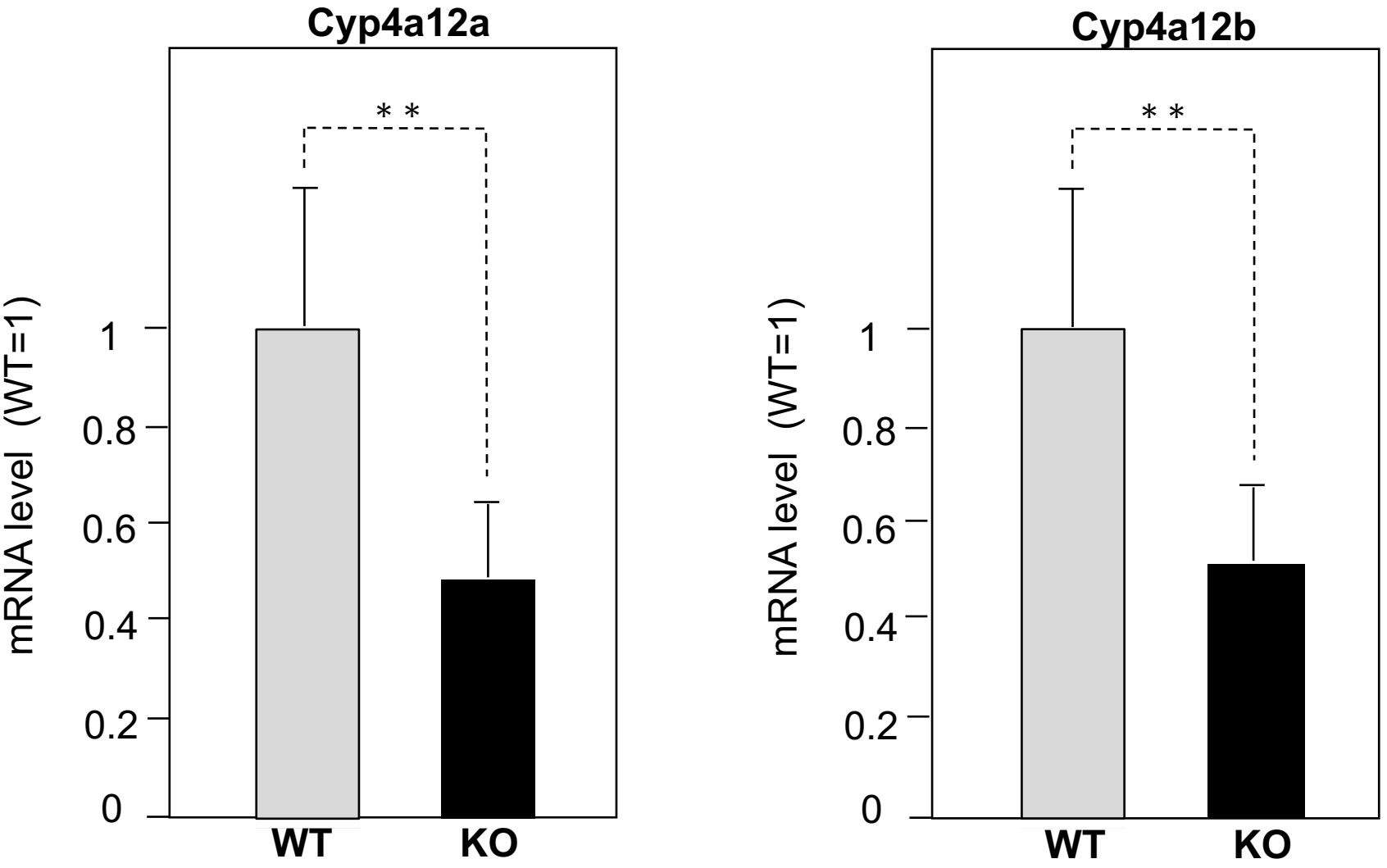

Fig. 3. Effect of SelenBP1 ablation on the renal expression of Cyp4a12a and Cyp4a12b mRNA in 8-week old male mice which treated with 20 hours fasting. Each bar represents the mean ± S.E.M. of 6 mice. ***p*<0.01. β-actin was used as an internal control. (Data are quoted from the Annual Report H30)

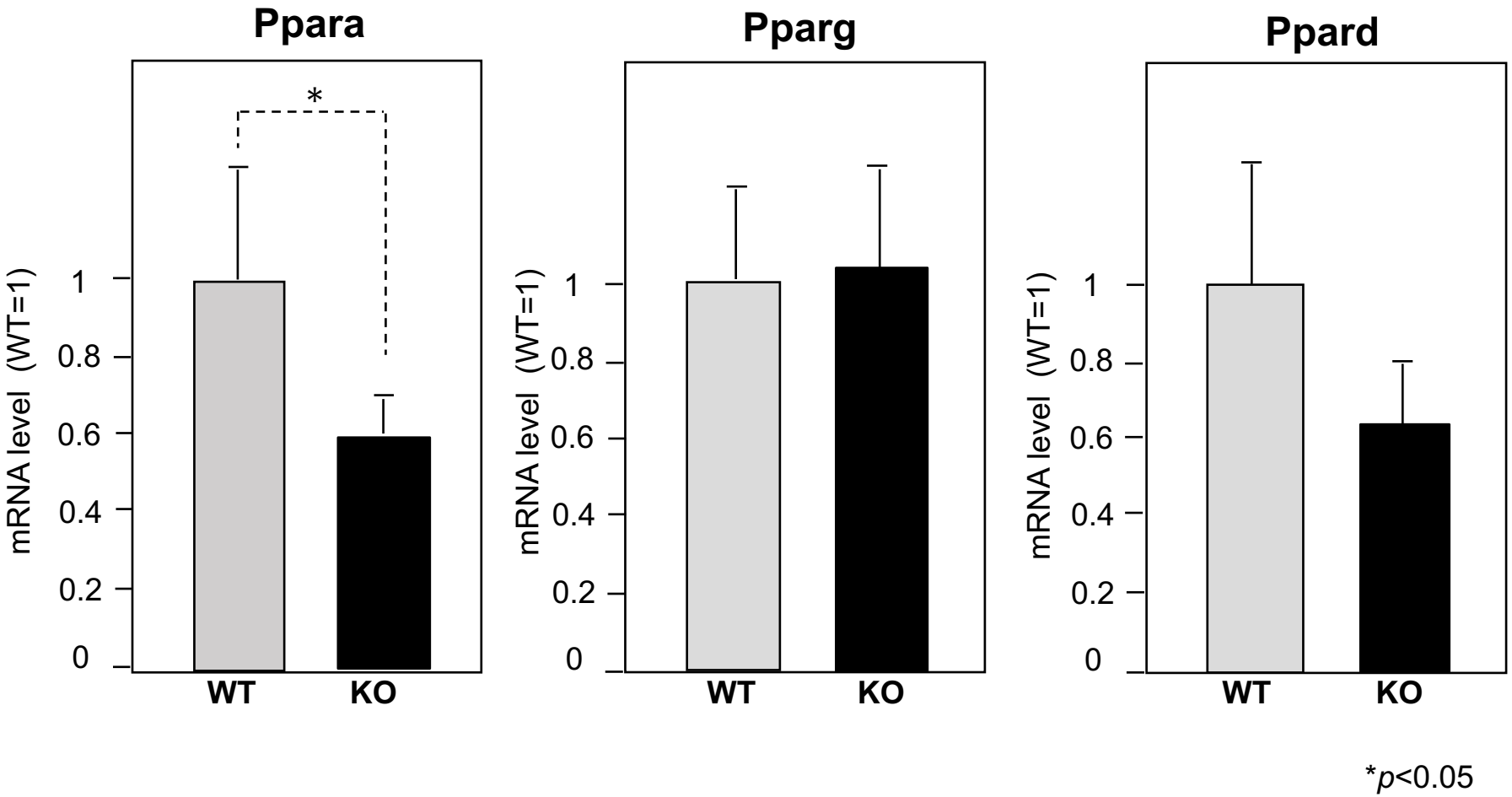

Fig. 4. Effect of SelenBP1 ablation on the renal expression of Ppara、Pparg and Ppard mRNA in 8-week old male mice which treated with 20 hours fasting. Each bar represents the mean ± S.E.M. of 6 mice. **p*<0.05. β-actin was used as an internal control.

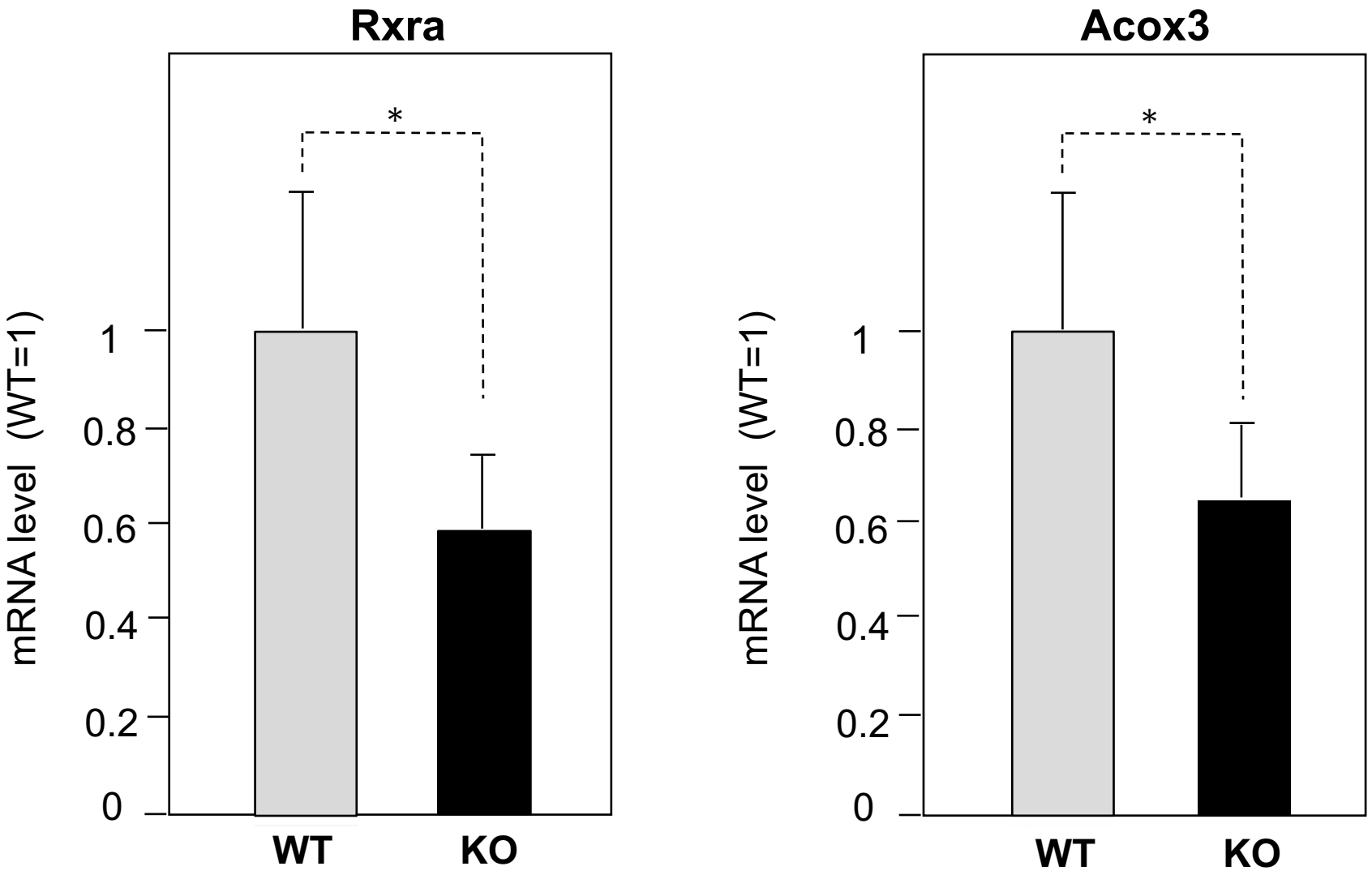

Fig. 5. Effect of SelenBP1 ablation on the renal expression of Rxra and Acox3 mRNA in 8-week old male mice which treated with 20 hours fasting. Each bar represents the mean ± S.E.M. of 6 mice. *p<0.05. β-actin was used as an internal control. (Data are quoted from the Annual Report H30)

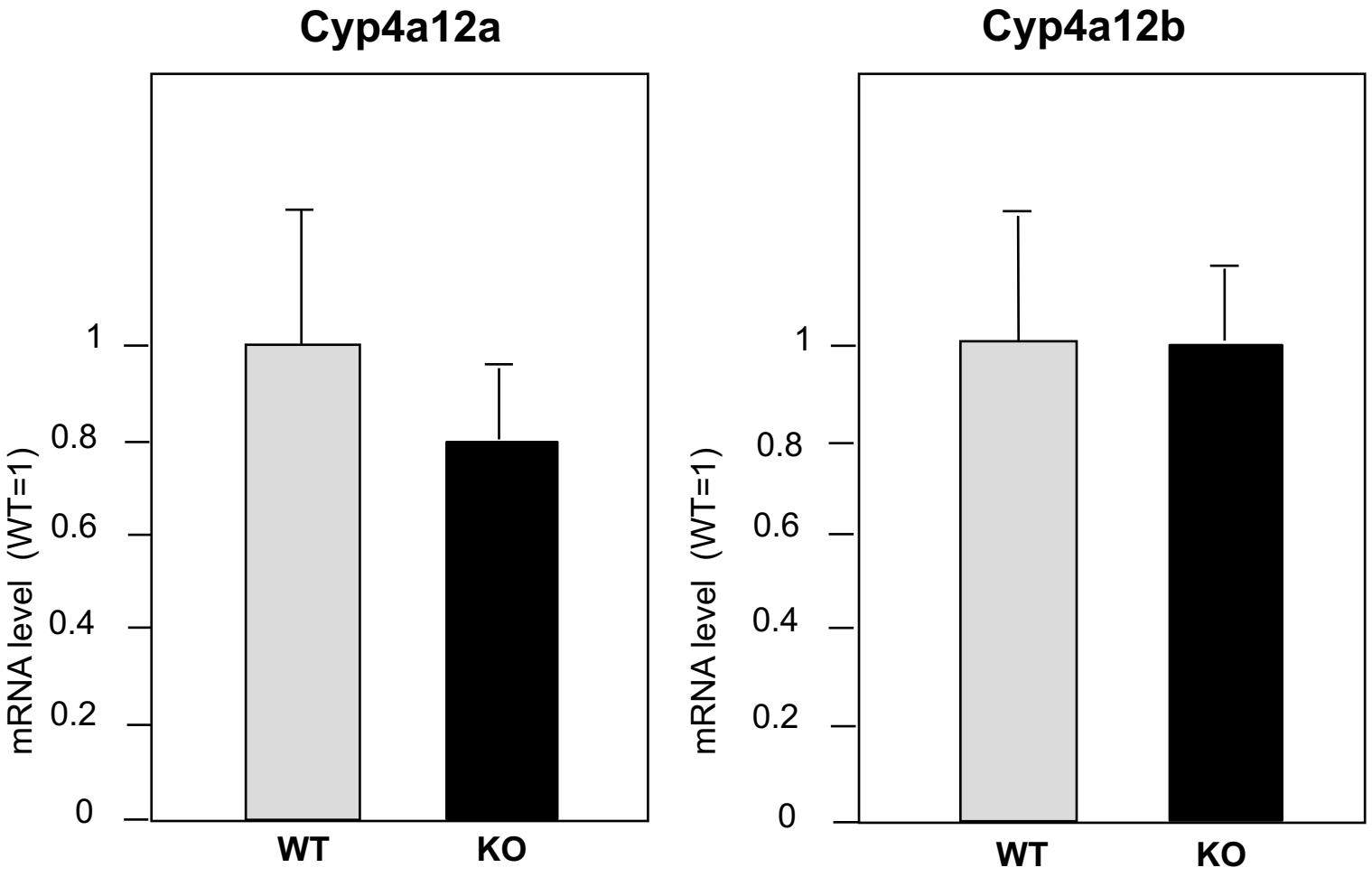

Fig. 6. Effect of SelenBP1 ablation on the renal expression of Cyp4a12a and Cyp4a12b mRNA in 8-week old male mice which treated with non-fasting. Each bar represents the mean ± S.E.M. of 6 mice. β-actin was used as an internal control.

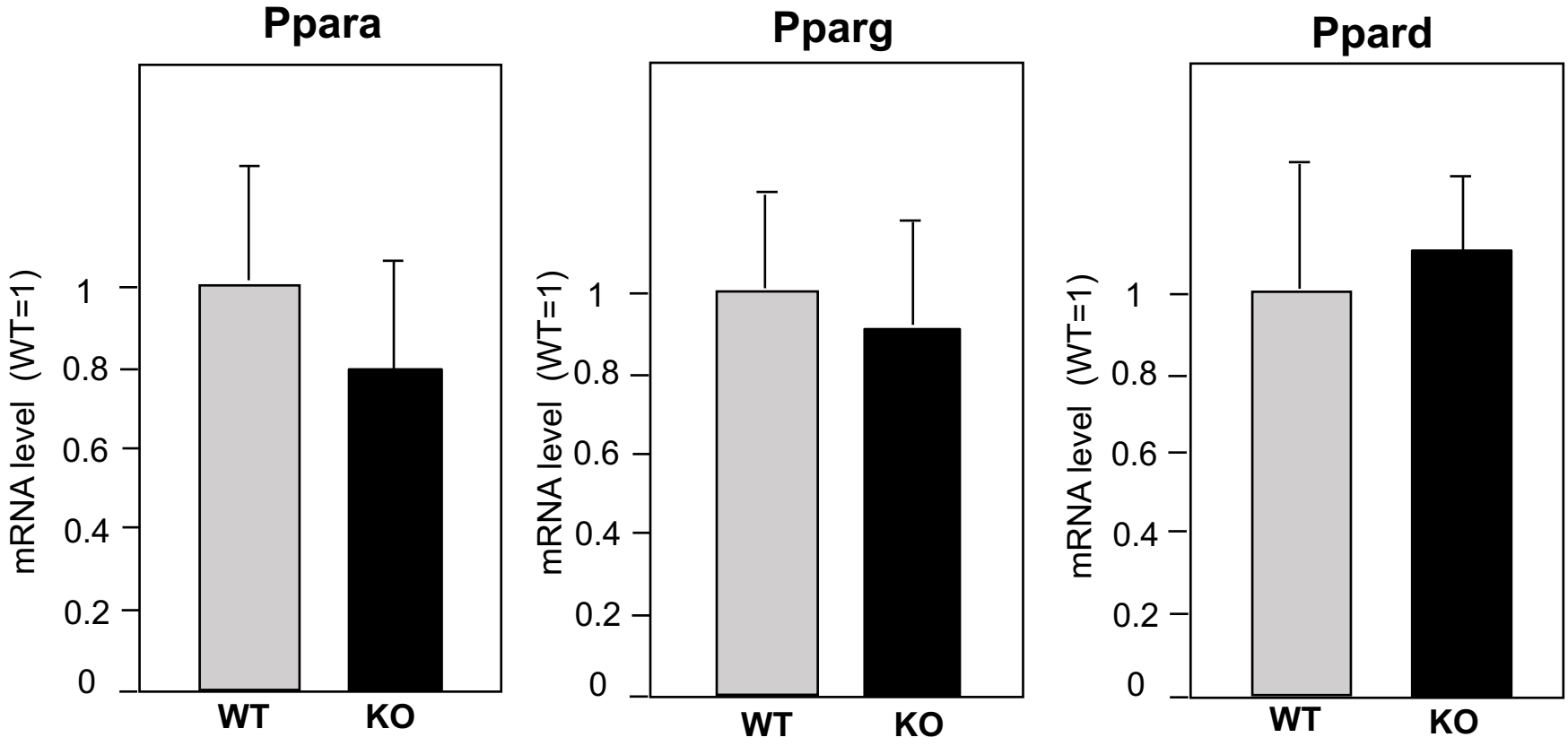

Fig. 7. Effect of SelenBP1 ablation on the renal expression of Ppara, Pparg and Ppard mRNA in 8-week old male mice which treated with non-fasting. Each bar represents the mean ± S.E.M. of 6 mice. β-actin was used as an internal control.

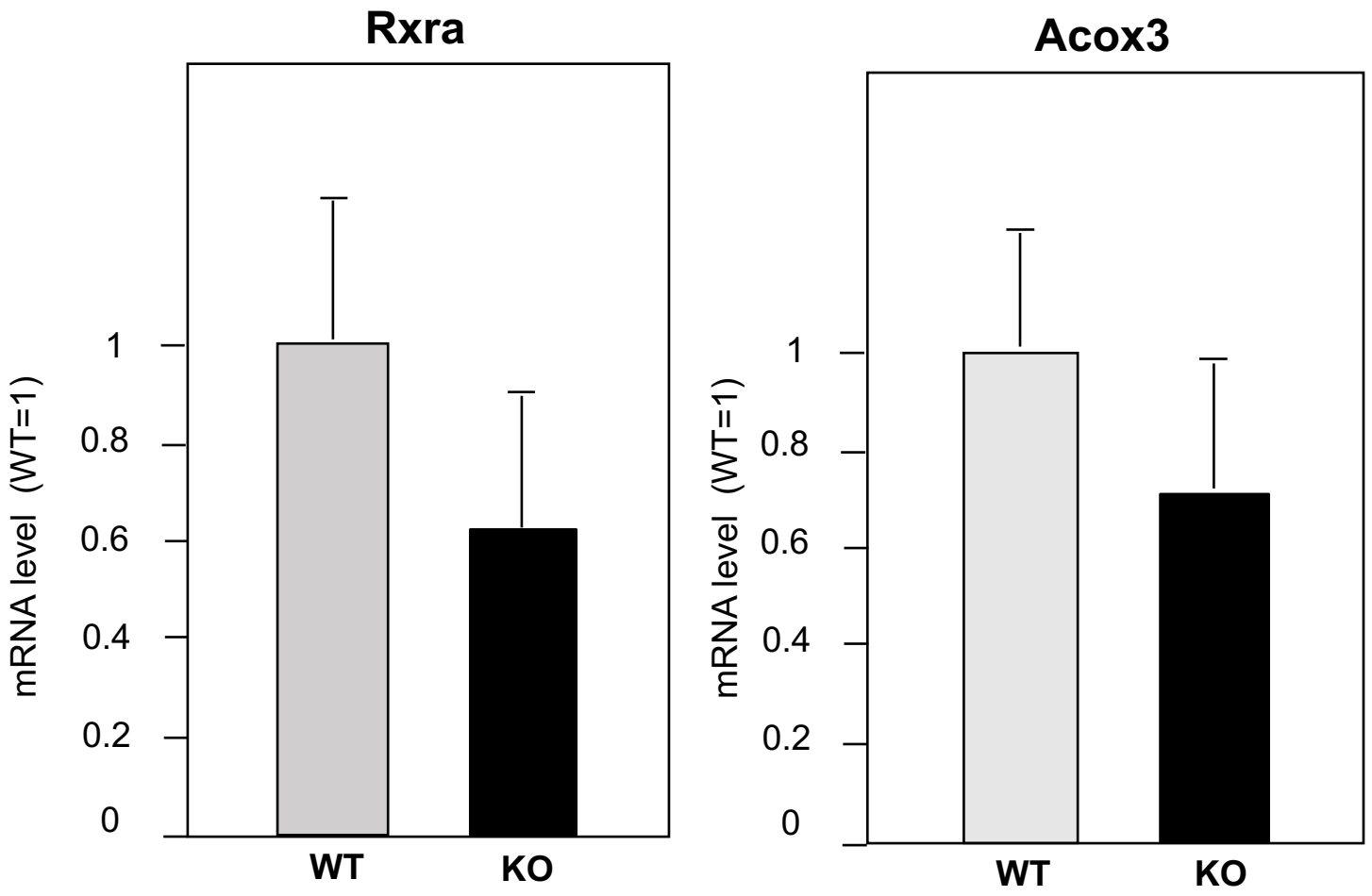

Fig. 8. Effect of SelenBP1 ablation on the renal expression of Rxra and Acox3 mRNA in 8-week old male mice which treated with non-fasting. Each bar represents the mean ± S.E.M. of 6 mice. β-actin was used as an internal control.

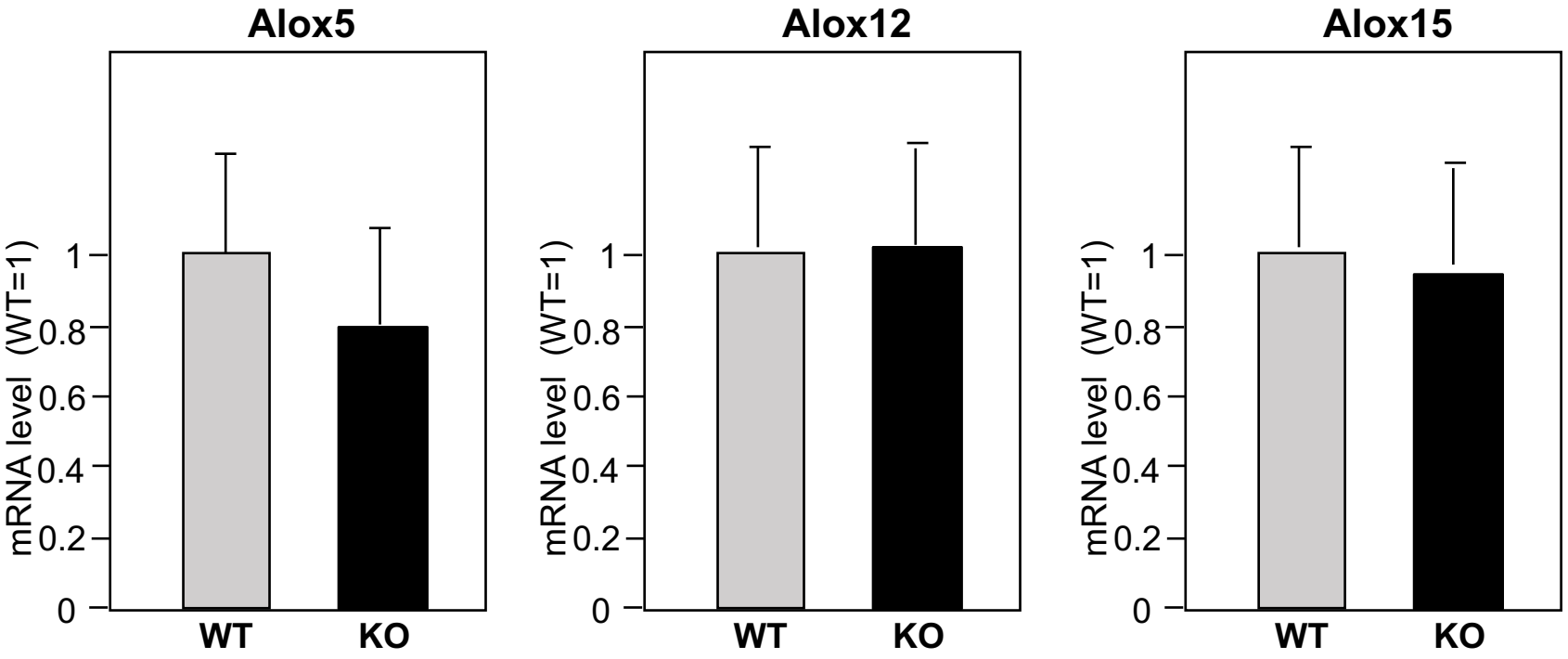

Fig. 9. Effect of SelenBP1 ablation on the renal expression of arachidonate lipoxygenase (Alox)5, 12 and 15 mRNA in 8-week old male mice which were treated with 20 hours fasting. Each bar represents the mean ± S.E.M. of 6 mice. β-actin was used as an internal control.

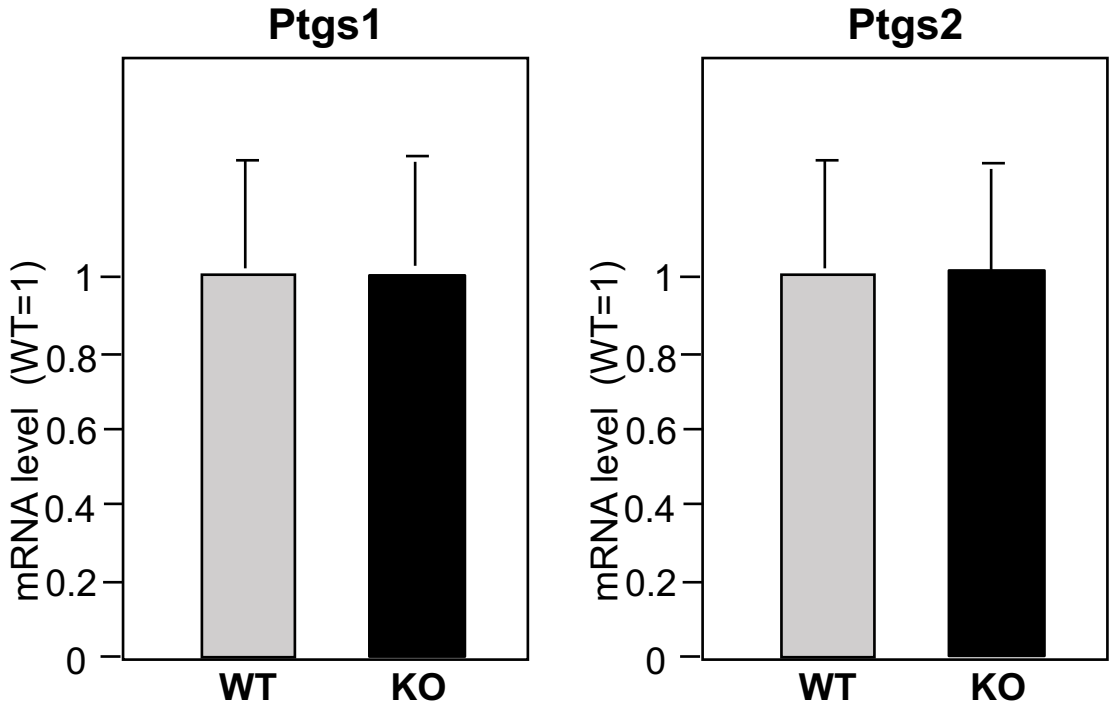

Fig. 10. Effect of SelenBP1 ablation on the renal expression of prostaglandin-endoperoxide synthase (Ptgs)1 and 2 mRNA in 8-week old male mice which were treated with 20 hours fasting. Each bar represents the mean ± S.E.M. of 6 mice. β-actin was used as an internal control.

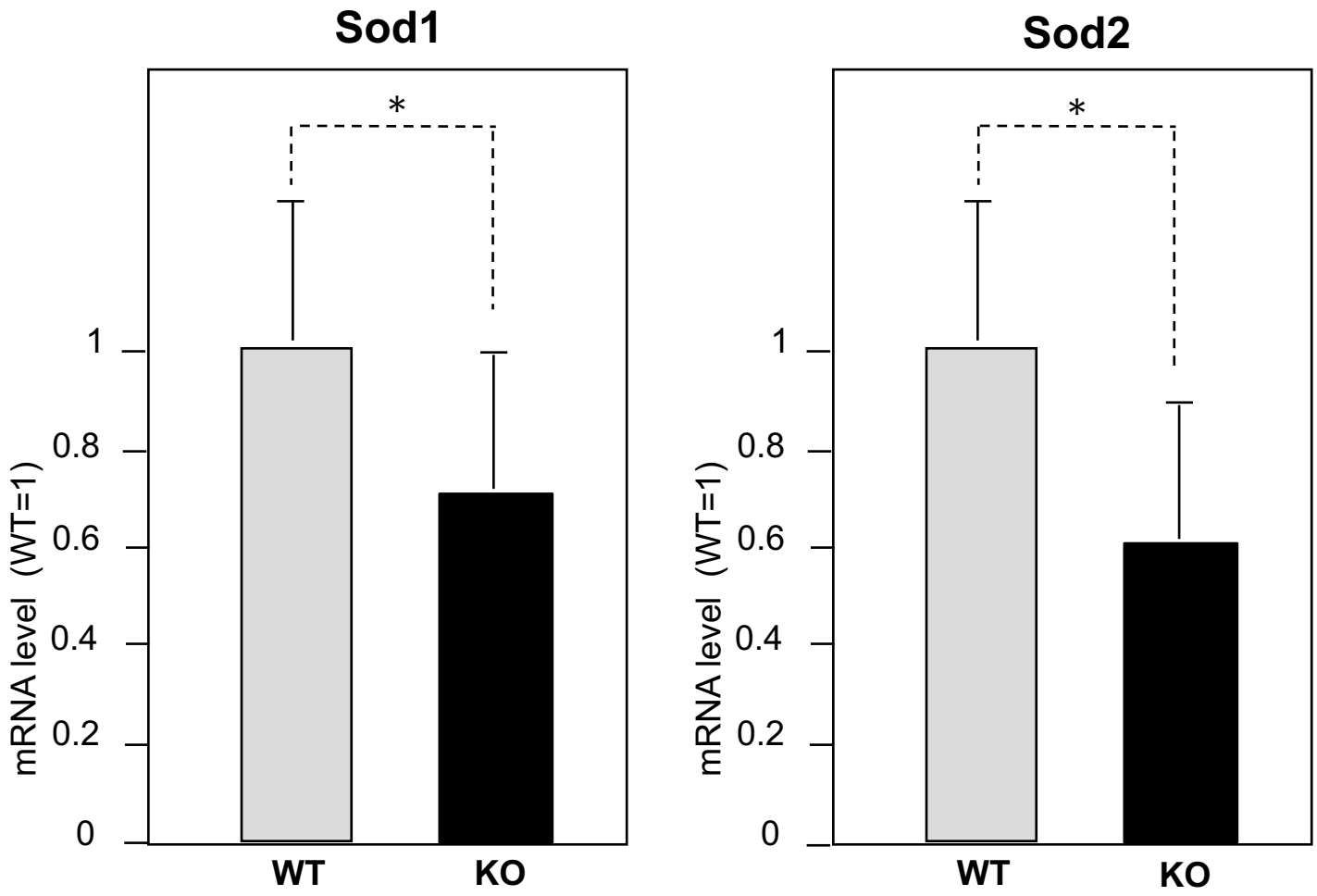

Fig. 11. Effect of SelenBP1 ablation on the renal expression of Sod1 and Sod2 mRNA in 8-week old male mice which treated with 20 hours fasting. Each bar represents the mean ± S.E.M. of 6 mice. *p<0.05. β-actin was used as an internal control.