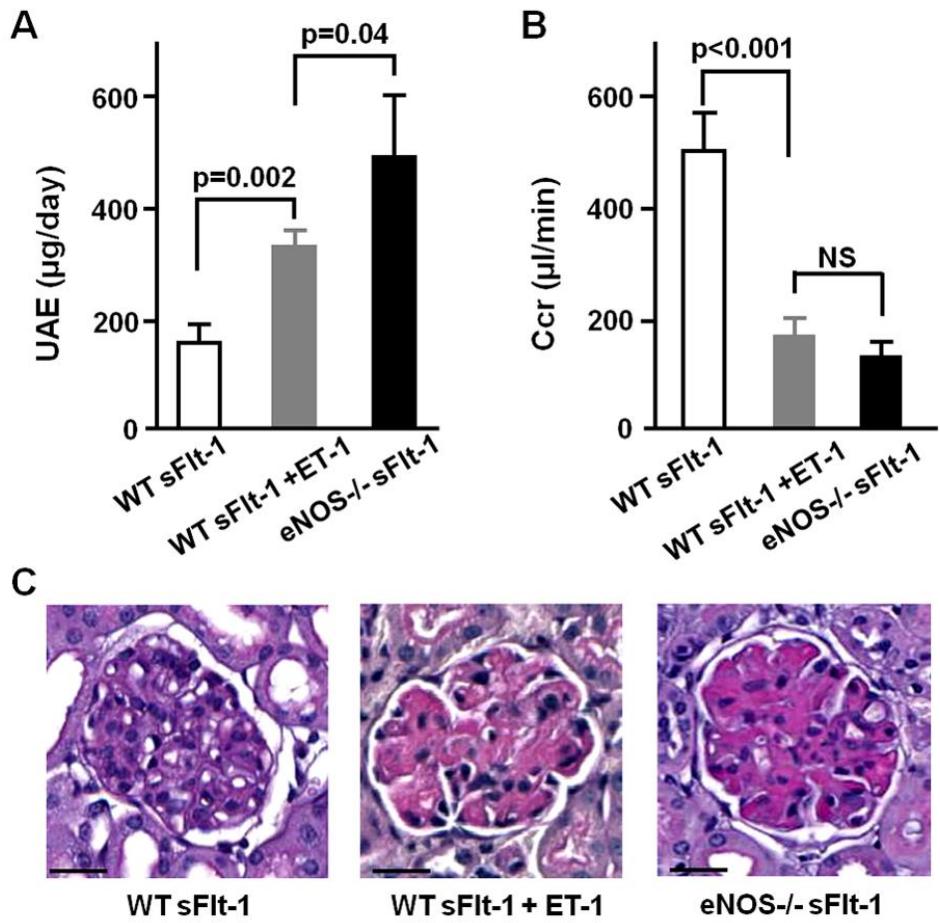


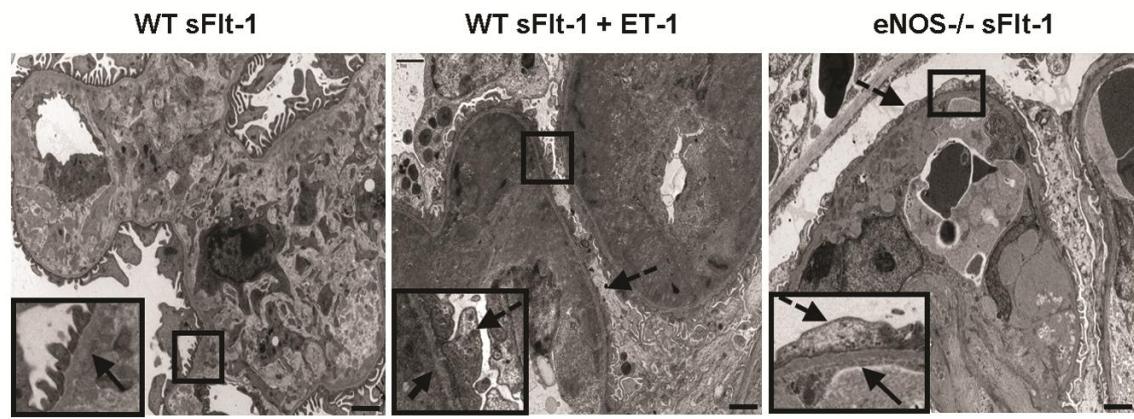
On-line Supplemental Table S1. Two-way ANOVA analysis

genotype	treatment	UAE ($\mu\text{g}/\text{day}$)	CCr ($\mu\text{l}/\text{min}$)	open capillary volume (%)	FPW (nm)	number of slits (per 1 mm GBM)	prepro ET-1 mRNA	ET _A R mRNA
<i>p</i> (ANOVA)								
	treatment (T)	<0.0001	0.0036	<0.0001	0.0004	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.017
	genotype (G)	<0.0001	0.0005	0.0012	0.0003	<0.0001	0.028	<0.0001
	T x G	<0.0001	0.014	<0.0001	0.0017	0.0099	0.01	0.14

UAE: urinary albumin excretion. CCr: creatinine clearance. FPW: foot process width. Data are expressed as mean \pm SEM (n \geq 5 each). T x G designates the *P* values of the interaction between treatment and genotype.



On-line Supplemental Figure S1. Excess ET-1 worsens renal phenotypes of preeclampsia in WT sFlt-1 mice. A and B: Urinary albumin excretion and creatinine clearance 6 days after administration of both ET-1 and Ad sFlt-1 to WT mice compared to those of WT sFlt-1 mice without ET-1 administration and of eNOS sFlt-1 mice. Data are expressed as mean \pm SEM. $n \geq 4$ each group. C: Representative photos of glomeruli from WT sFlt-1 mice, WT sFlt-1 mice with ET-1, and eNOS^{-/-} sFlt-1 mice. PAS stain. Bars, 20 μm .



On-line Supplemental Figure S2. Excess ET-1 causes podocyte foot process effacement in WT sFlt-1 mice. Arrow: the loss of glomerular endothelial fenestration; broken arrows: effacement of foot processes. Bars, 2 μ m.