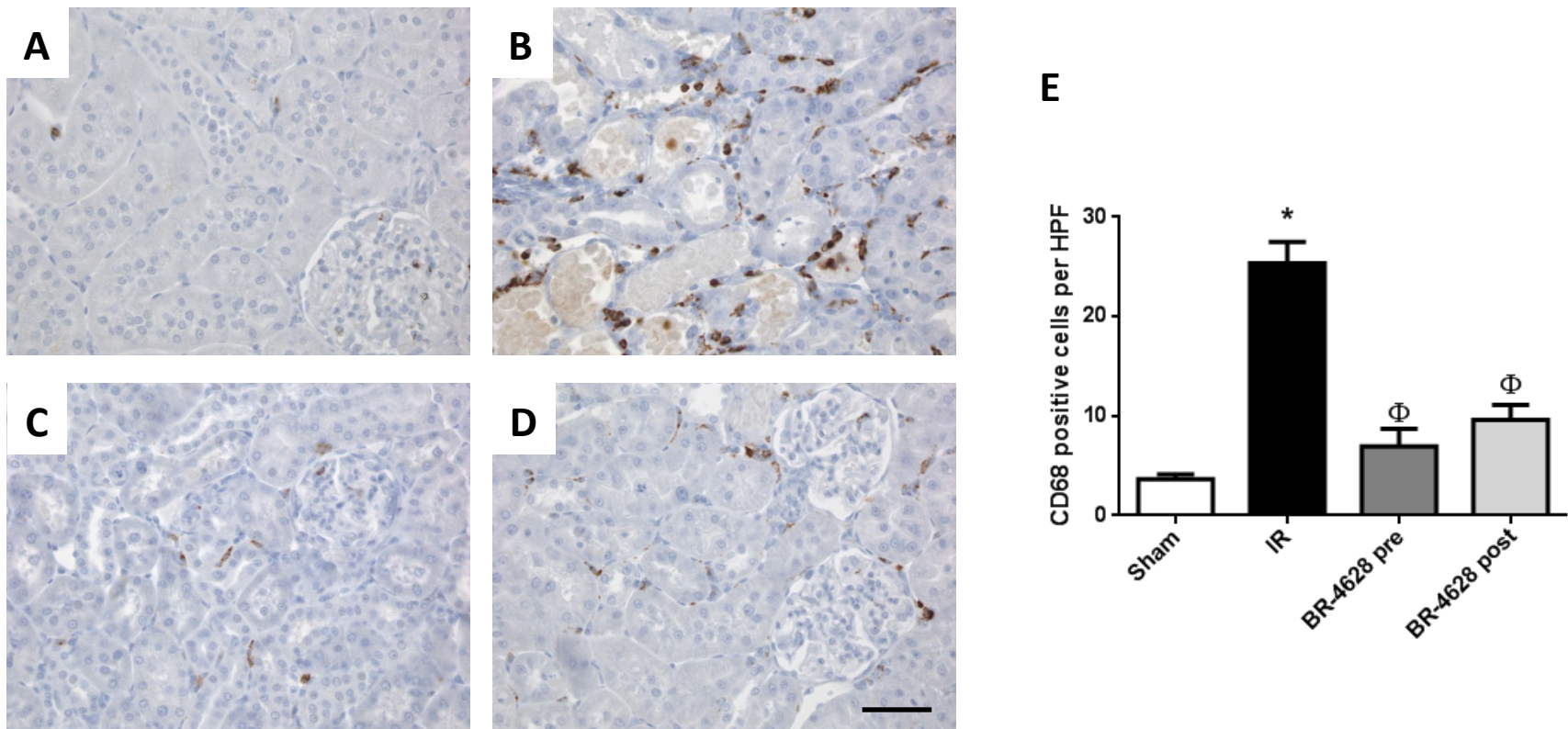
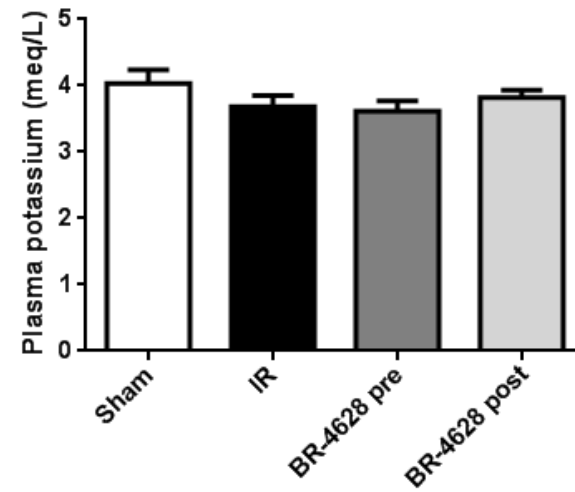


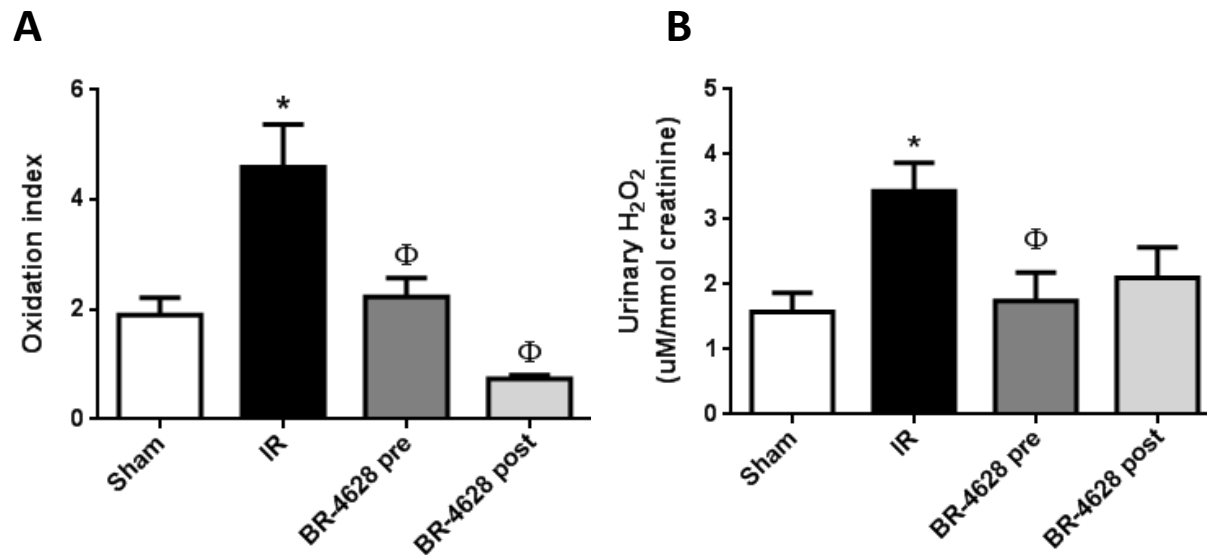
Sup Fig 1. Benefit of BR-4628 against apoptosis. The upper inset shows a representative western blot analysis for the levels of cleaved caspase-3 in the kidney cortex and the lower inset the densitometric analysis. n=5 per group. *p<0.05 vs. sham and Φ p<0.05 vs. IR.



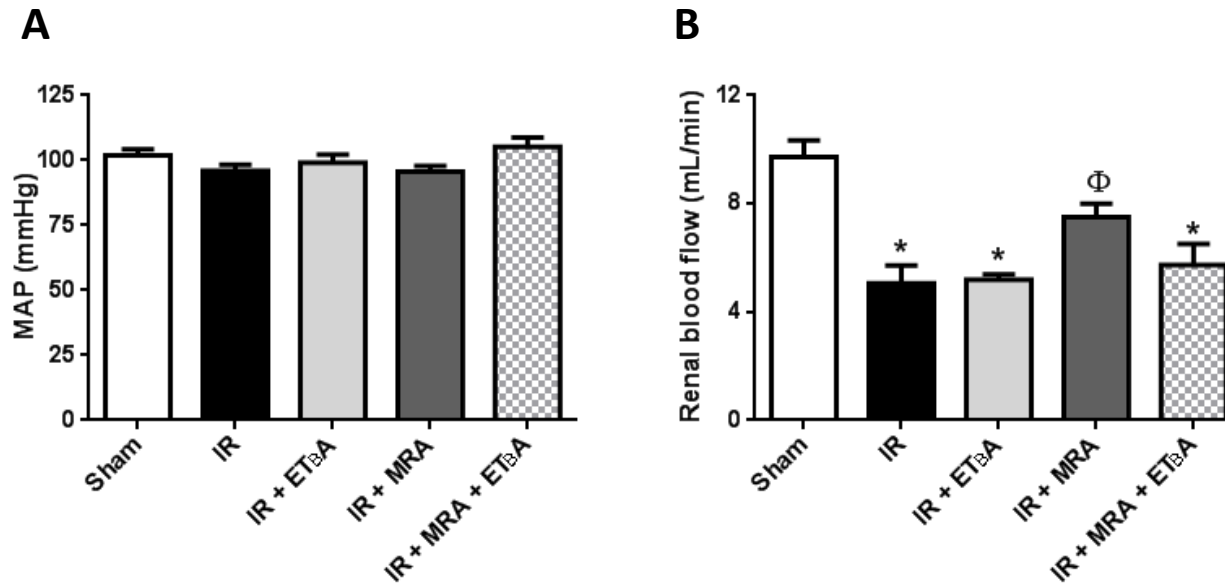
Sup Fig 2. Benefit of BR-4628 against macrophage infiltration. Representative images from the immunohistochemistry against CD68 (ED-1) are shown for sham (A), IR (B), BR-4628 pre (C) and BR-4628 post (D). Scale bar = 100 μ m. (E) The graph indicates the number of CD68 cells per high power field (HPF) $n=5$ per group. * $p<0.05$ vs. sham and Φ $p<0.05$ vs. IR.



Sup Fig 3. Plasma potassium levels determined by flame photometer. n=5 per group.



Sup Fig 4. Benefit of BR-4628 against renal oxidant stress. (A) Mean densitometry data of the western blot from the detection of protein carbonyl levels by the oxyblot technique performed in kidney lysates was analyzed and plotted as the oxidation index levels; β -actin was used as a loading control. (B) The urinary levels of hydrogen peroxide were detected by the Amplex Red reagent and normalized by urinary creatinine. $n=5$ per group. * $p<0.05$ vs. sham and Φ $p<0.05$ vs. IR.



Sup Fig 5. To calculate the renal vascular resistance we measured (A) the mean arterial pressure (MAP) and the (B) renal blood flow in the left renal artery. n=5 per group. *p<0.05 vs. sham and Φ p<0.05 vs. IR.