SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIALS

The rise in tubular pH during hypercalciuria exacerbates calcium stone formation

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Running title: Rise in tubular Ca^{2+} and pH induces Calcium Nephrolithiasis

Keywords: hypercalciuria; renal tubular pH; proximal tubule; oxidative stress; inflammation; fibrosis; apoptosis; calcium nephrolithiasis

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Supplemental Figure

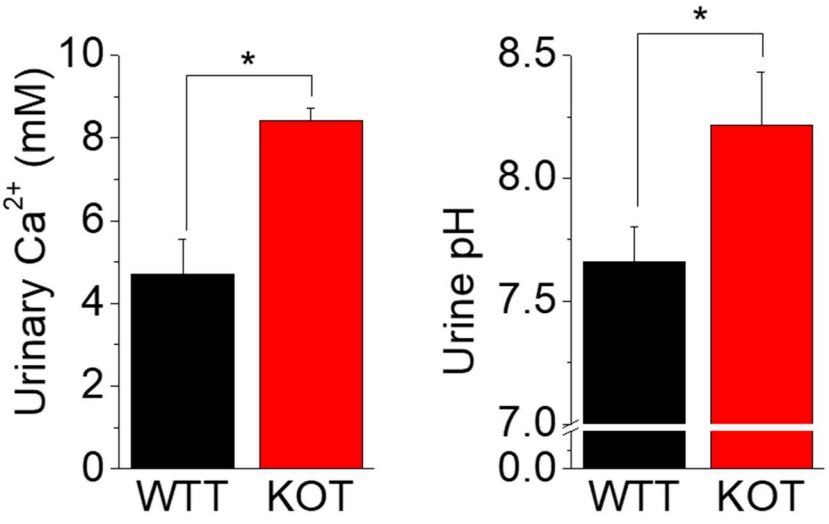

Figure S1. Urinary Ca^{2+} and pH measurements of mice following 2% calcium gluconate plus 0.08% acetazolamide treatments. Bar diagrams show significant changes between the treated group (WTT and KOT). Representative bar graphs are plotted from means ±SEM of 4 separate experiments. *, $p < 0.05$.