Supplementary

Table S1 Comparison of the total GFR between the PLT and the baseline status in the bilateral kidneys (means ± SDs)

Obstruction time	N	GFR		t	P	Renal reserve function			
		Baseline status (mL/min)	PLT (mL/min)			Minimum reserve (mL/min)	Maximum reserve (mL/min)	Net reserve (mL/min)	Relative reserve (%)
Week 6	8	80.88±21.28	105.92±19.94	–5.823	0.001	9.37	42.58	25.05±12.17	34.84±24.26
Week 9	8	73.66±18.50	97.20±29.17	–5.573	0.001	8.08	40.12	23.54±11.95	30.61±11.51
Week 12	8	70.56±21.46	89.60±25.74	–6.508	0.000	6.66	29.16	19.03±8.27	27.93±13.56

N, number of rabbits; GFR, glomerular filtration rate; PLT, protein load test; SD, standard deviation.

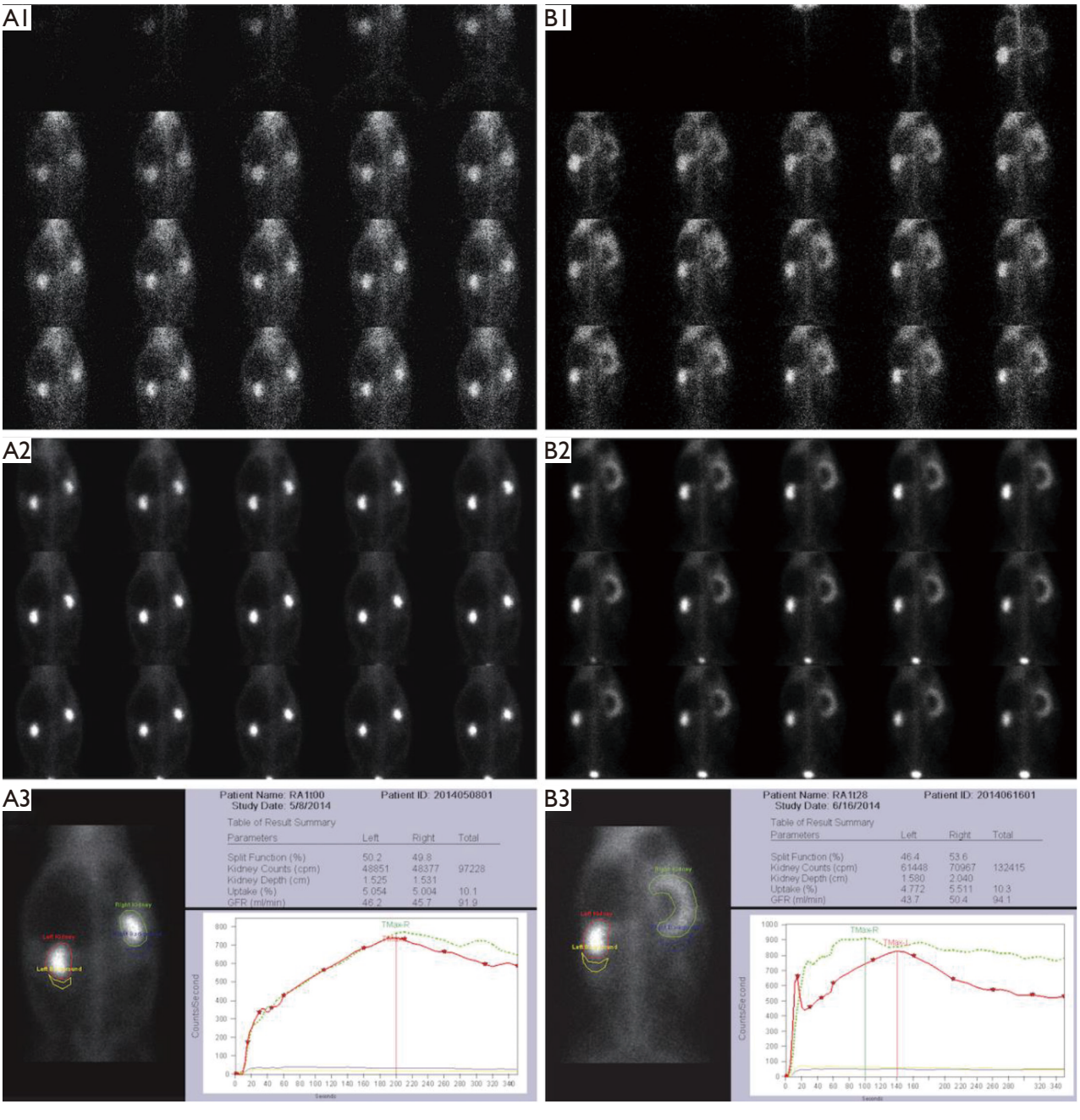

Figure S1 Dynamic renal scintigraphy in the baseline status before obstruction and on the 28th day of the right ureteral obstruction in the same rabbit. (A) Before obstruction; (B) on the 28th day of obstruction. (A1,B1) The phase of blood perfusion; (A2,B2) the renal function phase; (A3,B3) quantitative parameters and renogram curves. The results showed that the GFR (50.4 mL/min) of the right kidney on the 28th day of obstruction was higher than the GFR (45.7 mL/min) before obstruction, and the blood perfusion volumes and the GFRs of the bilateral kidney were similar before the obstruction. GFR, glomerular filtration rate.

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