

### Suppl. figure legends

**Suppl. Figure S1. Effects of DMOG on Arg-II, HIF1 $\alpha$ , and HIF2 $\alpha$  levels in human podocytes.** **A.** Representative immunoblotting of Arg-II, HIF1 $\alpha$ , and HIF2 $\alpha$  in podocytes. Tubulin serves as the loading controls. **B, C, D.** Quantification of the expression levels of Arg-II, HIF1 $\alpha$ , and HIF2 $\alpha$  respectively. \* $p$ <0.05, \*\* $p$ <0.01, \*\*\* $p$ <0.005, \*\*\*\* $p$ <0.0001 between the indicated groups.  $n$ =3.

**Suppl. Figure S2. Effects of hypoxia on cytoskeletal actin derangement in human podocytes.** **A.** Representative images showing phalloidin staining of cytoskeleton actin fibers in podocytes exposed to normoxia and hypoxia. Nucleoli were stained with DAPI (blue). **B.** Graphics below shows quantification of podocytes with disrupted cytoskeleton. \* $p$ <0.05, \*\*\*\* $p$ <0.0001 between the indicated groups.  $n$ =3.

**Suppl. Figure S3. Effects and silencing arg-ii on DMOG-induced cytoskeleton actin fiber derangement in podocytes for 48 hours.** **A.** Representative images of phalloidin staining of cytoskeleton actin fibers in podocytes. Nucleoli were stained by DAPI (blue). **B.** Quantification of podocytes with disrupted cytoskeleton. \*\*\* $p$ <0.001 between the indicated groups.  $n$ =3.

**Suppl. Figure S4. Effects of silencing arg-ii on DMOG-induced mitochondrial ROS production in human podocytes.** **A.** MitoSOX Red reagent staining was used to analyze mitochondrial ROS production in the cells transduced either with rAd/U6-lacZshRNA as controls or rAd/U6-arg-iiRNA. **B.** Quantification of relative fluorescence fold change in different groups of podocytes. \*\* $p$ <0.01, \*\*\* $p$ <0.001 between indicated groups.  $n$ =4.

**Suppl. Figure S5. Lack of effects of mROS inhibition on cytoskeleton actin fiber derangement in *arg-ii*<sup>-/-</sup> podocytes.** **A.** immunoblotting confirming *arg-ii* knockout cell line generated by CRISPR/Cas9. **B.** *Arg-ii*<sup>-/-</sup> were pre-treated with or without rotenone (2  $\mu$ mol/L) for 1 hour and then incubated under normoxia or hypoxia (1% O<sub>2</sub>) condition for 24 hours. Representative images showing no effects of hypoxia and/or rotenone on cytoskeleton actin fiber derangement. Nucleoli were stained with DAPI (blue). Bar graph below shows quantification of podocytes with disrupted cytoskeleton, which remains the same in all groups.  $n$  = 3.

**Suppl. Figure S6. Arg-II expression in proximal tubular cells in wild type aged mice.** Confocal immunofluorescence staining of Arg-II (green) and angiotensin-converting enzyme-

1 (ACE1) (red) co-localization under hypoxic conditions. Nucleoli were stained with DAPI (blue). *wt* = wild type; The experiments were done in 3 mice.

**Suppl. Figure S7. Increase in Arg-II levels in glomeruli of aged mice.** Confocal immunofluorescence staining of Arg-II (green) and synaptopodin (red) co-localization with quantification of Arg-II signals. Nucleoli were stained with DAPI (blue). *wt* = wild type; *n* = 5, \*\**p* < 0.01 between the indicated groups.