Supplemental information

Supple. Fig. 1. Characterization of AMPKy2 KO mice.

Supple. Fig. 2. Expression of AMPK γ 2 protein and mRNA in the kidney of AMPK γ 2KO mice.

Supple. Fig. 3. Expression of AMPKγ2 in major organs.

Supple. Fig. 4. Plasma TSH level in the experimental animals. .

Supple. Fig. 5. Expression of AMPK subunits in the kidney of AMPKy2KO mice.

Supple. Fig. 6. Diagram of timeline of the experiment. Plasma cholesterol and insulin level in non-diabetic and diabetic mice.

Supple. Fig. 7. Body weight, blood glucose level and insulin sensitivity in non-diabetic and diabetic mice.

Supple. Fig. 8. Plasma cholesterol and insulin in non-diabetic and diabetic mice.

Supple. Fig. 9. Urinary H_2O_2 in non-diabetic and diabetic mice.

Supple. Fig. 10. Plasma BUN in non-diabetic and diabetic mice.

Supple. Fig. 11. A, B. Systolic blood pressure.

Supple. Fig. 12. Kidney hypertrophy and kidney matrix protein accumulation in non-diabetic and diabetic mice.

Supple. Fig. 13. A, B. Kidney fibronectin expression.

Supple. Fig. 14. Effect of 17β-estradiol on AMPK phosphorylation in time- and dose-dependent *in vitro*.

Supple. Fig. 15. Estradiol ameliorates HG-induced mTORC1 activation and matrix protein accumulation in MCT cells.

Supple. Fig. 16. Effect of palmitate on mTORC1-matrix accumulation in MCT cells.

Supple. Fig. 17. Pathways which are increased in diabetic WT male and KAMPKγ2KO female mice by ingenuity pathway analysis.

Supple. Fig. 18. 4-hydroxyphenylpyruvate dioxygenase (HFD) is decreased in diabetic WT male and KAMPKγ2KO female mice.

Supple. Table 1. Plasma 17β -estradiol levels in male and female mice.

Supple. Table 2. Visualization of DEGs from group comparisons.

Supple. Table 3. Urine metabolites analysis





Supple. Fig. 1. Generation of KTAMPKγ2KO mice. **A.** Representative genotyping data. M: Standard marker, cre: pax8-cre, loxp: AMPKγ2-loxp, F1: F1 generation, WT: wild type, KO: AMPKγ2KO. **B-E.** Body weight, random blood glucose level and systolic blood pressure were similar between WT and AMPKγ2KO male and female mice (n= 13-16 per group).



Supple. Fig. 2. A, B. AMPKγ2 expression in the kidney. **C, D.** AMPKγ2 mRNA expression in the kidney. **p<0.01, *** p<0.001 by two-tailed t-test.



Supple. Fig. 3. A, B. AMPK γ 2 expression in the liver. **C, D.** AMPK γ 2 expression in the muscle. **E, F.** mRNA expression of AMPK γ 2 in the thyroid. **p<0.01, *** p<0.001 by two-tailed t-test.



Supple. Fig. 4. A, B. Plasma TSH level in the experimental animals. TSH ELISA kit (catalog MBS9716662, MyBioSource) were used to measure the plasma TSH.



Supple. Fig. 5. A, B. AMPK phosphorylation in the kidney. **C-H.** Expression of AMPK α 1, α 2 and γ 1 in the kidney.



Supple. Fig. 6. Diagram of establishment of diabetes in WT and KTAMPK_Y2KO mice.



Supple. Fig. 7. A, B. Body weight. **C, D.** Random blood glucose level. **E, F.** Insulin tolerance test. *p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001, ****p<0.0001 by two-way ANOVA.



Supple. Fig. 8. A, B. Plasma cholesterol level. **C, D.** Plasma fasting insulin level. *p<0.05, **p<0.01 by one-way ANOVA.

Cholesterol fluorometric assay kit (catalog 1007640, Cayman) and mouse Insulin ELISA Kit (catalog 90080, Crystal Chem) were used to measure the plasma cholesterol levels and insulin levels (6 h fasting), respectively.

Suppl. Fig. 9



Supple. Fig. 9. A, B. Urinary H_2O_2 . **p<0.01, ***p<0.001 by one-way ANOVA. Amplex Red H_2O_2 Assay Kit (catalog A22188, Invitrogen) was used to measure urinary H_2O_2 .

Suppl. Fig. 10



Supple. Fig. 10. A, B. Plasma BUN. *p<0.05 by two-way ANOVA. Plasma BUN was measured by BUN colorimetric detection kit (catalog numberK024-H1, Arbor Assays)

Suppl. Fig. 11



С



Supple. Fig. 11. A, B. Systolic blood pressure. *p<0.05, **p<0.01 by two-way ANOVA (A, B) and one-way ANOVA (C).

Suppl. Fig. 12



Supple. Fig. 12. A, B. kidney to body weight ratio. **C, D.** Laminin gamma1 expression in the kidney. *p<0.05, **p<0.01 by one-way ANOVA.



Supple. Fig. 13. A, B. Kidney fibronectin expression. **p<0.01 by one-way ANOVA. Immunofluorescence was performed as described below. The kidney sections were deparaffinized in xylene, hydrated in decreasing concentrations of ethanol, and washed with Tris-buffered solution (TBS). To unmask antigens, slides were heated in antigen retrieval solution (catalog H3300, Vectors lab). After the fixation, the sections were hydrated in TBS. To detect fibronectin in the kidney and the liver, anti-fibronectin antibody (catalog ab2413, Abcam) was diluted 1:100 in TBS containing 1% BSA and applied overnight at 4º C in a humidity chamber. After incubation with primary antibodies, all the sections were washed in TBS containing 0.01% Triton X-100. Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated secondary antibodies (in 1:150 dilution) were applied for 1 h at room temperature. Then the sections were washed, and mounted with Prolong Gold Antifade Reagent. At least 7-9 fields of each section were captured. Representative images were photographed using Axio Imager A1 microscope (Carl Zeiss, Melville, NY). ImageJ software was used to count fluorescence intensity on the images. To verify specificity of all immunostainings, primary antibodies were omitted in negative controls.



Supple. Fig. 14. A-C. MCT cells were incubated with 1 nM, 10 nM or 100 nM of estradiol for the indicated time points. *p<0.05, p<0.01 by One-way ANOVA



Supple. Fig. 15. Estradiol ameliorate HG-induced mTORC1 activation and matrix protein accumulation in MCT cells. A. B. HG decreased AMPK phosphorylation and increased p70S6K phosphorylation which were ameliorated by estradiol. C, D. HG-induced expression of laminin- γ 1 and fibronectin was ameliorated by estradiol. The composite graphs shown mean ± SD (3-4 experiments). *p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001 by One-way ANOVA.



*

+

+

200

150

100

50

Pal

Estradiol

Lamy1/Actin % of control)

Supple. Fig. 16. MCT cells were incubated with 100 μ M of palmitate for the indicated time points (A-E). MCT cells were incubated with palmitate for 15 min (F) and 8 h (G) with 17 β -estradiol pre-incubation for 30 min. *p<0.05 by One-way ANOVA

Analysis: IPA_F_KO_UP_293_from_venn - 2022-12-23 03:43 PM

positive z-score 🗌 z-score = 0 📕 negative z-score 🗐 no activity pattern available



Supple. Fig. 17. Pathways which are increased in diabetic WT male and KAMPKγ2KO female mice by ingenuity pathway analysis. 293 genes were increased in the kidney.



Phenylalanine Degradation IV (Mammalian, via Side Chain) : IPA_F_KO_Down_7_from_venn : Expr Log Ratio

Supple. Fig. 18. 4-hydroxyphenylpyruvate dioxygenase (HFD) is decreased in diabetic WT male and KAMPKγ**2KO female mice .** HFD is involved in phenylalanine degradation pathway.

Suppl. Table 1. Plasma 17β-estradiol levels in male and female mice

Male					Female				
17β- estradiol (pg/ml)	WT		ΑΜΡΚγ2ΚΟ		17β-estradiol	WT		ΑΜΡΚγ2ΚΟ	
	Con	Diabetes	Con	Diabetes	(pg/ml)	Con	Diabetes	Con	Diabetes
AVE	46.3	137.5	119.6	38.1	AVE	37.2	73.1	59.7	60.7
STDEV	53.3	126.7	81.8	81.8	STDEV	41.4	41.9	98.7	79.5

Suppl. Table 1. Plasma 17β-estradiol levels in male and female mice.

Mouse 17β-estradiol ELISA kit was used to measure plasma 17β-estradiol (catalog, ADI-900-174, Enzo Life Science, Farmingdale, NY)

Suppl. Table 2. Visualization of DEGs from group comparisons



Suppl. Table 3

_	Urine metabolites									
	Male					Female				
	WT		KTAMPKg2KO		WT		KTAMPKg2KO			
 (μM/mM)	Control	Diabetes	Control	Diabetes	Control	Diabetes	Control	Diabetes		
Alanine/Creatinine	21.7 ±3.3	73.1 ±106.4	16.2 ±4.8	33.4 ±11.0	32.0 ±8.4	94.0 ±128.2	21.0 ±3.8	1017.7 ±1390.0		
Arginine/Creatinine	7.7 ±1.4	16.6 ±8.6	8.9 ±2.4	22.2 ±10.9**	4.4 ±0.7	11.1 ±4.3	5.7 ±1.8	44.7 ±44.7*		
Asparagine/Creatinine	14.2 ±1.5	17.0 ±7.2	12.0 ±2.6	21.0 ±6.1*	14.2 ±1.8	32.8 ±39.7	14.4 ±1.9	319.3 ±406.0		
Aspartic acid/Creatinine	3.1 ±0.9	8.3 ±10.9	5.1 ±4.6	3.4 ±0.8	2.6 ±0.5	3.3 ±1.5	2.3 ±0.9	4.5 ±2.4		
Cysteine/Creatinine	15.2 ±1.7	44.8 ±29.3*	19.2 ±7.5	52.8 ±24.1*	11.7 ±6.7	32.5 ±25.9	10.4 ±2.6	91.3 ±77.2		
Glutamic acid/Creatinine	14.5 ±4.3	61.2 ±60.9*	18.5 ±9.9	33.6 ±10.0	14.1 ±2.3	29.9 ±12.9	14.4 ±4.2	91.6 ±60.5**		
Glutamine/Creatinine	37.4 ±5.1	292.5 ±372.5	39.2 ±5.9	304.8 ±255.2	43.8 ±15.6	208.0 ±257.4	40.4 ±4.5	2318.0 ±2171.7**		
Glycine/Creatinine	95.3 ±9.0	220.6 ±100.5***	104.3 ±26.2	153.4 ±35.3	71.5 ±7.9	141.0 ±72.1	60.9 ±4.7	652.4 ±676.5*		
Histidine/Creatinine	6.1 ±0.6	58.0 ±89.1	5.3 ±0.6	33.6 ±21.7	5.5 ±1.2	44.9 ±75.8	5.7 ±1.1	485.4 ±504.1*		
Isoleucine/Creatinine	3.4 ±0.4	23.0 ±15.07***	3.4 ±1.4	17.4 ±7.6*	4.6 ±0.8	27.8 ±32.5	5.0 ±1.8	221.9 ±244.6*		
Leucine/Creatinine	12.0 ±0.2	50.8 ±30.9**	7.2 ±1.7	42.5 ±17.9**	8.9 ±2.2	57.0 ±73.0	7.3 ±2.5	458.0 ±556.2*		
Lysine/Creatinine	8.7 ±1.6	15.4 ±7.6	9.4 ±2.2	17.3 ±5.9*	11.2 ±2.4	24.0 ±10.6	12.4 ±2.7	145.9 ±171.1		
Methionine/Creatinine	2.5 ±0.4	14.8 ±14.7*	2.3 ±0.8	10.0 ±5.4	3.8 ±1.3	15.4 ±17.7	3.4 ±1.0	133.5 ±174.4		
Phenylalanine/Creatinine	5.4 ±0.5	15.5 ±5.2****	4.3 ±0.9	12.9 ±3.6***	5.4 ±1.0	17.7 ±13.2	5.0 ±1.4	107.1 ±122.6*		
Proline/Creatinine	3.9 ±0.7	57.0 ±112.1	4.2 ±2.9	11.0 ±4.3	5.2 ±1.8	76.5 ±146.5	5.2 ±1.8	189.3 ±379.9		
Serine/Creatinine	9.6 ±1.1	32.1 ±22.3*	8.4 ±2.1	35.4 ±16.4**	10.4 ±3.2	62.0 ±93.2	10.3 ±2.3	634.1 ±789.2		
Threonine/Creatinine	18.3 ±3.0	155.6 ±203.1	16.4 ±2.4	123.6 ±88.8	22.3 ±4.6	181.7 ±331.1	24.3 ±6.6	1593.3 ±1815.1*		
Tryptophan/Creatinine	1.7 ±0.1	6.6 ±8.2	1.5 ±0.2	4.3 ±1.6	2.1 ±0.4	8.1 ±10.7	2.0 ±0.3	65.4 ±72.9		
Tyrosine/Creatinine	5.6 ±1.0	48.5 ±54.7	5.2 ±1.8	46.3 ±30.8	10.3 ±5.5	70.2 ±109.4	8.9 ±2.8	803.0 ±851.2*		
Valine/Creatinine	7.6 ±1.2	35.5 ±22.3***	6.2 ±1.6	28.6 ±10.9*	9.8 ±2.3	43.0 ±46.4	11.6 ±3.7	441.5 ±530.0*		
Adenine/Creatinine	0.80 ±0.22	0.69 ±0.43	1.72 ±2.1	0.39 ±0.15	0.41 ±0.15	0.42 ±0.24	0.46 ±0.21	0.57 ±0.30		
Betaine/Creatinine	31.0 ±7.2	145.4 ±105.1**	30.1 ±8.7	59.6 ±13.1	60.6 ±28.0	141.9 ±68.1	32.1 ±11.8	145.2 ±84.2**		
GABA/Creatinine	26.1 ±4.0	65.4 ±26.6***	38.5 ±5.7	52.0 ±11.7	22.8 ±12.9	20.7 ±6.0	14.0 ±2.9	28.6 ±8.3**		
L-α-aminobytyric acid/Creatinine	0.3 ± 0.1	4.7 ±4.0**	0.3 ±0.1	2.8 ±2.2	0.7 ±0.2	2.5 ±2.8	0.8 ±0.2	61.1 ±62.7*		
Ornithine/Creatinine	2.1 ±0.7	9.9 ±4.4***	3.4 ±1.0	8.7 ±3.7*	2.8 ±1.8	6.3 ±2.6	2.5 ±0.6	32.4 ±30.5*		
Pipecolate/Creatinine	44.0 ±6.2	45.0 ±5.1	43.3 ±1.7	51.4 ±7.1	52.4 ±6.7	52.7 ±7.6	48.8 ±6.9	59.8 ±14.8		
Serotonine/Creatinine	0.9 ±0.1	0.7 ±0.1*	0.9 ±0.1	0.6 ±0.1****	0.9 ±0.2	0.6 ±0.1	0.8 ±0.1	0.5 ±0.4		
(nM/mM)	Control	Diabetes	Control	Diabetes	Control	Diabetes	Control	Diabetes		
3-hydroxykynurenine/Creatinine	150.1 ±35.3	577.9 ±406.8**	56.8 ±38.2	303.0 ±83.0	49.9 ±18.5	103.7 ±42.6	38.0 ±35.0	220.9 ±120.8***		
DL-homocysteine/Creatinine	27.4 ±13.2	12.2 ±7.0	33.4 ±33.8	12.0 ±5.7	38.4 ±27.6	7.1 ±2.9*	45.8 ±18.6	16.2 ±15.7*		
Kynurenine/Creatinine	28.5 ±28.1	70.5 ±113.8	7.0 ±1.2	46.7 ±41.7	33.8 ±11.4	82.2 ±131.2	46.6 ±12.4	1470.2 ±1711.9*		
Nicotinic acid/Creatinine	35.6 ±56.5	887.8 ±1663.0	436.2 ±907.1	188.8 ±251.5	131.0 ±197.6	555.6 ±727.8	16.1 ±26.9	324.6 ±464.1		
Sulpiride/Creatinine	6.2 ±1.3	12.2 ±7.0	7.0 ±1.2	12.0 ±5.7	5.1 ±2.9	7.1 ±2.9	5.5 ±2.4	10.7 ±6.4		
Glycyl-histidine/Creatinine	21.0 ±16.2	56.7 ±41.8	24.0 ±15.2	42.6 ±31.1	29.5 ±12.9	44.9 ±14.6	28.8 ±16.1	95.1 ±58.0		
*p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001, ****p<0.0001 vs non-diabetic control										