Supporting Information

Rutin Prevents High Glucose-Induced Renal Glomerular Endothelial Hyperpermeability by Inhibiting the ROS/Rhoa/ROCK Signaling Pathway

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Fig. S1 Knockdown or inhibition of ROCK prevented HG-induced hyperpermeability.

(A) HRGECs treated with 5 mM glucose (NG) or 30 mM glucose (HG) and/or rutin for 24 h. The protein levels of ROCK-1 and ROCK-2 were analyzed by Western blot.

(B) HRGECs monolayer cells were treated with 0.1 μM fasudil for 24 h or transformed ROCK-1 or ROCK-2 siRNA for 48 h, and then were treated with 5 mM
glucose (NG) or 30 mM glucose (HG) for 24 h. A permeability assay was then performed to quantitatively determine the intercellular passage of 40 kDa weight FITC-conjugated dextran. *P < 0.05 and **p < 0.01 vs. NG control.