Figure S1. Renal αKlotho protein abundance is unchanged in Fgf23 and Klotho deficient mouse models and αKlotho is undetectable in urine of wild-type mice. A. Western blot analysis of αKlotho in renal total protein extracts in 9-month-old male WT, VDR\textsuperscript{Δ/Δ}, Kl\textsuperscript{-/-}/VDR\textsuperscript{Δ/Δ}, and Fgf23\textsuperscript{-/-}/VDR\textsuperscript{Δ/Δ} mice on rescue diet, using an anti-Klotho antibody detecting the membrane-bound and the ectodomain shed form of the protein. Only the 135 kD transmembrane isoform of Klotho was quantified. Data represent mean ± SEM of 3 to 4 animals each. B. Specificity of the anti-TRPV5 antibody was controlled by Western blot analysis of renal total protein extracts from TRPV5\textsuperscript{−/−}, WT, VDR\textsuperscript{Δ/Δ} and Fgf23\textsuperscript{-/-}/VDR\textsuperscript{Δ/Δ} mutants (n=3-6). C. Western blot analysis of αKlotho and uromodulin in native, salt precipitated and concentrated (1.33- and 2-fold) urine samples from WT mice (n=5-6). Renal total protein extract from WT mouse and anti-uromodulin antibody were used as positive controls. Anti-Klotho antibodies detecting the membrane-bound (anti-cytoplasmic domain, upper panel) or the membrane-bound and ectodomain shed (anti KL2 domain, lower panel) forms of the protein were used.