

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Discoidin Domain Receptor 1 (DDR1) tyrosine kinase is upregulated in PKD kidneys but does not play a role in the pathogenesis of polycystic kidney disease

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Abstract

Tolvaptan is the only drug approved to slow cyst growth and preserve kidney function in patients with autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease (ADPKD). However, its limited efficacy combined with significant side effects underscores the need to identify new and safe therapeutic drug targets to slow progression to end stage kidney disease. We identified Discoidin Domain Receptor 1 (DDR1) as receptor tyrosine kinase upregulated *in vivo* in 3 mouse models of ADPKD using a novel mass spectrometry approach to identify kinases upregulated in ADPKD. Previous studies demonstrating critical roles for DDR1 to cancer progression, its potential role in the pathogenesis of a variety of other kidney disease, along with the possibility that DDR1 could provide new insight into how extracellular matrix impacts cyst growth led us to study the role of DDR1 in ADPKD pathogenesis. However, genetic deletion of DDR1 using CRISPR/Cas9 failed to slow cyst growth or preserve kidney function in both a rapid and slow mouse model of ADPKD demonstrating that DDR1 does not play a role in PKD pathogenesis and is thus a not viable drug target. In spite of the negative results, our studies will be of interest to the nephrology community as it will prevent others from potentially conducting similar experiments on DDR1 and reinforces the potential of performing unbiased screens coupled with *in vivo* gene editing using CRISPR/Cas9 to rapidly identify and confirm new potential drug targets for ADPKD.

Introduction

Dysregulation of kinases and the pathways they regulate play a prominent role in the pathogenesis of cyst growth in ADPKD [1, 2]. Moreover, pharmacologic inhibition of a number of different kinases up-regulated in ADPKD kidneys has been shown to slow cyst growth in animal

models making kinase inhibitors among the most promising class of drugs for treating patients with ADPKD. We have adapted a novel approach to broadly screen, in an unbiased manner, for kinases that are more active in lysates from PKD kidneys relative to normal controls. Given that most kinases are regulated post-transcriptionally, this approach has a distinct advantage over approaches based on detecting kinase mRNA signatures. For these experiments, lysates from doxycycline-induced *Pax8rtTA;Pkd1^{fl/fl}* (control) and *Pax8rtTA; TetO-cre; Pkd1^{fl/fl}* mice (PKD kidneys) were passed over multiplex inhibitor beads and bound active kinases were then identified by quantitative LC-MS as previously described [3–5]. Using this approach, we identified Discoidin Domain Receptor 1 (DDR1) as a previously unidentified kinase to be upregulated in PKD kidneys when compared with kidneys from wild type controls. DDR1 is a receptor tyrosine kinase (RTK) that mediates interaction with the extracellular matrix and is activated upon binding collagen [6, 7]. Recent evidence has indicated that DDR1 is up-regulated in various cancers and plays a role in tumor growth, progression, and invasion [8–11]. DDR1 has also been shown to play prominent roles in a number of kidney disease that include mouse models of Alports [12, 13], obstructive uropathy [14], the remnant kidney model of chronic kidney disease [15] and nephrotoxic serum nephritis [16] [17]. Thus, based on these findings we entertained the possibility that DDR1 would play a prominent role in PKD pathogenesis and provide a link between the extracellular matrix and regulation of growth of cyst lining epithelia. However, despite the upregulation of both DDR1 protein and DDR1 kinase activity *in vivo* in mouse models of ADPKD, targeted deletion of DDR1 using CRISPR/Cas9 did not slow cyst growth or preserve kidney function in both an “early rapid” and “late slow” mouse model of ADPK in which *PKD1* was conditionally deleted embryonically by *Pkhd1-Cre* or after post-natal day 28 by feeding doxycycline to *Pax8rtTA; TetO-cre; PKD1^{fl/fl}* mice respectively.

Materials and methods

Mass spectrometry to identify kinases up and down-regulated in PKD kidneys

Pax8rtTA; TetO-cre; PKD1^{fl/fl} (PKD) or littermate *Pax8rtTA; PKD1^{fl/fl}* (control) mice were induced with 200 mg/kg of doxycycline in the diet X 2 weeks starting on PN day 28 and kidneys were harvested 5 weeks post induction. Kidneys were then lysed in lysis buffer containing kinase inhibitors and active kinases were affinity captured by passing lysates over multiplex inhibitor beads (MIB) containing a cocktail of phosphatase inhibitors as previously described [4, 5]. Bound kinases were then identified by LC separation followed by tandem mass spectrometry (LC-MS/MS) [4, 5]. Experiments were performed using 6 PKD and 6 WT kidneys isolated from independent animals (3 female and 3 male mice in each group).

Genetic deletion of DDR1 using CRISPR/Cas9

6 single-guide (sg) RNAs using Feng Zhang’s on line tool were screened in ES cells for their ability to create double strand breaks (DSB) in DDR1 and ultimately led to the identification of 2 sgRNAs complementary to regions in exons 2 and 3 of DDR1 that were most efficient in giving DSB and corresponded to with the following sequences: AGTAACGCAACCGATAGCTT and CTACCGCTGCCCGCCACAGC. RNA for these 2 sgRNAs were *in vitro* transcribed, purified, and microinjected together with Cas9 into *Pkd1^{fl/fl}* zygotes to generate *Ddr1^{-/-}; Pkd1^{fl/fl}* as previously described [18, 19]. Sequencing identified out-of-frame deletion of DDR1 in several mice. A similar strategy using CRISPR/Cas9 was used to generate *DDR1^{+/-}; Pax8rtTA; TetO-cre; PKD1^{fl/fl}* mice.

Mice

Pkhd1-Cre;Pkd1^{fl/fl} and *Pax8rtTA; TetO-cre; PKD1^{fl/fl}* mice have been previously reported [20]. *Aqp2-Cre* mice were purchased from Jackson Labs and crossed with *Pkd1^{fl/fl}* mice to generate *Aqp2-Cre; Pkd1^{fl/+}* mice as previously reported [21]. To generate *Pkhd1-Cre; DDR1^{-/-}; Pkd1^{fl/fl}* mice, *DDR1^{-/+}; Pkd1^{fl/fl}* mice generated using CRISPR/Cas9 were crossed with *Pkhd1-Cre; DDR1^{-/+}; Pkd1^{fl/+}*. PCR for the WT allele utilized primers 1, 2 (ATGCAGGACCGCACCATTCC TGA, GAGCTTCACACTTGGTGAGTACC), which yields a product of 256 bp. Deletion of parts of exons 2 and 3 and intervening intron amplifies a PCR product of 203 bp using primers 1, 3 (ATGCAGGACCGCACCATTCTGA, CGCTCAGGCAATGACAGATGCTG). Offspring from this cross allowed us to assess mice with deletion of Pkd1 in *DDR1^{-/-}* and *DDR1^{+/-}* backgrounds. A separate cross of *Pkhd1-Cre; DDR1^{+/+}; Pkd1^{fl/+}* with *DDR1^{+/+}; Pkd1^{fl/fl}* was used to generate *DDR1^{+/+}; Pkhd1-Cre; Pkd1^{fl/fl}* mice. *Pkhd1-Cre* mice were sacrificed on day 22 at which time kidneys were harvested and analyzed as described below. Equal numbers of littermate female and male mice were studied. To assess whether dasatinib inhibited cyst growth, *Pkhd1-Cre; Pkd1^{fl/fl}* mice from the same litter were treated with vehicle or dasatinib by starting on day 12 and mice were sacrificed on day 22.

A similar strategy was used to generate *DDR1^{-/-}; Pax8rtTA; TetO-cre; PKD1^{fl/fl}* and *DDR1^{+/-}; Pax8rtTA; TetO-cre; PKD1^{fl/fl}* and *DDR1^{+/+}; Pax8rtTA; TetO-cre; PKD1^{fl/fl}* mice. Cre was induced in these mice by adding 200 mg/kg of doxycycline in the diet X 2 weeks starting on PN day 28 and kidneys were harvested 14 weeks post induction as previously described [20].

All animals were used in accordance with scientific, humane, and ethical principles and in compliance with regulations approved by the New York University School of Medicine Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee.

All mice are housed in the NYU School of Medicine Central Animal Facility. The study was approved by the AICUC at NYU School of Medicine. Mice are maintained in accordance with the Animal Welfare Act, the United States Department of Agriculture Regulations (9 CFR, Parts 1, 2, and 3), and the Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals (National Academy Press, Revised 1996). New York University School of Medicine has a currently approved Animal Welfare Assurance Agreement (No. A3435-01) with the NIH Office for Protection from Research Risks. NYUSM has been awarded Full Accreditation by AAALAC International (2/27/2001).

Cystic index and kidney immunohistochemistry

Kidneys were harvested, fixed in 4% paraformaldehyde for 4 hours at 4°C, and sagittal kidney sections were stained with hematoxylin and eosin. Sections were then photographed under the same magnification and cystic index was calculated using ImageJ analysis software on 2 sagittal sections/kidney as described [21, 22]. Cystic index was calculated as the cumulative cyst volume per total area of kidney [21, 22].

Kidney immunohistochemistry was performed on ADPKD and normal human kidneys obtained from nephrectomy, and kidneys from *Pax8rtTA; Pkd1^{fl/fl}* (WT) and *Pax8rtTA; TetO-cre; PKD1^{fl/fl}* (PKD) mice following induction with doxycycline. Immunohistochemistry was performed on 4- μ m formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded kidney sections using antibodies as indicated. Chromogenic immunohistochemistry was performed on a Ventana Medical Systems Discovery XT platform with online deparaffinization, antigen retrieval and using Ventana's reagents and detection kits. In brief, heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed using either CC1 (Tris-Borate-EDTA, pH 8.5) or RCC2 (Sodium Citrate pH6.0) as required. Endogenous peroxidase activity was blocked with 3% hydrogen

peroxide. Primary antibodies were diluted in Dulbecco's phosphate buffered saline (Life Technologies) 3 hours at 37°C and detected using anti-rabbit or anti-mouse HRP labeled multimers incubated for 8 minutes. The complex was visualized with 3,3 diaminobenzidine and enhanced with copper sulfate.

Western analysis

Kidneys harvested at time of sacrifice were flash frozen in liquid nitrogen, homogenized in lysis buffer, separated by SDS/PAGE, immunoblotted with primary antibody as indicated, and detected with a Li-cor IRdye secondary antibody as described[21].

Antibodies

The antibodies used included: Anti-DDR1, phospho-DDR1(Tyr792), MAPK, phospho-MAPK (Thr202/204), FAK, phospho-FAK(Tyr397), AKT, phospho-AKT(ser473), Stat3, phospho-Stat3 (Tyr705) were purchased from Cell Signalling. Monoclonal anti-β-Actin antibody was purchased from Sigma (Cat # A2228).

BUN

BUN was measured using the Stanbio Urea Nitrogen Detection Kit (STANBIO Boerne, Tx) as described by manufacturer.

Results

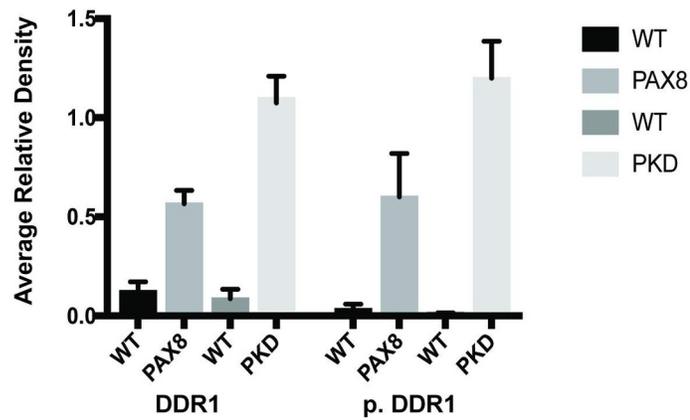
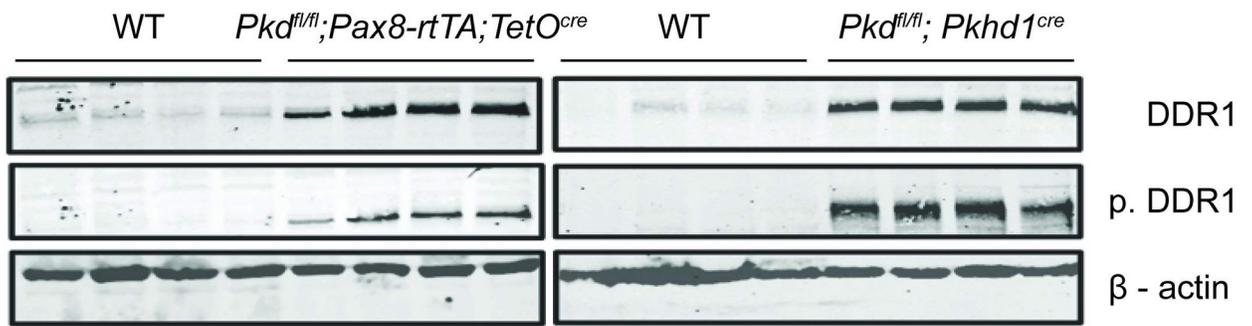
Discoidin domain receptor 1 (DDR1) protein and kinase activity is upregulated in cyst lining epithelia *in vivo* in mouse and human ADPKD kidneys

To selectively enrich in an unbiased manner for active kinases in PKD kidneys, lysates from doxycycline-induced *Pax8rtTA;Pkd1^{fl/fl}* (control) and *Pax8rtTA; TetO-cre; Pkd1^{fl/fl}* mice (PKD kidneys) were passed over multiplex inhibitor beads and bound kinases were then identified by quantitative LC-MS (MIB) as previously described[4, 5]. One of the kinases identified was DDR1. We found that DDR1 protein and activity (assessed by anti-phospho-DDR1 antibodies) was increased in kidneys from 3 mouse models of ADPKD that included 2 “early, rapid” models in which Cre is driven by *Pkhd1* (*Pkhd1-Cre; Pkd1^{fl/fl}*) and aquaporin (*Aqp2-Cre; Pkd1^{fl/fl}*, not shown) and in the “late, slow” *Pax8rtTA; TetO-Cre; Pkd1^{fl/fl}* model (Fig 1A). In addition, DDR1 is expressed in mouse and human cyst lining epithelia (Fig 1B).

Inhibiting DDR1 with a nonspecific DDR1 kinase inhibitor slowed cyst growth and preserved renal function in *Pkhd1-Cre; Pkd1^{fl/fl}* mice

Dasatinib is a small molecule nonspecific inhibitor of DDR1. Treatment with dasatinib led to inhibition of DDR1 tyrosine phosphorylation, slowed cyst growth and preserved renal function in *Pkhd1-Cre; Pkd1^{fl/fl}* mice when compared with vehicle control treated mice, n = 6 mice/group (Fig 2A–2E). To assess the signaling pathways affected by dasatinib treatment as well as a control for therapeutic efficacy, kidneys from control and dasatinib treated mice were probed with various anti-phospho-antibodies. These studies demonstrated that dasatinib treatment not only inhibited activation of DDR1, but also Stat3 and AKT, while MAPK was not inhibited (Fig 2F). Although these experiments provided a proof of concept

a.



b.

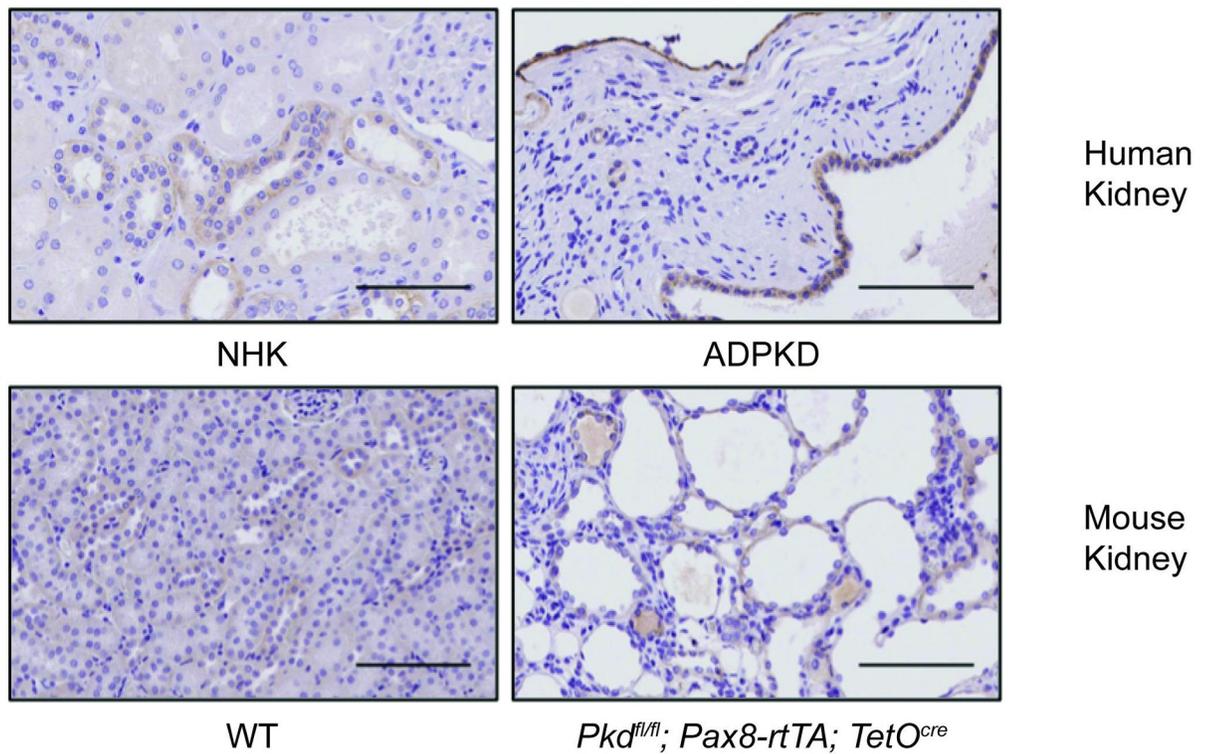


Fig 1. DDR1 protein and activity is increased in both early and late models of PKD. (a) Kidney tissue lysates from littermate and same sex *Pax8rtTA; TetO-cre; Pkd1fl/fl* and *Pax8rtTA; Pkd1fl/fl* (WT) treated with doxycycline and *Pkhd1-Cre;Pkd1fl/f* and *Pkd1fl/fl* (WT) immunoblotted with anti-DDR1 (DDR1), anti-phospho-tyr-792-DDR1 antibodies (p-DDR1), and β -actin as a loading control. Results from 4 control and 4 PKD kidneys harvested from independent mice are shown. (b) Anti-DDR1 immunohistochemistry: Upper panel, normal human kidney (NHK, left) and ADPKD kidney (right); lower panel, *Pax8rtTA; Pkd1^{fl/fl}* (WT) (left) and *Pax8rtTA; TetO-cre; PKD^{fl/fl}* (right) mice. Scale bar = 100 micrometers.

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that inhibiting DDR1 may slow cyst growth, dasatinib also inhibits other kinases[23–25], such as Src family kinases and Kit.

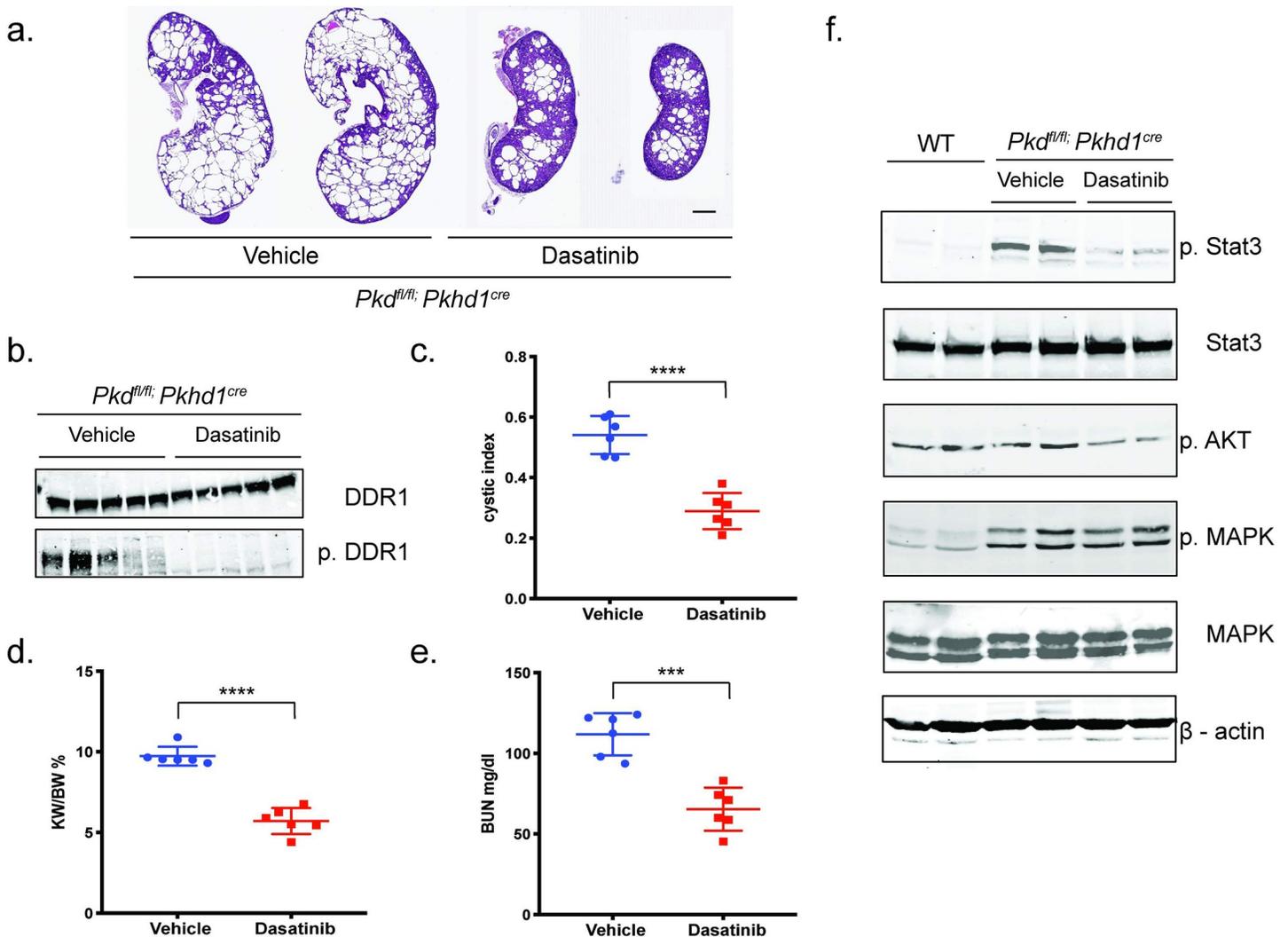


Fig 2. Pharmacologic inhibition of DDR1 with dasatinib slowed cyst growth in *Pkhd1-Cre;PKD1^{fl/fl}* mice and inhibits activation of STAT3 and AKT. Littermate same sex *Pkhd1-Cre;PKD1^{fl/fl}* mice were treated with vehicle control or dasatinib between days 12 and 22 when mice were sacrificed. (a) Representative histology from vehicle and dasatinib treated mice. Scale bar = 1 millimeter (b) Kidney tissue lysate from vehicle and dasatinib treated mice immunoblotted with anti-DDR1 antibody and anti-phospho-tyr-792-DDR1 antibody as shown. (c) Cystic index, (d) kidney/body weight ratio and (e) BUN are shown. Cystic index was calculated using ImageJ analysis software on 2 sagittal sections/kidney as described[22, 26, 27] and BUN [28, 29]. (f) Lysates from kidneys from littermate same sex *Pkhd1-Cre;PKD1^{fl/fl}* mice treated with vehicle control or dasatinib were probed with antibodies as indicated; anti-Stat3, anti-phospho-Stat3, anti-phospho-thr-308-AKT, anti-phospho-MAPK, and anti-MAPK. Lysates were probed with β -actin as a loading control. Differences were evaluated by two-tailed *t*-tests (** = $p < 0.001$, **** = $p < 0.0001$).

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Genetic deletion of DDR1 fails to slow cyst growth and preserve renal function in *Pkhd1-Cre; Pkd1^{fl/fl}* mice

To definitively address whether DDR1 is critical for cyst growth, *DDR1^{-/-}* mice were generated by CRISPR/Cas9. DDR1 and PKD1 are both localized to chromosome 17 and therefore *Ddr1^{-/-}* mice cannot be crossed into *Pkd1^{fl/fl}* mice to generate *Ddr1^{-/-}; Pkd1^{fl/fl}* mice. We used CRISPR/Cas9 to generate DDR1 knockouts in zygotes from *Pkd1^{fl/fl}* mice to generate a *Ddr1^{-/-}; Pkd1^{fl}* chromosome 17 (Fig 3A).

DDR1 and phospho-DDR1 (pDDR1) were absent from kidneys from *DDR1^{-/-}; Pkhd1-Cre; Pkd1^{fl/fl}* mice confirming that our antibodies are specific for DDR1 and that we generated *DDR1^{-/-}* mice (Fig 3C). However, we did not detect differences in kidney weight/body weight ratio (Fig 3B and 3D), cystic index (Fig 3B and 3E), or BUN (Fig 3F) between *DDR1^{-/-}; Pkhd1-Cre; Pkd1^{fl/fl}* and *DDR1^{+/+}; Pkhd1-Cre; Pkd1^{fl/fl}* mice. These data indicate that the beneficial effect of dasatinib is via inhibition of a kinase(s) that is not DDR1.

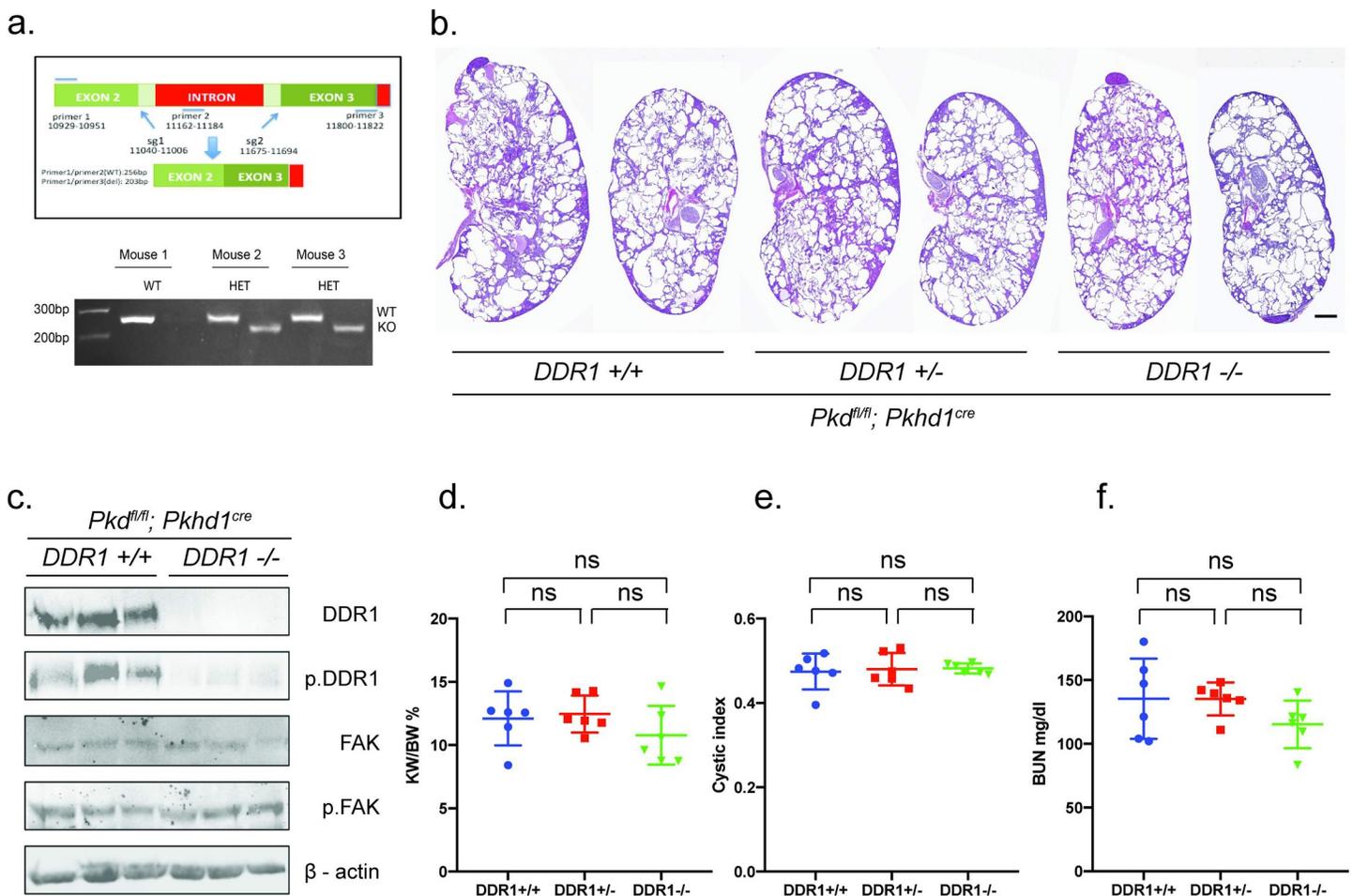


Fig 3. Generation of DDR1 KO mice and analysis of *Pkhd1-Cre Pkd1* mice. (a) Schematic of DDR1 CRISPR/Cas9 KO. 2 sgRNAs to exon 2 and exon 3 were selected based on efficiency in ES cells. PCR for the WT allele utilized primers 1, 2, which yields a product of 256 bp. Deletion of parts of exons 2 and 3 and intervening intron amplifies a PCR product of 203 bp using primers 1, 3. Shown are PCR results from tail DNA isolated from *DDR1^{+/+}* and *DDR1^{+/-}* mice using Primers 1,2 (256 bp, wt), and primers 1,3 (203 bp, deleted). Under the conditions used primers 1,3 do not amplify the WT allele. PCR products were sequenced to demonstrate out of frame deletion. Numbering of bases labeled for sgRNAs and oligonucleotides corresponds to gene ID:12305 and are shown in the Materials and Methods section. (b) Representative H&E staining of sagittal sections from *DDR1^{+/+}; Pkhd1-Cre;Pkd1^{fl/fl}*, *DDR1^{+/-}; Pkhd1-Cre;Pkd1^{fl/fl}*, and *DDR1^{-/-}; Pkhd1-Cre;Pkd1^{fl/fl}* mice. Scale bar = 1 millimeter. (c) Kidney lysates were probed as described in Fig 2. Fak, focal adhesion kinase. pFak, p. Tyr 397 FAK. (d) kidney/body weight ratio (e) cystic index and (f) BUN are shown. Differences were evaluated by two-tailed *t*-tests (* = *p*<0.05, ns = not significant).

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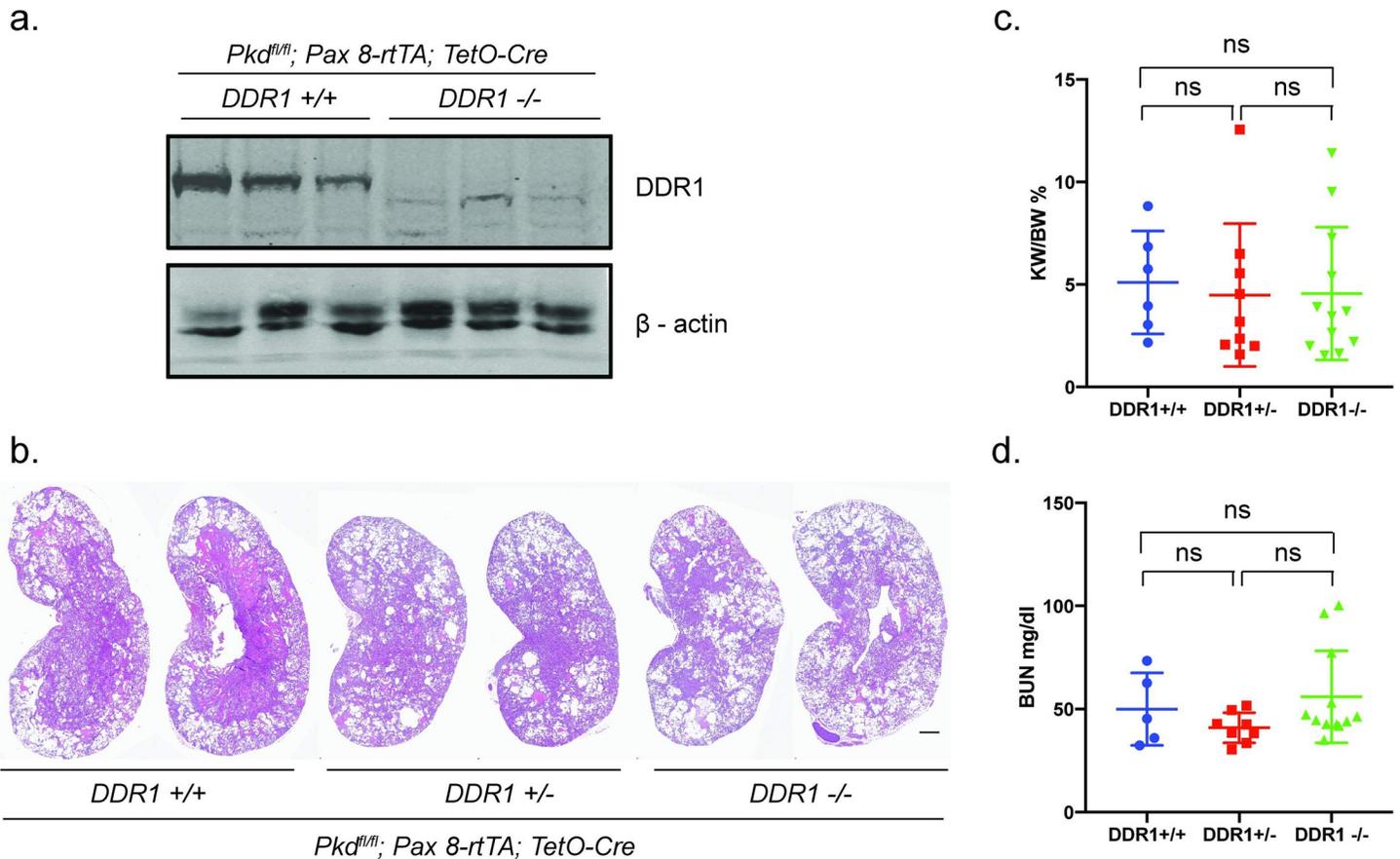


Fig 4. Genetic deletion of DDR1 does not slow cyst growth or preserve renal function in the inducible late onset *Pax8rtTA; TetO-Cre; Pkd1^{fl/fl}* mouse model. (a) Lysates from kidneys from *DDR1^{-/-}; Pax8rtTA; TetO-Cre; Pkd1^{fl/fl}* and *DDR1^{+/+}; Pax8rtTA; TetO-Cre; Pkd1^{fl/fl}* mice probed with anti-DDR1 antibodies and β -actin as a loading control. (b) Representative H&E staining of sagittal sections from the 3 groups of mice with kidneys from 2 independent mice of each genotype shown. Scale bar = 1 millimeter (c) kidney/body weight ratio and (d) BUN.

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Genetic deletion of DDR1 also failed to slow cyst growth and preserve renal function in *Pax8rtTA; TetO-Cre; Pkd1^{fl/fl}* mice

In contrast to the *Pkhd1-Cre* model, deletion of PKD1 after postnatal day (PN) 14 leads to much slower cyst growth and loss of kidney function and, as a result, models in which PKD1 is inducibly deleted after PN day 14 are thought to more closely reflect disease in humans. We therefore also tested genetically if DDR1 played a role in cyst growth in the “slow late” *Pax8rtTA; TetO-Cre; Pkd1^{fl/fl}* model. These studies demonstrated that genetic deletion of DDR1 also did not slow cyst growth or preserve kidney function in *Pax8rtTA; TetO-Cre; Pkd1^{fl/fl}* mice; H&E staining of kidney sagittal sections, kidney/body weight ratio, and BUN were similar between *DDR1^{-/-}; Pax8rtTA; TetO-Cre; Pkd1^{fl/fl}* and *DDR1^{+/+}; Pax8rtTA; TetO-Cre; Pkd1^{fl/fl}* mice (Fig 4).

Discussion

Tolvaptan is the first FDA approved drug that has been shown to slow cyst growth and preserve renal function in patients with ADPKD. However, the relative limited benefit and significant side effects of tolvaptan treatment highlights the critical need to utilize unbiased approaches to broadly screen ADPKD kidneys for new therapeutic targets to slow cyst growth

and/or interstitial fibrosis in patients with ADPKD. We utilized a powerful kinome wide method to identify in an unbiased manner kinases more active in PKD kidneys when compared with WT control kidneys with the goal that identifying a more complete list of kinases relevant to cyst growth *in vivo* would offer the potential to find better and safer therapeutic drug targets to treat patients with ADPKD. In addition, a more complete picture of kinases activated in PKD and the signaling pathways they regulate should provide additional insights into the signaling hubs and networks that are aberrantly activated in PKD kidneys and provide clearer links between upstream and downstream signaling pathways.

DDR1 was one of many kinases identified in our screen that was more active in PKD kidneys and was localized to cyst lining epithelia. The relevance of DDR1 to cancer progression, its potential role in the pathogenesis of a variety of other kidney disease, together with the possibility that DDR1 would provide new insight into how extracellular matrix impacts cyst growth suggested to us that DDR1 was an exciting and promising candidate to study. However, the inability of genetically deleting DDR1 to slow cyst growth and preserve renal function in both an “early rapid” and “late slow” mouse model of PKD conclusively demonstrates that DDR1 does not play a role in PKD pathogenesis and thus is not a viable drug target.

In spite of our negative results, we think publication of our findings will be of interest and value to the PKD and nephrology community. First, these studies will prevent other researchers from potentially spending money and time assessing the relevance of DDR1 to PKD pathogenesis. Second, our studies provide an important proof of principle whereby new technologies can be used to rapidly screen for potential new drug targets, which then can be rapidly assessed *in vivo* for their relevance to disease using CRISPR/Cas9, an approach we are currently undertaking in the lab with success. Third, our findings reinforce the importance of a dasatinib-sensitive kinase(s) in PKD pathogenesis. Identifying the dasatinib specific kinase(s) that contributes to pathogenesis coupled with a drug that more specifically targets this kinase(s), could potentially lead to a safe and efficacious drug to treat patients.

Supporting information

S1 Fig. Western blot analysis of DDR1 and p.DDR1 expression in kidney tissue lysates from *Pax8rtTA; TetO-cre; Pkd1^{fl/fl}* and *Pax8rtTA; Pkd1^{fl/fl}* (WT) treated with doxycycline and *Pkhd1-cre; Pkd1^{fl/fl}* and *Pkd1^{fl/fl}* (WT) mice.

(TIF)

S2 Fig. Western blot analysis of DDR1 and p.DDR1 expression in kidney tissue lysates from vehicle and dasatinib treated *Pkhd1-cre; Pkd1^{fl/fl}* mice.

(TIF)

S3 Fig. Western blot analysis of Stat3, p.Stat3, p.AKT, MAPK, and p.MAPT expression in kidney lysates with the indicated genotypes.

(TIF)

S4 Fig. Western blot analysis of DDR1, p.DDR1, FAK, and p.FAK expression in kidney tissue lysates from *crispr DDR1+/+; Pkhd1-cre; Pkd1^{fl/fl}* and *crispr DDR1-/-; Pkhd1-cre; Pkd1^{fl/fl}* mice.

(TIF)

S5 Fig. Western blot analysis of DDR1 expression in kidney tissue lysates from *crispr DDR1+/+; Pax8rtTA; TetO-cre; Pkd1^{fl/fl}* and *crispr DDR1-/-; Pax8rtTA; TetO-cre; Pkd1^{fl/fl}* mice.

(TIF)

S1 Table. DDR1 and p.DDR1 protein quantification data from western blots.

(TIF)

S2 Table. Quantitative data of cystic index, kidney/body weight ratio (%), and BUN (mg/dl) from vehicle and dasatinib treated *Pkhd1-cre; Pkd^{fl/fl}* mice.

(TIF)

S3 Table. Quantitative data of cystic index, kidney/body weight ratio (%), and BUN (mg/dl) with the indicated genotypes.

(TIF)

S4 Table. Quantitative data of kidney/body weight ratio (%), and BUN (mg/dl) with the indicated genotypes.

(TIF)

Author Contributions

Conceptualization: Irfana Soomro, Edward Y. Skolnik.**Data curation:** Irfana Soomro, Aram Hong, Zhai Li, James S. Duncan.**Formal analysis:** James S. Duncan, Edward Y. Skolnik.**Funding acquisition:** Irfana Soomro, Edward Y. Skolnik.**Investigation:** Irfana Soomro, James S. Duncan, Edward Y. Skolnik.**Methodology:** Irfana Soomro, Aram Hong, Zhai Li, James S. Duncan, Edward Y. Skolnik.**Software:** Zhai Li.**Supervision:** Irfana Soomro, Edward Y. Skolnik.**Writing – original draft:** Irfana Soomro, Edward Y. Skolnik.**Writing – review & editing:** Irfana Soomro, Edward Y. Skolnik.

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