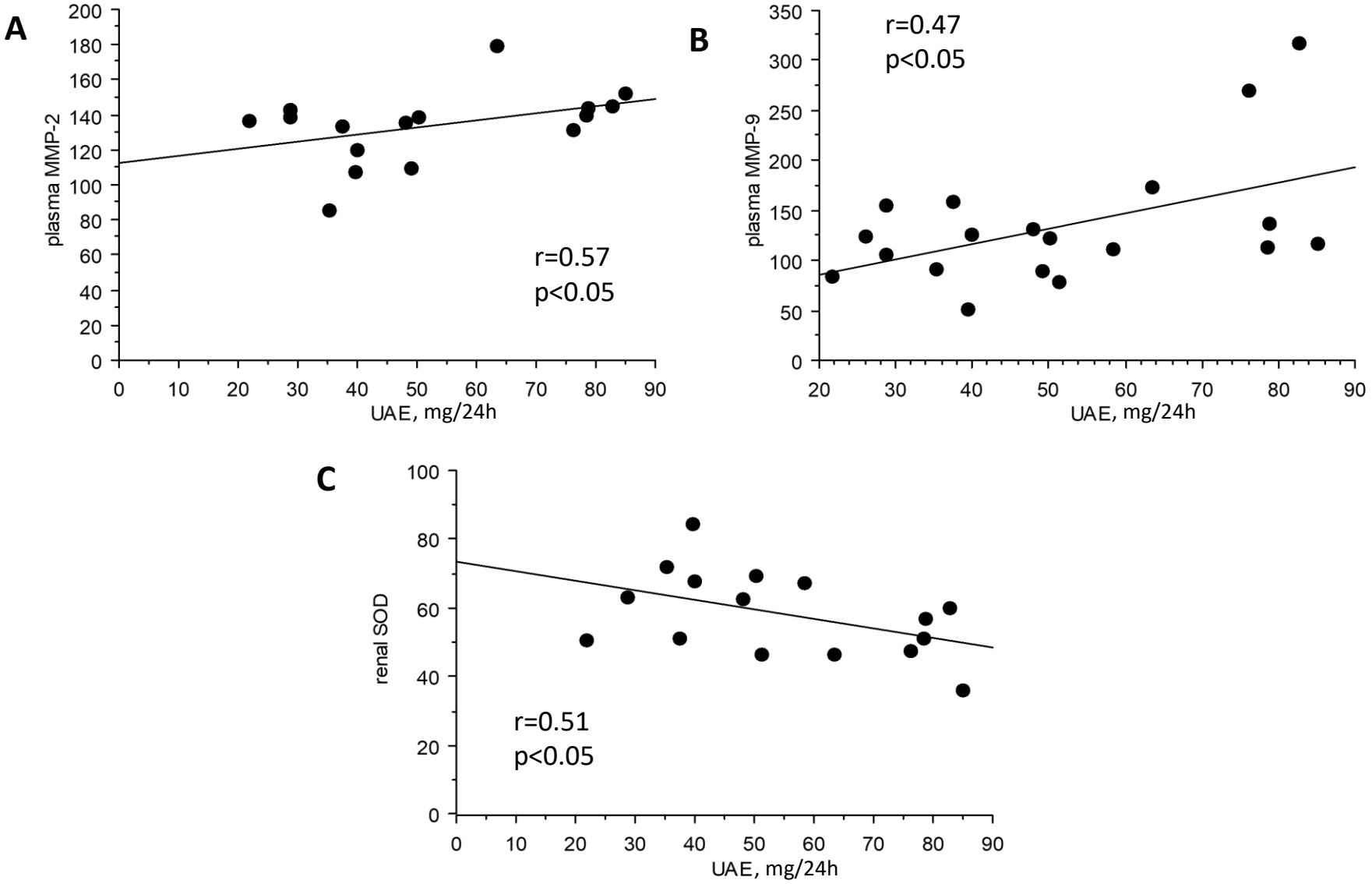
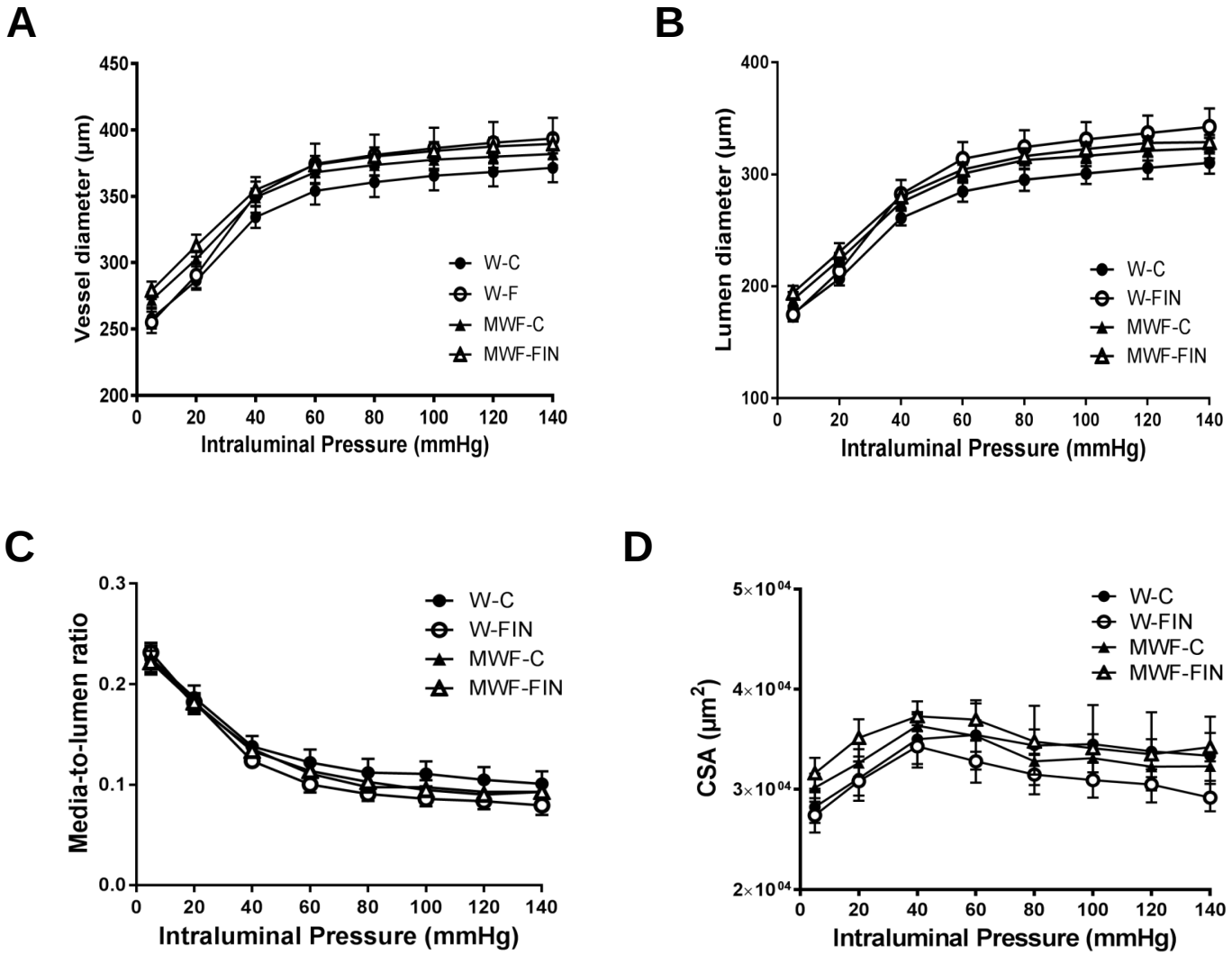


Supplemental Figure 1: Correlation between urinary albumin excretion (UAE) and plasma MMP-2 (A), MMP-9 (B) and renal superoxide dismutase (SOD) activity (C) in MWF rats. Results are expressed as mean ± SEM of n = 10. MWF, Munich Wistar Frömter; W, Wistar.



Supplemental Figure 2: Characterization of structural parameters in second order mesenteric resistance arteries

(A) Vessel diameter–pressure. (B) lumen diameter–pressure. (C) media to lumen ratio – pressure and (D) cross sectional area (CSA)-pressure curves in MRA from control and Finerenone (FIN)-treated W and MWF rats incubated in Ca^{2+}-free PSS. Results are expressed as mean ± SEM of n = 10. MWF, Munich Wistar Frömter; W, Wistar.

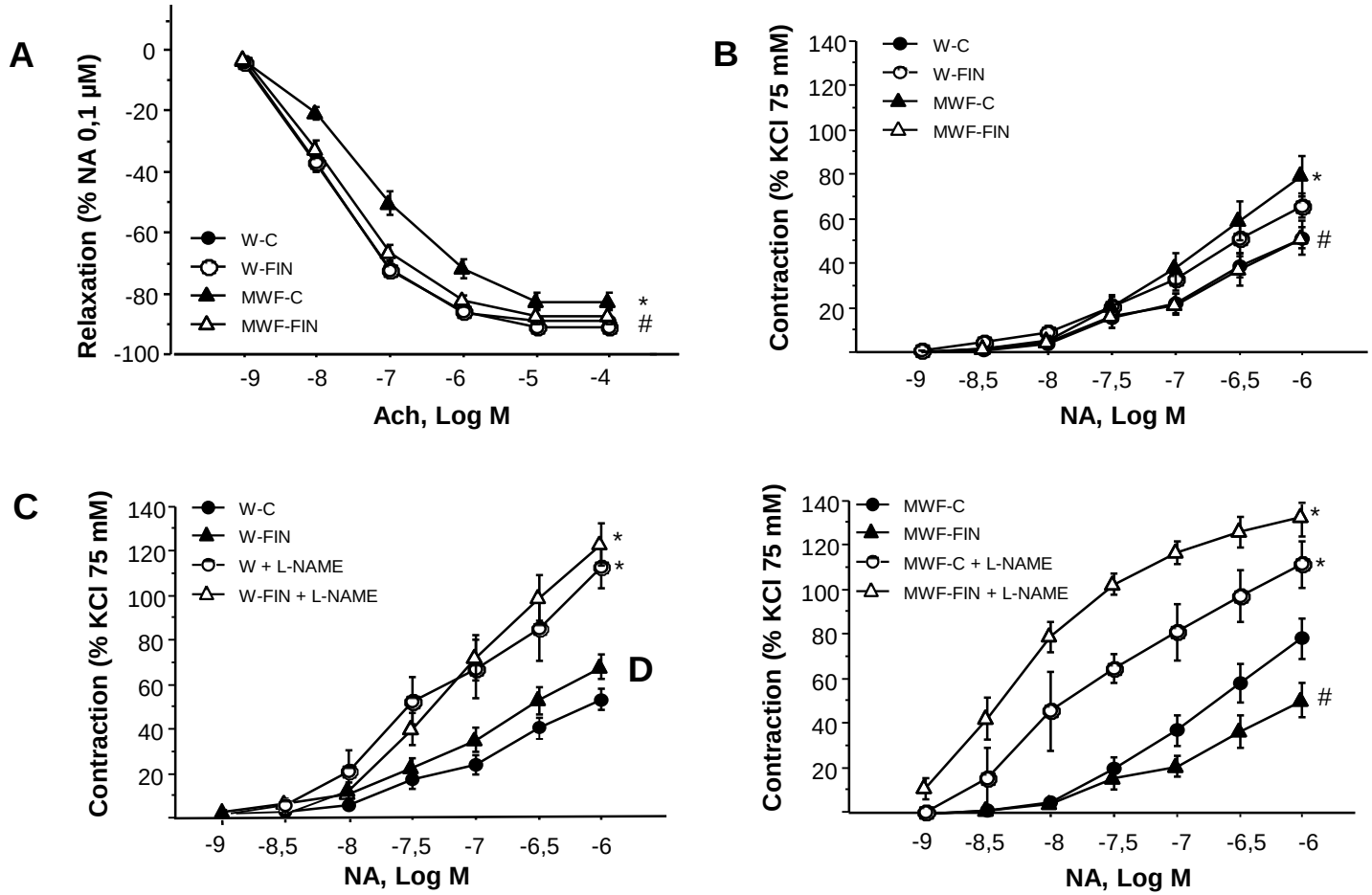
Supplemental Table 1

Wall, adventitial and media thickness in mesenteric arteries from Control and finerenone treated W and MWF ratss

	W-C	W-FIN	MWF-C	MWF-FIN
Wall thickness (µm)	37.8 ± 1.5	36.6 ± 1.7	36.3 ± 1.1	37.7 ± 1.9
Adventitial thickness (µm)	8.2 ± 0.7	8.8 ± 0.4	8.6 ± 0.7	7.9 ± 0.5
Media thickness (µm)	18.5 ± 0.8	19.4 ± 1.2	19.6 ± 0.7	19.3 ± 0.9

Values are mean ± SEM for 10 animals per group.

MWF, Munich Wistar Frömter; W, Wistar.



Supplemental Figure 3: Characterization of endothelium-dependent responses and NO contribution.

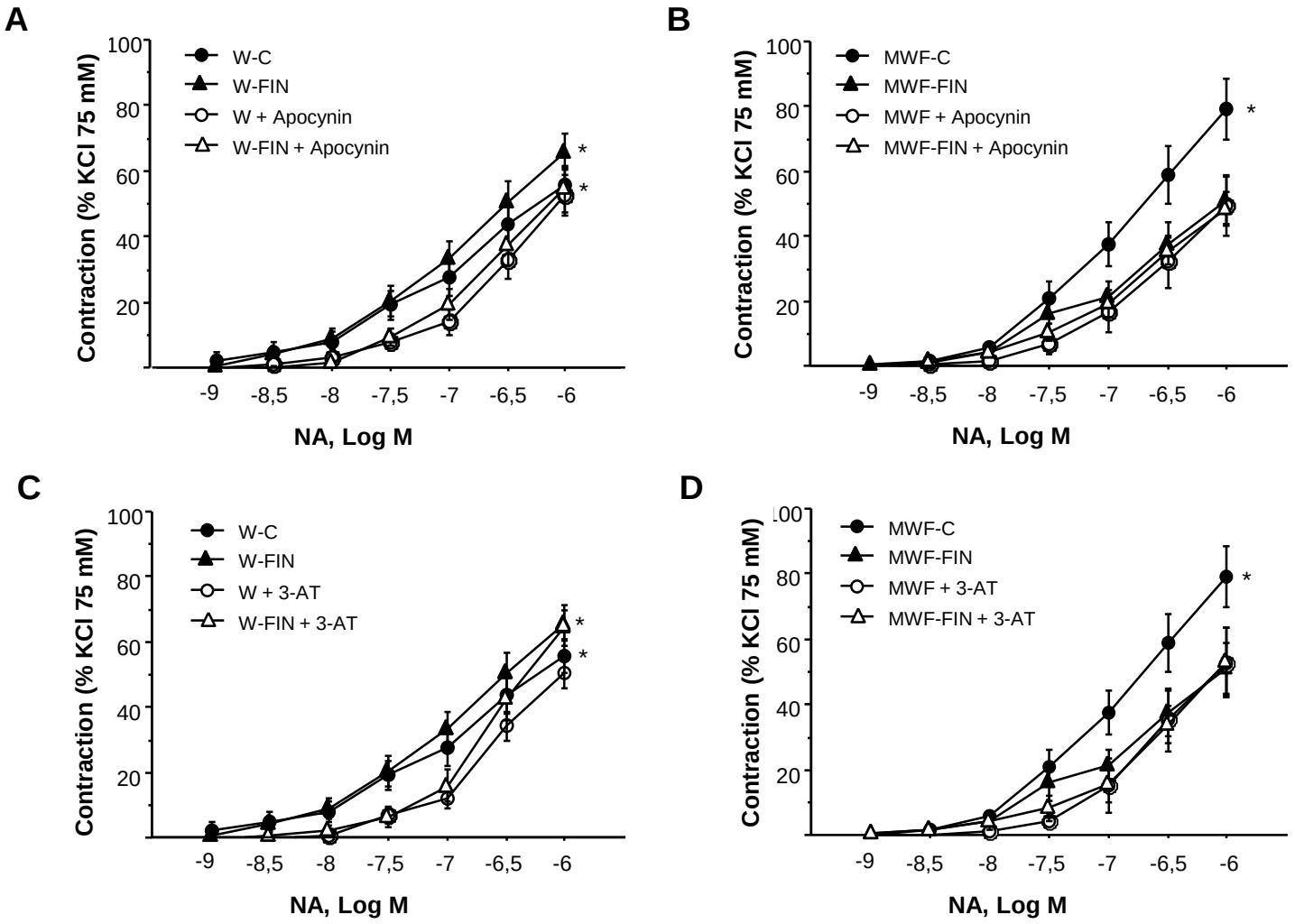
Concentration–response curves to (A) acetylcholine (Ach 10^{-9} to 10^{-4} mol·L-1) and (B) noradrenaline (NA 10^{-9} to 10^{-6} mol·L-1) in superior mesenteric arteries from control and finerenone (FIN)-treated W and MWF rats. Relaxation is expressed as percentage of a previous contraction to NA (10^{-7} mol·L-1). Contraction is expressed as percentage of a previous tone to KCl 75mmol·L. (C) Concentration–response curves to noradrenaline (NA 10^{-9} to 10^{-6} mol·L-1) in superior mesenteric arteries from control and finerenone (FIN)-treated W and MWF rats in absence and presence of L-NAME. Data are shown as mean ± SEM of 10 animals per strain. *P<0.05 and $^{\#}$P<0.05 compared with W. MWF, Munich Wistar Frömter; W, Wistar.

Supplemental Table 2

E_{max} and pD_2 values of Ach-induced relaxation and NA-induced contractions in superior mesenteric arteries from control and finerenone-treated W and MWF rats

		W-C	W-FIN	MWF-C	MWF-FIN
Ach	**E_{max}**	90.3 ± 1.2	91.5 ± 1.7	82.3 ± 3.0*	89.6 ± 1.6$^{\#}$
	pD_2	7.5 ± 0.06	7.5 ± 0.07	7.0 ± 0.1*	7.4 ± 0.07$^{\#}$
NA	**E_{max}**	51.3 ± 4.7	65.7 ± 5.6	77.8 ± 10.2*	52.9 ± 7.9$^{\#}$
	pD_2	6.7 ± 0.1	6.9 ± 0.1	6.9 ± 0.1	6.7 ± 0.1

E_{max}, is the maximal relaxation to Ach expressed as % of precontraction to NA, as well as the maximal contraction to NA expressed as % of contraction to 75mM KCl. pD_2, is the negative logarithm of molar concentration of Ach or NA causing half maximal responses. Data are expressed as mean ± S.E.M., n=10. *$p<0.05$ compared to the W-C group. $^{\#}p<0.05$ compared to the MWF-C group.



Supplemental Figure 4: Contribution of reactive oxygen species to contractile responses to NA

Concentration–response curves to noradrenaline (NA. 10^{-9} to 10^{-6} mol·L-1) in superior mesenteric arteries from control and Finerenone-treated W and MWF rats in presence/absence of apocynin (upper panels) or 3-AT (lower panels). Contractions are expressed as percentage of a previous tone to KCl 75mmol·L. Data are shown as mean ± SEM of 8 animals per strain. *P<0.05 compared with W. MWF, Munich Wistar Frömter; W, Wistar.