Fig. S1 - Albuminuria 24h (A), tail-cuff pressure (B), serum creatinine (C), weight/body weight (D), glomerulosclerosis % (E) and cortical Collagen-1 (F), 20 weeks after ADR administration. C n= 9, ADR2w n=12, ADR4w n=12, ADR20w n=10. ANOVA a p<0.05 vs. C; b p<0.05 vs. ADR2w; c p<0.05 vs. ADR4w.
Figure S2

**Fig. S2** - Urinary excretion of neutrophil gelatinase-associated lipocalin (NGAL) (A) and serum K+ concentration (B) 2, 4 and 20 weeks after ADR injection. C n= 9, ADR2w n=12, ADR4w n=12, ADR20w n=10. ANOVA \(^{a}p<0.05\) vs. C; \(^{b}p<0.05\) vs. ADR\(_{2w}\); \(^{c}p<0.05\) vs. ADR\(_{4w}\).
**Figure S3**

**A**

![Graph showing lymphocyte density](image)

**B**

![Graph showing macrophage density](image)

**C**

![Graph showing MCP-1 concentration](image)

**Fig. S3** - Interstitial infiltration by T lymphocytes (CD3-positive) (A), macrophages ED-1 (B) and monocyte chemoattractant protein 1 (MCP-1) (C), 2, 4 and 20 weeks after ADR injection. C n= 9, ADR2w n=12, ADR4w n=12, ADR20w n=10. ANOVA a p<0.05 vs. C; b p<0.05 vs. ADR2w; c p<0.05 vs. ADR4w.
Fig. S4 - Representative microphotographs of glomerulosclerosis in PAS-stained kidney sections (A); interstitial collagen-1 deposition detected by immunohistochemistry (B); renal infiltration by myofibroblasts in sections stained by immunohistochemistry for α-SMA (C); interstitial infiltration by macrophages (D) and T lymphocytes (CD3-positive) (E) detected by immunohistochemistry 20 weeks after ADR injection.
**Fig. S5** – Left panel: correlation (Pearson’s correlation coefficient) between albuminuria and the percent area staining positively for α-smooth muscle actin (α-SMA) or collagen-1. Right panel: correlation between albuminuria and the percent area staining positively for collagen-1.
Fig. S6 – Left panel: correlation (Pearson’s correlation coefficient) between the density of renal infiltration by T lymphocytes (CD3-positive) and that of cells staining positively for NLRP3. Right panel: correlation between the density of renal infiltration by lymphocytes and the renal content of IL-1β.
Fig. S7 – Percent of viable cultivated cells, as assessed by the 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium (MTT) test, in cells exposed to high albumin concentrations and either scramble or silencing RNA for TLR-4 or NLRP-3. No significant difference was observed.