

## Supplemental Figure Legends:

**Figure S1. Body weight in HSD-fed Dahl salt-sensitive rats during the experimental period.**

**Figure S2. Circadian rhythm of systolic blood pressure (SBP) during feeding NSD (at week-7).** (A) Hourly SBP with NSD, (B) averaged 10-h SBP in active and inactive periods, and (C) the difference of 10-h SBP between active and inactive periods. <sup>†</sup> $P < 0.05$ ; DSS rats with NSD→HSD→NSD (inactive period) vs. DSS rats with NSD→HSD→NSD (active period), <sup>‡</sup> $P < 0.05$ ; DSS rats with NSD (inactive period) vs. DSS rats with NSD (active period).

**Figure S3. Circadian rhythm of SBP during feeding HSD (at week-8).** (A) Hourly SBP, (B) averaged 10-h SBP in active and inactive periods, and (C) the difference of 10-h SBP between active and inactive periods after 5 days of HSD. <sup>\*</sup> $P < 0.05$  vs. DSS rats NSD; <sup>†</sup> $P < 0.05$ , DSS rats with NSD→HSD→NSD (inactive period) vs. DSS rats with NSD→HSD→NSD (active period); <sup>‡</sup> $P < 0.05$ , DSS rats with NSD (inactive period) vs. DSS rats with NSD (active period).

**Figure S4. Circadian rhythm of SBP during feeding HSD (at week-10).** (A) Hourly SBP, (B) averaged 10-h SBP in active and inactive periods, and (C) the difference of 10-h SBP between active and inactive periods after 3 weeks of HSD. <sup>\*</sup> $P < 0.05$  vs. DSS rats with NSD; <sup>†</sup> $P < 0.05$ , DSS rats with NSD→HSD→NSD (inactive period) vs. DSS rats with NSD→HSD→NSD (active period); <sup>‡</sup> $P < 0.05$ , DSS rats with NSD (inactive period) vs. DSS rats with NSD (active period).

**Figure S5. Circadian rhythm of SBP during feeding HSD (at week-17).** (A) Hourly SBP, (B) averaged 10-h SBP in active and inactive periods, and (C) the difference of 10-h SBP between active and inactive periods after 10 weeks of HSD. <sup>\*</sup> $P < 0.05$  vs. DSS rats NSD; <sup>†</sup> $P < 0.05$ , DSS rats with NSD→HSD→NSD (inactive period) vs. DSS rats with NSD→HSD→NSD (active period); <sup>‡</sup> $P < 0.05$ , DSS rats with NSD (inactive period) vs. DSS rats with NSD (active period).

**Figure S6. Circadian rhythm of SBP after switching to normal salt diet (at week-18).** (A) Hourly SBP, (B) averaged 10-h SBP in active and inactive periods, and

(C) the difference of 10-h SBP between active and inactive periods at 1 week after switching HSD to NSD. \* $P < 0.05$  vs. DSS rats NSD; † $P < 0.05$ , DSS rats with NSD→HSD→NSD (inactive period) vs. DSS rats with NSD→HSD→NSD (active period); ‡ $P < 0.05$ , DSS rats with NSD (inactive period) vs. DSS rats with NSD (active period).

**Figure S7. Circadian rhythm of SBP after switching to NSD (at week-21).** (A) Hourly SBP, (B) averaged 10-h SBP in active and inactive periods, and (C) the difference of 10-h SBP between active and inactive periods at 4 weeks after switching HSD to NSD. \* $P < 0.05$  vs. DSS rats NSD; † $P < 0.05$ , DSS rats with NSD→HSD→NSD (inactive period) vs. DSS rats with NSD→HSD→NSD (active period); ‡ $P < 0.05$ , DSS rats with NSD (inactive period) vs. DSS rats with NSD (active period).

**Figure S8. Relationship of SBP and the level of urinary protein excretion.** (A) Correlation between the difference in active and inactive period SBP ( $\Delta$ SBP) and urinary protein excretion. (B) Correlation between the difference in active and inactive period SBP ( $\Delta$ SBP) and urinary protein-Cr ratio.

**Figure S9. Relationship of SBP and renal histological changes.** (A) Correlation between the difference in active and inactive period SBP ( $\Delta$ SBP) and glomerulosclerosis. (B) Correlation between the difference in active and inactive period SBP ( $\Delta$ SBP) and tubulointerstitial injury.

**Figure S10. Urine volume in HSD-fed Dahl salt-sensitive rats.** \* $P < 0.05$  vs. DSS rats with NSD; # $P < 0.05$ , DSS rats with NSD→HSD→NSD (week 17) vs. DSS rats with NSD→HSD→NSD (week18-21).