

Figure S1. Validation of DN rat model treated with MRS1754. **A)** At week 12 post-STZ inoculation urine of non-diabetic (Ctrl), diabetic nephropathy (DN) and DN MRS1754-treated (DN+MRS1754) rats were collected using metabolic cages for 6 hours. Proteinuria was evaluated using an autoanalyzer CM250 (#1690007, Wiener Lab, Rosario, Argentina). Diabetic rats were treated with MRS1754 (0.5mg/kg/48 h i.p.) for eight weeks, four weeks after STZ inoculation. **B)** Immunohistofluorescence of the podocyte marker - nephrin in Ctrl, DN and DN+MRS1754 rats at week twelve post-STZ inoculation. DAPI (blue) was used as a counterstain. **C)** Periodic acid-Schiff (PAS) stain in kidneys of Ctrl, DN and DN+MRS1754 rats at week twelve post-STZ inoculation.

The graph represents the proteinuria (mean \pm S.D). ** $p < 0.01$, between groups. $n = 4-6$ animals per group.

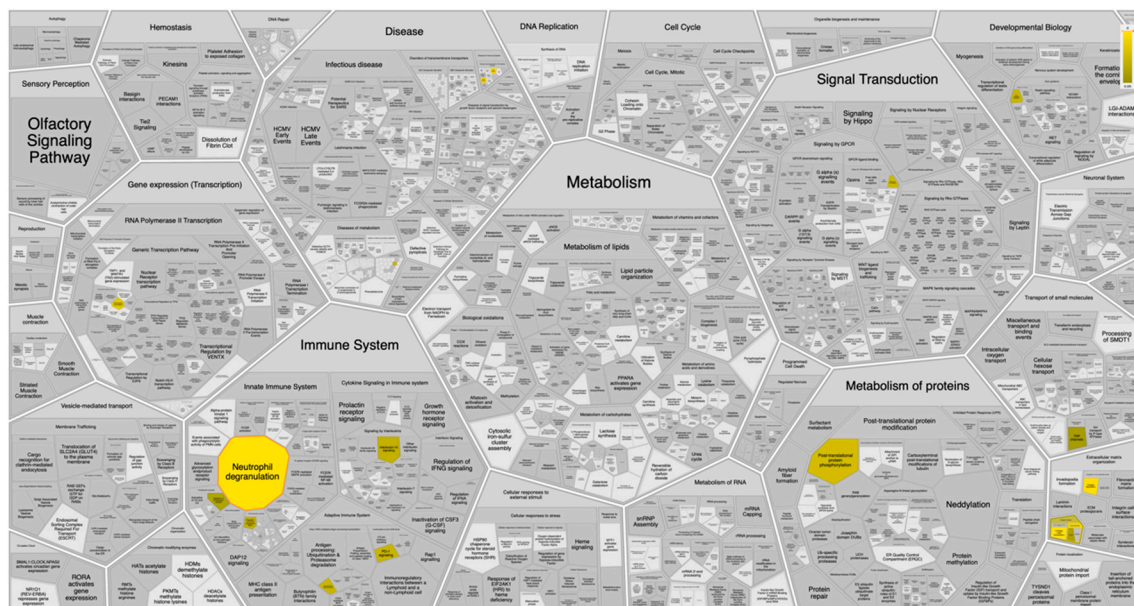


Figure S2. Genome-wide overview in glomeruli of DN+MRS1754 rats. Reactome pathways are arranged in a hierarchy. The color code denotes over-representation of that pathway in the input dataset. Light grey signifies pathways which are not significantly over-represented. Analysis was performed using <https://reactome.org>

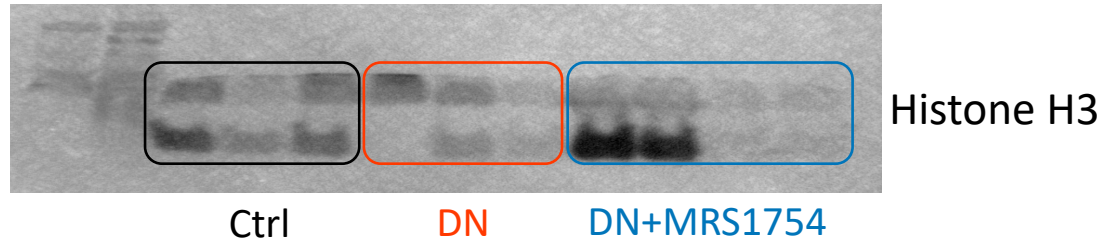


Figure S3. Histone H3 expression in glomeruli of DN+MRS1754 rats. Western blot of Histone H3 in the glomeruli of Ctrl (n=6), DN (n=6) and DN+MRS1754 (n=8). The Histone H3 expression was used to normalize the concentration of chemokines/chemoattractant measured by ELISA.