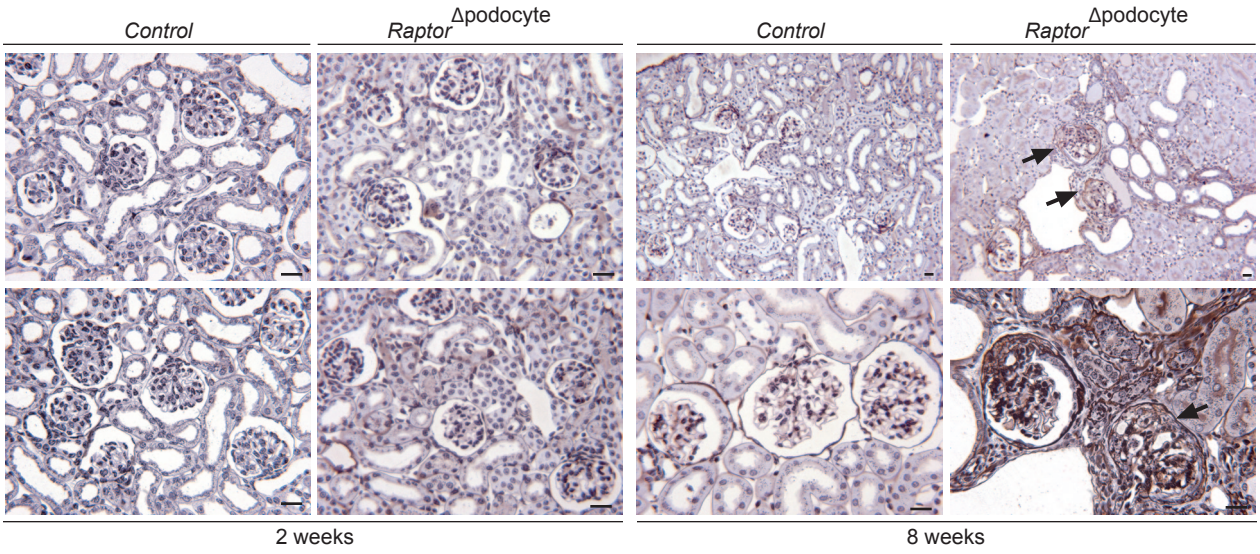
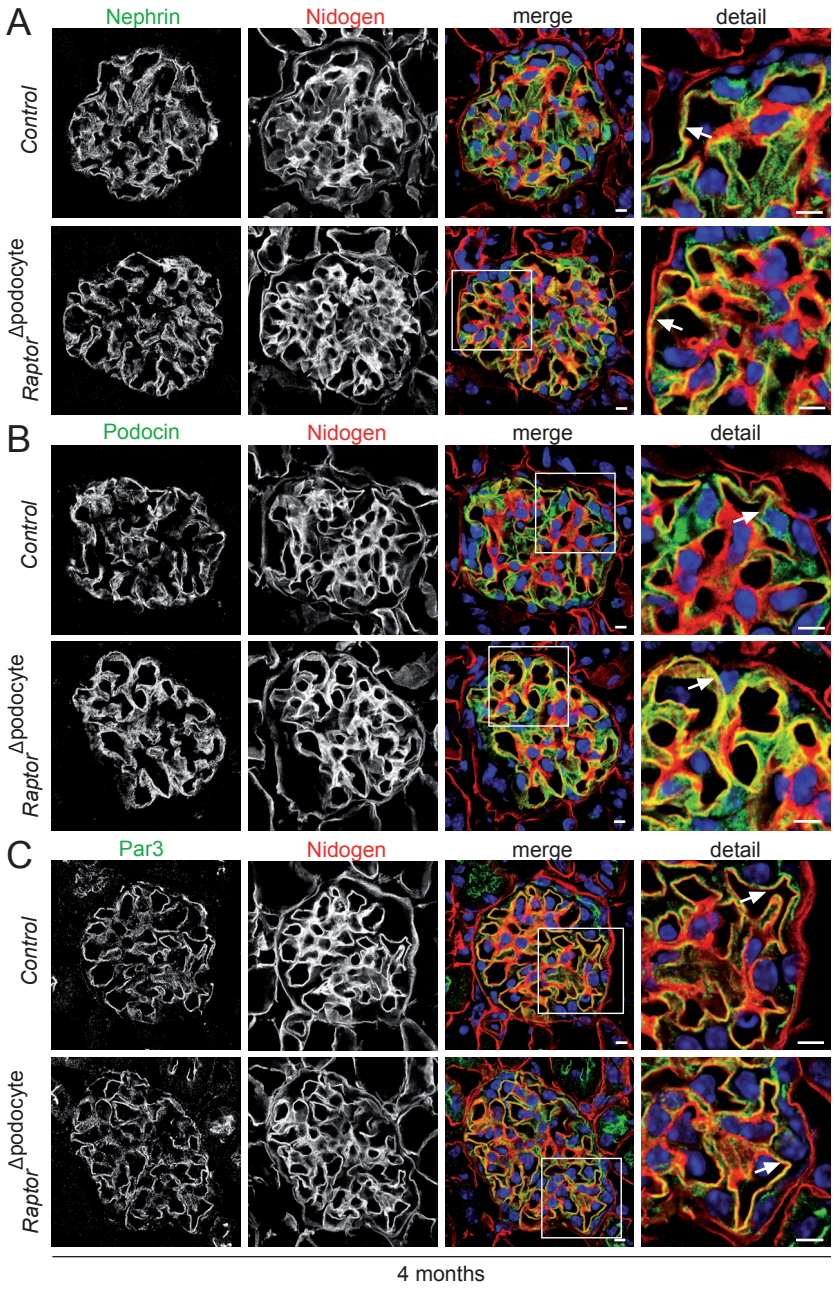
Supplementary Figure 1



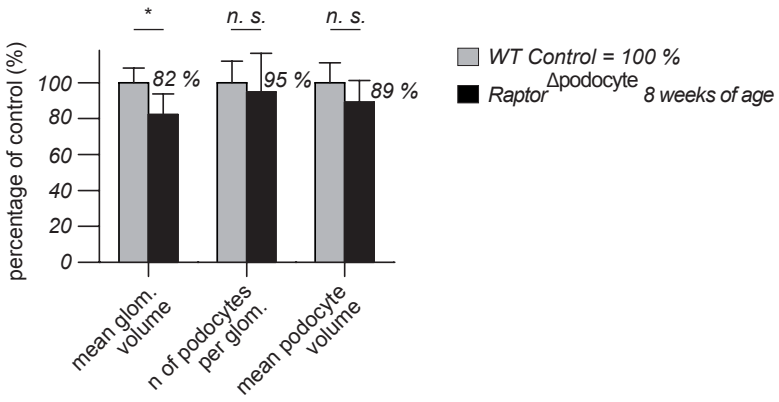
Supplementary Fig. 1: Raptor$^{\Delta podocyte}$ mice display no obvious histological phenotype at 2 weeks of age, but show glomerulosclerosis at 8 weeks of age. Arrows indicate sclerosed glomeruli. Scale bars: 20 µm.

Supplementary Figure 2



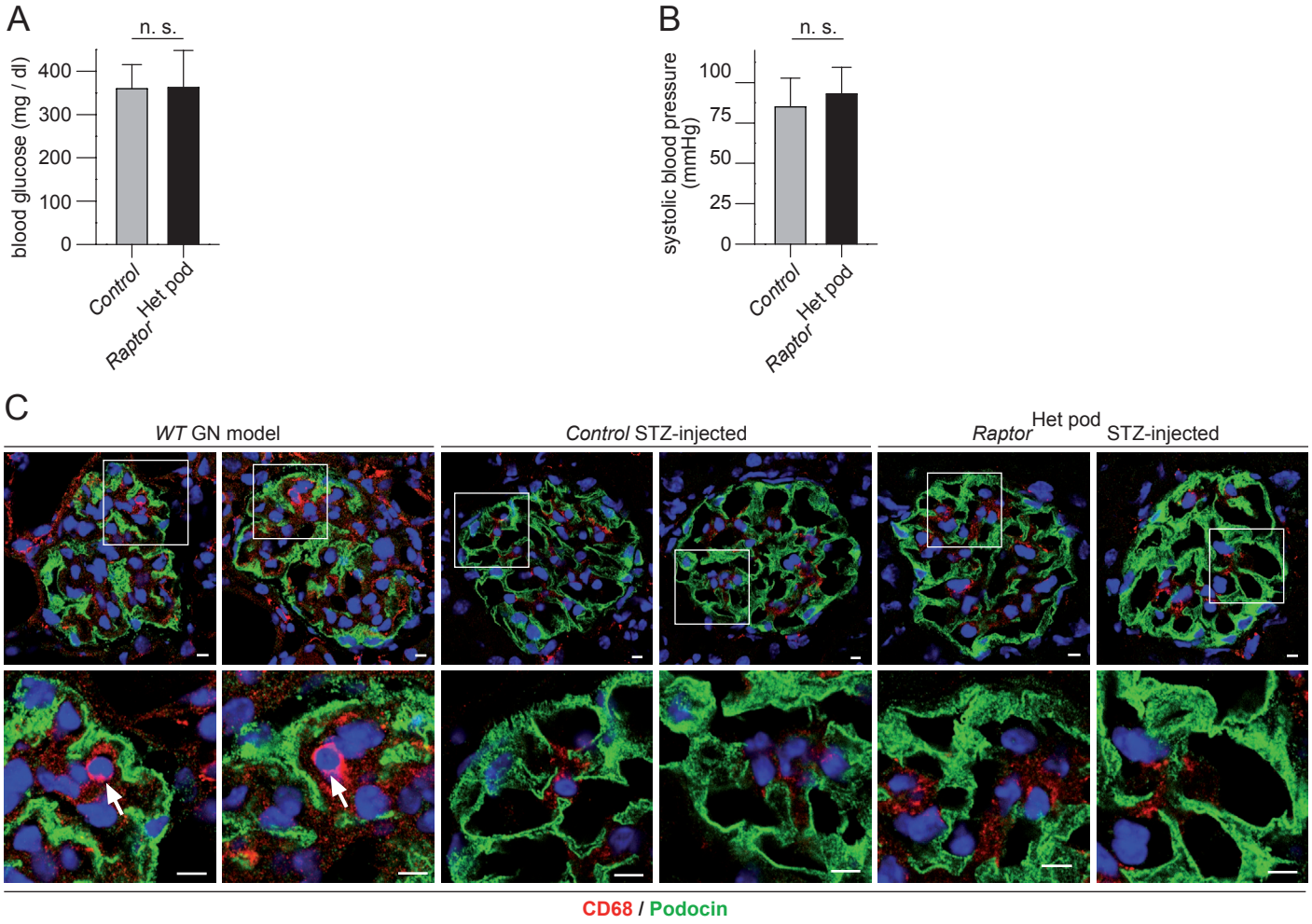
Supplementary Fig. 2: No obvious impairment of the expression of slit diaphragm molecules in 4-month-old Raptor $^{\Delta podocyte}$ mice. Immunofluorescence staining of the slit diaphragm proteins Nephrin **(A)**, Podocin **(B)** and **(C)** Par3 revealed no obvious changes in the expression pattern of 4-month-old Raptor$^{\Delta podocyte}$ mice. Nidogen served as basement membrane marker. Scale bars: 5 µm.

Supplementary Figure 3



Supplementary Fig. 3: Stereological analyses of Raptor$^{\Delta podocyte}$ and wildtype mice. Quantitative stereological analyses displayed a significantly reduced mean glomerular volume in Raptor$^{\Delta podocyte}$ mice compared to wildtype littermates at 8 weeks of age, with no significant difference in the number of podocytes per glomerulus (n=3 each; * $p<0.05$).

Supplementary Figure 4



Supplementary Fig. 4: Wildtype animals compared to Raptor$^{\text{Het podocyte}}$ mice in the STZ model. (A) No difference in blood glucose. **(B)** No difference in systolic blood pressure. **(C)** No obvious glomerular macrophage invasion in diabetic control and Raptor$^{\text{Het podocyte}}$ mice compared to glomerulonephritic mice. Scale bars: 5 µm in C.