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Chondroitin sulfate degradation and eicosanoid metabolism pathways are impaired in focal segmental glomerulosclerosis: Experimental confirmation of an *in silico* prediction

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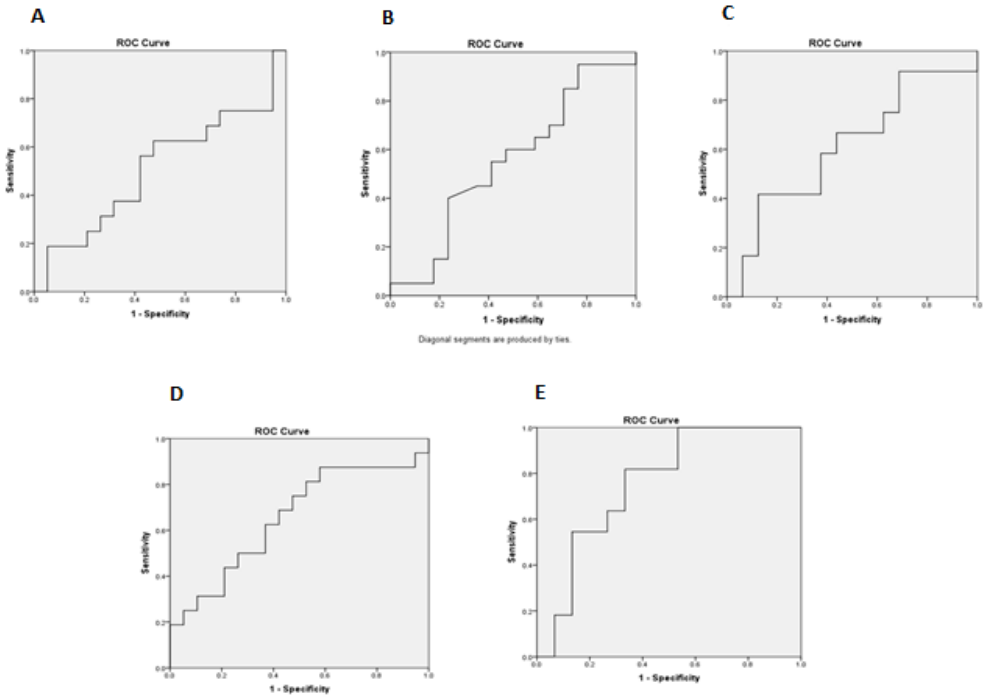

Figure S1. The ROC analysis of target genes for the diagnosis of FSGS patients from healthy individuals. A) Arylsulfatase, B) Hexosaminidase, C) COX-2, D) Arylsulfatase and

hexosaminidase, E) combination of all target genes (Arylsulfatase and hexosaminidase and COX-2).

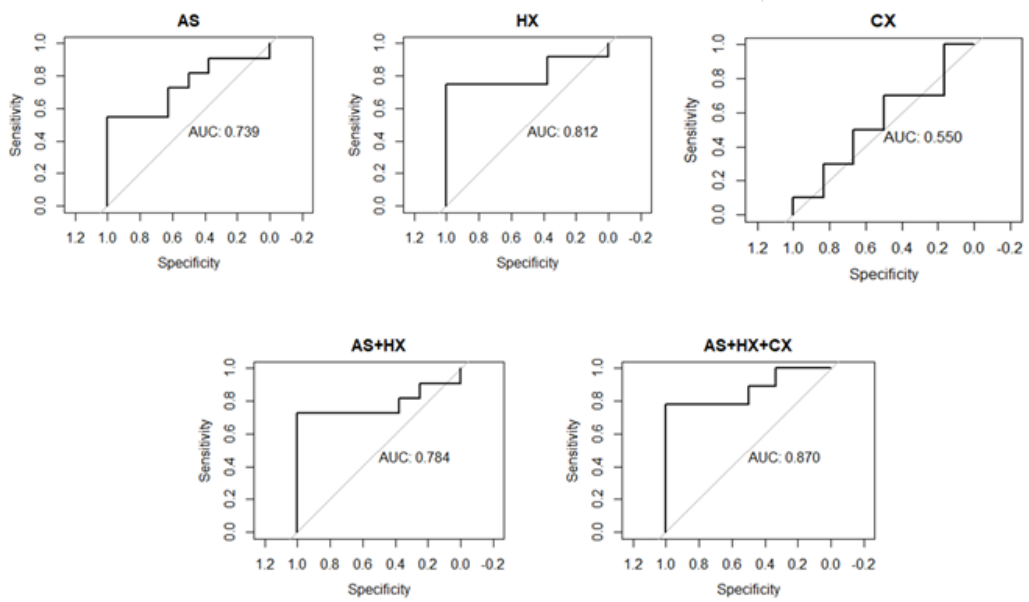

Figure S2. The ROC analysis of target genes for discrimination of FSGS patients with nephrotic and sub-nephrotic proteinuria.

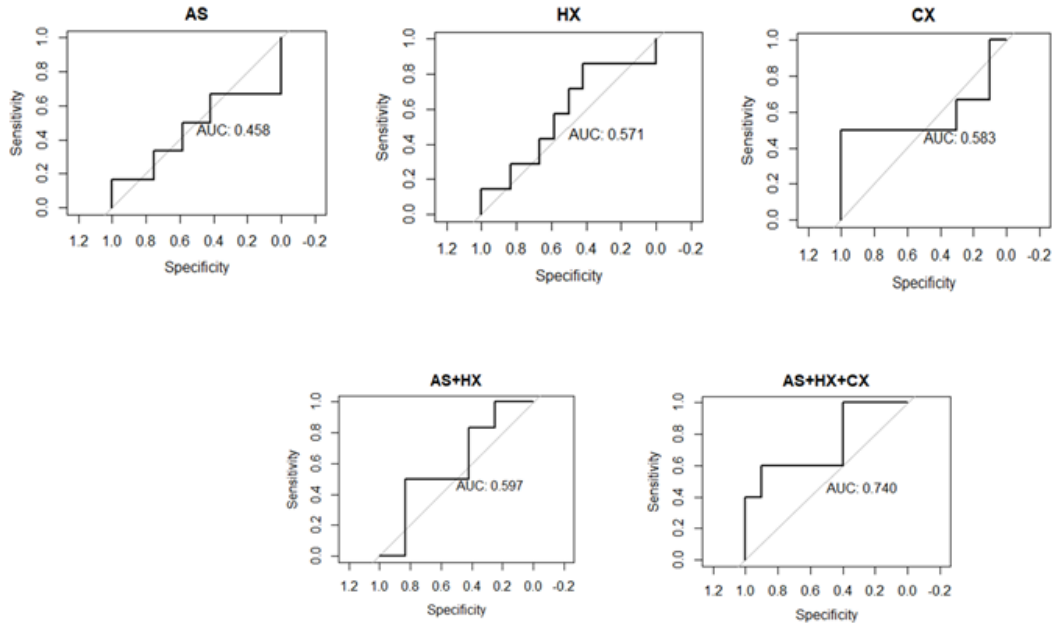

Figure S3. The ROC analysis of target genes for discrimination of FSGS patients with eGFR < 60 and > 60 mL/min/1.73 m^2.

Table S1. The primer sequences for amplification of cDNA of the housekeeping and target genes

Arylsulfatase (AS)	Forward	CCGCCGAGGATTTGATACC
	Reverse	ACATCGTGTGACATTCAGAGC
Hexosaminidase (HX)	Forward	GCTGAGGGCACATTCTTTATC
	Reverse	GGCAGGTAATGGCGAGATG
cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2)	Forward	CCAGCACTTCACGCATCAG
	Reverse	GCCAGAGTTTCACCGTAAATATG
Prostaglandin I2 Synthase	Forward	CCAGGCACTCACAGAAGC
	Reverse	TCCGTAAAGAGTCAGGTAGC
GAPDH	Forward	GCTTCGCTCTCTGCTCCTC
	Reverse	CGACCAAATCCGTTGACTCC