

## SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

### Microbial dysbiosis underlies high salt intake-associated hypertension

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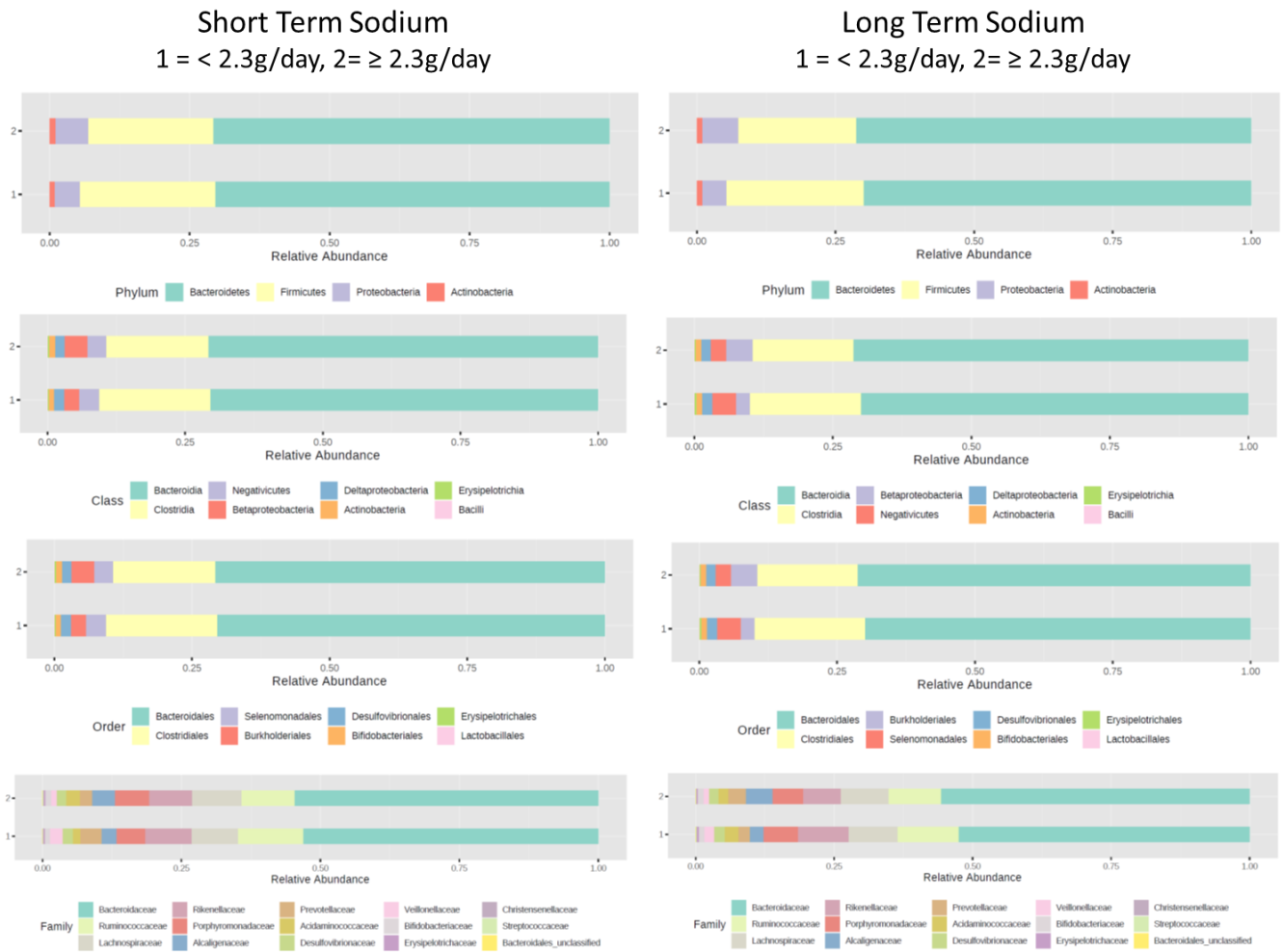
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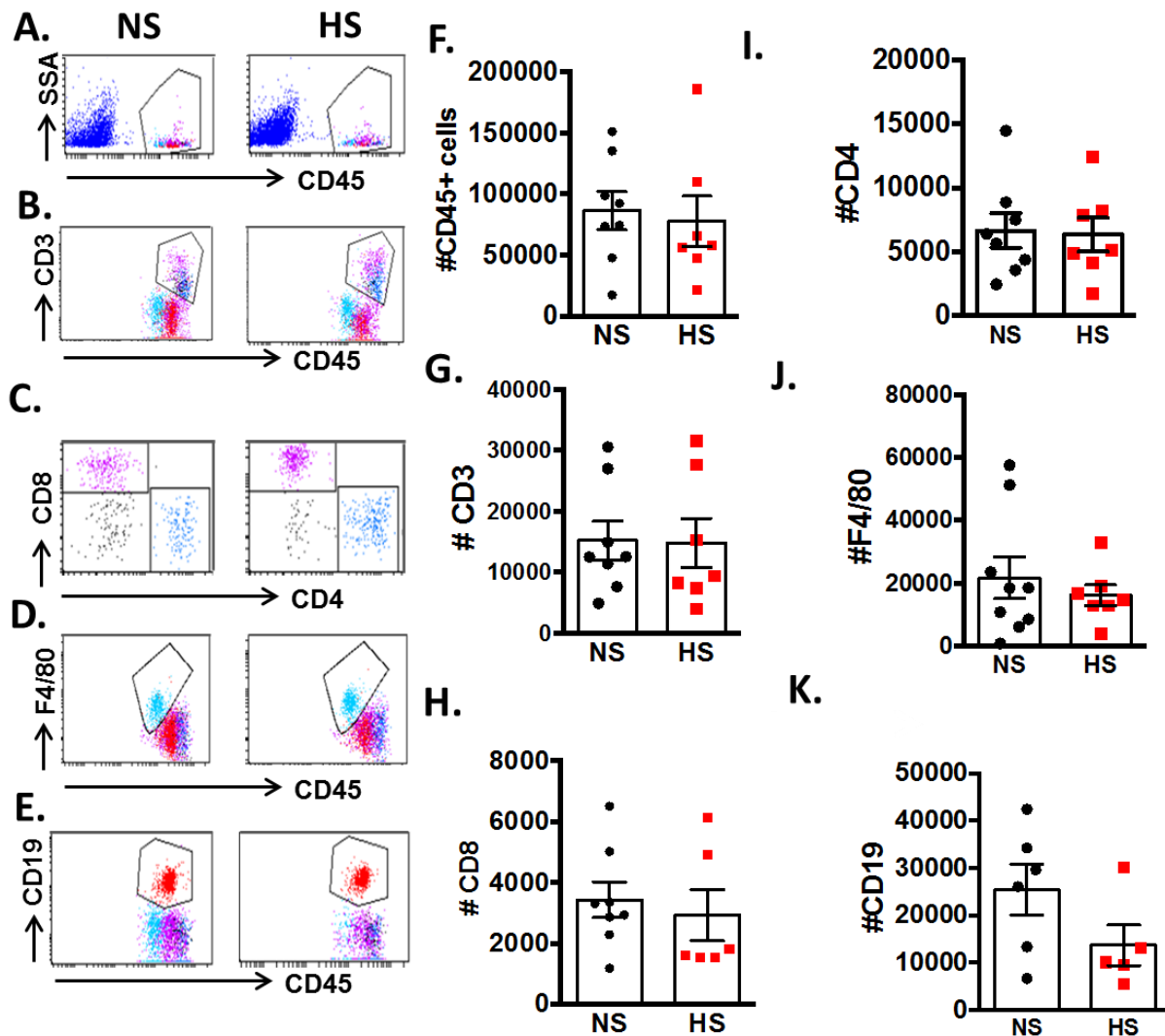
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**Supplementary Figure 1:** Global patterns of differences in gut microbiota in humans consuming sodium above or below the recommendation of 2.3g/day, over short-term (previous week)-and long-term (previous year) periods at the Phylum, Class, Order and family levels.



**Supplementary Figure 2: Effect of a high salt diet on renal inflammation.** Mice were fed a normal salt diet or a high salt diet, 8% NaCl for 3 weeks. Osmotic mini-pumps were implanted at three weeks to deliver a subcutaneous low dose of angiotensin II (140 mg/kg/hr) for 2 weeks. The mice were sacrificed, and single cell suspensions were prepared from freshly isolated mouse kidneys via enzymatic digestion and mechanical dissociation. Live cell singlets were analyzed for infiltrating renal inflammatory cells including CD45<sup>+</sup> total leukocytes (A & F), CD3<sup>+</sup> T lymphocytes (B & G), CD4<sup>+</sup>/CD8<sup>+</sup>T cell subsets (C, H & I), F4/80<sup>+</sup> monocytes and macrophages (D & J) and CD19<sup>+</sup> B lymphocytes (E & K).