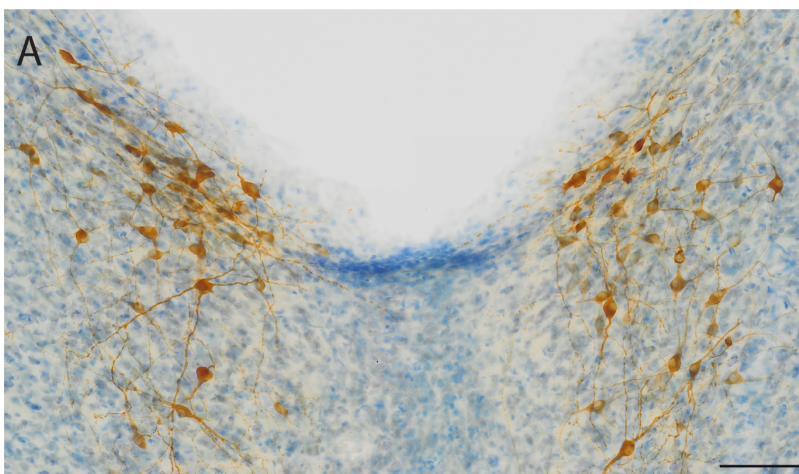


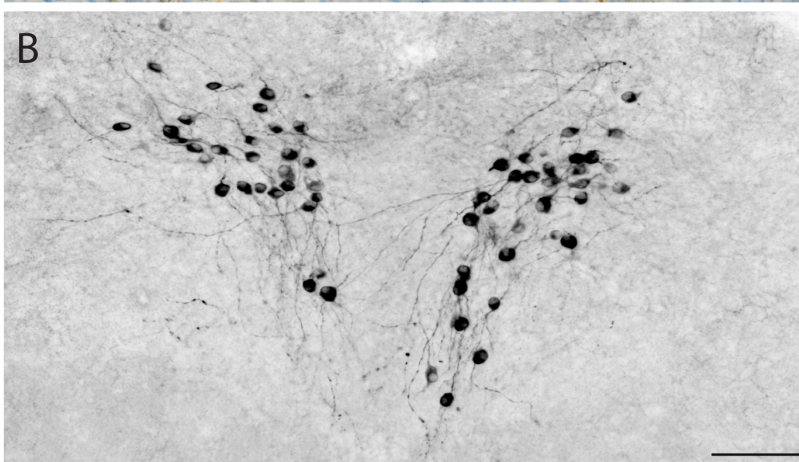
Supplemental Figures and Legends

Supplemental Figure 1. HSD2 neurons in several mammalian species have a similar location, distribution, and appearance. (A) HSD2-immunoreactive neurons in rat NTS (brown DAB immunohistochemical labeling for HSD2 in a horizontal tissue section, with thionin counterstain), as described in (29). (B) HSD2-immunoreactive neurons in a mouse from this study (inverted grayscale image of Cy5 labeling; coronal tissue section through the caudal medulla of an aldosterone-infused mouse). (C) HSD2-immunoreactive neurons in pig NTS (NiDAB-immunohistochemical labeling in a coronal tissue section through the medulla). (D) HSD2-immunoreactive neurons in human NTS (inverted grayscale image of Cy3 labeling in a transaxial tissue section through the caudal medulla of case MH010, also shown in Figure 1E). Scale bar in each panel is 100 μm .

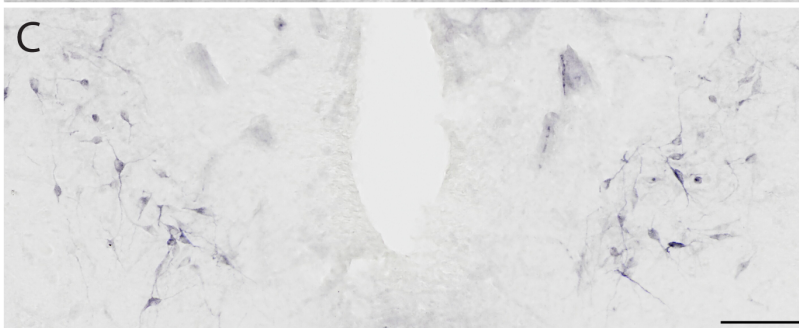
rat
(rodent)



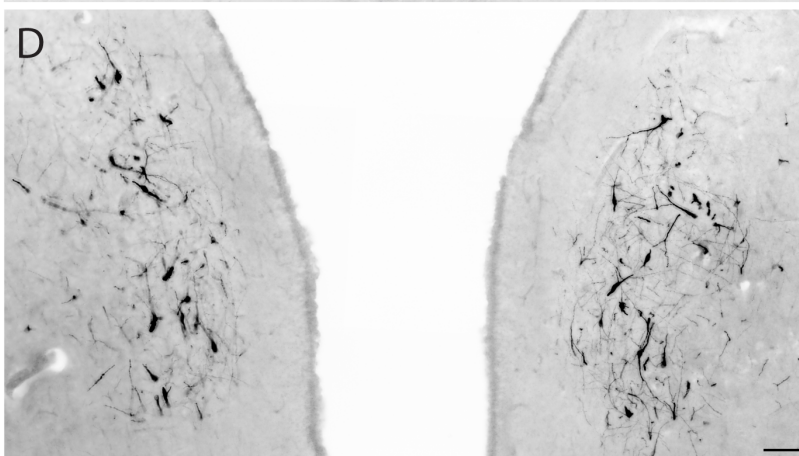
mouse
(rodent)



pig
(ungulate)



human
(primate)



Supplemental Figure 2. Water intake, urine output, and blood measurements during s.c. infusion of aldosterone (1000 ng/h) or vehicle. (A-B) Daily and total water intake in mice treated with s.c. aldosterone or vehicle and given *ad libitum* access to water. Aldosterone increased total water intake ($p < 0.0001$). (C-D) Daily and total urinary volume in mice treated with s.c. aldosterone or vehicle and given *ad libitum* access to water. Urine output was higher in animals treated with aldosterone ($p = 0.0055$). (E) Scatterplot compares daily water intake and urine output volumes across all mice treated with s.c. aldosterone or vehicle and given *ad libitum* access to water. (F-G) Daily and total water intake in mice treated with s.c. aldosterone or vehicle and during and after mild water restriction (5 mL/d for 7d). Water intake increased in aldosterone-infused mice only when provided unrestricted access to water on days 8–10 (aldosterone vs. vehicle; $p = 0.0014$; aldosterone d1-7 vs. aldosterone 1-7d. vs. aldosterone 1-8d; $p = 0.0025$). (H-I) Daily and total urinary volume in mice treated with s.c. aldosterone or vehicle during and after mild water restriction (5 mL/d for 7d). There was no increase in urine output in the period that water is restricted (blue shade; $p > 0.9999$). When water intake increased in aldosterone-infused mice (d8–10), urine output increased as well (aldosterone 1-7d vs. 8-10d; $p = 0.0025$; aldosterone 8-10d vs vehicle 8-10d, $p = 0.0014$). (J) Scatterplot compares daily water intake and urine output volumes across all mice treated with s.c. aldosterone or vehicle and during and after mild water restriction (5 mL/d for 7d). (K) Plasma sodium (mEq/L), (L) plasma copeptin (ng/dL), and (M) blood glucose (mg/dL) were not different between s.c. aldosterone- and vehicle-infused mice ($p = 0.9523$; $p = 0.0907$; $p = 0.1571$, respectively).

