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Supplementary Figure S1. $AC6^{lox/loxCre}$ mice have higher water intake and lower urine osmolality on standard diet than $AC6^{lox/lox}$ mice. Following an initial baseline period on standard rodent chow, mice with deletion of adenylyl cyclase 6 (AC6) in aquaporin 2 (AQP2)-expressing cells ($AC6^{lox/loxCre}$) and $AC6^{lox/lox}$ control mice were kept on a standard diet for 15 days while mice presented in Figure 3 were shifted to a Li^+ diet. Physiological parameters were measured daily. (A) Urine osmolality (osm), (B) water intake (BW = body weight), (C) urine osmolality relative to baseline condition (% of baseline) and (D) water intake relative to baseline condition (% of baseline). Baseline values are averages of the last 1-2 days before mice in figure 3 were switched from standard to Li^+ diet. Water intake and urine osmolality data on day 15 are equivalent to data presented in Figure 4. Values indicate mean \pm SE. Sample size for urine osmolality: $AC6^{lox/loxCre}$, $n = 4$; $AC6^{lox/lox}$, $n = 6-8$. Sample size for water intake: $AC6^{lox/loxCre}$, $n = 3$; $AC6^{lox/lox}$, $n = 3-4$. All statistical comparisons were performed using two-way repeated measurements ANOVA followed by Holm-Sidak's post hoc tests. # $AC6^{lox/loxCre}$ vs. $AC6^{lox/lox}$ ($P < 0.05$).