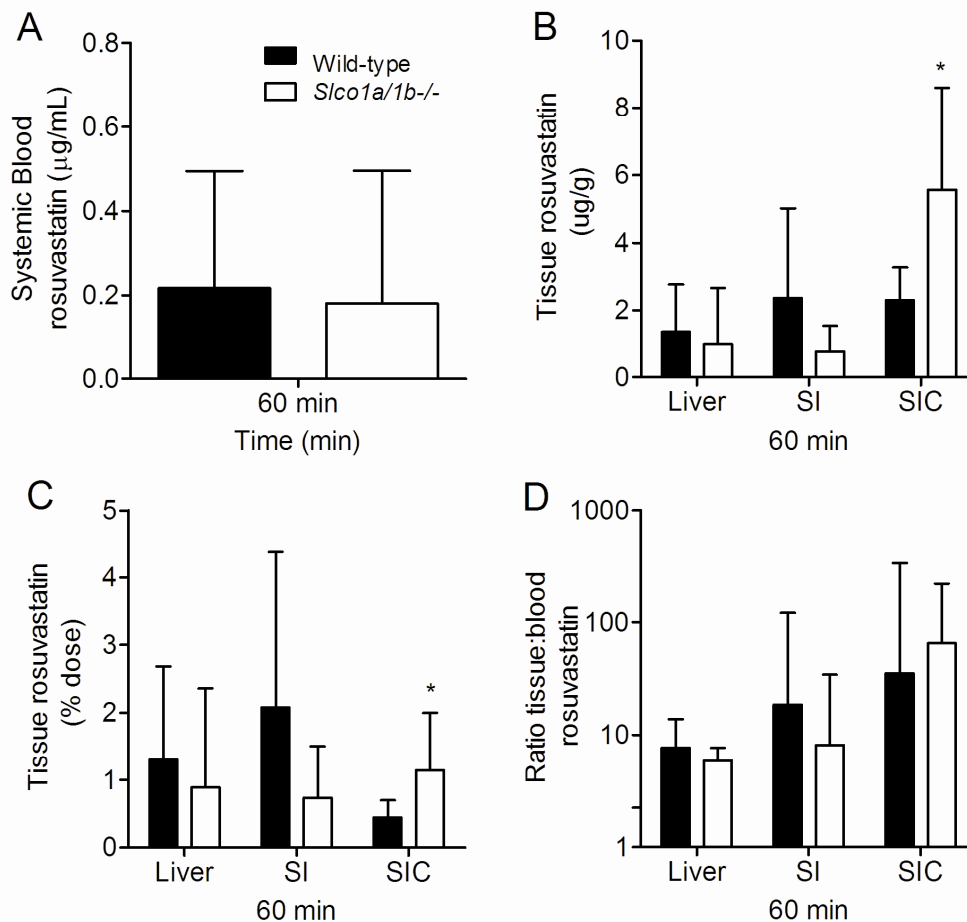


## Murine Oatp1a/1b uptake transporters control rosuvastatin systemic exposure without affecting its apparent liver exposure

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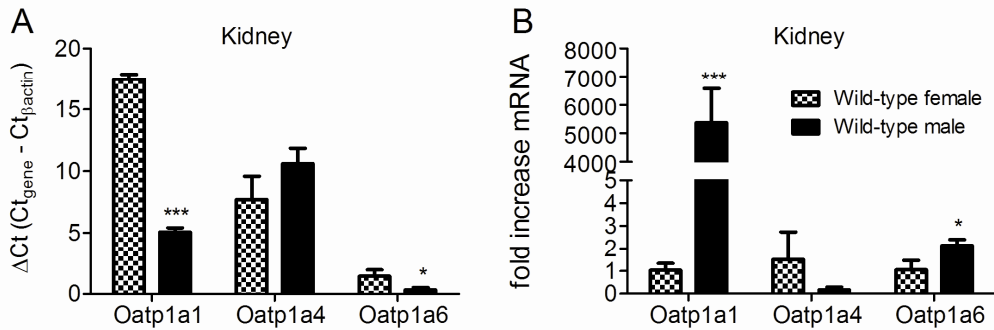
### Molecular Pharmacology

## Supplemental Figure 1



**Supplemental Figure 1.** Role of Oatp1a/1b in the disposition of rosuvastatin in gall bladder-cannulated mice after intravenous administration (5 mg/kg) to wild-type and *Slco1a/1b*<sup>-/-</sup> mice. (A) Rosuvastatin blood concentrations (µg/mL). Liver, small intestinal wall (SI) and content (SIC) in (B) (µg/g) and (C) % of dose. (D) Liver, small intestinal wall, and small intestinal content to blood ratios. Data are presented as mean ± SD (n = 6-7, \*,  $P < 0.05$ ; \*\*,  $P < 0.01$ ; \*\*\*,  $P < 0.001$  when compared with wild-type).

## Supplemental Figure 2



Supplemental Figure 2. Kidney Oatp1a expression in male and female wild-type mice. (A)  $\Delta Ct$  values of the RT-PCR analysis. Analysis of the results was done by the comparative Ct method. Quantification of the target cDNAs in all samples was normalized against the endogenous control Gapdh ( $Ct_{\text{target}} - Ct_{\text{Gapdh}} = \Delta Ct$ ). Accordingly, the lower the  $\Delta Ct$  value, the higher the expression level. Note that  $\Delta Ct$  values between different genes/primer sets cannot be used to assess relative expression levels between different genes. (B) Fold difference in mRNA expression levels in male wild-type mice relative to values in female wild-type. Data are presented as mean  $\pm$  S.D (n =3) (\*,  $P < 0.05$ ; \*\*\*,  $P < 0.001$  when compared with female wild-type values).