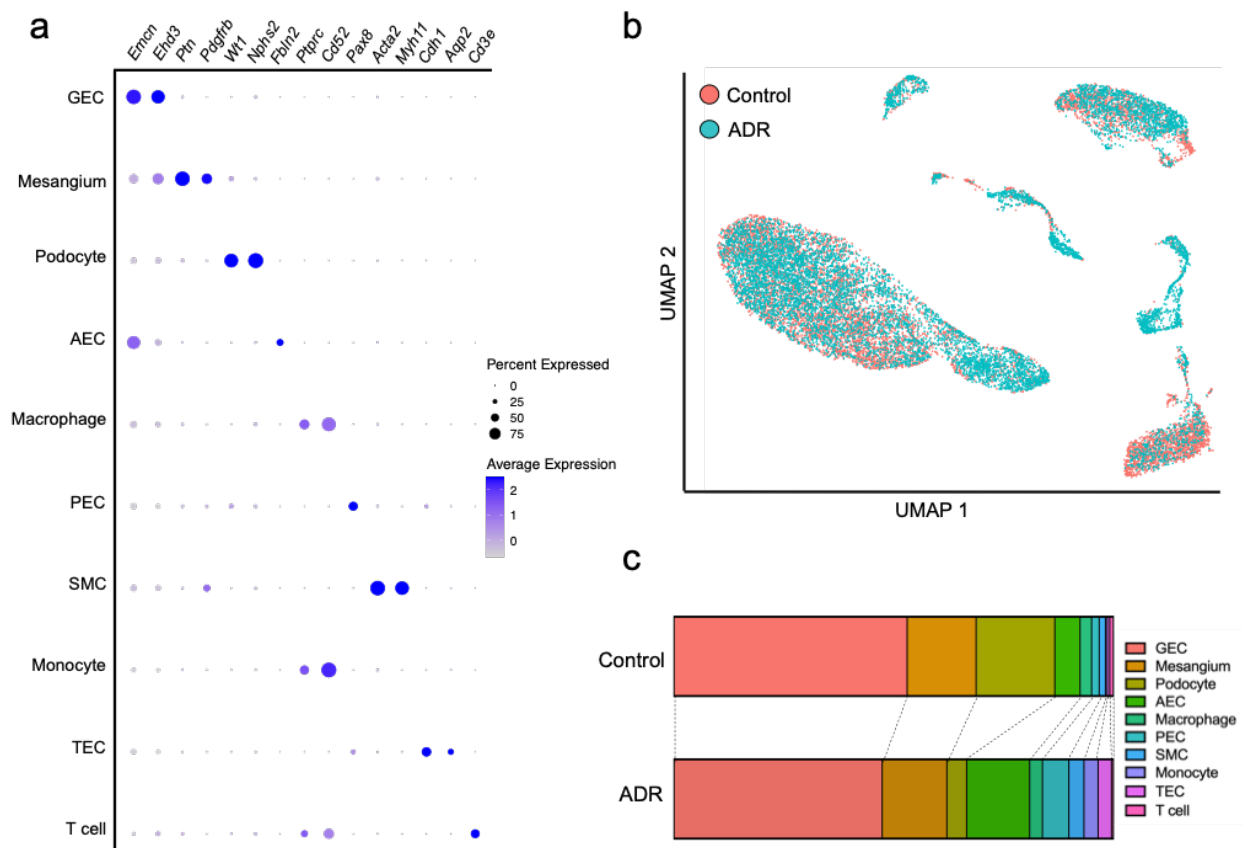


Supplementary Data

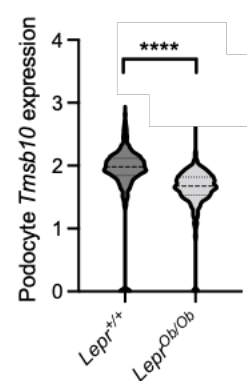
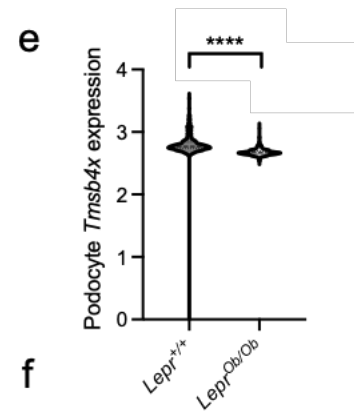
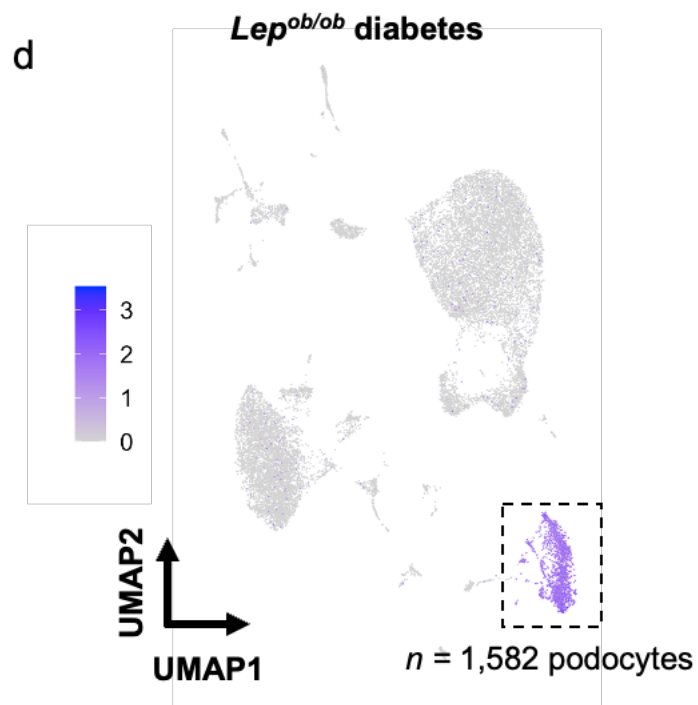
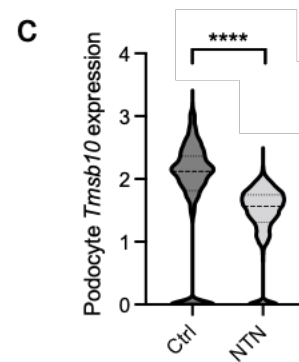
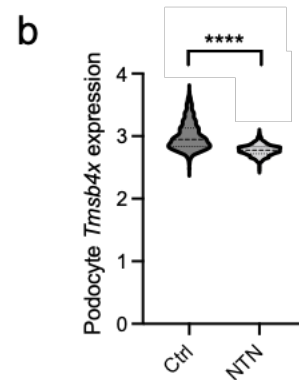
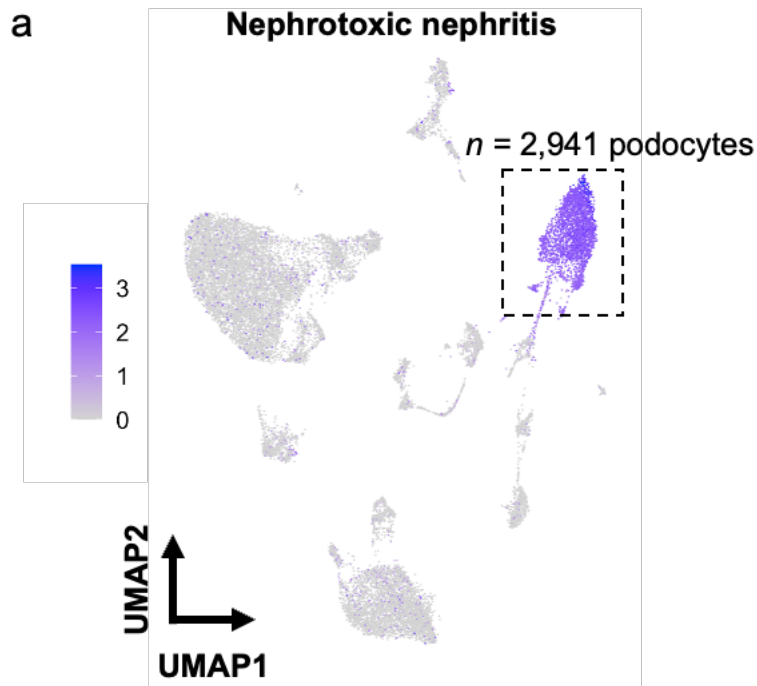
Supplementary Figure 1



Supplementary Figure 1. Cell type identification and comparison of cell type proportions within single-cell RNA sequencing data. (a) Dotplot showing enrichment of canonical markers between cell types within the single-cell RNA sequencing (scRNAseq) dataset. The markers include endomucin (*Emcn*) and Eps15 homology domain-containing protein 3 (*Edh3*) for glomerular endothelial cells (GEC), pleiotrophin (*Ptn*) and platelet-derived growth factor receptor beta (*Pdgfrb*) for mesangial cells, Wilms' tumour 1 (*Wt1*) and podocin (*Nphs2*) for podocytes, *Emcn* and fibulin 2 (*Fbln2*) for arterial endothelial cells (AEC), protein tyrosine phosphatase receptor type C (*Ptprc*) and campath 1 antigen (*Cd52*) for monocytes and macrophages, paired box gene 8 (*Pax8*) for parietal epithelial cells (PEC), actin alpha 2 (*Acta2*) and myosin heavy chain 11 (*Myh11*) for

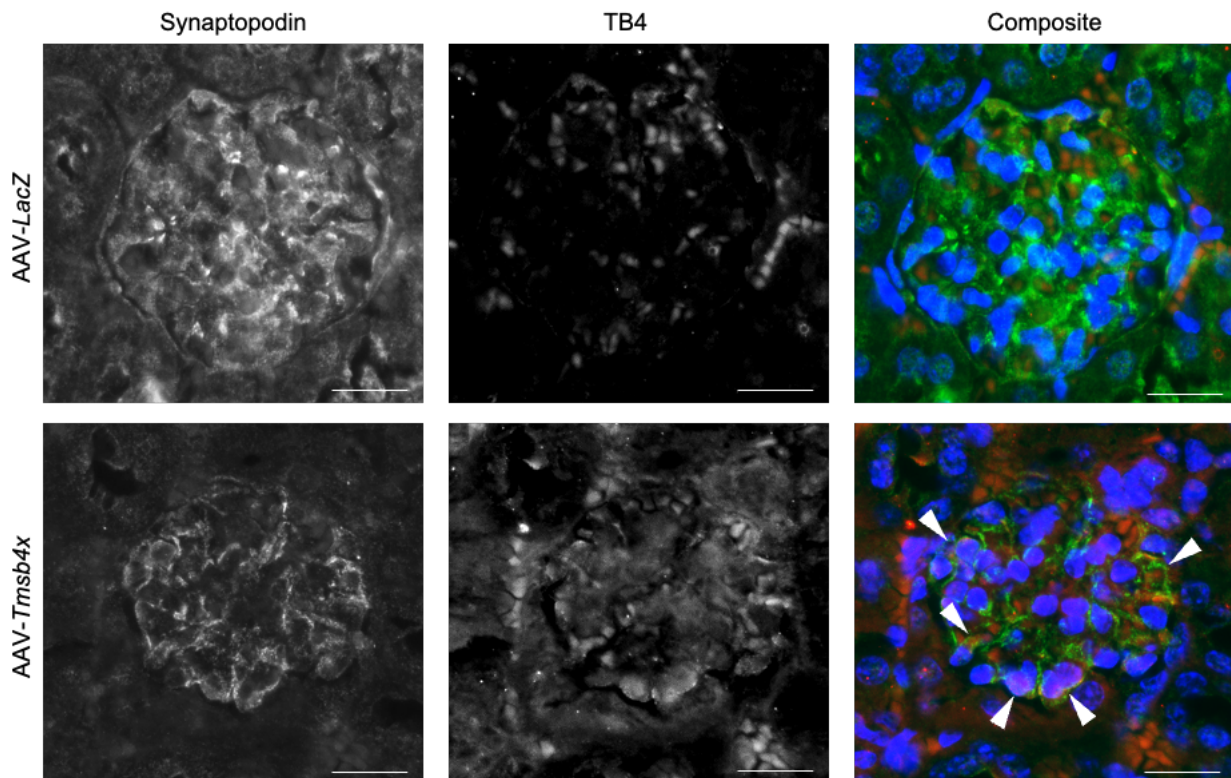
smooth muscle cells (SMC), E-cadherin (*Cdh1*) and aquaporin 2 (*Aqp2*) for tubular epithelial cells (TEC) and T cell surface glycoprotein CD3 epsilon chain (*Cd3e*) for T cells. **(b)** Uniform manifold approximation and projection (UMAP) grouped by experimental condition in the scRNAseq dataset. The UMAP corresponds to **Figure 1a**, showing concordance of cell types between Adriamycin nephropathy (ADR) and control. **(c)** Bar graphs comparing the proportions of cell types between ADR and control. In the control dataset, $n = 4,402$ GECs, $n = 1,302$ mesangial cells, $n = 1,486$ podocytes, $n = 477$ AECs, $n = 218$ macrophages, $n = 143$ PECs, $n = 118$ SMCs, $n = 34$ monocytes, $n = 47$ TECs and $n = 69$ T cells were detected. In the ADR dataset $n = 3,895$ GECs, $n = 1,239$ mesangial cells, $n = 378$ podocytes, $n = 1,207$ AECs, $n = 245$ macrophages, $n = 505$ PECs, $n = 290$ SMCs, $n = 271$ monocytes, $n = 256$ TECs and $n = 36$ T cells were detected.

Supplementary Figure 2



Supplementary Figure 2. Reduction in podocyte *Tmsb4x* and *Tmsb10* mRNA across multiple murine models of glomerular disease. (a) UMAP of scRNAseq data from two control mice and two mice with nephrotoxic nephritis (NTN). Expression of nephrin (*Nphs1*) was used to identify a cluster of podocytes from the aggregated dataset. Violin plots comparing the podocyte expression of *Tmsb4x* (b) and *Tmsb10* (c) between experimental conditions. In NTN podocytes ($n = 1,491$) compared to control ($n = 1,450$), average log fold decreases of 0.36 and 0.84 were detected for *Tmsb4x* and *Tmsb10* respectively (****: adjusted P values < 0.0001). (d) UMAP of scRNAseq data from two wildtype (*Lepr^{+/+}*) and two *Lepr^{Ob/Ob}* diabetic mice. Expression of nephrin (*Nphs1*) was used to identify a cluster of podocytes from the aggregated dataset. Violin plots comparing the podocyte expression of *Tmsb4x* (e) and *Tmsb10* (f) between experimental conditions. In *Lepr^{Ob/Ob}* podocytes ($n = 869$) compared to wildtype control ($n = 713$), average log fold decreases of 0.20 and 0.45 were detected for *Tmsb4x* and *Tmsb10* respectively (*: adjusted P values < 0.0001).

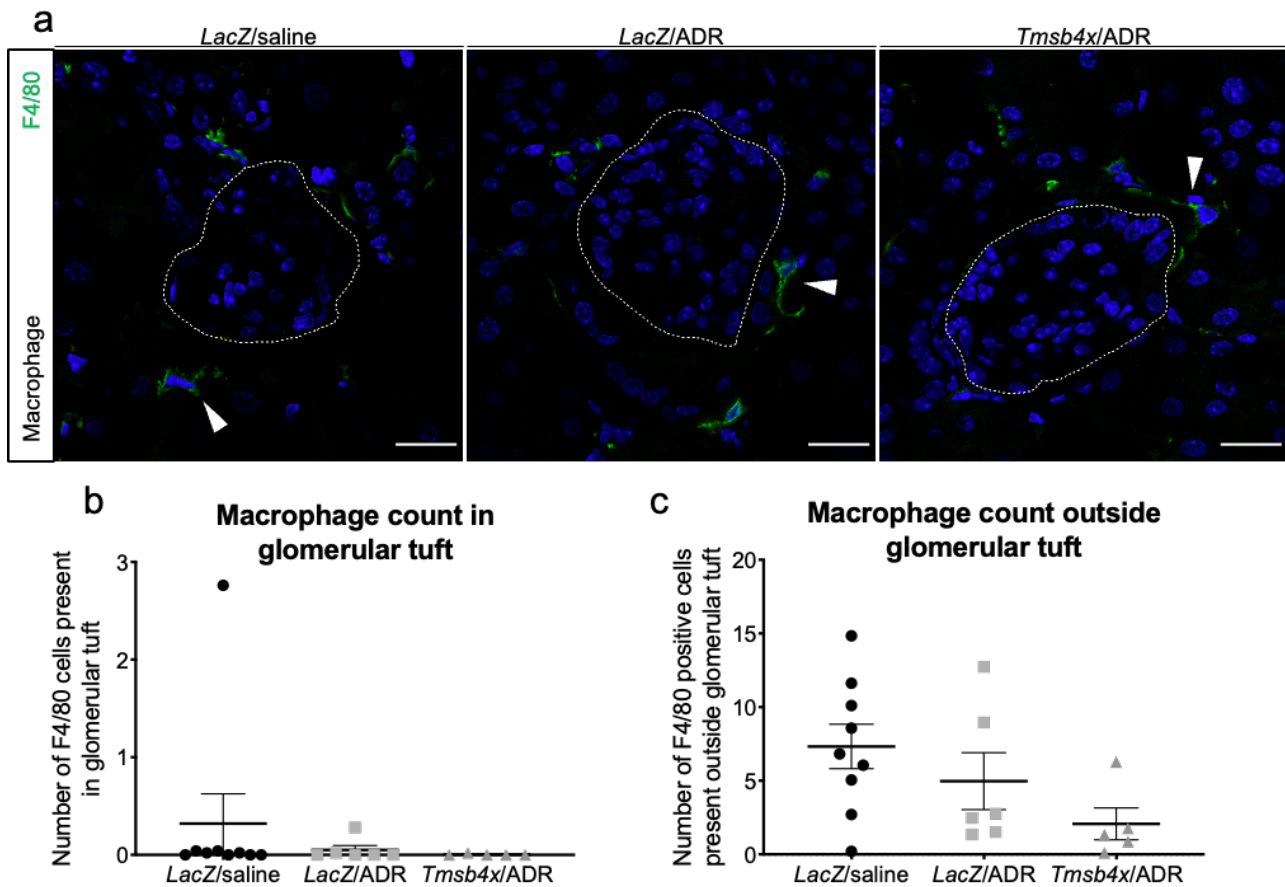
Supplementary Figure 3



Supplementary Figure 3. AAV-derived thymosin β 4 can reach the podocyte cells *in vivo*.

Representative images of staining for TB4 peptide in glomeruli of TB4 knockout mice injected with AAV-*Tmsb4x* or AAV-*LacZ*. Podocyte cells are identified by staining with synaptopodin. White arrowheads indicate the presence of TB4 peptide in podocyte cells in AAV-*Tmsb4x* injected mice. Scale bars = 20 μ m. TB4, *Tmsb4x*, thymosin β 4; *LacZ*, β -Galactosidase.

Supplementary Figure 4



Supplementary Figure 4. Adriamycin does not cause macrophage infiltration at 14 days. (a)

Representative images of F4/80 expression around *LacZ/saline*, *LacZ/ADR* and *Tmsb4x/ADR* glomeruli. White arrowheads indicate positive F4/80 staining. White dashed line indicates the glomerular tuft. Quantification of F4/80 positive cells (b) inside the glomerular tuft and (c) outside the glomerular tuft. Individual data points represent average values per mouse (*LacZ/saline*, $n = 9$; *LacZ/ADR*, $n = 6$; *Tmsb4x/ADR*, $n = 5$ mice; one-way ANOVA with Tukey *post hoc* test) and 50 glomeruli were assessed per mouse. Data are presented as mean \pm SEM. Scale bars = 20 μ m. TB4, *Tmsb4x*, thymosin β 4; ADR, Adriamycin; *LacZ*, β -Galactosidase.