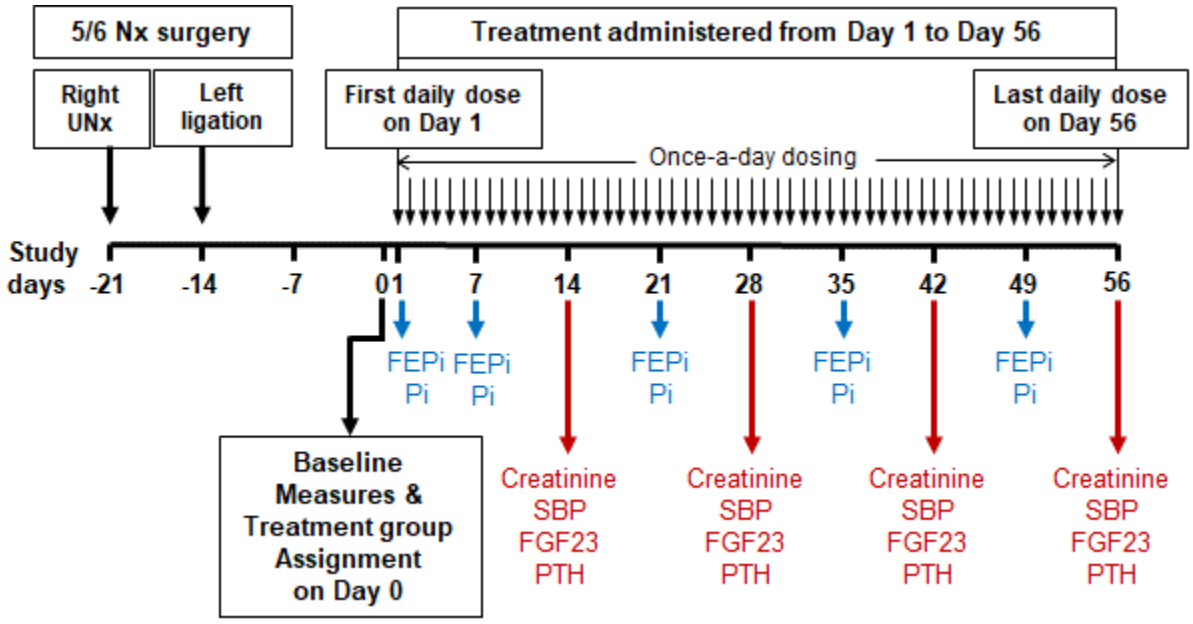
Supplemental Figure 1: Description of the experimental procedure for the chronic treatment study of CKD rats. Baseline plasma samples and measures (systolic blood pressure, creatinine, intact FGF23 and bioactive PTH) were taken on study Day 0, two weeks after 5/6 nephrectomy (5/6 Nx) surgery that resulted from right uninephrectomy (UNx, 21 days before study Day 0) followed by ligation of 3-5 sub-branches of the left primary renal trunk artery (left ligation, at 14 days before study Day 0). The CKD rats were then randomized to treatment with either vehicle, PF-06869206 or losartan that started the next day (study Day 1) and continued once daily for 8 weeks; the last treatment dose was administered on study Day 56. Fractional Excretion of Phosphate (FE_{Pi}) and plasma Phosphate levels (Pi) were determined from urine and plasma samples collected at 4 hours after dosing on study Days 1, 7, 21, 35 and 49. Systolic Blood Pressure (SBP) as well as plasma creatinine, intact FGF23 and bioactive PTH were measured again on study Days 14, 28, 42 and 56.



Supplemental Figure 2: Baseline fractional excretion of phosphate and plasma phosphate level is comparable amongst all 5/6 nephrectomized rats assigned to treatment. Sprague Dawley rats underwent 5/6 nephrectomy (5/6Nx) 2 weeks prior to being assigned to treatment with vehicle (n=12 rats), PF-06869206 (300mg/kg/day, n=12 rats), or losartan (50mg/kg/day, n=12 rats). Rats that underwent sham surgery were assigned to treatment with vehicle (n=8 rats) and served as controls. Fractional excretion of phosphate (A) and plasma phosphate (B) were derived from analysis of urine and blood samples collected one day prior to initiation of treatment. Data are shown as individual data points and Mean±SEM.