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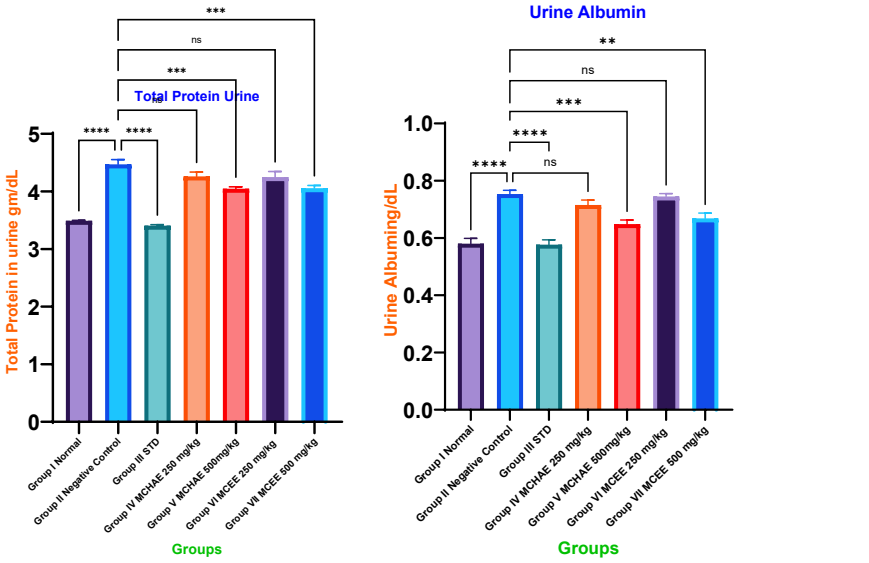
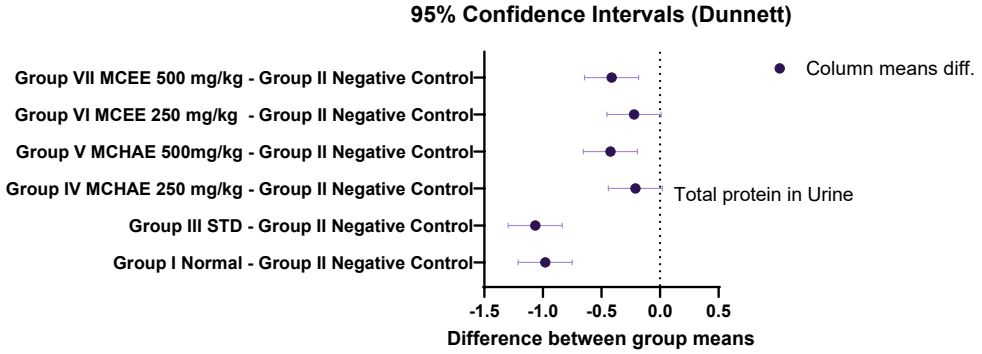
RESEARCH ARTICLE

Exploring Nephroprotective Properties of *Wedelia chinensis: In Vitro, In Silico,* and *In Vivo* Investigations

Supplementary Figures





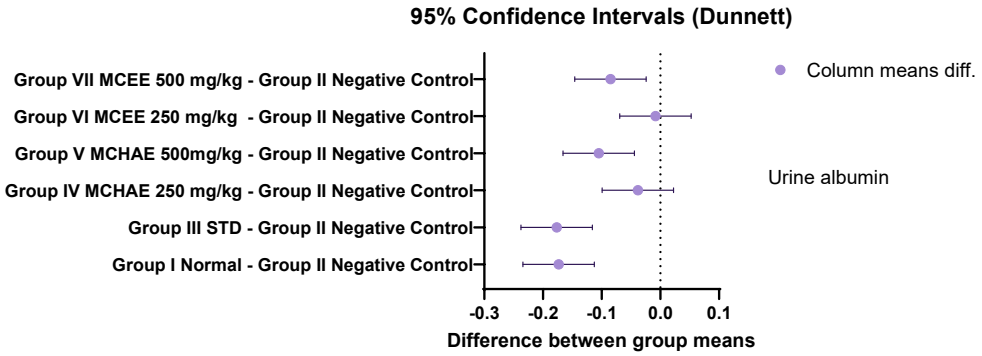


Figure 1S. Impact of WCHAE and MCEE on Total Protein (A) and albumin (B) in urine.

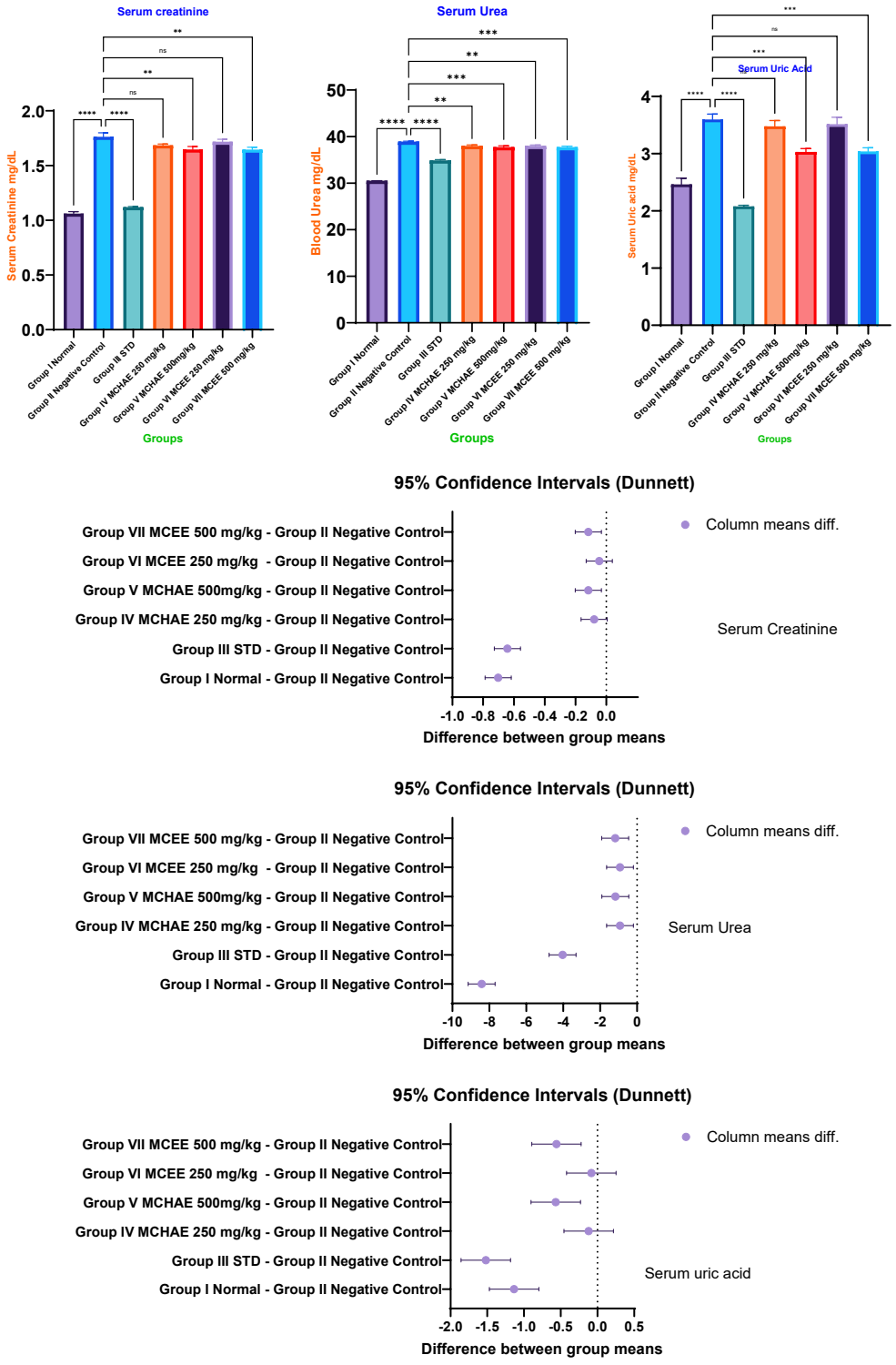


Figure 2S. Effect of WCHAE on A: Serum Creatinine B: Urea and C: Uric acid.

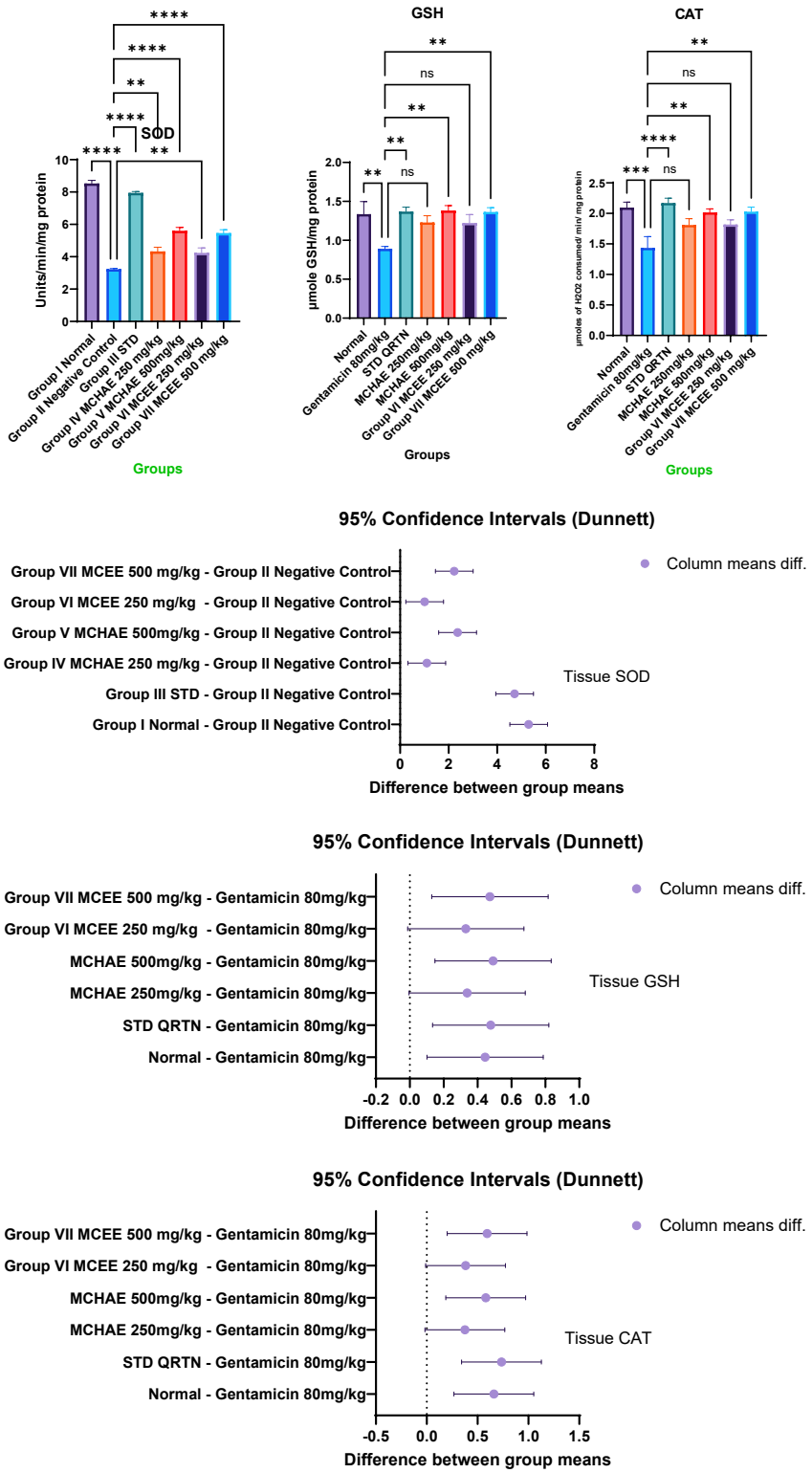
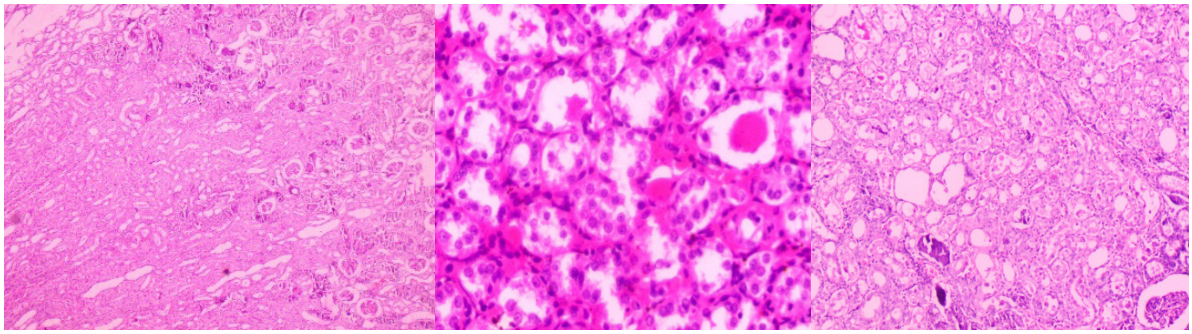
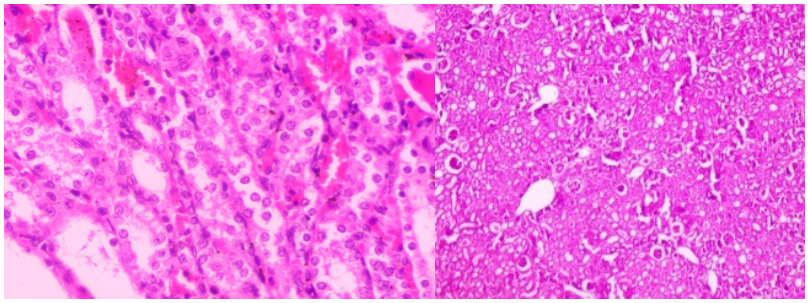


Figure 3S. Impact of WCHAE on *in vivo* antioxidant enzymes **A:** Superoxide Dismutase (SOD) **B:** Reduced Glutathione (GSH) **C:** Catalase (CAT).

Figure 4S. Isolation of the kidney with characteristic effects of gentamicin toxicity in the kidney.



A B C



D E

Figure 5S. Histopathological findings of effects of WCHAE extract on gentamicin-induced nephrotoxicity in rats. **A:** Normal group-I: No visible sign of acute tubular toxicity; **B:** Group-II Negative Control: Clear sign of tubular toxicity by accumulated gentamicin; **C:** Group-III STD QRTN: Comparatively lesser toxicity in renal tubules; **D:** Low Dose WCHAE: Toxicity reasonable toxicity by gentamicin; **E:** High Dose WCHAE: Indicating the comparatively less cellular toxicity.