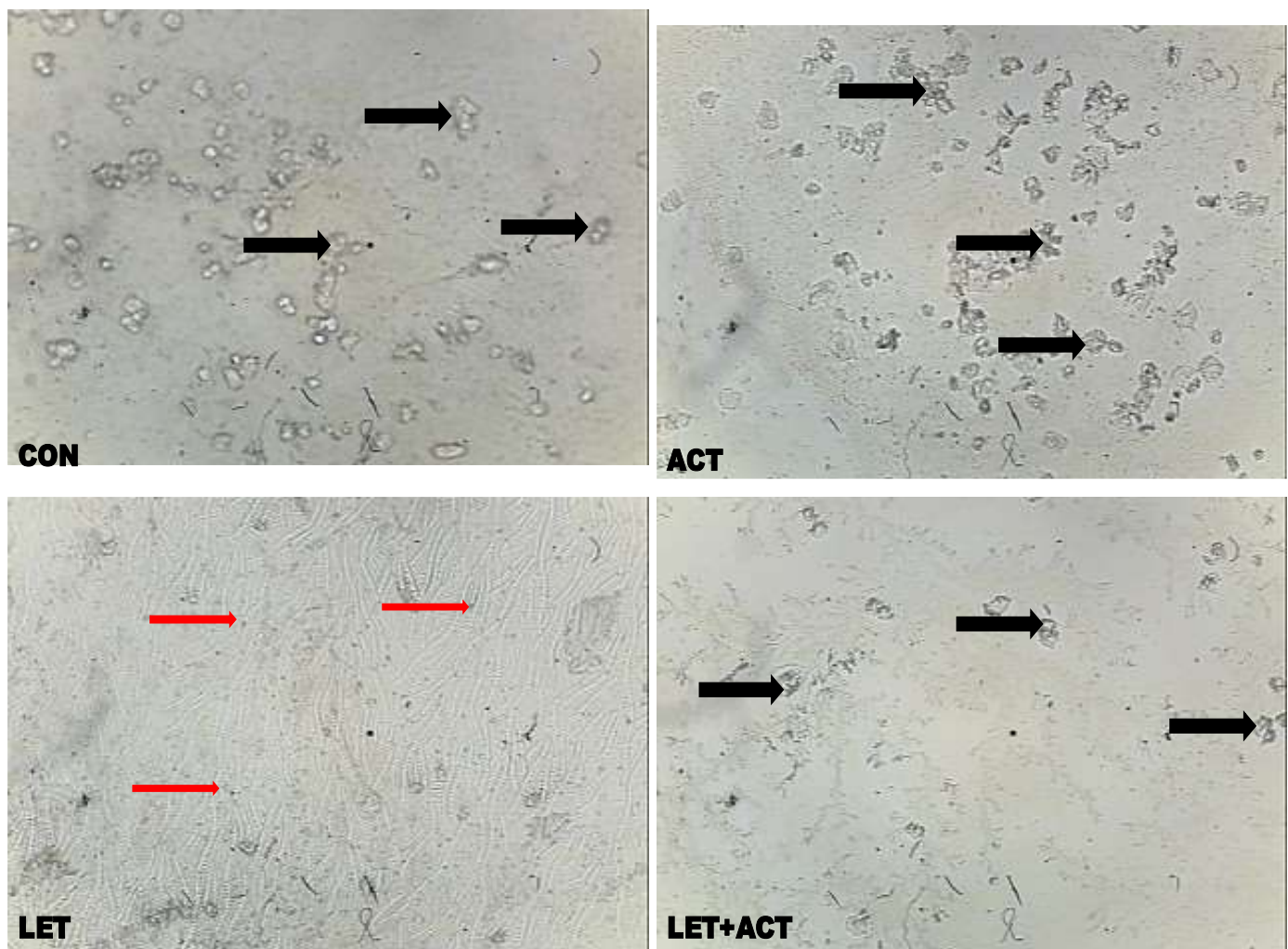
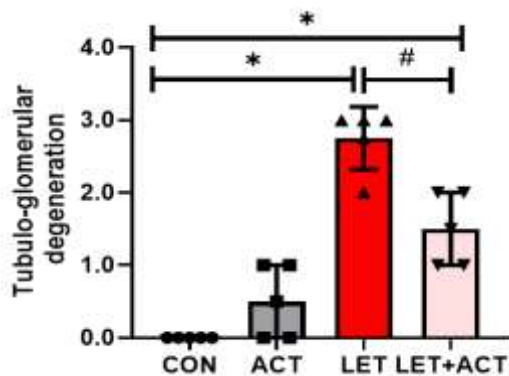
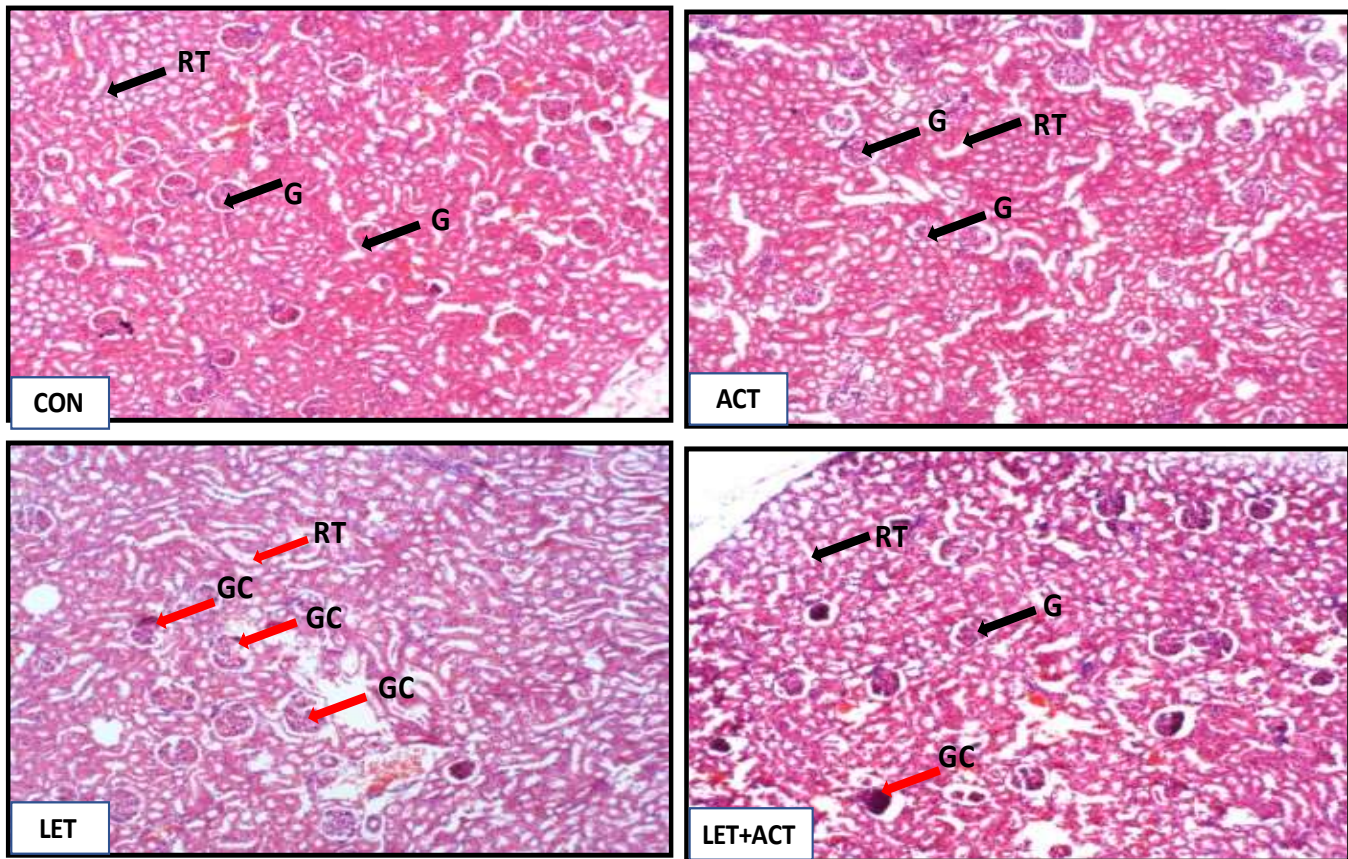




Supplementary figure 1: Photomicrographs of vaginal cytology showing the estrous cycle of experimental rats. CON, ACT and LET+ACT group showed predominantly cornified squamous epithelial cells (estrus), while LET group was predominant with leucocytes (diestrus). CON (Control); LET (Letrozole); ACT (Acetate); X100. Red arrows show leucocytes, while black arrows show cornified squamous epithelial cells.



Supplementary figure 2: Photomicrographs showing the histology of the kidneys. CON group revealed renal tissue composed of normal corticomedullary architecture, with cortex comprising of viable glomeruli and normal renal tubules, Acetate-treated group revealed renal tissue with normal corticomedullary architecture, comprising of cortex with viable glomeruli and normal renal tubules, LET group revealed renal tissue with disrupted corticomedullary architecture, comprising of disrupted glomeruli, adherence of abnormal segments of

tuft to Bowman's capsule and cellular infiltration and LET+ACT group revealed renal tissue with preserved corticomedullary architecture and mild glomerular congestion (H & E; paraffin stain; $\times 100$). The graph shows tubuloglomerular degeneration with a significant difference when LET was compared with CON group, while a significant reduction was observed in LET+ACT group compared with LET group. This indicates that acetate improves renal histoarchitecture in PCOS rat model.