WHAT IS CLAIMED:

1. A method of treating diabetic kidney disease, comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of atrasentan, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and a therapeutically effective amount of a SGLT-2 inhibitor to a subject in need thereof.

2. A method of delaying progressive renal function decline in a subject having diabetic kidney disease, comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of atrasentan, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and a therapeutically effective amount of a SGLT-2 inhibitor, to a subject in need thereof.

3. A method of treating chronic kidney disease associated with diabetes, comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of atrasentan, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and a therapeutically effective amount of a SGLT-2 inhibitor to a subject in need thereof.

4. A method of improving treatment outcome in a subject having diabetic kidney disease, comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of atrasentan, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and a therapeutically effective amount of a SGLT-2 inhibitor to a subject in need thereof; wherein the treatment outcome of the subject following the administration is improved relative to the treatment outcome in a subject not administered atrasentan, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and the SGLT-2 inhibitor.

5. A method of reducing the urine albumin to creatinine ratio (UACR) of a subject having diabetic kidney disease, comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of atrasentan, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and a therapeutically effective amount of a SGLT-2 inhibitor to the subject in need thereof; wherein the UACR of the subject following administration of the atrasentan, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and the SGLT-2 inhibitor is less than the UACR of the subject prior to the first administration of atrasentan, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and the SGLT-2 inhibitor.

6. A method of reducing fluid retention in a subject having diabetic kidney disease, comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of atrasentan, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and a therapeutically effective amount of a SGLT-2 inhibitor, to the subject in need thereof; wherein fluid retention after administration of the

SGLT-2 inhibitor is less than fluid retention prior to the administration of the SGLT-2 inhibitor.

7. A method of reducing fluid retention in a subject having diabetic kidney disease during treatment with atrasentan, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of a SGLT-2 inhibitor, to a subject in need thereof; wherein fluid retention after administration of the SGLT-2 inhibitor is less than fluid retention prior to administration of the SGLT-2 inhibitor.

8. A method of reducing B-type natriuretic peptide (BNP) levels in a subject having diabetic kidney disease, comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of atrasentan, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and a therapeutically effective amount of a SGLT-2 inhibitor to the subject in need thereof; wherein the BNP level of the subject following administration of the atrasentan, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and the SGLT-2 inhibitor is less than the BNP level of upon administration of atrasentan, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or the SGLT-2 inhibitor alone.

9. A method of stabilizing estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) of a subject having diabetic kidney disease, comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of atrasentan, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and a therapeutically effective amount of a SGLT-2 inhibitor to subject in need thereof; wherein the eGFR of the subject following administration of the atrasentan, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and the SGLT-2 inhibitor is stabilized eGFR relative to a subject not administered the atrasentan, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and the SGLT-2 inhibitor.

10. The method of any one of claims 1-9, wherein the subject's UACR, body weight or fluid retention, BNP level, rate of decrease of eGFR, or a combination of any of the foregoing are reduced following administration of the atrasentan, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and the SGLT-2 inhibitor, wherein the reduction is greater relative to a subject not administered atrasentan, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and the SGLT-2 inhibitor.

11. The method of claim 10, wherein at least two of the subject's UACR, body weight or fluid retention, BNP level, and rate of decrease of eGFR, are reduced.

12. The method of claim 10, wherein at least three of the subject's UACR, body weight or fluid retention, BNP level, and rate of decrease of eGFR, are reduced.

13. The method of claim 10, wherein the subject's UACR, body weight or fluid retention, BNP level, and rate of decrease of eGFR are reduced.

14. The method of claims 1-13, wherein the subject has Type 2 diabetes.

15. The method of any one of claims 1 to 13, wherein the subject has Type 1 diabetes.

16. The method of any one of claims 1 to 15, further comprising administering an Angiotensin-Converting Enzyme (ACE) inhibitor, an Angiotensin II Receptor Blocker (ARB),, a diuretic, or a combination thereof to the subject.

17. The method of claim 16, wherein an ACE inhibitor and a diuretic are administered to the subject.

18. The method of claim 16, wherein an ARB and a diuretic are administered to the subject.

19. The method of claim 16, wherein an ACE inhibitor and an ARB are administered to the subject.

20. The method of claim 16, wherein an ACE inhibitor, an ARB, and a diuretic are administered to the subject.

21. The method of any one of claims 18-20, wherein the subject has been administered a maximally tolerated stable dose of an ACE inhibitor or an ARB for at least 4 weeks prior to the first administration of atrasentan, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

22. The method of any one of claims 18-20, wherein the subject has been administered a maximally tolerated stable dose of an ACE inhibitor or an ARB for at least 10 weeks prior to the first administration of atrasentan, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

23. The method of any one of claims 18-20, wherein the subject has been administered a maximally tolerated stable dose of an ACE inhibitor or an ARB for at least 12 weeks prior to the first administration of atrasentan, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

24. The method of any one of claims 21-23, wherein the subject has also been administered a diuretic prior to the first administration of atrasentan, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

25. The method of any one of claims 18-24, wherein the subject is administered a maximally tolerated stable dose of an ACE inhibitor or an ARB.

26. The method of claim 24 or 25, wherein the diuretic is selected from the group consisting of: hydrochlorothiazide, trichlormethiazide, hydroflumethiazide, quinethazone, metolazone, chlorothiazide, chlorthalidone, indapamide, methyclothiazide bemetanide, torsemide, piretanide, ethacrynic acid, bumetanide, furosemide, triamterene, spironolactone, eplerenone, and amiloride.

27. The method of any one of claims 18-26, wherein the ACE inhibitor is selected from the group consisting of: quinapril, fosinopril perindopril, captopril, enalapril, enalaprilat, ramipril, cilazapril, delapril, fosenopril, zofenopril, indolapril, benazepril, lisinopril, spirapril, trandolapril, perindep, pentopril, moexipril, rescinnamine, and pivopril.

28. The method of any one of claims 18-26, wherein the ARB is selected from the group consisting of: candesartan, candesartan cilexetil, eprosartan, irbesartan, losartan, olmesartan, olmesartan medoxomil, telmisartan, valsartan, azilsartan medoxomil, and BRA-657.

29. The method of any one of claims 1-28, wherein the subject has been administered a SGLT-2 inhibitor for at least 12 weeks prior to the first administration of atrasentan, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

30. The method of any one of claims 1-29, wherein the SGLT-2 inhibitor is selected from the group consisting of dapagliflozin, canagliflozin, ipragliflozin, empaglifozin, bexagliflozin, licogliflozin, janagliflozin (XZP-5695), tofogliflozin, ertugliflozin, henagliflozin (SHR-3824), enavogliflozin (DWP-16001), TA-1887 (3-(4-cyclopropylbenzyl)-4-fluoro-1-(β-D-glucopyranosyl)-1H-indole), indole-N-glycoside 18 (3-(4-ethylbenzyl)-1-(β-D-glucopyranosyl)-1H-indole), sotagliflozin, luseogliflozin, sergliflozin etabonate, remogliflozin, remogliflozin etabonate, and T-1095 (((2R,3S,4S,5R,6S)-6-(2-(3-(benzofuran-5-yl)propanoyl)-3-hydroxy-5-methylphenoxy)-3,4,5-trihydroxytetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-yl) etabonate).

31. The method of any one of claims 1-30, wherein the SGLT-2 inhibitor is selected from the group consisting of bexagliflozin, canagliflozin, dapagliflozin, empagliflozin, ertugliflozin, ipragliflozin, luseogliflozin, remogliflozin, serfliflozin, licofliglozin, sotagliflozin, and tofogliflozin.

32. The method of any one of claims 1-31, wherein the SGLT-2 inhibitor is canagliflozin, dapagliflozin, empagliflozin, or ertugliflozin.

33. The method of any one of claims 1-32, wherein the atrasentan is administered as a pharmaceutically acceptable salt.

34. The method of any one of claims 1-33, wherein the atrasentan is administered as atrasentan hydrochloride or atrasentan mandelate.

35. The method of any one of claims 1-33, wherein the atrasentan is administered as atrasentan hydrochloride.

36. The method of any one of claims 1-32, wherein the atrasentan is administered as a free base.

37. The method of any one of claims 1-36, wherein the therapeutically effective amount of atrasentan, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, is from about 0.20 mg to about 1.5 mg of atrasentan, or an equivalent amount of a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

38. The method of any one of claims 1-37, wherein the therapeutically effective amount of atrasentan, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, is from about 0.25 mg to about 1.25 mg of atrasentan, or an equivalent amount of a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

39. The method of any one of claims 1-38, wherein the therapeutically effective amount of atrasentan, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, is from about 0.40 mg to about 0.85 mg of atrasentan, or an equivalent amount of a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

40. The method of any one of claims 1-39, wherein the therapeutically effective amount of atrasentan, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, is about 0.75 mg of atrasentan, or an equivalent amount of a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

41. The method of any one claims 1-40, wherein the subject has a UACR of about 300 mg/g to about 5000 mg/g prior to the first administration of atrasentan, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

42. The method of any one of claims 1-41, wherein the subject has a UACR of about 300 mg/g to about 2000 mg/g prior to the first administration of atrasentan, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

43. The method of any one of claims 1-42, wherein the subject has a UACR of about 300 mg/g to about 1000 mg/g prior to the first administration of atrasentan, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

44. The method of any one of claims 1-43, wherein the subject has a UACR of about 300 mg/g to about 500 mg/g prior to the first administration of atrasentan, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

45. The method of any one of claims 1-44, wherein the subject has a brain natriuretic peptide (BNP) concentration of about 200 pg/mL or less prior to the first administration of atrasentan, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

46. The method of any one of claims 1-45, wherein the subject has a brain natriuretic peptide (BNP) concentration of about 20 pg/mL to about 100 pg/mL, prior to the first administration of atrasentan, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

47. The method of any one of claims 1-46, wherein the subject has a serum potassium level of at least about 3.5 mmol/L prior to the first administration of atrasentan, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and the SGLT-2 inhibitor.

48. The method of any one of claims 1-47, wherein the subject has systolic blood pressure of about 110 mm Hg to about 180 mm Hg prior to the first administration of atrasentan, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

49. The method of any one of claims 1-48, wherein the subject has been determined to have controlled serum glucose levels prior to the first administration of atrasentan, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

50. The method of any one of claims 1-49, wherein the subject has an estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) of about 75 mL/min/1.73 m^2 to about 25 mL/min/1.73 m^2, about 60 mL/min/1.73 m^2 to about 25 mL/min/1.73 m^2, or about 75 mL/min/1.73 m^2 to about 25 mL/min/1.73 m^2 prior to the first administration of atrasentan, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

51. The method of any one of claims 1-50, wherein the subject has a serum albumin level of at least 25 g/L prior to the first administration of atrasentan, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

52. The method of any one of claims 1-51, wherein the subject maintains a potassium level within the normal physiologic range during treatment.

53. The method of any one of claims 1-52, wherein the subject maintains a sodium level within the normal physiologic range during treatment.

54. The method of any one of claims 1-53, wherein the fluid retention in the subject is reduced by at least about 1 kg, by at least about 2 kg, by at least about 3 kg or by about 4 kg after treatment with the atrasentan, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and the SGLT-2 inhibitor, for at least about 15 to about 30 days.

55. The method of any one of claims 1-54, wherein the average rate of decrease in eGFR is reduced by from about 15% to about 30% after about 1 month to about 12 months of treatment with atrasentan, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and the SGLT-2 inhibitor.

56. The method of any one of claims 1-55, wherein the UACR of the subject is reduced by from about 10% to about 30% after about 1 month to about 12 months of treatment with atrasentan, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and the SGLT-2 inhibitor.

57. The method of any one of claims 1-56, wherein the BNP level of the subject is reduced by from about 1% to about 10% after about 1 month to about 12 months of treatment with atrasentan, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and the SGLT-2 inhibitor.

58. The method of any one of claims 1-57, wherein the subject is concomitantly receiving an a statin, a calcium channel blocker, a beta blocker, an aldosterone antagonist, fish oil, or a combination of any of the foregoing.

59. The method of claim 58, wherein the statin is selected from the group consisting of: atorvastatin, fluvastatin, lovastatin, pravastatin, rosuvastatin, simvastatin, and pitavastatin.

60. The method of any one of claims 1-59, wherein the subject has not been previously diagnosed with one or more of IgA nephropathy, HIV/AIDS, HIV-related nephropathy or acute kidney failure.

61. The method of any one of claims 1-60, wherein the subject is not currently being treated for one or more of IgA nephropathy, HIV/AIDS, HIV-related nephropathy or acute kidney failure.

62. The method of any one of claims 1-61, wherein the subject is not currently diagnosed with cancer.

63. The method of any one of claims 1-62, wherein the subject is not currently being treated for cancer.

64. The method of claim 62 or 63, wherein the cancer is lung cancer or prostate cancer.