antioxidants

Supplementary Material

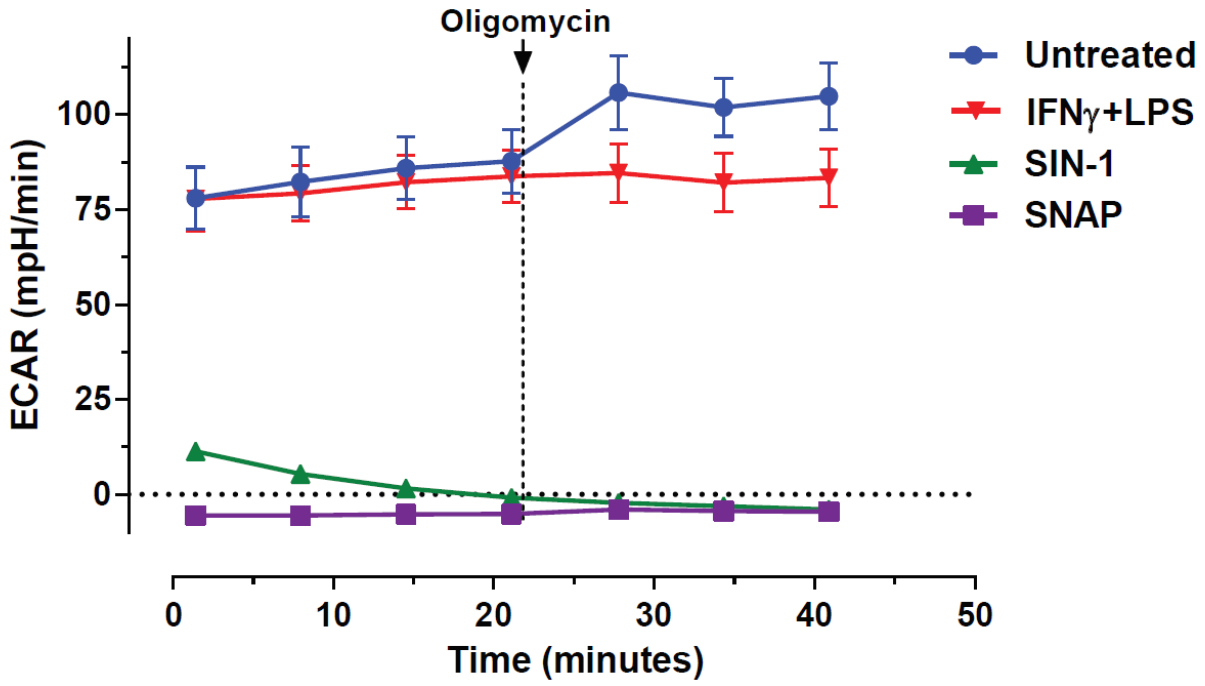

Figure S1. NO● and O2●⁻ have no effect on the media acidification rates. Macrophages were activated for 24h with the IFNγ + LPS (40ng/mL and 10ng/mL respectively) or not (untreated) and subjected to serial injections of oligomycin (2μM), FCCP (1μM) and antimycin A/rotentone (2/2μM), according to the mitostress protocol. A Seahorse XFe96 metabolic analyzer was used to record the changes in the media acidification rate (ECAR). The reactive species-donors SIN-1 (NO● and O2●⁻) or SNAP (NO●) were added (3mM for either) prior to the assay in cell-free, media-only wells. Horizontal intermittent line indicate the minimum (zero) ECAR values. The corresponding ECAR values of the experiment in Figure 1 are shown, with data presented as mean ± STD of at least three replicates per condition. Any ECAR values following the addition of FCCP are not shown, due to the interference of H+ shuttled by the protonofore.

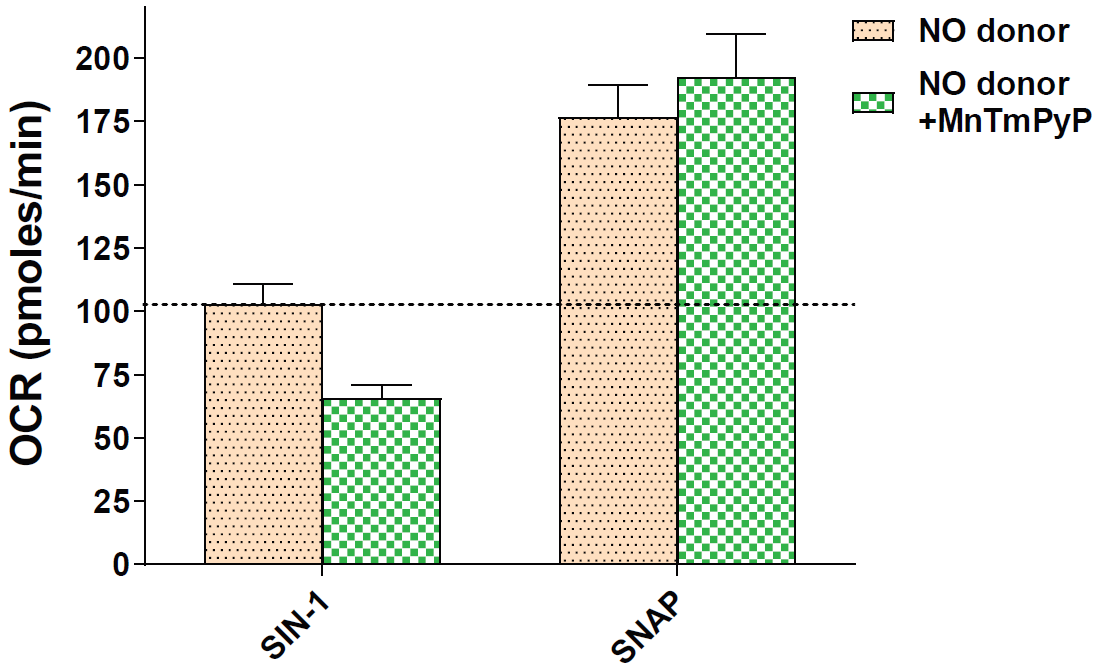

Figure S2. O2●⁻ scavenging lowers the cell-free oxygen con-sumption rates. The reactive species-donors SIN-1 (NO● and O2●⁻) or SNAP (NO●) were added (3mM for either) to cell free-wells with or without the addition of the superoxide scavenger MnTmPyP (15 μM). The Seahorse mitostress protocol was used to estimate the changes in the ox-ygen consumption rate (OCR). The lowest in value measurement following the addition of anti-mycin A/rotentone injection was used to calculate the differences in the oxygen consumption, fol-lowing baseline subtraction. Horizontal intermittent line indicate the OCR levels of SIN-1. One representative experiment is shown, with data presented as mean ± STD of at least three replicates per condition.