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Supplementary Materials

Odorant Binding Causes Cytoskeletal Rearrangement, Leading to Detectable Changes in Endothelial and Epithelial Barrier Function and Micromotion

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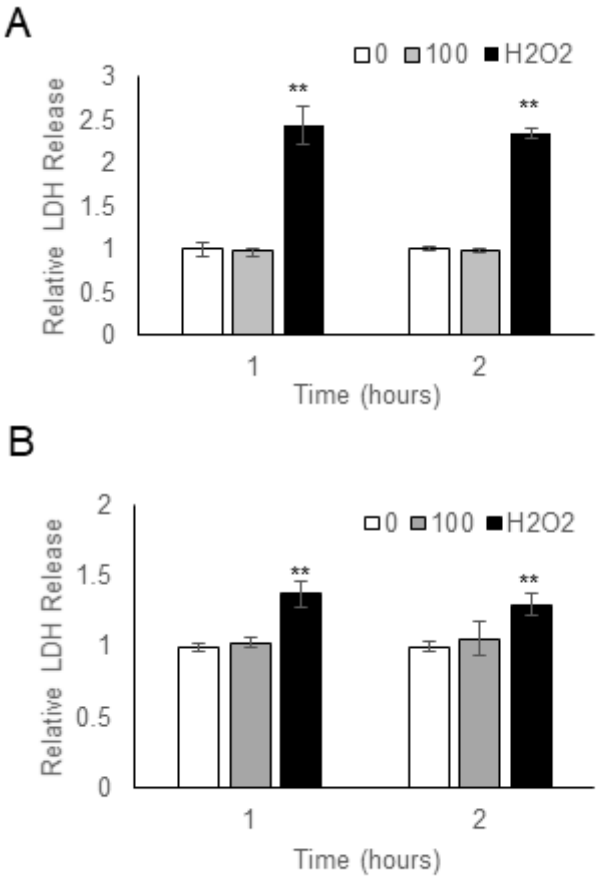

Figure S1. Odorant exposure does not decrease HUVEC or HaCaT cell viability. (**A**) HUVECs were exposed to 100 μM lyral or 4 μM hydrogen peroxide (positive control) for 1 or 2 hours, and lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) release was assayed. (**B**) HaCaT cells were exposed to 100 μM Sandalore or 4 μM hydrogen peroxide (positive control) for 1 or 2 hours, and lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) release was assayed. Data represented as mean ± SEM of three independent experiments. A two-tailed *t*-test was performed to compare each treated group to control; ** $p < 0.01$ as indicated.

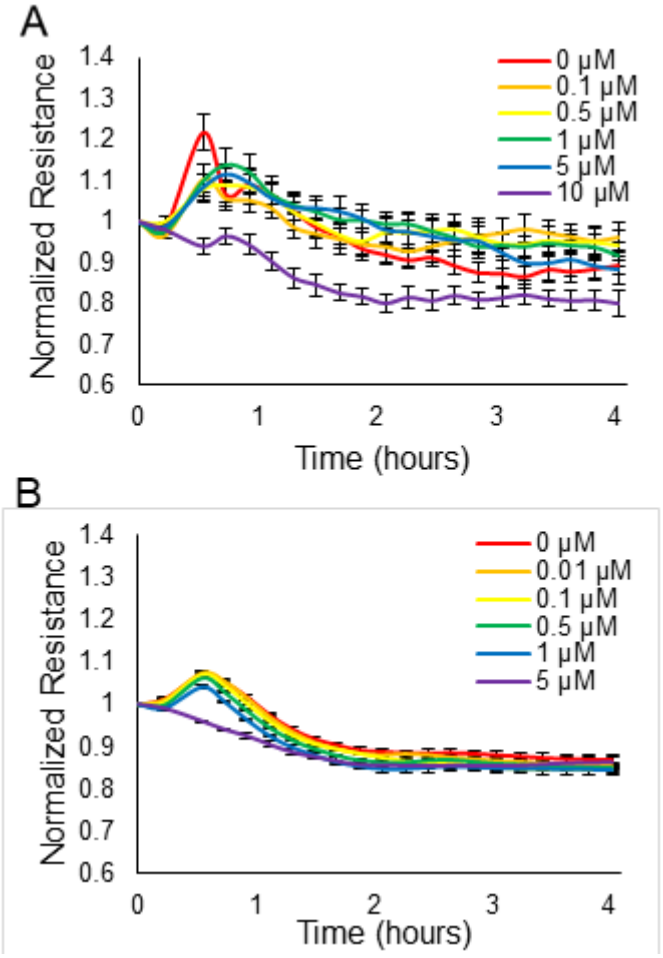

Figure S2. Low dose odorant exposures. (**A**) HUVEC monolayers were exposed to different concentrations of lyral (0.1–10 µM) and resistance was monitored over a 4 h period. (**B**) HaCaT monolayers were exposed to different concentrations of Sandalore (0.01–5 µM) and resistance was monitored over a 4 h period. Data represented as mean ± SEM of one independent experiment representative of three experimental repeats.