

Supplementary Materials: Differences in Toxic Response induced by three Variants of the Diarrheic Shellfish Poisoning Phycotoxins in Human Intestinal Epithelial Caco-2 Cells

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Table S1. Target genes and oligonucleotide forward (F) and reverse (R) primers used in this study.

Gene symbol	Accession number	Amplicon length (bp)	Sequence 5' to 3'	Annealing T (C�)
<i>gapdh</i>	NM_002046.5	158	F: GTCAAGGCTGAGAACGGGAA R: AAATGAGCCCCAGCCTTCTC	60
<i>rfc1</i>	NM_002913.4	160	F: TGATGTTGCCCCGAAAGTGT R: TTTCATGTCACCCCCTGCTG	60
<i>rfc4</i>	NM_002916.3	131	F: TGGGCCTGAACTTTTCCGATT R: GCTTCCCATCTGAGCGACTT	60
<i>rpa1</i>	NM_002945.3	159	F: AATGGAAGCTCGGGAATGGG R: GGTCCACTTGGACTGGTAAGG	60
<i>rpa3</i>	NM_002947.4	140	F: GGCATGCTAGCTCAATTCATCG R: TCATCAAGGGTTCCATCAACTC	60.5
<i>cbl</i>	NM_005188.3	83	F: GGGAAGGCTTCTATTTGTTTCCTG R: ATGGTCTTGGGGAGTTGGTTC	60
<i>grb2</i>	NM_002086.4	71	F: CAAAGCTACTGCAGACGACG R: CACATTCTTCGTTCAAAACCTTGAG	59.5
<i>map2k1</i>	NM_002755.3	79	F: TCAAGTCCTGAAGAAAGCTGGAA R: TGTCAGGCCTTTTATTACAGCAATG	60

<i>mapk8</i>	NM_001278548.1	132	F: TCATGAGCAGAAGCAAGCGT R: AAGCTGCGCATACTATTCCTTGA	60.5
<i>nras</i>	NM_002524.4	71	F: CCACGAACTGGCCAAGAGTTA R: CTTCAACACCCTGTCTGGTCTT	60
<i>rela</i>	NM_021975.3	75	F: CGGCCATGGACGAACTGT R: TGATCTCCACATAGGGGCCA	60
<i>cdkn1b</i>	NM_004064.4	73	F: CAACCGACGATTCTTCTACTCAAAA R: TTTGGGGAACCGTCTGAAACA	60
<i>hras</i>	NM_005343.3	157	F: AGTACAGGGAGCAGATCAAACG R: TTGGCCGAGGTCTCGATGTA	60.5
<i>tgfbr1</i>	NM_004612.3	174	F: CTGGGAAATTGCTCGACGATG R: ACTCTCAAGGCTTCACAGCTC	60
<i>ccnd1</i>	NM_053056.2	157	F: GATGCCAACCTCCTCAACGA R: GTTCCTCGCAGACCTCCAG	60
<i>ccnd2</i>	NM_001759.3	70	F: CTGTCTCTGATCCGCAAGCA R: ACATGGCAAACCTTAAAGTCGGTG	60

Table S2. Biological processes, cellular components, and molecular functions related to specific up- and down-regulated genes in Caco-2 cells after 24 hours of exposure to OA, DTX-1, and DTX-2.

Biological processes	Cellular components	Molecular functions
<i>Specifically up-regulated by DTX-1</i>		
regulation of biological process	nuclear lumen	GTPase activity
regulation of cellular process	nucleus	GTP binding
regulation of macromolecule metabolic process	nuclear part	guanyl nucleotide binding
regulation of cellular macromolecule biosynthetic process	intracellular	guanyl ribonucleotide binding
regulation of cellular metabolic process	nucleosome part	transcription regulator activity
regulation of metabolic process	intracellular organelle lumen	
regulation of nucleobase nucleoside nucleotide and nucleic acid metabolic process	intracellular part	
regulation of nitrogen compound metabolic process	organelle lumen	
regulation of macromolecule biosynthetic process	nucleoplasm	
regulation of primary metabolic process		
regulation of gene expression		
regulation of cellular biosynthetic process		
biological regulation		
regulation of biosynthetic process		
regulation of transcription		
transcription		
macromolecule metabolic process		
cellular macromolecule metabolic process		
transcription from RNA polymerase II promotor		
macromolecule biosynthetic process		
patterning of blood vessels		
ossification		
cellular macromolecule biosynthetic process		
transcription DNA dependent		
RNA biosynthetic process		
<i>Specifically up-regulated by DTX-2</i>		
regulation of the force of heart contraction		
signalling pathway		
cell migration		
response to wounding		
cell motility		
localisation of cell		
cellular component movement		

Specifically down-regulated by OA

response to nutrients
circulatory system process
blood circulation
response to nutrients levels
response to vitamin
response to vitamin D
response to extracellular stimulus
vitamin metabolic process
epithelium development
regulation of epithelial cell differentiation
epithelial cell differentiation
response to metal ion
response to external stimulus
regulation of cell proliferation
gland development
response to retinoic acid

Specifically down-regulated by DTX-1

protein-DNA complex subunit organisation
nucleosome organisation
DNA strand elongation
chromatin assembly
protein-DNA complex assembly
nucleosome assembly
chromatin assembly or disassembly
cofactor metabolic process
DNA conformation change
DNA packaging
DNA strand elongation involved in DNA replication
serine family amino acid biosynthetic process
chromosome organisation

protein-DNA complex
chromosomal part
chromatin
nucleosome
nuclear chromosome part

Specifically down-regulated by DTX-2

membrane fraction	protein heterodimerisation activity
insoluble fraction	
cell fraction	
mitochondrial tricarboxylic acid cycle enzyme complex	

The genes showing specific up or down-regulation were annotated within biological processes, cellular components and molecular functions using GoMiner software. The GO terms had an enrichment score above 1 and a false discovery rate (FDR) score below 0.05.

Table S3. Terms for specific up- and down-regulated genes in Caco-2 cells after 24 hours of exposure to OA, DTX-1, and DTX-2.

Term	Number of associated molecules
<i>Specifically up-regulated by OA</i>	
jak-STAT signalling pathway	3
<i>Specifically up-regulated by DTX-1</i>	
pathways in cancer	23
gap junction	10
long-term depression	8
MAPK signalling pathway	18
pathogenic <i>Escherichia coli</i> infection	7
chronic myeloid leukaemia	8
ubiquitin-mediated proteolysis	11
leukocyte transendothelial migration	10
neurotrophin signalling pathway	10
pancreatic cancer	7
natural killer cell-mediated cytotoxicity	10
jak-STAT signalling pathway	11
B cell receptor signalling pathway	7
<i>Specifically up-regulated by DTX-2</i>	
pathways in cancer	8
chronic myeloid leukaemia	4
erbB signalling pathway	4
<i>Specifically down-regulated by DTX-1</i>	
mismatch repair	6
DNA replication	6
nucleotide excision repair	5

The genes showing specific up- and down-regulation for each toxin were annotated within terms using the DAVID Functional Annotation Tool associated with KEGG pathways. The terms had *p*-values below 0.05.