Beyond the Cell
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Supplementary information

Radical-mediated C7 cholesterol oxidation during erastin-induced ferroptosis

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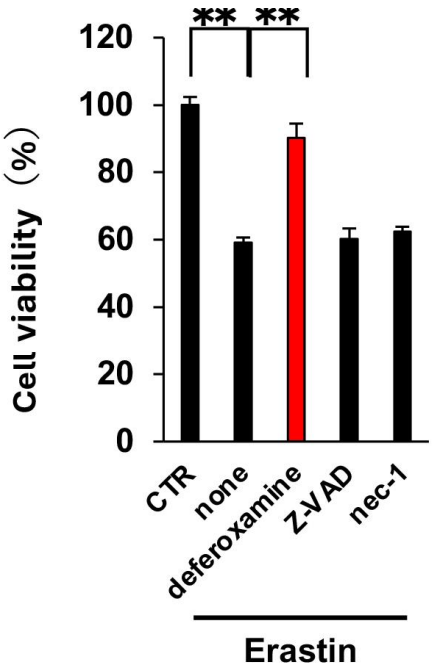


Figure S1. Effects of cell death inhibitors on erastin.induced loss of cell viability. SH-SY5Y cells were treated with erastin (10 μM) for 24 h in the absence (none) or presence of deferoxamine, Z-VAD-FMK, or necrostatin-1 (nec-1), and cell viability was measured using the Alamar Blue assay. Viability is expressed relative to that of untreated control cells (CTR). Data are presented as the mean ± SD from three independent biological experiments. $^{**}P < 0.01$ for the comparisons indicated by brackets, as determined by one- way ANOVA followed by Dunnett's test.

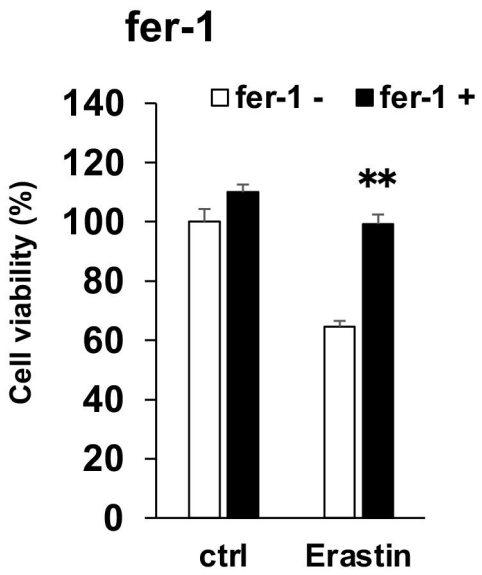


Figure S2. Ferrostatin-1 suppresses erastin-induced loss of cell viability. SH-SY5Y cells were treated with vehicle or erastin (10 μM) for 24 h in the presence or absence of ferrostatin-1 (fer-1; 500 nM), and cell viability was measured using the Alamar Blue assay. Data are presented as the mean ± SD from three independent biological experiments. $^{**}P < 0.01$ versus the corresponding fer-1-negative group.

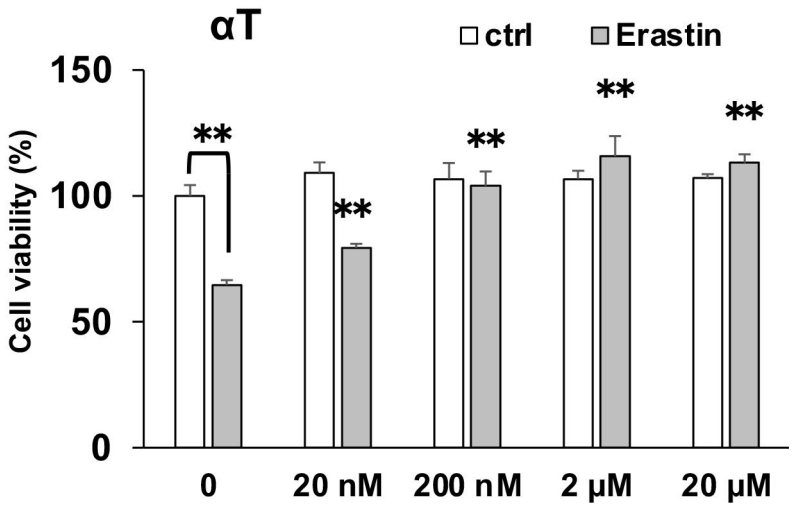


Figure S3. Effects of α-tocopherol on erastin-induced loss of cell viability. SH-SY5Y cells were treated with vehicle or erastin (10 μM) for 24 h in the presence of the indicated concentrations of α-tocopherol (αT), and cell viability was measured using the Alamar Blue assay. Data are presented as the mean ± SD from three independent biological experiments. $^{**}P < 0.01$. The bracket indicates the comparison between vehicle- and erastin-treated cells in the absence of αT, whereas asterisks above the erastin-treated groups indicate comparisons with erastin-treated cells without αT.