



Supplementary Figure S3. The effects of rotenone on mitochondrial and glycolytic function, and rate of ATP production in mouse granulosa cells (GCs). CBA F1 mice at 6 weeks of age were fed either a control or rotenone (150 ppm) diet for 2 weeks as in [Umehara et al. \(2022\)](#). Ovarian stimulation was achieved by the administration of PMSG and hCG at 5 IU/12 g of body weight. Ovaries were collected 8-h post-hCG from $n \geq 7$ mice per group and granulosa cells obtained by follicle puncture. Granulosa cells were plated and underwent mitochondrial respiration and glycolysis assays as described in the Methods. (A) Overview of oxygen consumption rate (OCR) (pmol/min) during mitochondrial function assay; (B) basal respiration; (C) ATP production inferred from OCR; (D) maximal respiration; (E) spare capacity; (F) proton leak; (G) Overview of extracellular acidification rate (ECAR) (mpH/min) during glycolytic function assay; (H) glycolysis; (I) glycolytic capacity; (J) glycolytic reserve; (K) total ATP production; and (L) ATP production rate from OxPhos versus glycolysis. Statistical analysis was via unpaired two-tailed t-test (B–F, H–J) or two-way ANOVA (K, L). * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$, **** $P < 0.0001$.