

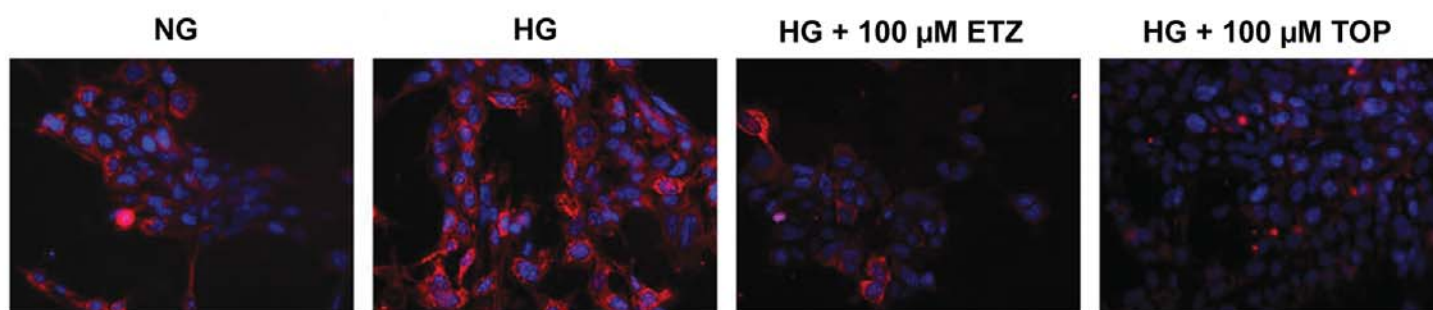
Pharmacological Inhibition of Mitochondrial Carbonic Anhydrases Protects Mouse Cerebral Pericytes from High Glucose-Induced Oxidative Stress and Apoptosis

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Supplemental Figure 1



Legend:

Representative fluorescence images showing the effect of inhibition of mCA on high glucose-induced mitochondrial reactive oxygen species (ROS) in immortalized cerebral pericytes (IPC). The IPC were cultured overnight in normal glucose (NG, 5.7 mM) with or without 100 μM ethoxzolamide (ETZ) or topiramate (TOP). The cells were then exposed to NG or high glucose (HG, 40.7 mM) for 30 minutes and stained with MitoSOX Red. Nuclei were counterstained with Hoechst. High glucose-induced ROS production is attenuated by both ETZ and TOP.