Endoplasmic reticulum stress preconditioning attenuates methylmercury-induced cellular damage by inducing favorable stress responses

Fusako Usuki^{1,*}, Masatake Fujimura², Akio Yamashita³

¹Department of Clinical Medicine, ²Basic Medical Sciences, National Institute for Minamata Disease, 4058-18 Hama, Minamata 867-0008, Japan

³Department of molecular biology, Yokohama City University School of Medicine, 3-9 Fuku-ura, Kanazawa, Yokohama 236-0004, Japan

*To whom correspondence should be addressed. Tel: +81 966 63 3111; Fax: +81 966

61 1145; E-mail: <u>usuki@nimd.go.jp</u>

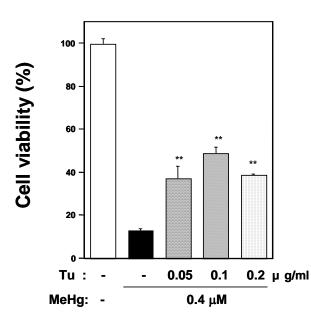
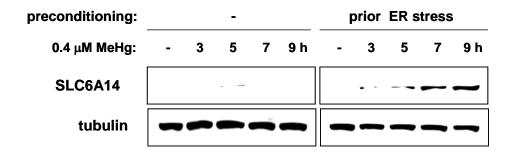


Fig. 1

Fig. 2



Supplementary figure legends

Fig. 1. Effect of pretreatment with tunicamycin (Tu) on MeHg cytotoxicity. Cell viability of C2C12-DMPK 160 cells pretreated with Tu 16 h before exposure to 0.5 μ M MeHg was determined. Pretreatment with Tu (0.05-0.2 μ g/ml) attenuated MeHg cytotoxicity. The viability of untreated cells was regarded as 100%. Values represent means \pm SE (n=6). **Significantly different from Tu-untreated cells by a one-way

ANOVA ($^{**}p < 0.01$).

Fig. 2. Effect of pretreatment with TPG on the expression of amino acid transporter SLC6A14. Western blots of C2C12-DMPK160 cells pretreated with 0.1 μ g/ml TPG for 16h were analyzed with the indicated antibody probes. Although cropped blots were used, the gels were run under the same experimental condition. Representative images of 3 samples are shown.