

## SUPPLEMENTAL DATA

“Increases in levels of epoxyeicosatrienoic and dihydroxyeicosatrienoic acids (EETs and DHETs) in liver and heart *in vivo* by 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-*p*-dioxin (TCDD) and in hepatic EET:DHET ratios by cotreatment with TCDD and the soluble epoxide hydrolase inhibitor AUDA”

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Drug Metabolism and Disposition

### Supplemental Figure Legends

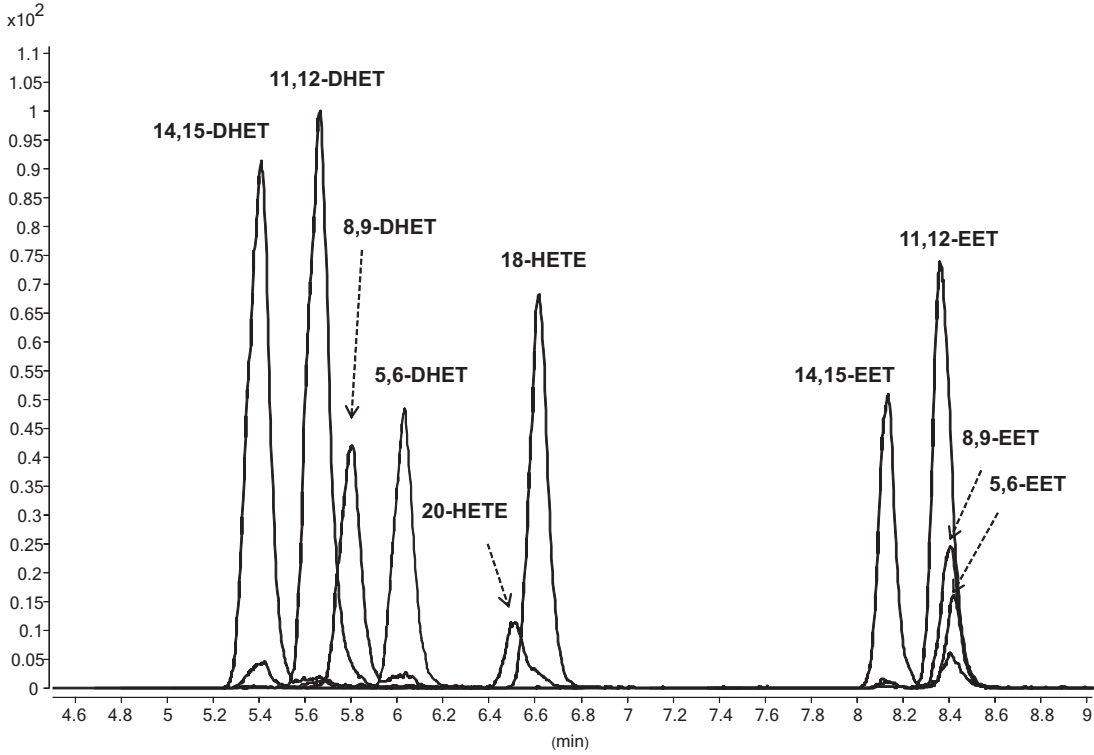
**Supplemental Figure 1. A.** LC-MS/MS analysis of a mixture of standards for DHETs ( $m/z = 337$ ; 640 ng/ml); EETs ( $m/z 319$ ; 1,600 ng/ml) and HETEs ( $m/z = 319$ ; 640 ng/ml). A mixture containing ten standards was separated using an Agilent SB-Aq 2.1X100 mm 1.8 $\mu$ M C18 column, as described in Material and Methods. The mass spectrometer was operated in the dynamic MRM mode. MRM transitions from parent to product ions were as follows: from  $m/z 337$  to  $m/z 207$  (14,15-DHET), to 167 (11,12-DHET), to 127 (8,9-DHET), and to 145 (5,6-DHET); from  $m/z 319$  to  $m/z 245$  (20-HETE), to 261 (18-HETE), to 219 (14,15-EET), to 167 (11,12-EET), to 69 (8,9-EET), and to 191 (5,6-EET). The small peaks at 5.4 and 6.1 min accompanied the MRM transition for 8,9-DHET and the peak at 8.4 min, the MRM transition for 14,15-EET, and were considered non-specific. **B.** and **C.** Representative MRM chromatograms showing detection of EETs, DHETs and HETEs in samples from control (dotted lines) and

TCDD treated CE (solid lines) from liver (**B**) and heart (**C**). Arrows point to the specific target compounds when multiple peaks were obtained. For C, 8,9- and 14,15-EETs were not reliably identifiable ( $S/N < 3$ ). The peak for 11,12-EET could be identified but was not quantifiable ( $S/N < 10$ ). For **A.-C.** the y-axis shows ion abundance.

**Supplemental Figure 2.** *Upper panel:* Scatter plot showing peak areas for 11,12-EET<sub>d11</sub> from MRM chromatograms (MRM transition from  $m/z$  330 to  $m/z$  167) in replicate standards (left panel) containing 11,12-EET<sub>d11</sub> (10 ng/50  $\mu$ l) ( $n=12$ ) or liver samples (right panels) spiked with the same amount of 11,12-EET<sub>d11</sub> and followed by acetonitrile extraction ( $n=10$  individual livers). Means  $\pm$  SE are also shown. *Lower panels:* Representative MRM chromatograms for 11,12-EET<sub>d11</sub> in standard (left) and spiked liver samples (right). Peak areas are shown above the peaks.

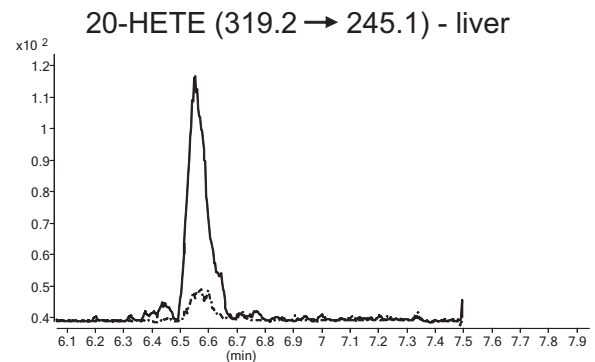
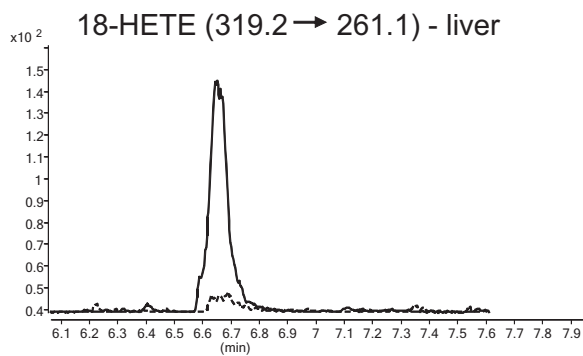
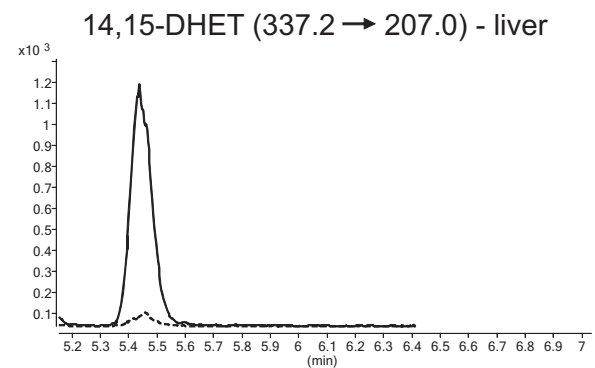
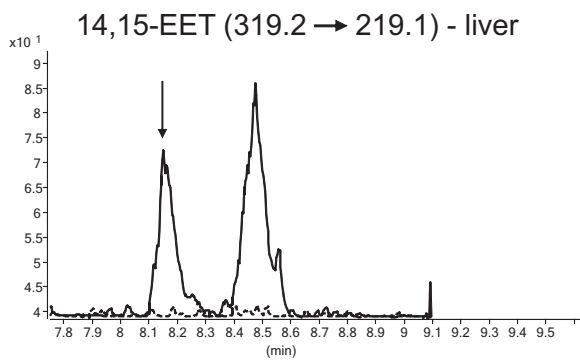
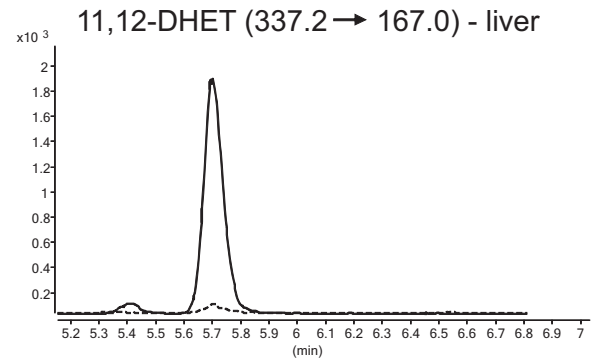
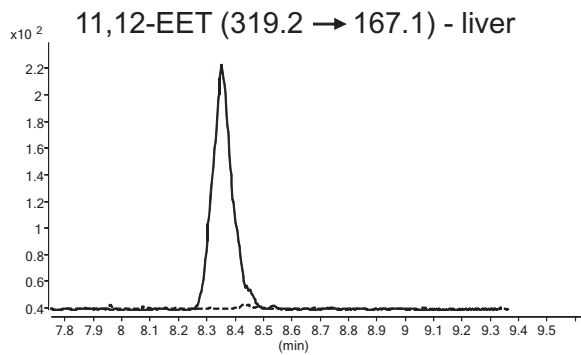
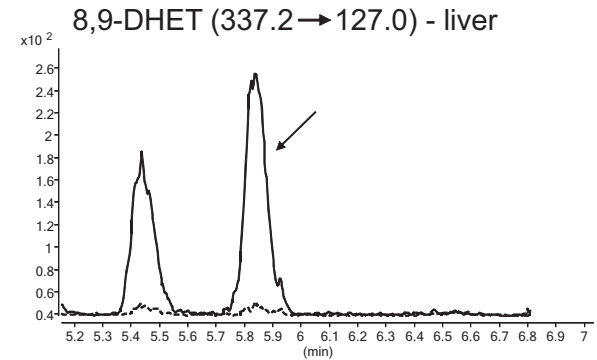
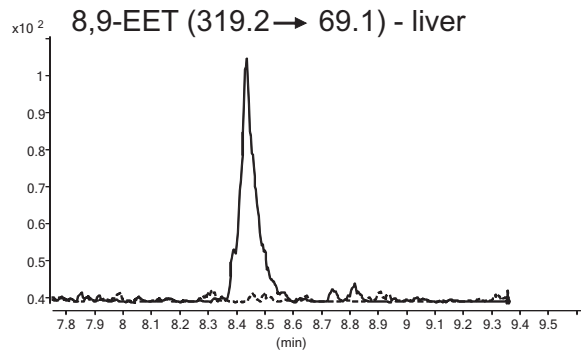
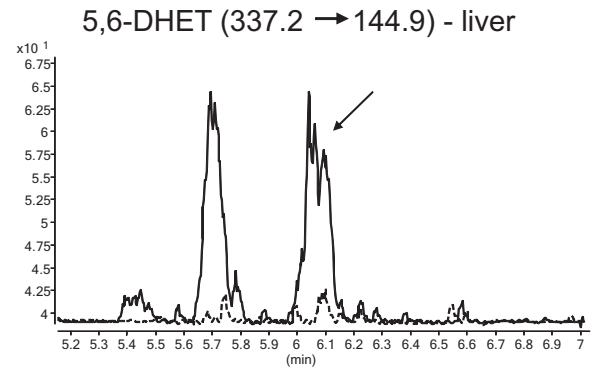
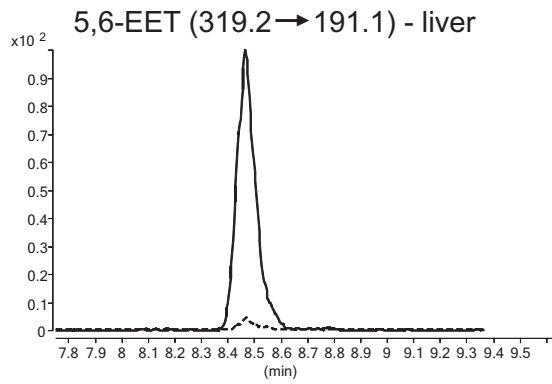
# Supplemental Figure 1

A



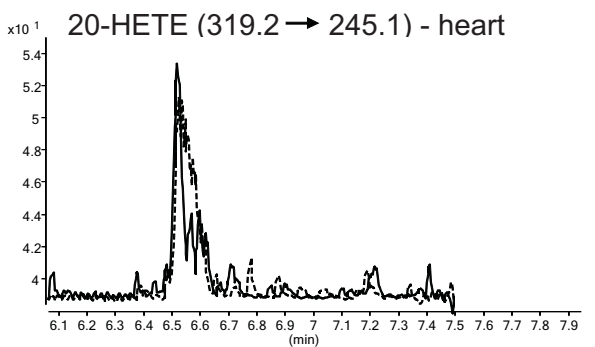
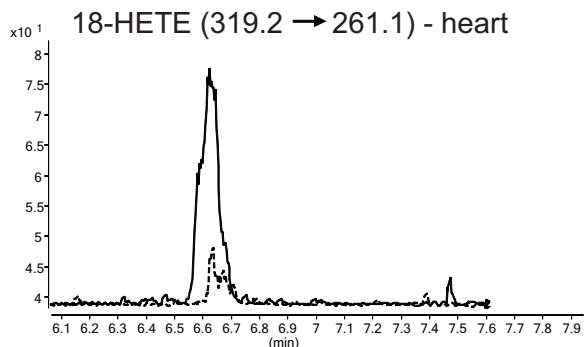
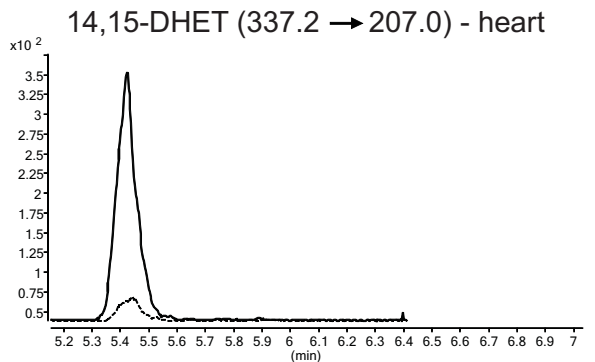
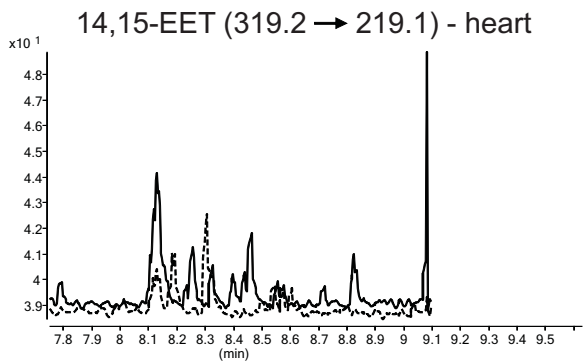
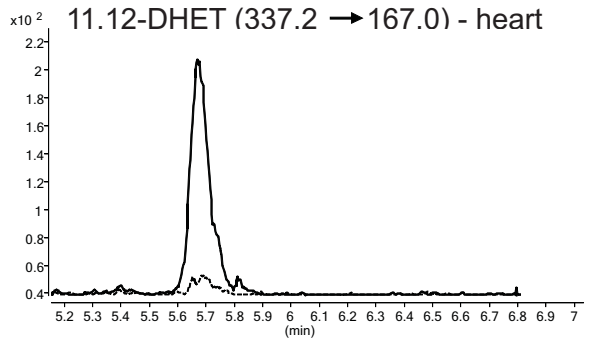
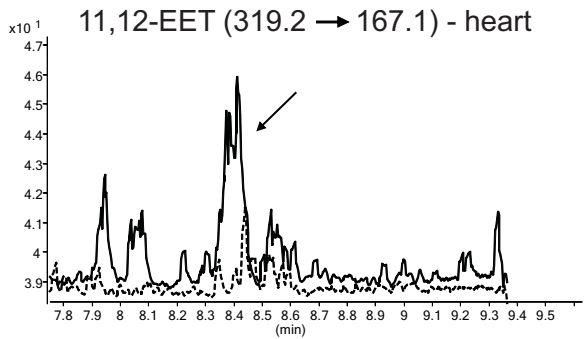
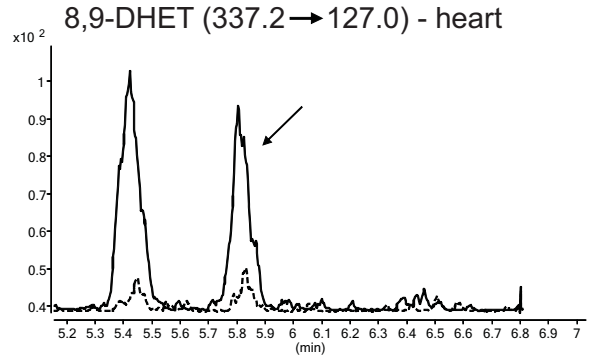
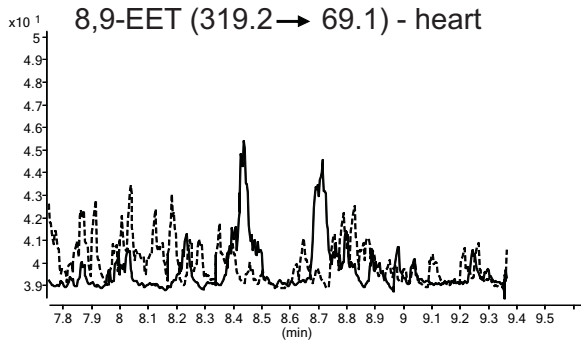
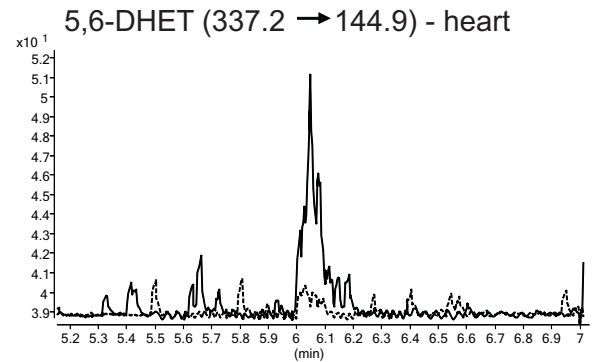
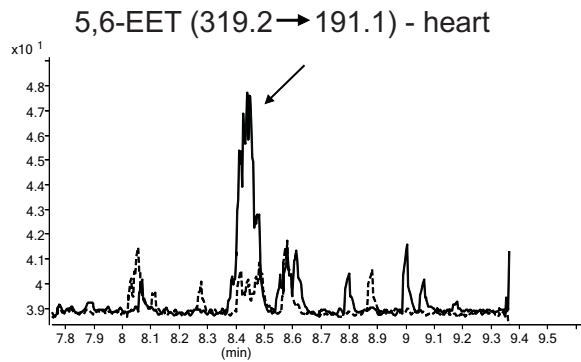
**B**

----- = solvent control  
———— = TCDD



**C**

----- = solvent control  
———— = TCDD



# Supplemental Figure 2

