## Supporting Information for

## Toxins in Botanical Dietary Supplements: Blue Cohosh Components Disrupt Cellular

## **Respiration and Mitochondrial Membrane Potential**

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Figure S1.	C. thalictroides compounds examined in the HIF assay	. <b>S1</b>
Figure S2.	Effects of blue cohosh compounds on HIF-1 activation.	.S2
Figure S3.	Effect of FCCP on cellular respiration.	<b>S3</b>



Figure S1. C. thalictroides compounds examined in the HIF assay.



**Figure S2. Effects of blue cohosh pure compounds on HIF-1 activation.** A. Transfected (pTK-HRE3-luc) T47D cells were treated with compounds at incremental concentrations of 1, 10 and 30  $\mu$ M under hypoxic (1% O<sub>2</sub>) conditions for 16 h. Luciferase activities are presented as "% Inhibition" of the induced control. Data shown are average + SD from one representative experiment (*n* = 3). B. Conditions similar to those described in A, except that HIF-1 was induced with 1,10-phenanthroline (10  $\mu$ M).

Cycloheximide (protein synthesis inhibitor) and rotenone (mitochondrial respiration inhibitor) were used as positive controls.

Control results:

A. cylohexamide (100  $\mu$ M) inhibited hypoxia-induced HIF-1 activation by 98% (+/– 0% SD, *n* = 6); rotenone (0.1  $\mu$ M) inhibited HIF-1 activation by 89% (+/– 5% SD, *n* = 6).

B. cylohexamide (100  $\mu$ M) inhibited 1,10-phenanthroline-induced HIF-1 activation by 98% (+/– 1% SD, n = 3); rotenone (0.1  $\mu$ M) inhibited HIF-1 activation by 42% (+/– 6% SD, n = 3).



**Figure S3. Effect of FCCP on cellular respiration.** FCCP (0.3  $\mu$ M) was added to intact T47D and Hep3B cells. Oxygen consumption rates were recorded 30, 115 and 295 s after compound addition and the data were normalized to that of the untreated control (Relative Respiration Rate: Rate<sub>treated</sub>/Rate<sub>control</sub> x 100). Positive values indicate a relative stimulation of oxygen consumption. Data shown are average + standard deviation from three independent experiments (*n* = 3).