Rotenone induces neurotoxicity through Rac1-dependent activation of NADPH oxidase in SHSY-5Y cells

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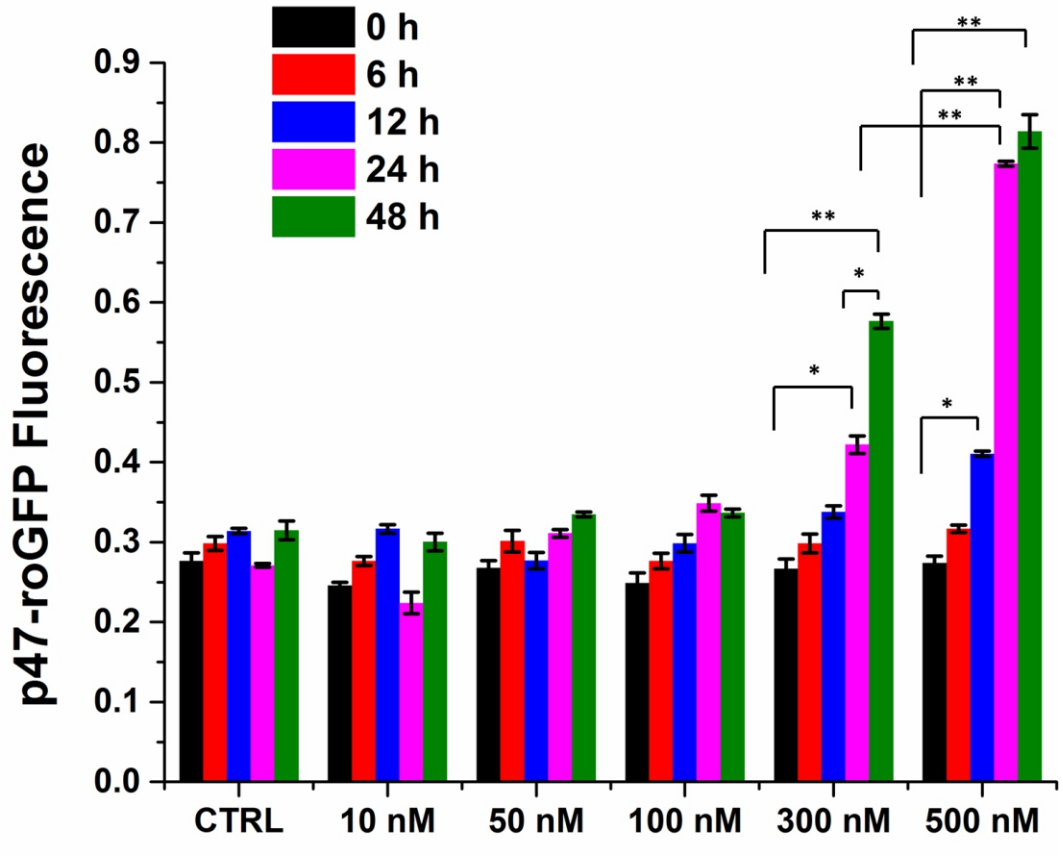
Supplementary Figure 1

Dose and time-dependent effects of rotenone on oxidation of p47-roGFP in SHSY-5Y cells. Rotenone did not show an alteration in the oxidation of p47-roGFP below 300 nM for 24 h treatment. Rotenone treatment with 300 nM for 24 h or 500 nM for 12 h showed similar level of oxidation of p47-roGFP. Rotenone treatment with 500 nM for 24 h resulted in further oxidation of p47-roGFP. There was no significant difference in oxidation of p47-roGFP between 24 h and 48 h rotenone treatment (500 nM). *$p < 0.05$ and **$p<0.01$.

Supplementary Figure 2

Fluoresent images of mitochondrial-ROS measurement in SHSY-5Y cells. Both, rotenone (500 nM) and antimycin-A (5 μM) increases fluorescence intensity of mitoSOX compared to untreated cells. Mitochondrial-ROS generation is significantly higher in Antimycin-A treated cells compared to rotenone treated cells.

Supplementary Figure 1



Supplementary Figure 2