

## **U0126 protects cells against oxidative stress independent of its function as a MEK Inhibitor**

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Key words: U0126, MEK inhibitor, oxidative stress, cell death, apoptosis, antioxidant.

## Supplementary Figure Legends

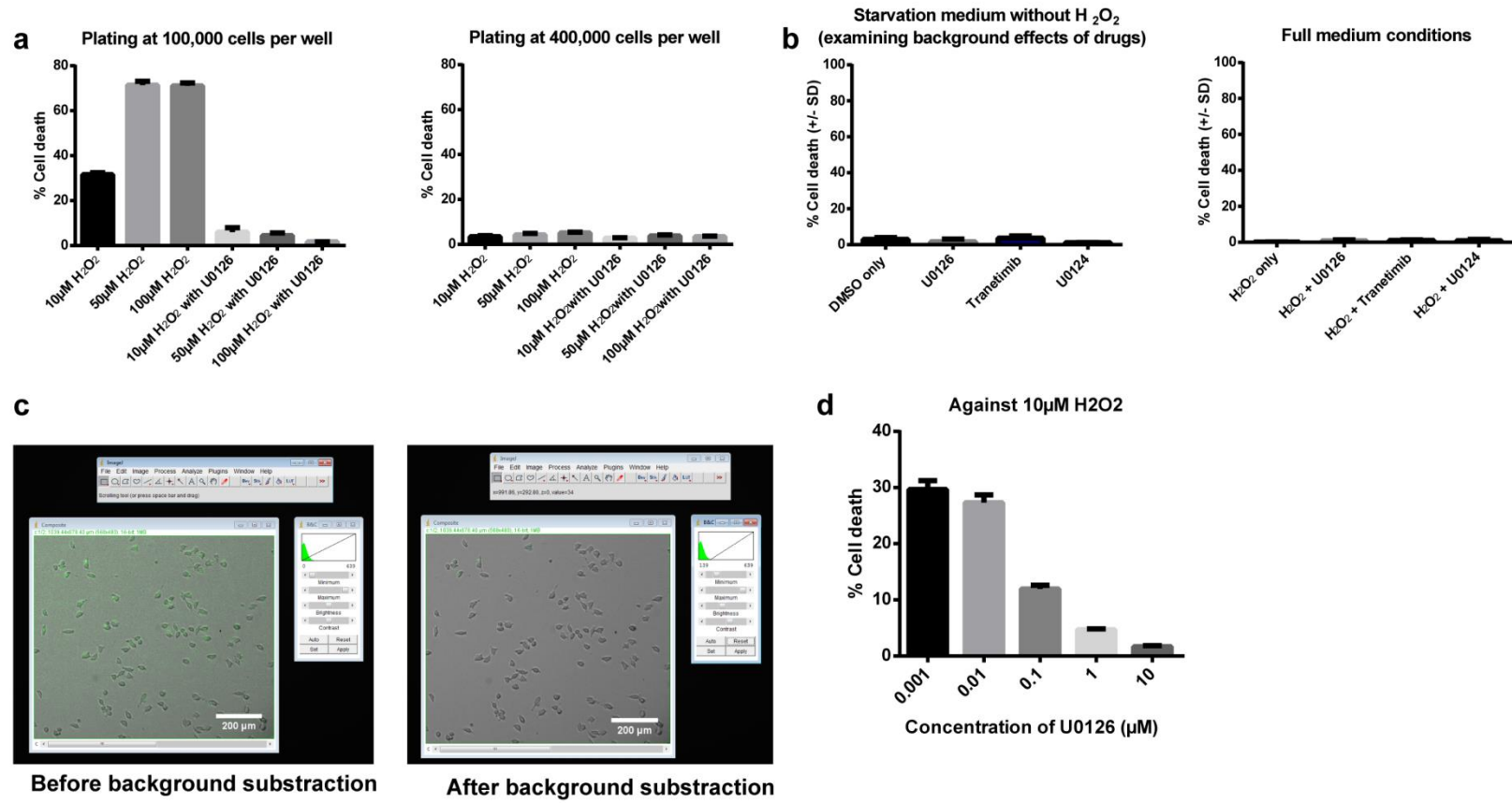
**Supp. Fig. 1: (a)** Optimization of cell death conditions showed that low cell density at 100,000 cells per 12-well plate well with 10  $\mu\text{M}$   $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  could elicit cell death in cells. High cell density at 400,000 cells per well does not elicit significant cell death for 10 - 100  $\mu\text{M}$   $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ . **(b)** Control conditions, where cells are serum-starved but without  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  or cells are provided with full medium while exposed to  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  showed minimal cell death, indicating no side effect from the small molecules to result in additional cell death. **(c)** Fluorescence is observed in the GFP channel when U0126 is added to PC-12 cells for 2 hours. However upon minimal background subtraction that removes background artefacts in ImageJ, the minimal fluorescence will not be observed and thus should not affect the overall DCHFDA readings. **(d)** EC-50 curve, calculated from the protective effect exerted by different concentrations of U0126, was detailed via the corresponding percentage of cell death. The EC-50 was seen to be at around 100 nM.

**Supplementary Figure 2:** Full mass spectra of U0126 and U0124 and their oxidation reactions. **(a)** (i) and (ii) Mass spectrum of U0126 before and 3 hours after addition of 10 equivalence of hydrogen peroxide respectively. **(b)** (i) and (ii) Mass spectrum of U0124 before and 2 hours after addition of 10 equivalence of hydrogen peroxide respectively. Annotated are the key structures to be observed corresponding to their mass to charge ratio (m/z). **(c)** Mass spectrum of U0126 after mixing with hydrogen peroxide and Iron(II) Sulfate heptahydrate. This spectrum shows new peaks as compared with (a).

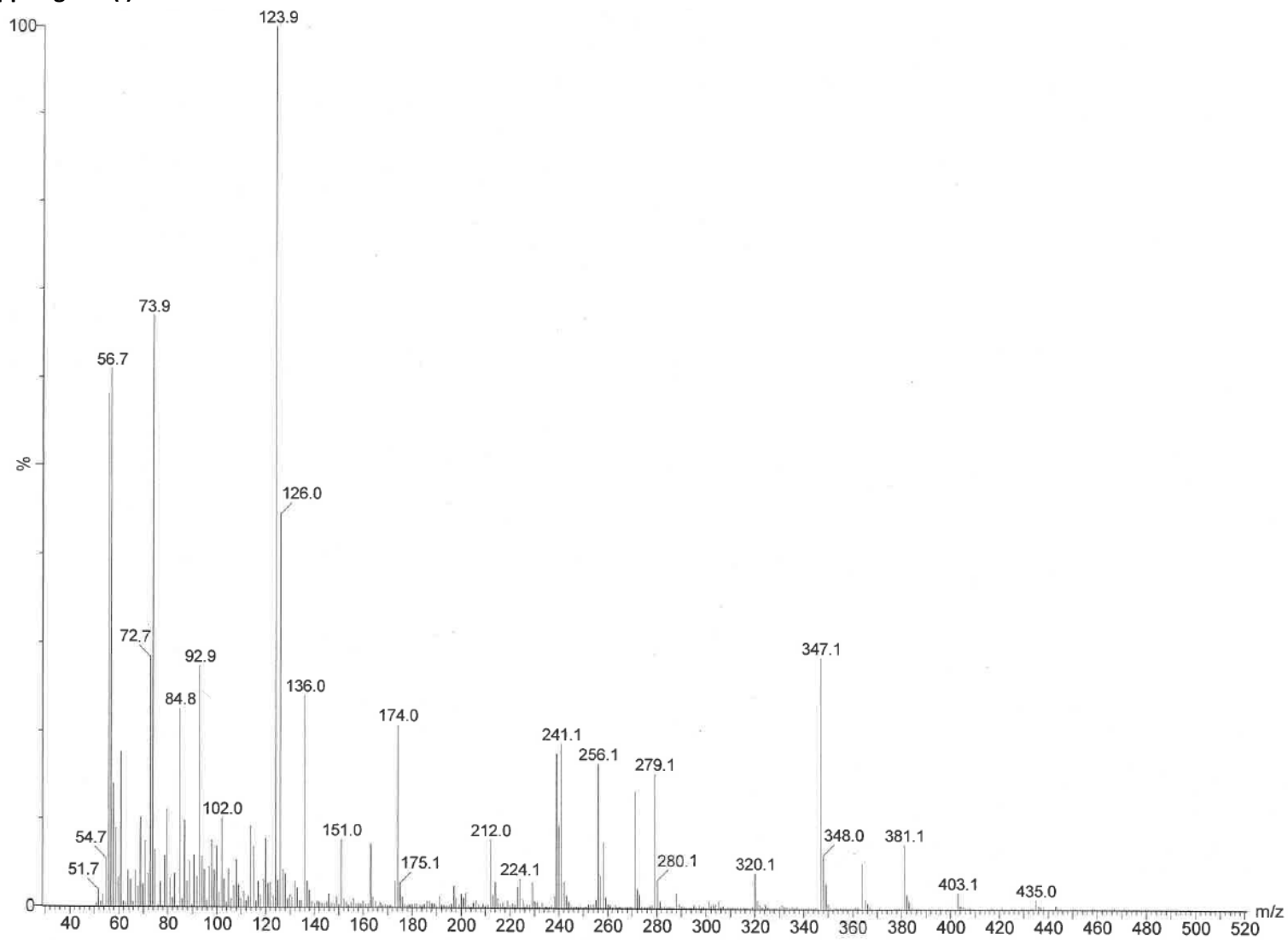
**Supplementary Figure 3:** Full-range NMR spectra of U0126 and its oxidation reactions. **(a)**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR of U0126 at 0min, 10 min and 3 hours after addition of 10 equivalence of hydrogen peroxide. **(b)**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of the U0126,  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  and Fe(II) crude mixture before an aqueous workup procedure to remove iron ions. **(c)**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of the U0126,  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  and Fe(II) mixture after

removing iron ions. The peaks of the aromatic region shifted upfield, indicating a possible oxidation mechanism with hydroxyl radicals produced via Fenton reaction.

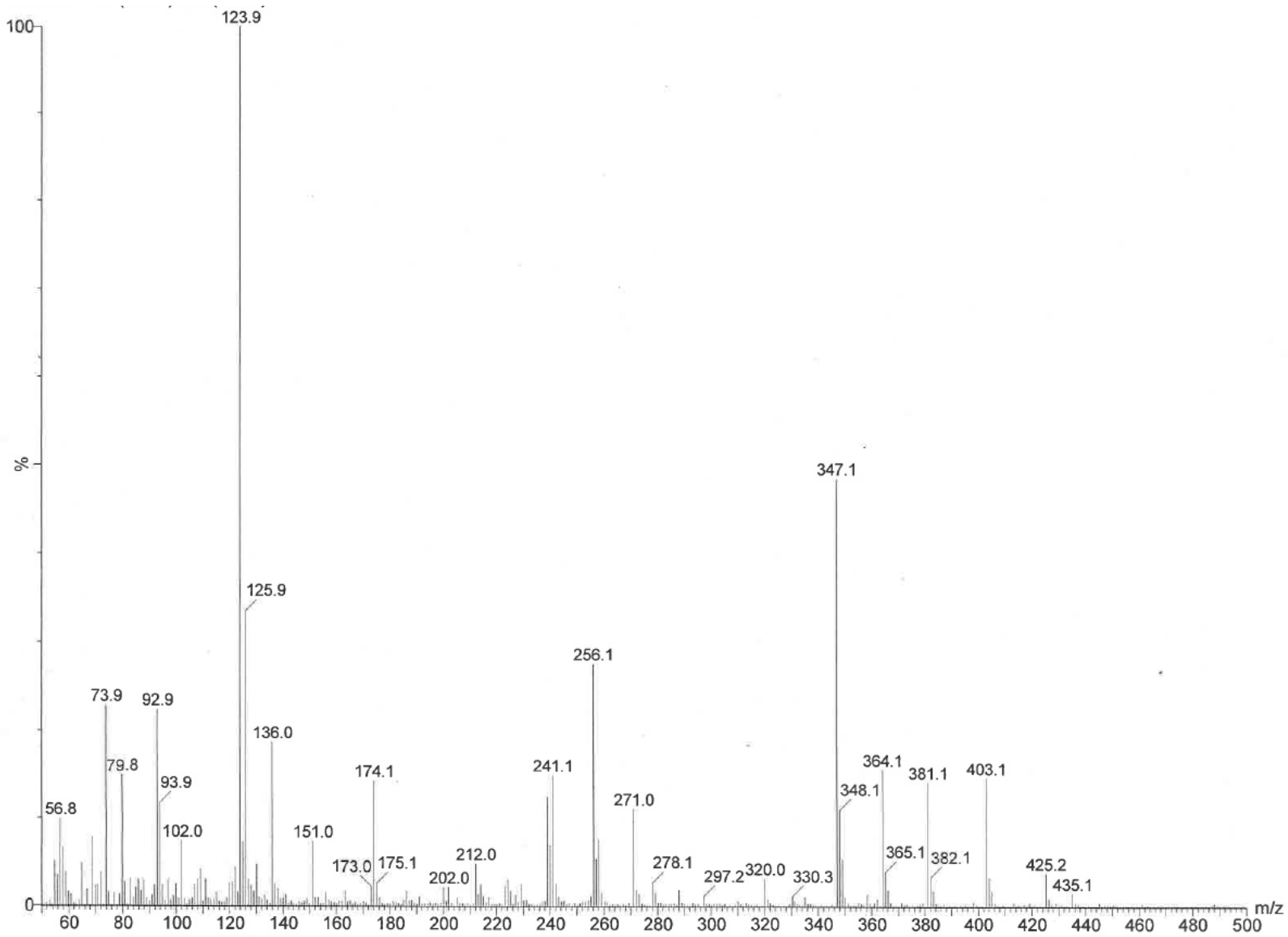
Supp. Fig. 1



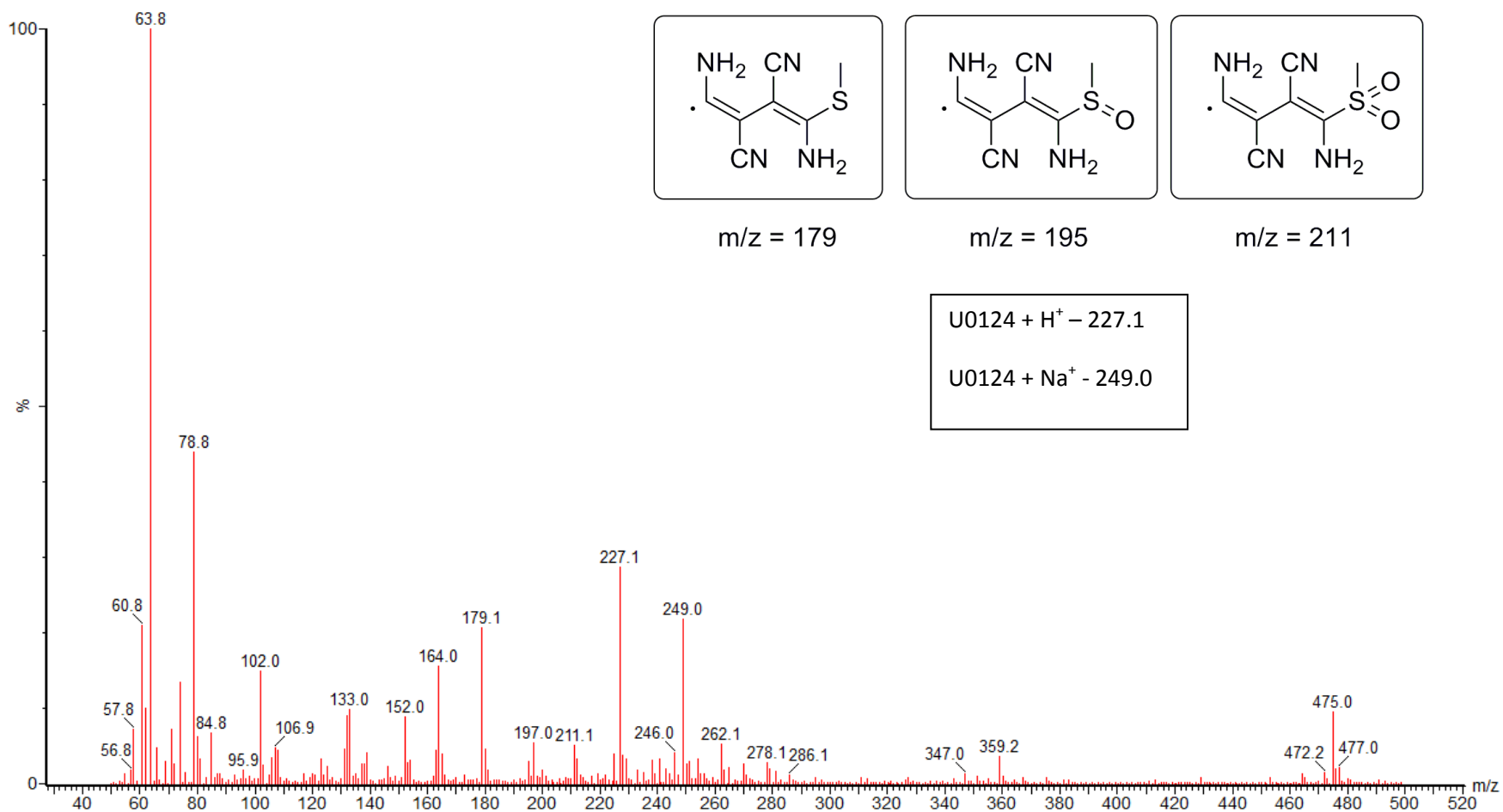
Supp. Fig. 2A (i)



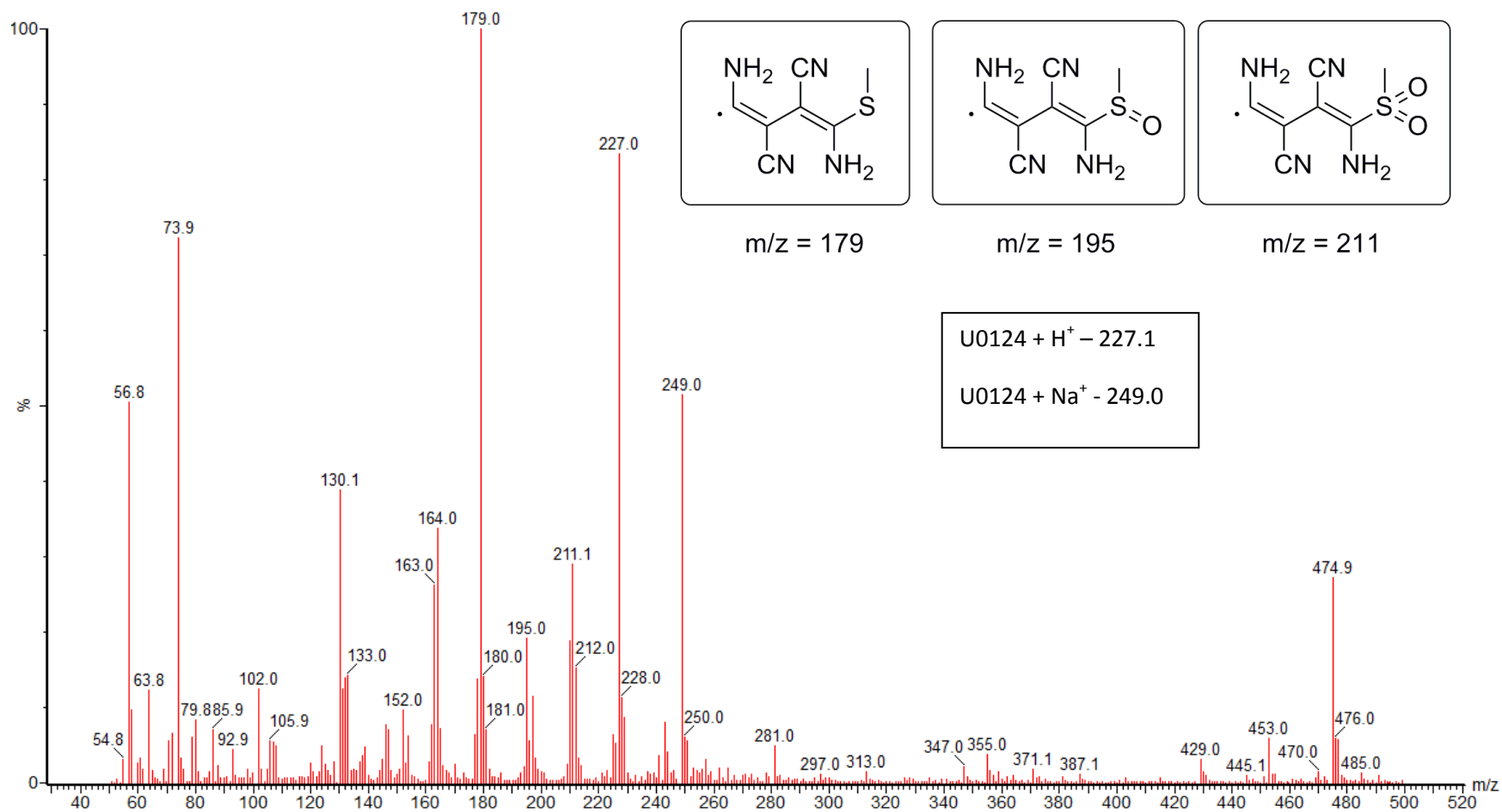
Supp. Fig. 2A (ii)



Supp. Fig. 2B (i)

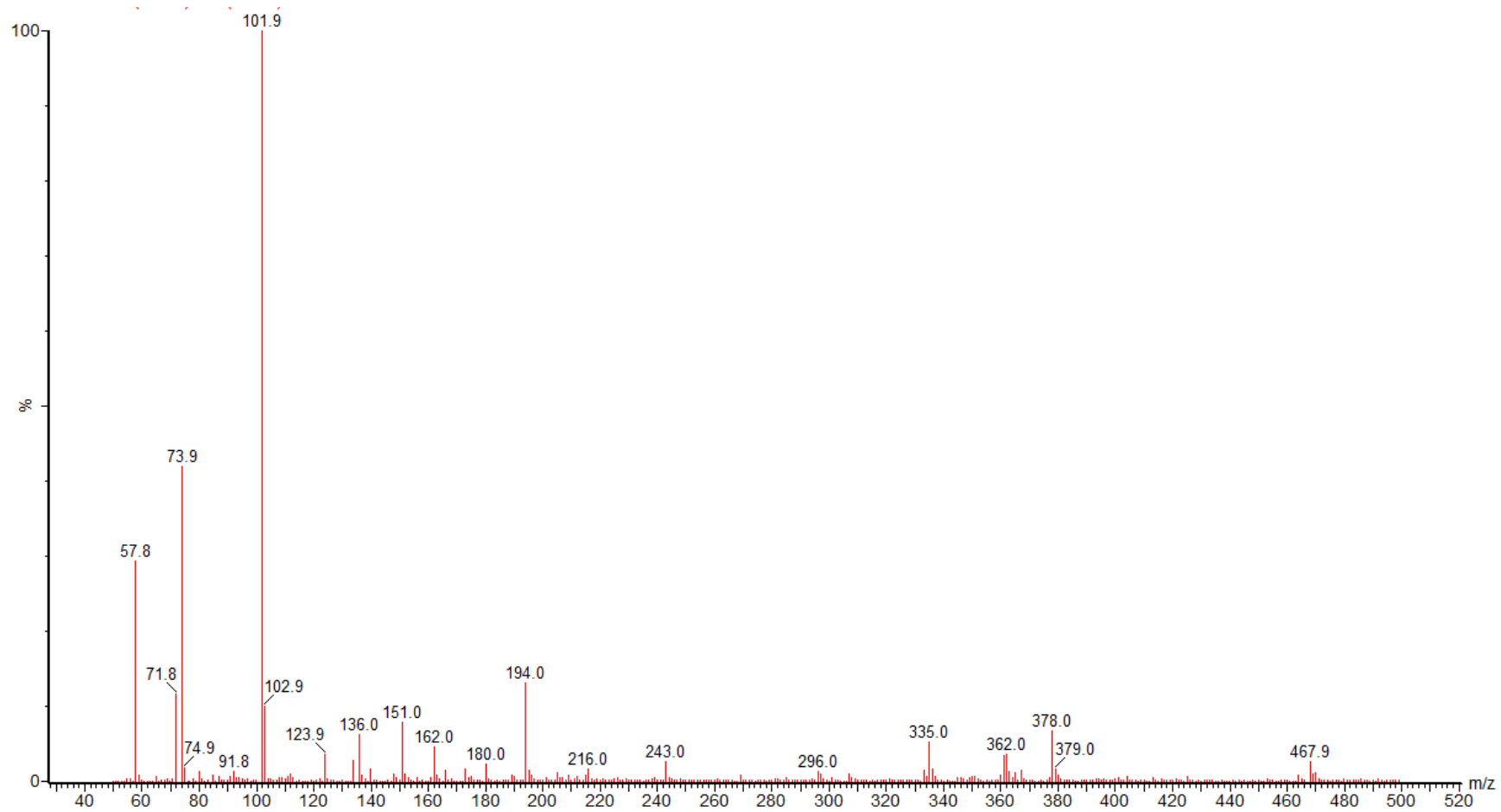


Supp. Fig. 2B (ii)

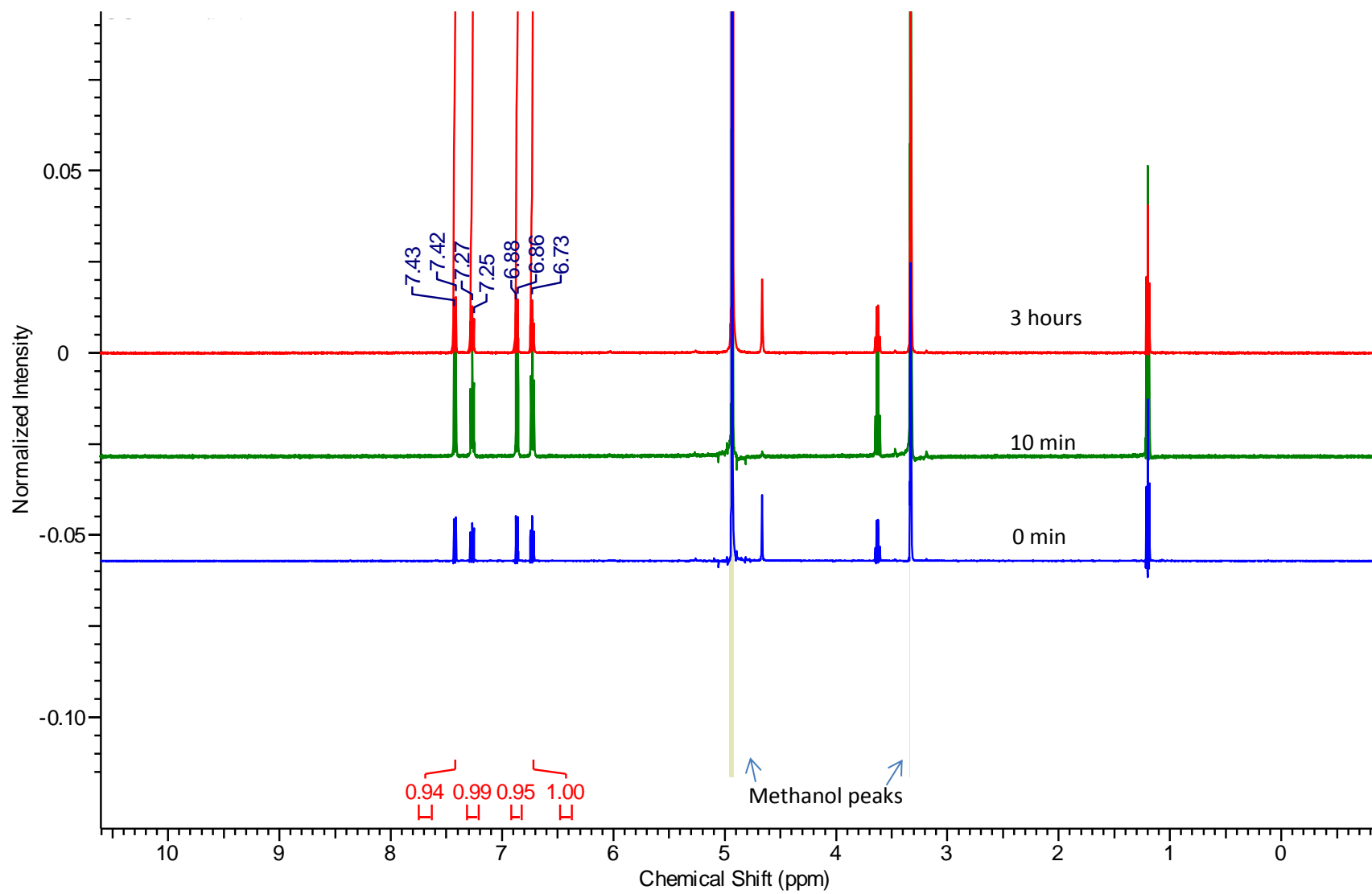




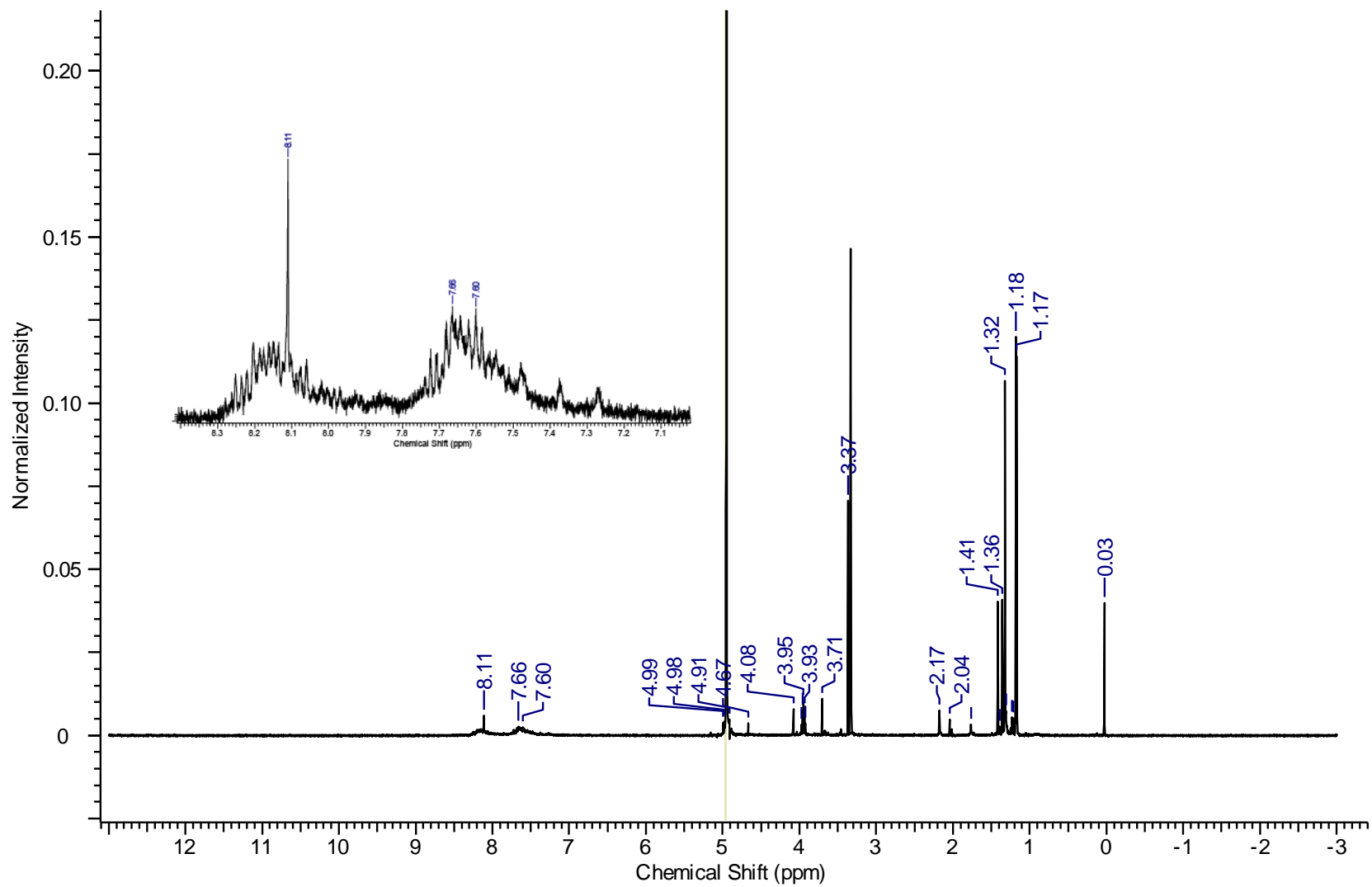
Supp. Fig. 2C



Supp. Fig. 3A



Supp. Fig. 3B



Supp. Fig. 3C

