

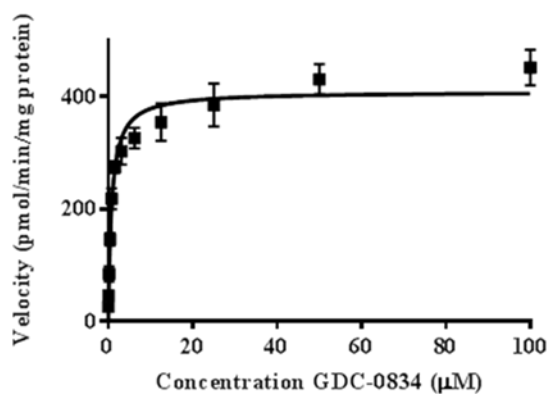
**SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL TO:**

**A Novel Reaction Mediated by Human Aldehyde Oxidase: Amide Hydrolysis of  
GDC-0834**

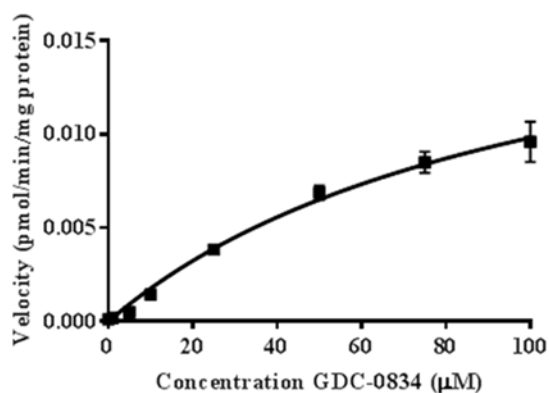
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A

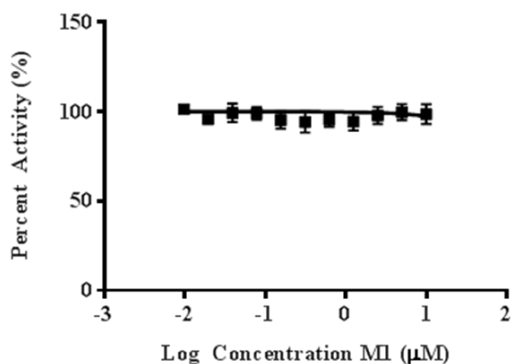


B

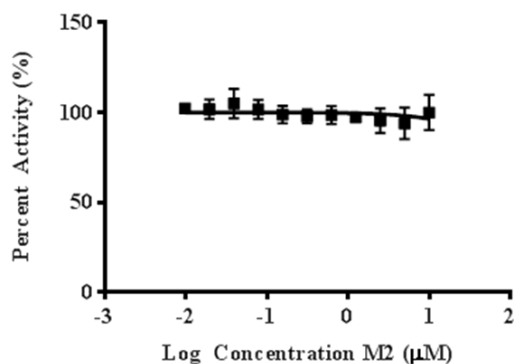


Supplemental Figure 1. Saturation kinetics for the hydrolysis of GDC-0834 and formation of M1 with (A) human liver cytosol (HLC) and (B) dog liver cytosol (DLC). After 10 min incubation with GDC-0834 (0.049 – 100 µM) with HLC (0.05 mg/mL),  $K_m$  was 0.800 µM,  $V_{max}$  was 409 pmol/min/mg protein, and  $CL_{int}$  was 0.511 mL/min/mg protein. After 60 min incubation with GDC-0834 (1 - 100 µM) with DLC (3.0 mg/mL),  $K_m$  was 63 µM,  $V_{max}$  was 20.3 pmol/min/mg protein, and  $CL_{int}$  was 0.00025 mL/min/mg protein.

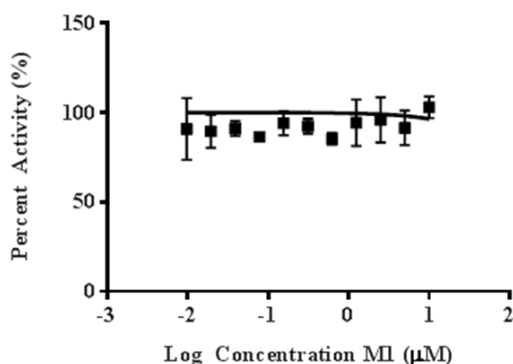
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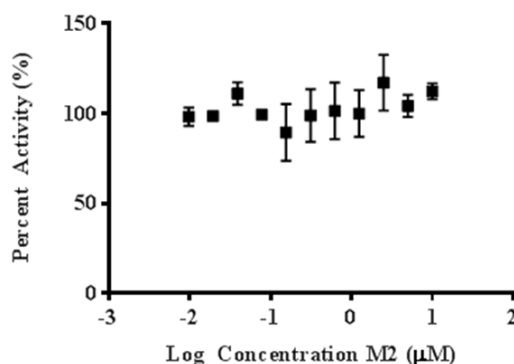
B



C



D



Supplemental Figure 2.  $IC_{50}$  curves of M1 and M2 (0 – 10  $\mu$ M) for aldehyde oxidase-mediated metabolism of probe substrate phthalazine (formation of phthalazinone) (A and B) and carboxylesterase-mediated metabolism of the probe substrate CPT-11 (formation of SN-38) (C and D). Data are the mean  $\pm$  standard deviation of triplicate determinations. The lines represent the best fit to the data using nonlinear regression. All data show  $IC_{50}$  values  $>$  10  $\mu$ M. No regression could be fit to M2 inhibition of carboxylesterase-mediated metabolism of CPT-11 (D). CPT-11 = irinotecan. SN-38 = 7-ethyl-10-hydroxycamptothecin.