Supplementary Material to:

Bioenergetic adaptation in response to autophagy regulators during rotenone exposure

Samantha Giordano[1,2], Matthew Dodson[1,2], Saranya Ravi[1,2], Matthew Redmann[1,2], Xiaosen Ouyang[1,2,3], Victor M Darley Usmar[1,2], and Jianhua Zhang[1,2,3 *]

[1]Department of Pathology, [2]Center for Free Radical Biology, University of Alabama at Birmingham, [3]Department of Veterans Affairs, Birmingham VA Medical Center

*Corresponding author: Jianhua Zhang, Ph.D.

Department of Pathology

University of Alabama at Birmingham

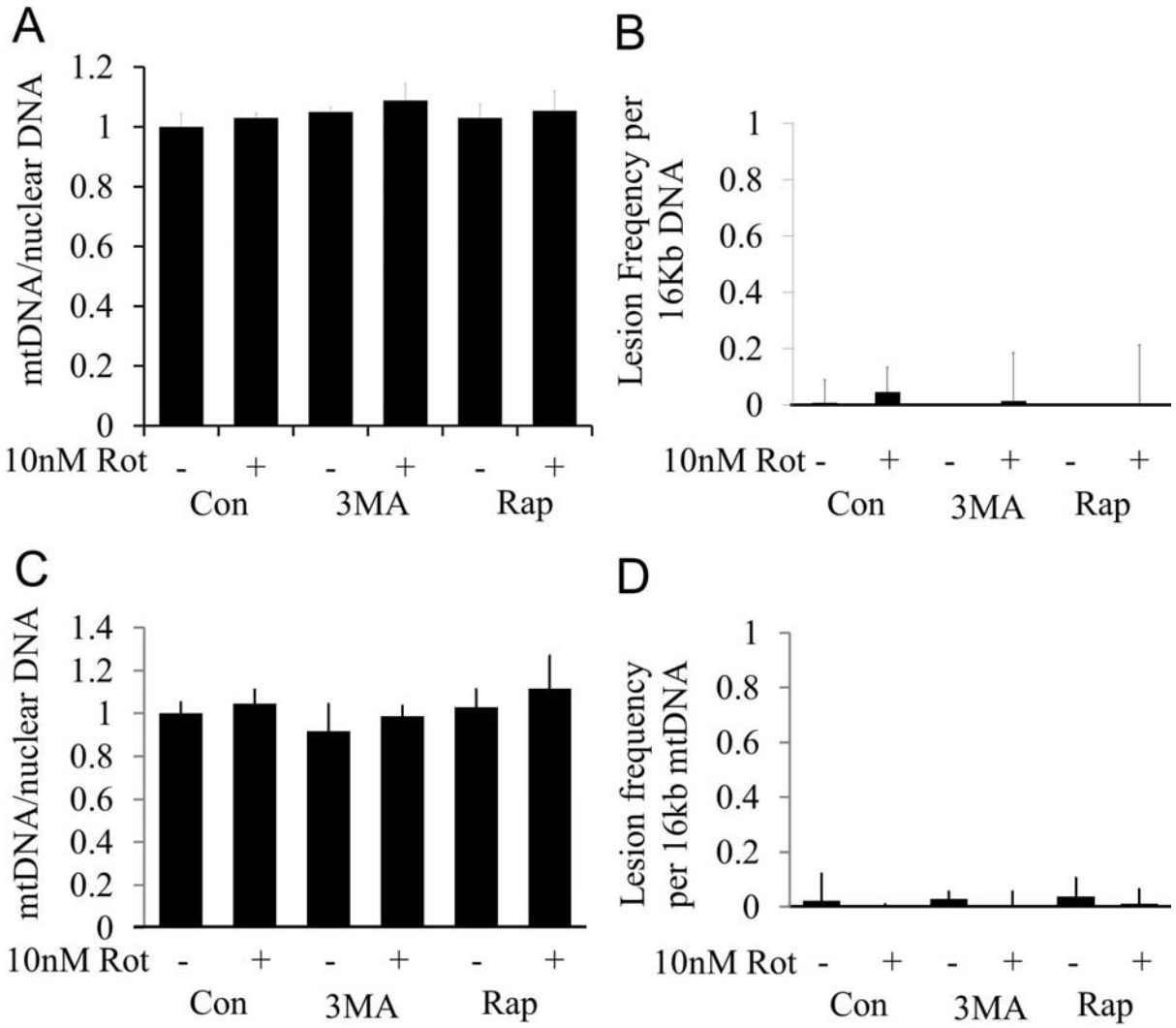
BMRII-534, 901 19th Street S.

Birmingham, AL 35294-0017

Phone: 205-996-5153; Fax: 205-934-7447;

Email: zhanja@uab.edu

Supplementary Figure 1



Supplementary Figure 1. Effects of rotenone ± rapamycin or 3MA on mitochondrial number and damage. **(A)** Mitochondrial number represented by mitochondrial to nuclear DNA ratio was plotted following 10 nM rotenone ± rapamycin or 3MA for 2 hrs. **(B)** Mitochondrial damage is represented by lesion frequency per 16 kb mtDNA, and was plotted following 10 nM rotenone ± rapamycin or 3MA for 2 hrs. Data=mean±SEM, n=3. **(C)** Mitochondrial number represented by mitochondrial to nuclear DNA ratio was plotted following 10 nM rotenone ± rapamycin or 3MA for 24 hrs. **(D)** Mitochondrial damage is represented by lesion frequency per 16 kb mtDNA, and was plotted following 10 nM rotenone ± rapamycin or 3MA for 24 hrs. Data=mean±SEM, n=3.