Pharmacological targeting of glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase in human erythrocytes by Bay 11-7082, parthenolide and dimethyl fumarate

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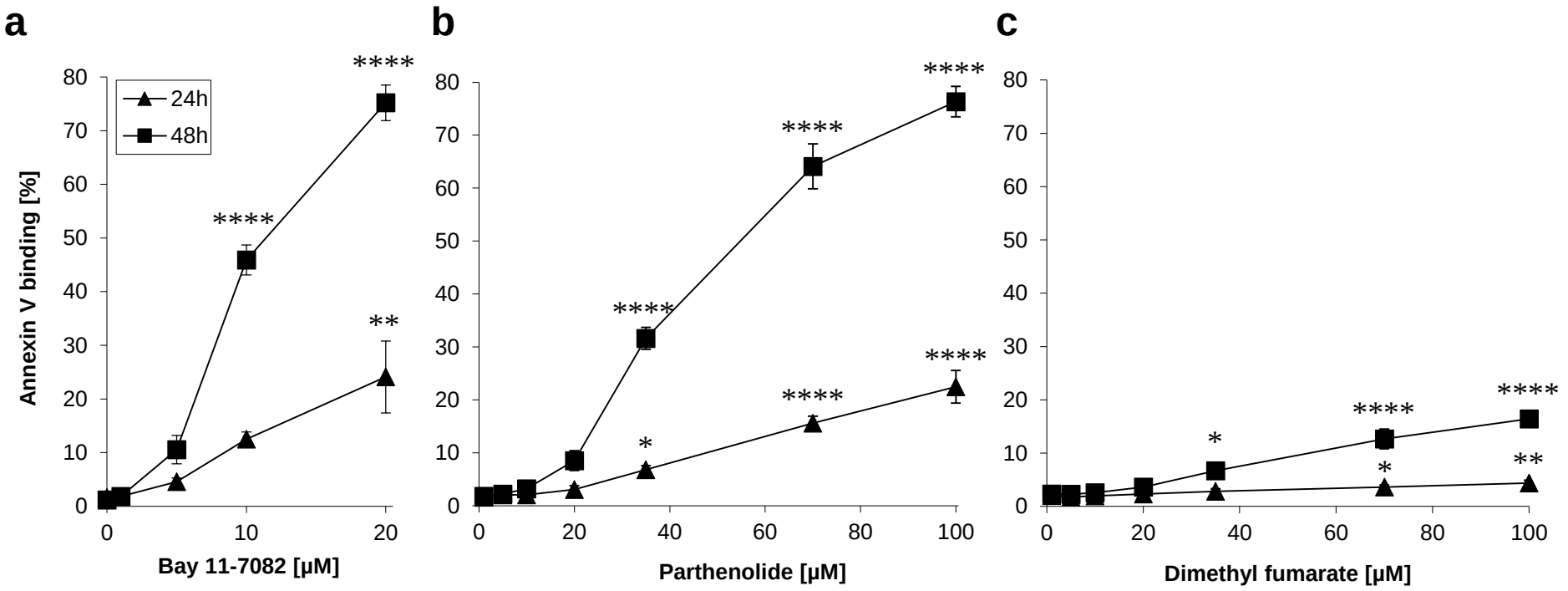
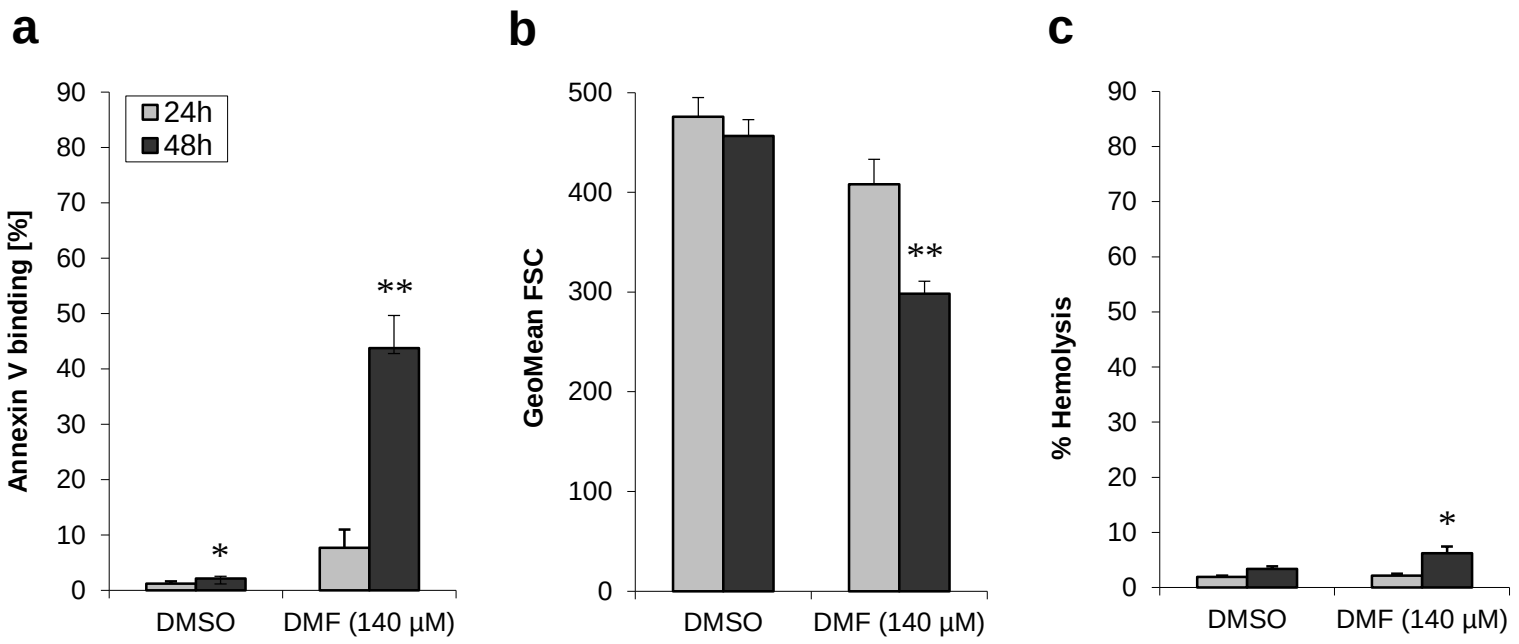
Supplementary Information File



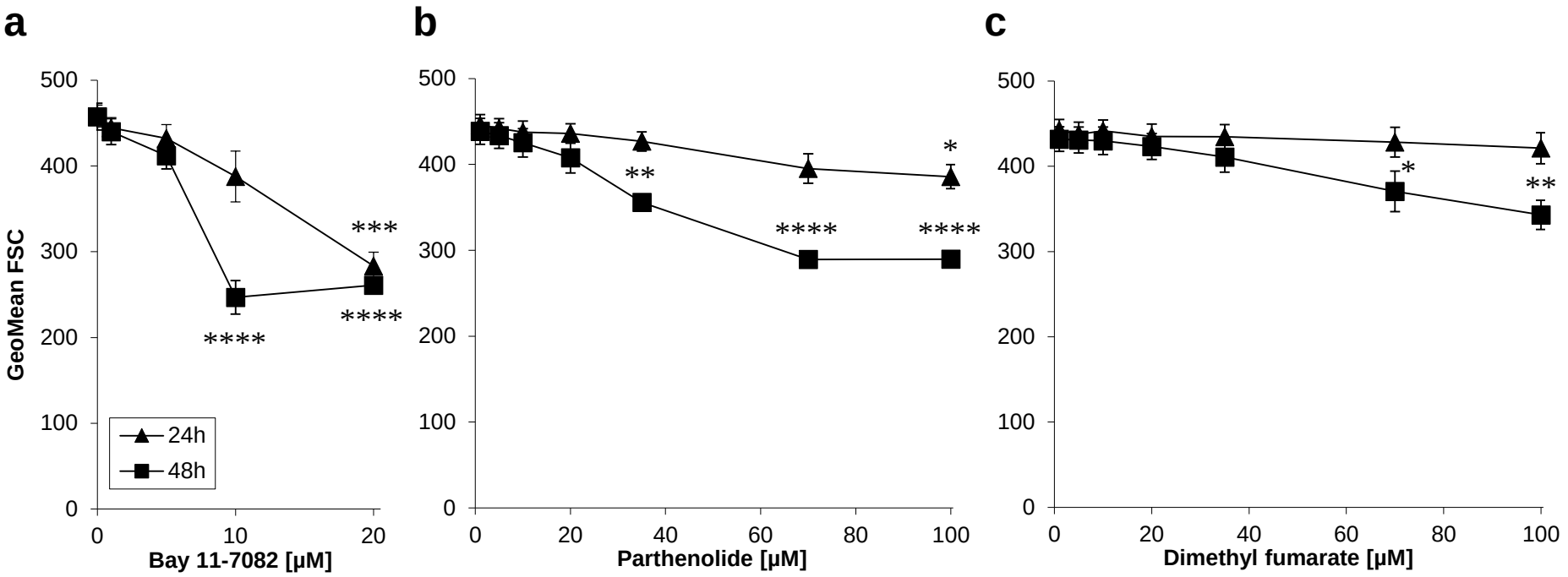
Supplementary Figure 1

Effects of Bay 11-7082 (**A**), parthenolide (**B**) and dimethyl fumarate (DMF) (**C**) on eryptosis. Erythrocytes were exposed either to Bay 11-7082 (1-20 µM), parthenolide (1-100 µM) or DMF (1-100 µM) in Ringer solution for 24 h and 48 h. DMSO (0.2% v/v)-treated erythrocytes served as negative control. The values shown are the mean ± SEM of three independent experiments each performed with three replicates.



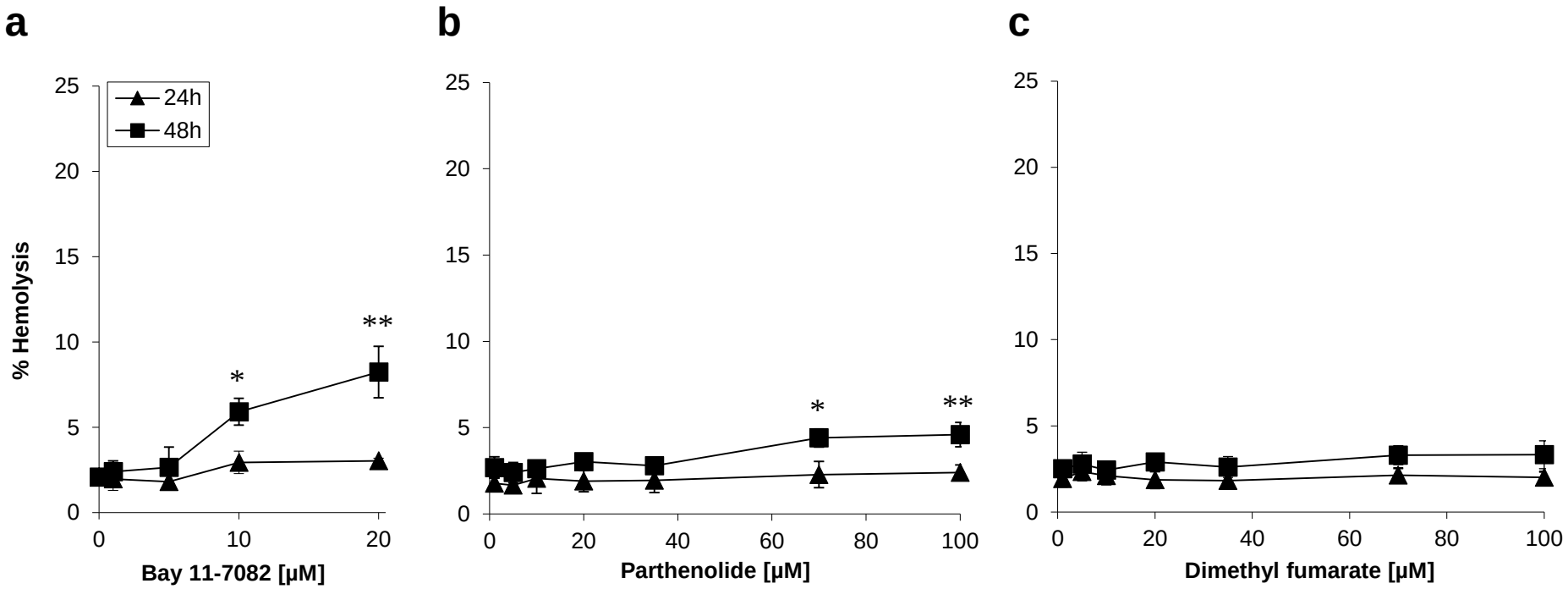
Supplementary Figure 2

Effects of dimethyl fumarate (DMF) (**A**) on eryptosis, (**B**) cell shrinkage and (**C**) hemolysis. Erythrocytes were exposed to DMF (140 µM) in Ringer solution for 24 h and 48 h. DMSO (0.2% v/v)-treated erythrocytes served as negative control. Annexin V assay and hemolysis were performed as outlined in material and methods. The values shown are the mean ± SEM of three independent experiments each performed with three replicates.



Supplementary Figure 3

Effects of Bay 11-7082 (**A**), parthenolide (**B**) and dimethyl fumarate (DMF) (**C**) on cell shrinkage. Erythrocytes were exposed either to Bay 11-7082 (1-20 µM), parthenolide (1-100 µM) or DMF (1-100 µM) in Ringer solution for 24 h and 48 h. DMSO (0.2% v/v)-treated erythrocytes served as negative control. The values shown are the mean ± SEM of three independent experiments each performed with three replicates.



Supplementary Figure 4

Impact of Bay 11-7082 (A), parthenolide (B) and dimethyl fumarate (DMF) (C) on hemolysis. Hemolysis intensity was measured as the increase in turbidity of the erythrocytes´ supernatants, harvested from the corresponding erythrocytes´ suspensions already treated with DMSO or with increasing concentrations of the inhibitors. The values shown are the mean ± SEM of three independent experiments each performed with three replicates.