

Supporting Information

Differential Membrane Dipolar Orientation Induced by Acute and Chronic Cholesterol Depletion

Parijat Sarkar[†], Hirak Chakraborty^{†, #}, and Amitabha Chattopadhyay^{†, *}

[†]CSIR-Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology, Uppal Road, Hyderabad 500 007, India; [#]School of Chemistry, Sambalpur University, Jyoti Vihar, Burla, Odisha 768 019, India

*To whom correspondence should be addressed: Phone: +91-40-2719-2578,
Fax: +91-40-2716-0311, E-mail: amit@ccmb.res.in

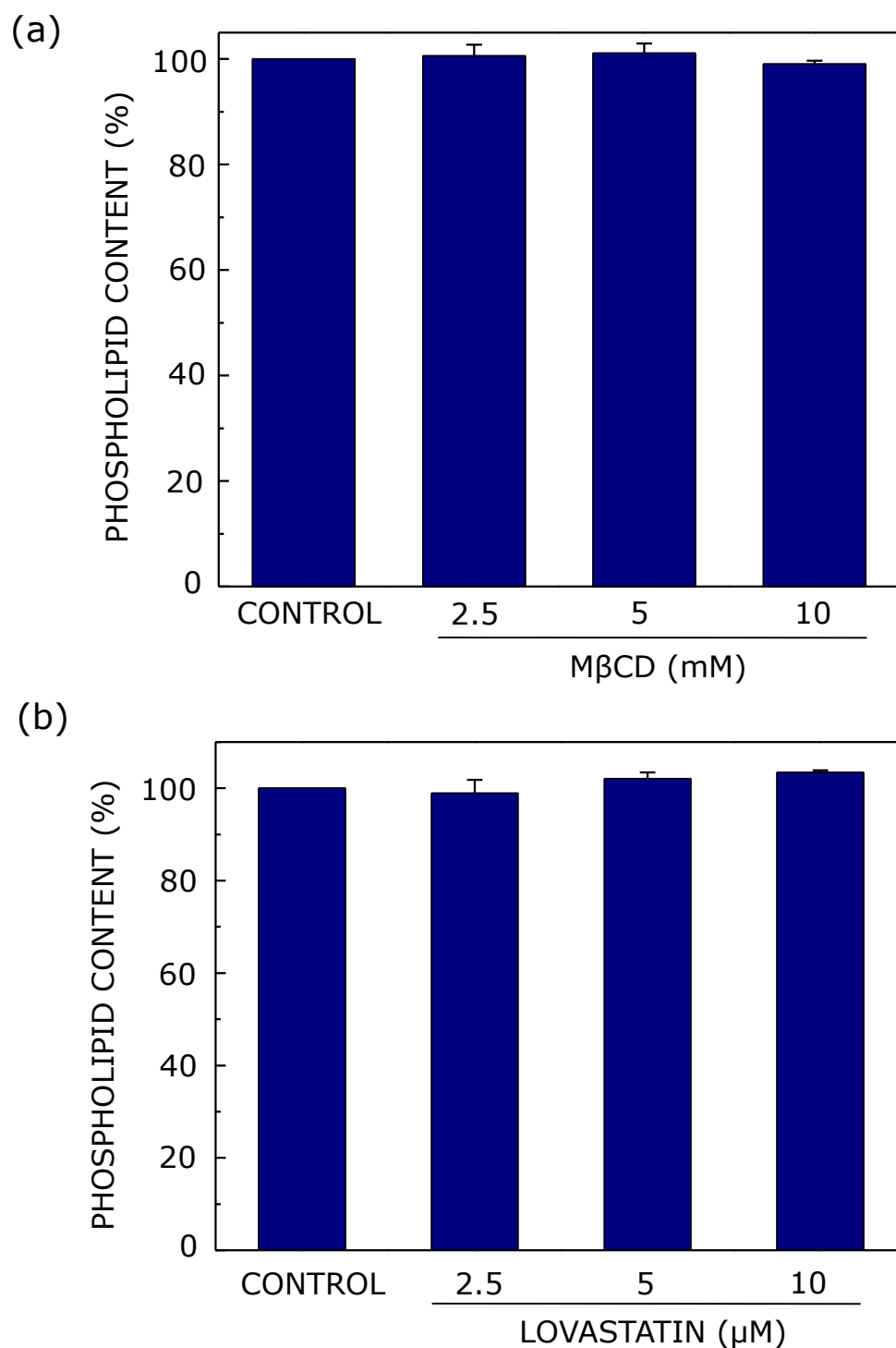


Figure S1. Membrane phospholipid content remains invariant upon acute or chronic cholesterol depletion. Effect of increasing concentration of (a) M β CD and (b) lovastatin on phospholipid content of CHO-K1 cell membranes. Values are expressed as percentage of phospholipid content for cell membranes in the absence of M β CD or lovastatin treatment. Data represent means \pm S.E. of at least three independent measurements. See Methods for other details.

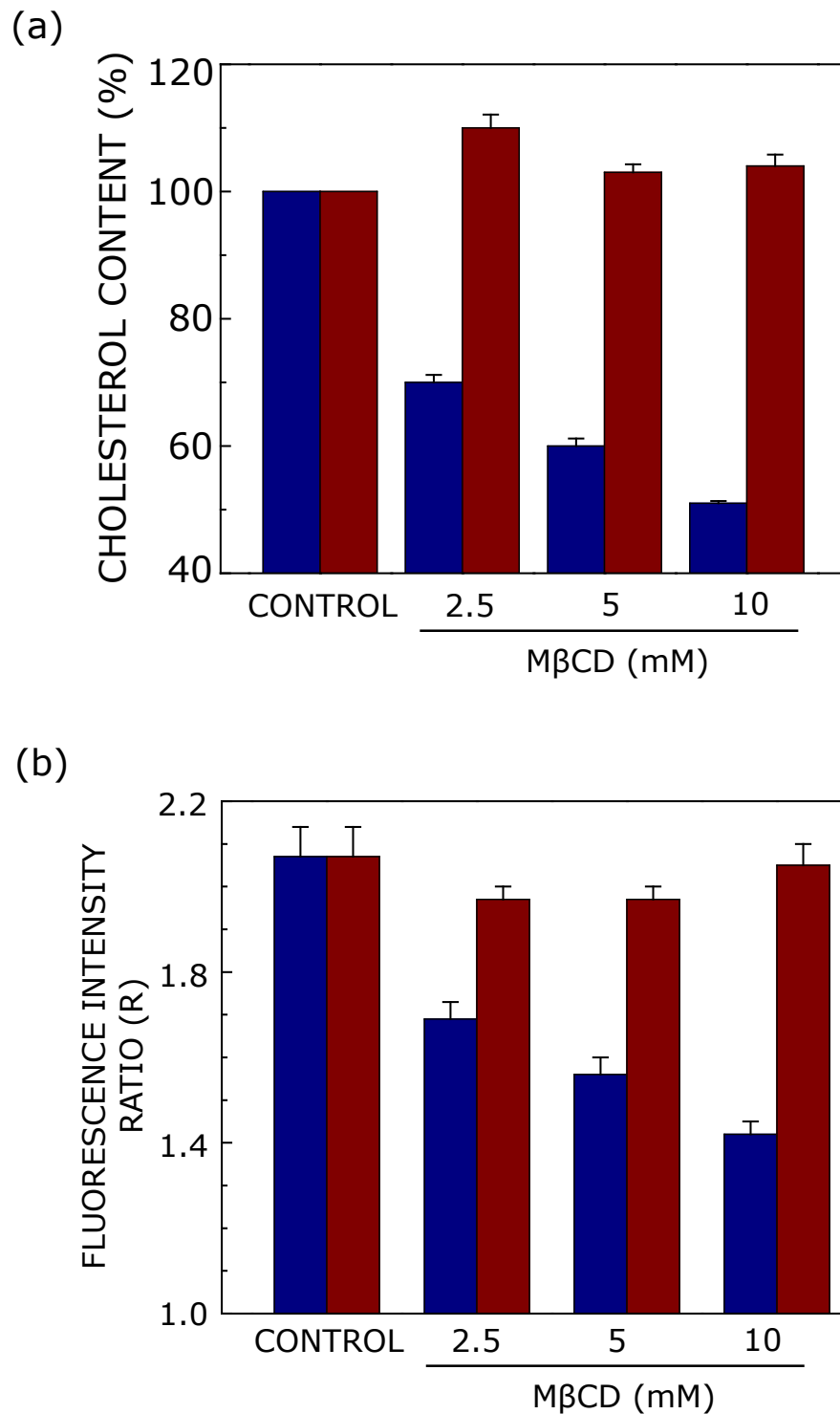


Figure S2. The change in membrane dipole potential upon acute cholesterol depletion could be reversed upon replenishment with cholesterol. Cholesterol content (a) and fluorescence intensity ratio, R (b) for cholesterol-depleted (blue bars) and cholesterol-replenished (maroon bars) are shown. See Methods for other details.

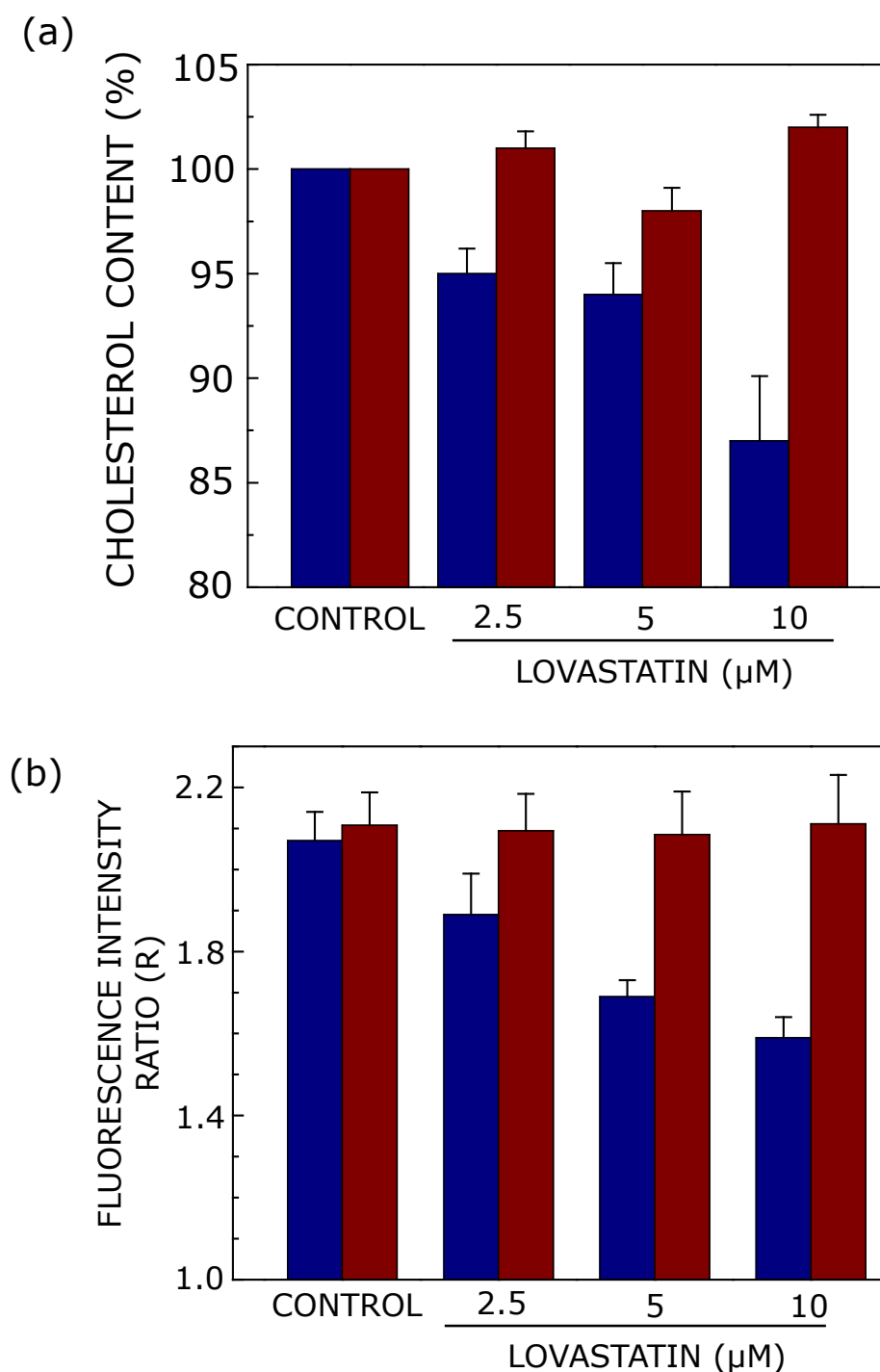


Figure S3. The change in membrane dipole potential upon chronic cholesterol depletion could be reversed upon replenishment with cholesterol. Cholesterol content (a) and fluorescence intensity ratio, R (b) for cholesterol-depleted (blue bars) and cholesterol-replenished (maroon bars) are shown. See Methods for other details.