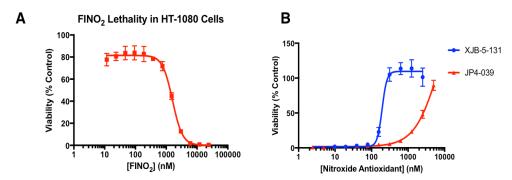
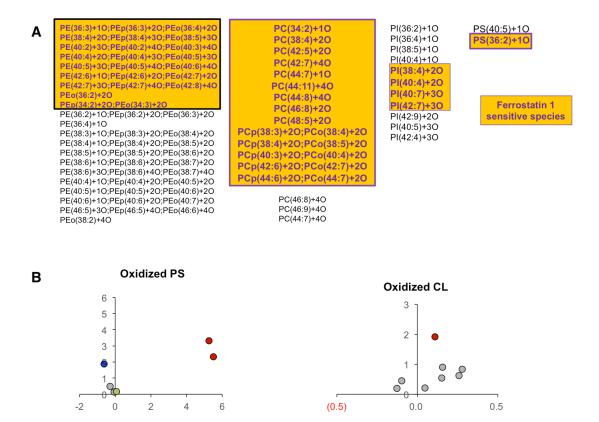
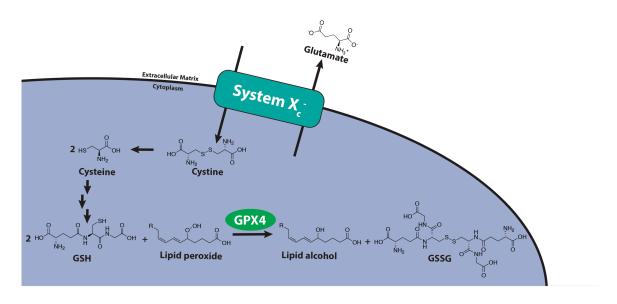
Supplementary Figures



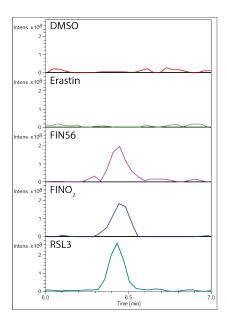
Supplementary Figure 1. (A) Dose-dependent lethality of $FINO_2$ in HT-1080 cells. Experiments were performed in biological triplicate. (B) Dose-dependent rescue of ferroptosis-suppressing nitroxides on HT-1080 cells treated with $FINO_2$ (10 μ M). Viability for (A) and (B) was measured 24 h after compound addition using presto blue. Experiments were performed in biological triplicate. Data are plotted as the mean \pm s.d..



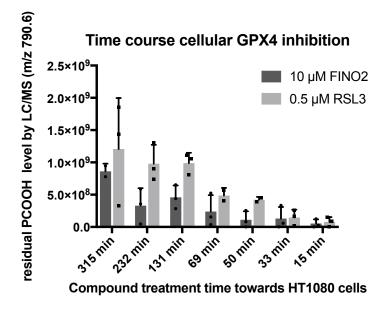
Supplementary Figure 2. (A) Lipids oxidized in HT-1080 cells treated with FINO $_2$ (10 μ M). Lipids that were not upregulated when co-treated with ferroptosis suppressor ferrostatin (2 μ M) are boxed in orange. PE: Phosphatidylethanolamine, PC: Phosphatidylcholine, PI: Phosphotidylinositol, PS: Phosphatidylserine. (B) Change in oxidized phosphatidylserine (PS) and cardiolipin (CL) following FINO $_2$ treatment in HT-1080 cells (10 μ M). Green and gray circles indicate no change, red circles indicate an increase in abundance and blue circles indicate depletion.

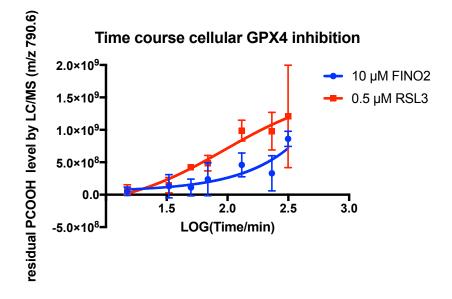


Supplementary Figure 3. Cystine import via system x_c^- provides cysteine required for synthesis of glutathione (GSH), a necessary cofactor for the lipid peroxide-reducing enzyme GPX4.



Supplementary Figure 4. Effect of ferroptosis inducers on the *in vitro* activity of GPX4 from treated HT-1080 cells. Cells were treated with DMSO, erastin (10 μ M), FIN56 (5 μ M), or FINO₂ (10 μ M) for 6 h or RLS3 (0.5 μ M) for 2 h. Cells were lysed and lysates were treated with PCOOH and GSH; after incubation (45 min) mixtures were extracted for lipids and the abundance of PCOOH was measured by LC-MS. Three independent experiments were performed with similar results.

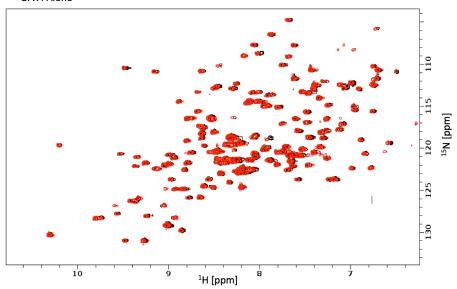




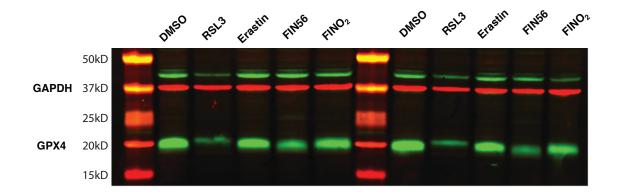
Supplementary Figure 5. Time dependent inhibition of GPX4-mediated PCOOH reduction by RSL3 and $FINO_2$. Data are plotted as the mean \pm s.d.. Experiments were performed in triplicate with biologically independent samples.

• GPX4 with RSL3 • GPX4 Alone



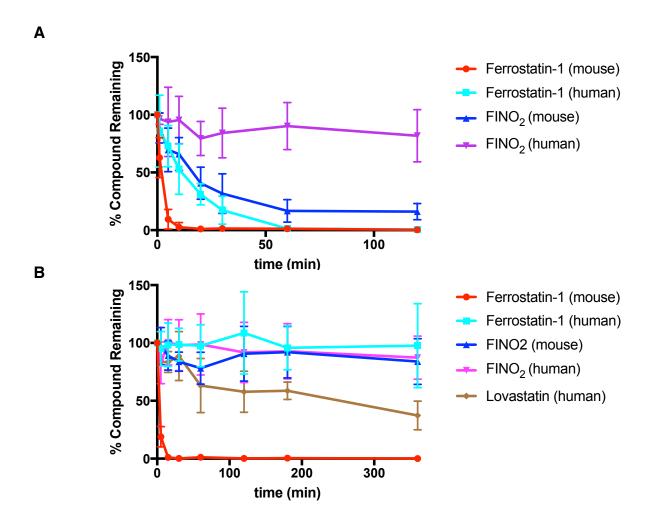


Supplementary Figure 6. HSQC NMR of GPX4^{U46C} (10 $\,\mu$ M) with RSL3 (100 $\,\mu$ M).

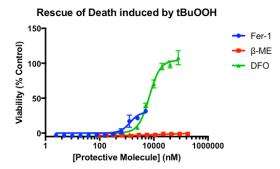


Supplementary Figure 7. Representative blot image from figure 3E.

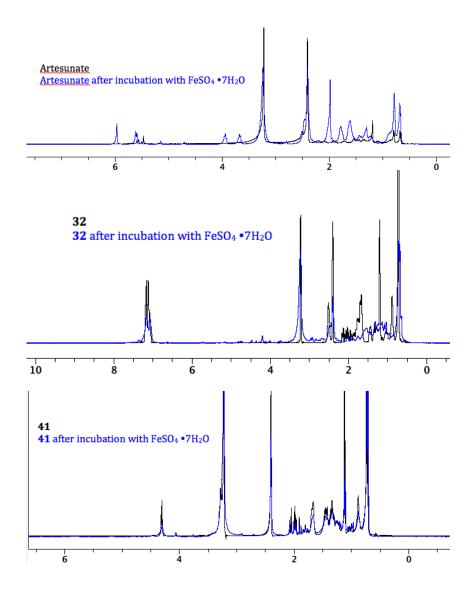
Supplementary Figure 8. Stability of FINO₂ under various reactive conditions.



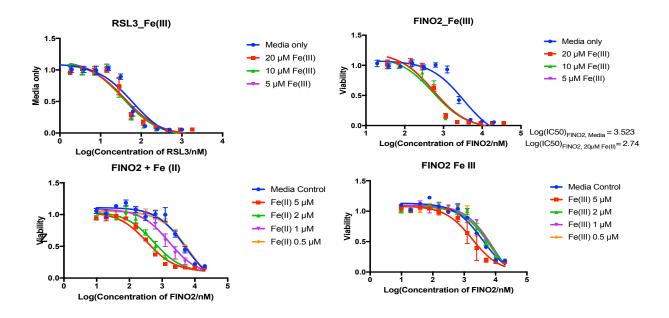
Supplementary Figure 9. Metabolic stability of $FINO_2$. (A) Stability of $FINO_2$ in mouse and human liver microsomes. (B) Stability of $FINO_2$ in mouse and human plasma. Experiments were performed in biological triplicate. Data are plotted as the mean \pm s.d..



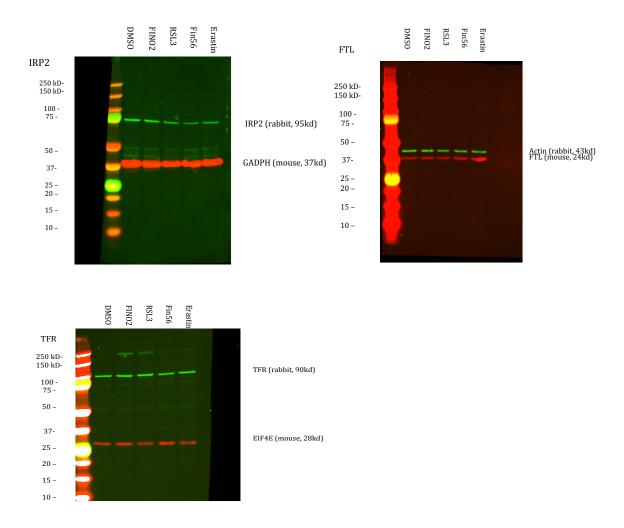
Supplementary Figure 10. Dose-dependent effect of ferroptosis-suppressing compounds on lethality initiated by tBuOOH (150 μ M). Viability was measured 24 h after compound addition using presto blue. Experiments were performed in biological triplicate. Data are plotted as the mean \pm s.d..



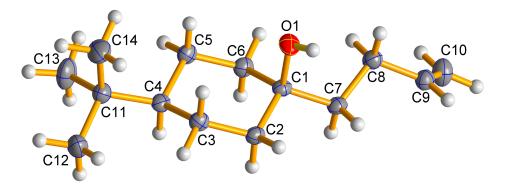
 $\textbf{Supplementary Figure 11.} \ \ \textbf{Stability of Artesunate and FINO}_2 \ \ \textbf{analogues in the presence of FeSO}_4$



Supplementary Figure 12. Potency changes ferroptosis induction by $FINO_2$ and RSL3 in the presence of iron salts. Experiments were done in biological triplicate. Data are plotted as the mean \pm s.d..



Supplementary Figure 13. Western blots of iron regulatory proteins in cells treated with vehicle (DMSO) or ferroptosis inducers. Experiments were performed in biological triplicate.



Supplementary figure 14. Crystal structure of 17a

Supplementary table 1 Retention times and m/z for LC-MS analysis of in vitro Pharmacokinetic studies.

Compound	Retention time	m/z
Terfenadine	3.1 min	472.3
Ferrostatin-1	3.3 min	263.1
FINO ₂	3.6 min	279.2
Lovastatin	3.7 min	405.2