Supplementary Information

The CPT1a inhibitor, etomoxir induces severe oxidative stress at commonly used concentrations

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Supplementary Figure S1. CPT1A knockdown impairs T cell proliferation/survival

(A) After overnight stimulation with dynabeads, primary human T cells were infected with either shRNA against CPT1A or a control shRNA. These cells were expanded for 5 days and CPT1A expression was measured by immunoblot analysis. Relative protein loading was determined by immunoblotting for HSP-90. Representative data from 3 independent experiments are shown. (B)T cells were activated with dynabeads and infected with a bicistronic plasmid encoding a GFP transgene as well as shRNA against CPT1A. Cells were enumerated using flow cytometric, bead-based approaches described in the materials and methods. The number of population doublings is plotted as a function of time in the GFP+ subsets. Values are means ± S.E.M. from 4 independent experiments. (*P<0.05 for control vs shRNA CPT1A).



Supplementary Figure S2. Total cellular acetyl-CoA levels are unaffected by 50µM ETO.

Primary human T cells were activated dynabeads and expanded for 7 days. Where indicated, activated T cells (day3) were treated with 50μ M ETO throughout expansion. Cells were seeded in triplicate and harvested in 10% TCA solution. Total cellular acetyl-CoA concentrations were determined by LC-MS. Values are means \pm S.E.M. Representative data from two independent experiments with separate donors are shown.