

Supplementary Materials: Moderate Exercise Improves Experimental Cancer Cachexia by Modulating the Redox Homeostasis

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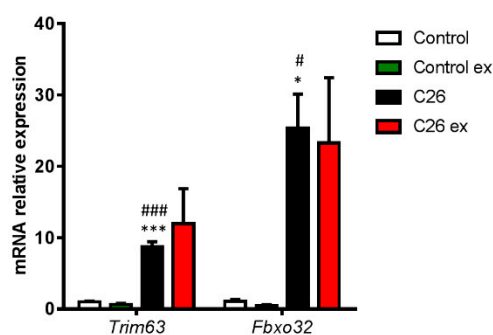


Figure S1. Atrogene expression in sedentary and exercised tumor-bearing mice. *Trim63* and *Fbxo32* gene expression of control ($n = 5$), control exercised (control ex; $n = 6$) and tumor-bearing mice either sedentary (C26; $n = 8$) or exercised (C26 ex; $n = 8$). Data (means \pm SEM) are expressed as relative expression to control. mRNA levels are normalized to both *Actb* and *Tbp* gene expression. * $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.001$ vs. control; # $p < 0.05$, ### $p < 0.001$ vs. control ex.

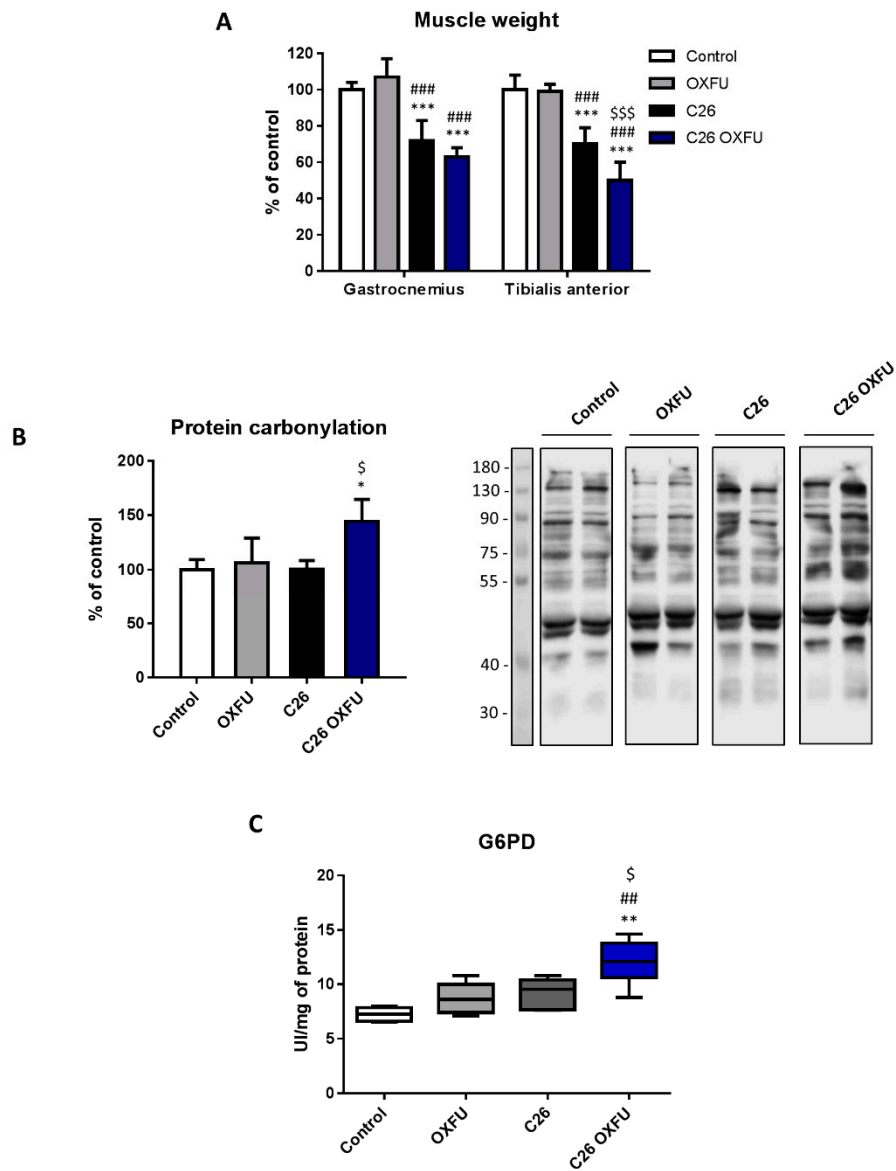


Figure S2. Chemotherapy exacerbates muscle wasting and oxidative stress in tumor-bearing mice. Muscle weight (A), protein carbonylation (B) (representative blot and quantification) and G6PD enzymatic activity (C) of control ($n = 4$), healthy chemotherapy-treated mice (OXFU; $n = 5$) and tumor-bearing mice either untreated (C26; $n = 8$) or treated with chemotherapy (C26 OXFU; $n = 8$). Muscle weight and protein carbonylation levels (means \pm SD) are expressed as percentage of control. G6PD activity (median and min to max whiskers) is expressed as the ratio between International Unit (IU) and mg of protein. Significance of the differences: * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$ vs. control; ## $p < 0.01$, ### $p < 0.001$ vs. control ex; \$ $p < 0.05$, \$\$\$ $p < 0.001$ vs. C26.

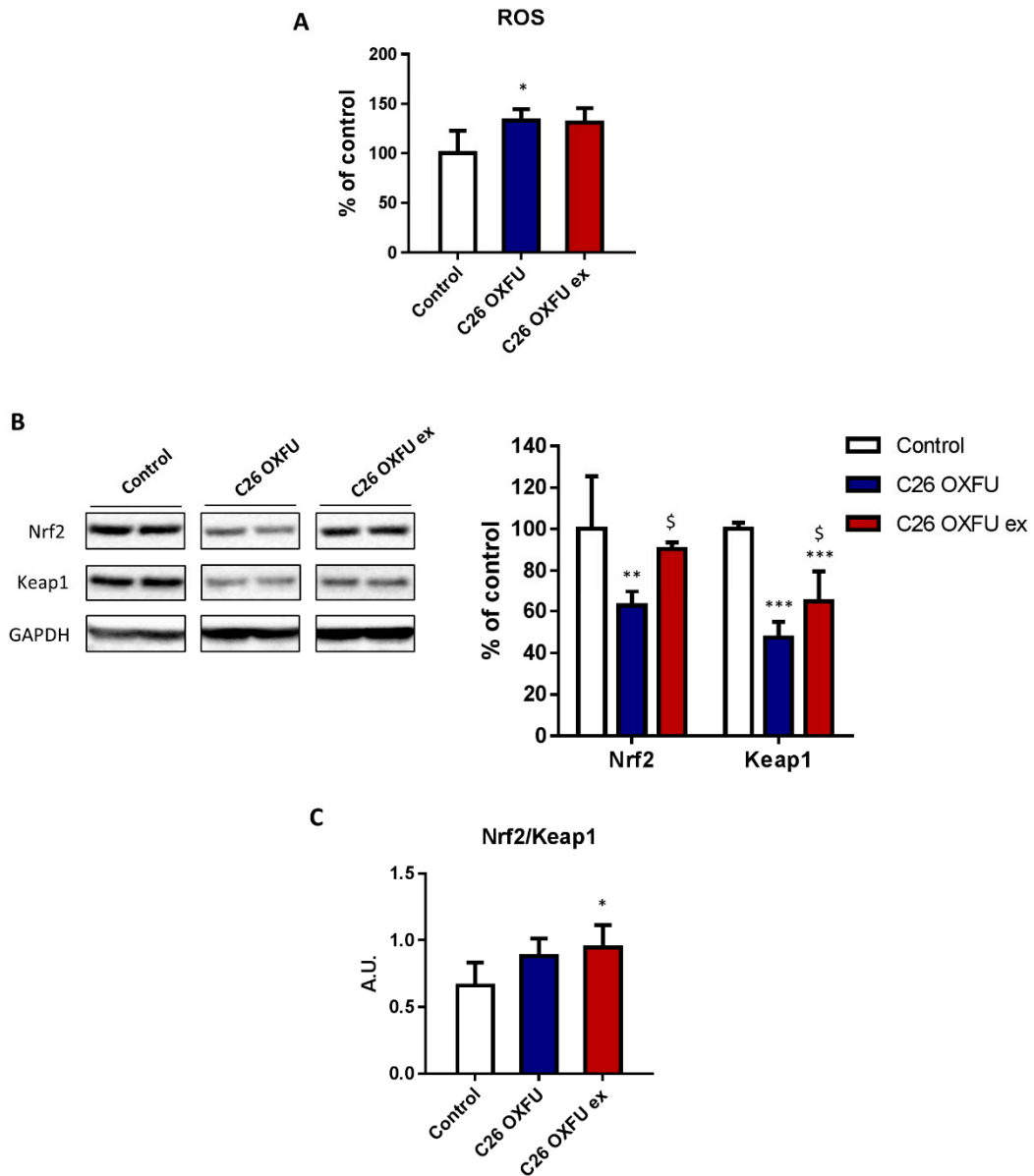


Figure S3. Exercise does not considerably impinge on muscle redox balance in chemotherapy-treated tumor-bearing mice. ROS levels (A), Nrf2 and Keap1 protein levels (B; representative blot and quantification), Nrf2/Keap1 ratio (C) of control ($n = 5$) and chemotherapy-treated tumor-bearing mice either sedentary (C26 OXFU; $n = 5$) or exercised (C26 OXFU ex; $n = 5$). Protein expression data and ROS (means \pm SD) are percentage of control values. Nrf2/Keap1 ratio (means \pm SD) is expressed as arbitrary units (A.U.). Significance of the differences: * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$ vs. control; \$ $p < 0.05$ vs. C26 OXFU.

Table 1. Forward and reverse primer sequences (5'–3') of analyzed transcripts.

Gene	Forward (5'–3')	Reverse (5'–3')
<i>Tbp</i>	TGCACAGGAGCCAAGAGTGAA	CACATCACAGCTCCCCACCA
<i>Actb</i>	CTGGCTCCTAGCACCATGAAGAT	GGTGGACAGTGAGGCCAGGAT
<i>Gpx1</i>	GTTTCCCGTGCAATCAGTTC	CATTCCGCAGGAAGGTAAAG
<i>G6pd</i>	CCGAAACTGGCTGTGCGCT	CCAGGTCACCCGATGCACCC
<i>Sod1</i>	CCAGTGCAGGACCTCATTTT	TTGTTTCTCATGGACCACCA
<i>Sod2</i>	GGCCAAGGGAGATGTTACAA	GCTTGATAGCCTCCAGCAAC
<i>Cat</i>	AGCGACCAGATGAAGCAGTG	TCCGCTCTCTGTCAAAGTGTG
<i>Txnrd1</i>	CAGCGAGGAGACCATAGAGG	GCACATTGGTCTGCTCTTCA
<i>Becn1</i>	TGAAATCAATGCTGCCTGGG	CCAGAACAGTATAACGGCAACTCC
<i>Map1lc3b</i>	CACTGCTCTGTCTTGTGTA	TCGTTGTGCCTTTATTAGTG
<i>Sqstm1</i>	ATCGGAGGATCCGAGTGT	TGGCTGTGAGCTGCTCTT
<i>Cts1l</i>	GTGGACTGTTCTCACGCTCAAG	TCCGTCCTTCGCTTCATAGG
<i>Lamp2</i>	GCTGAACAACAGCCAAATTA	CTGAGCCATTAGCCAAATACAT
<i>Fbxo32</i>	TCACAGCTCACATCCCTGAG	AGACTTGCCGACTCTTTGGA
<i>Trim63</i>	TGTCTGGAGGTCGTTCCG	ATGCCGGTCCATGATCACTT



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