

SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURES

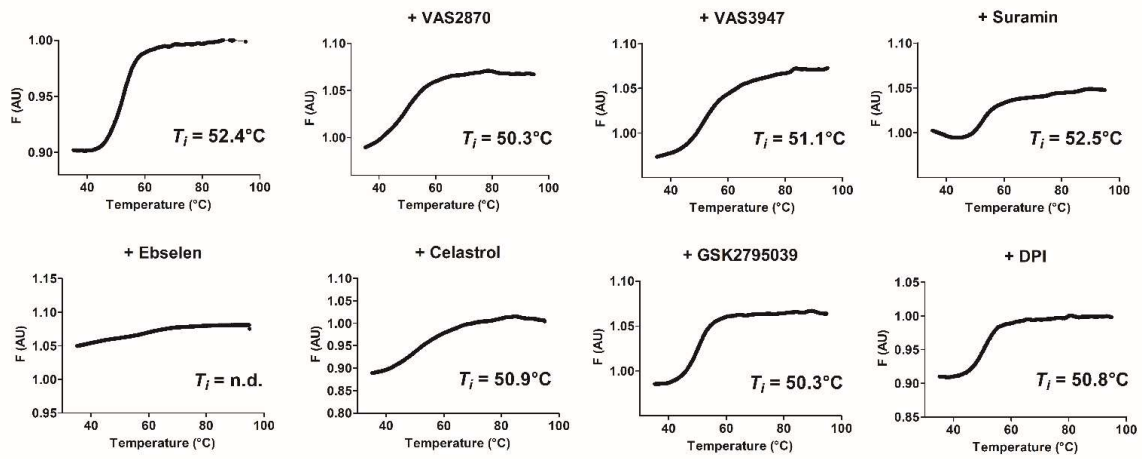
A closer look into NADPH oxidase inhibitors: validation and insight into their mechanism of action

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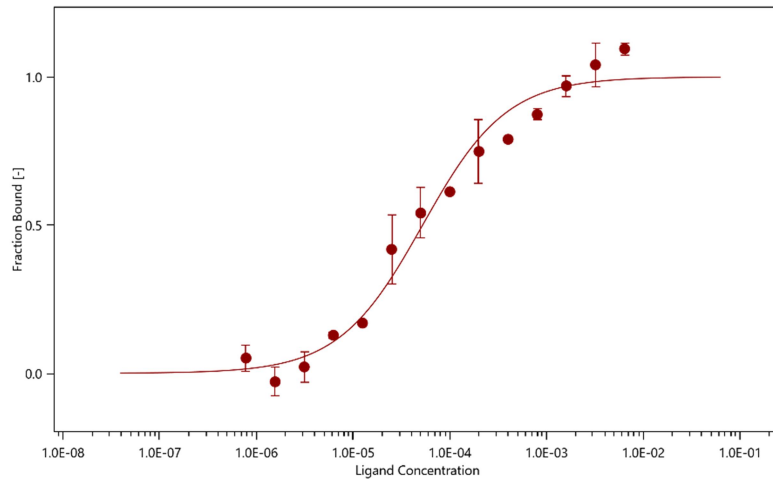
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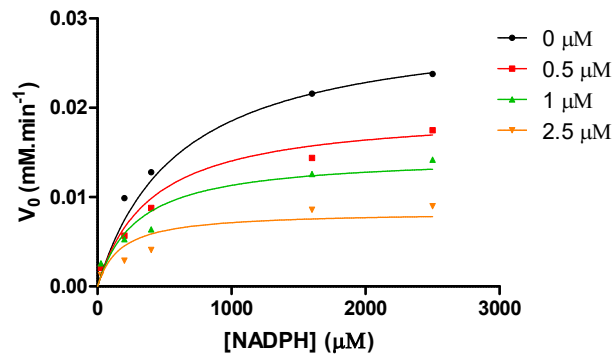
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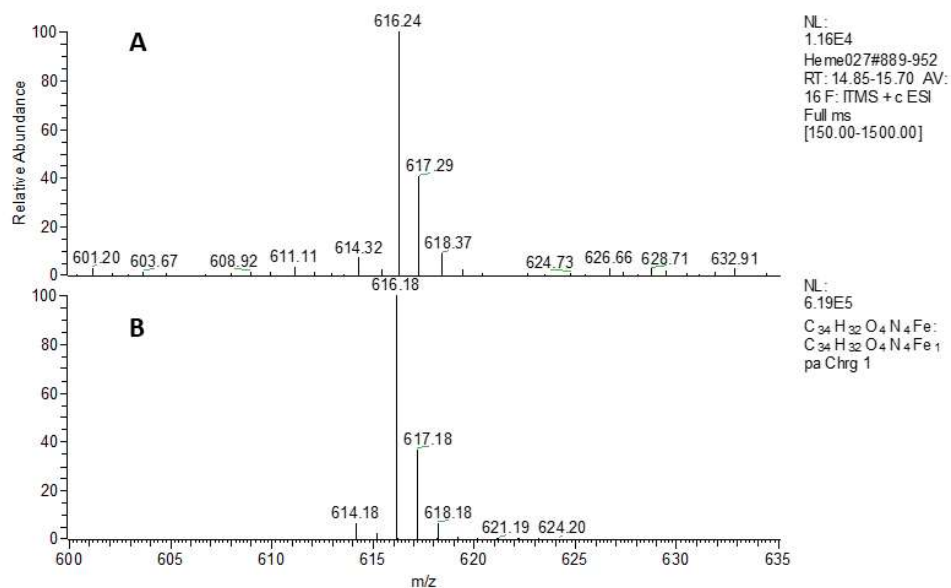
Supplementary Figure 1. Thermal shift assays of NOX inhibitors on wild-type NOX5 dehydrogenase domain. Protein unfolding was monitored following the intrinsic protein fluorescence. The profile curves and corresponding inflection temperatures (T_i) are depicted.



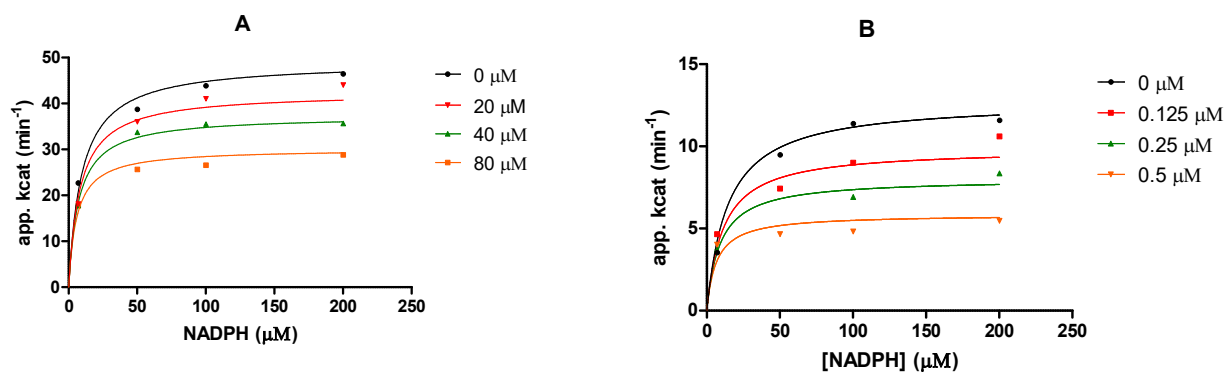
Supplementary Figure 2. K_d determination of suramin binding to the wild-type dehydrogenase domain of NOX5 domain using microscale thermophoresis.



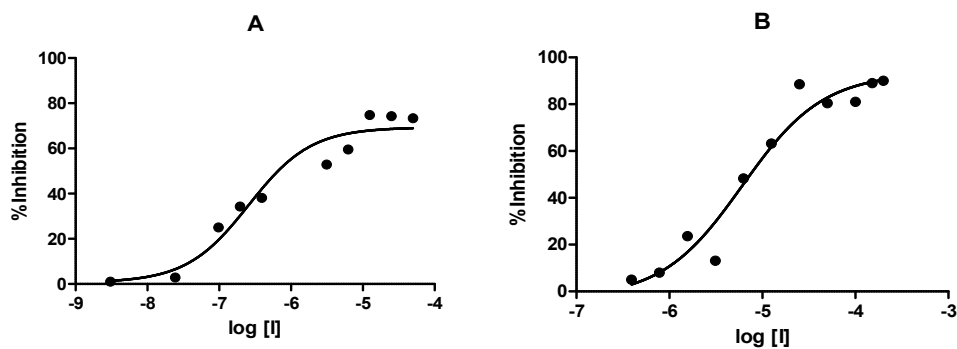
Supplementary Figure 3. K_i determination for DPI against the full-length bacterial NOX5.



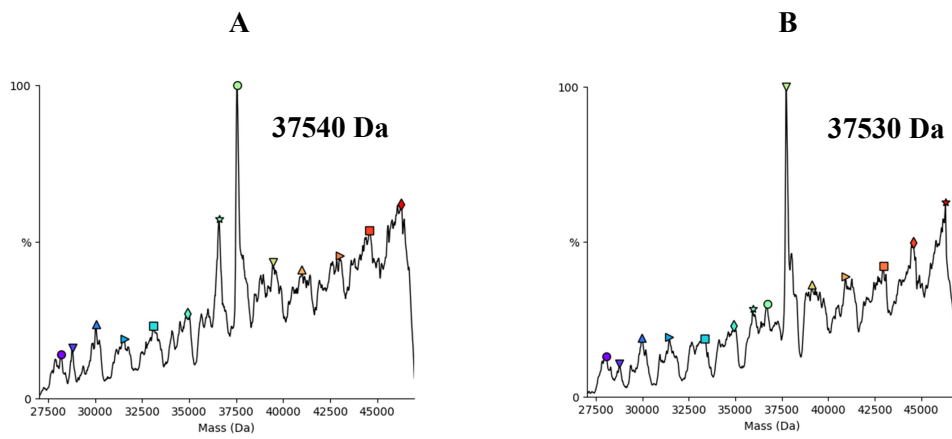
Supplementary Figure 4. ESI-MS spectra of the heme extracted from the reduced transmembrane domain incubated with DPI. (A) Experimental and (B) theoretical isotopic pattern.



Supplementary Figure 5. K_i determination of DPI on (A) wild-type and (B) mutant dehydrogenase domain of bacterial NOX5.



Supplementary Figure 6. IC_{50} determination for VAS2870 (A) and VAS3947 (B) against the wild-type dehydrogenase domain of bacterial NOX5.



Supplementary Figure 7. ESI-MS spectra for mutant C688S dehydrogenase (**A**) without and (**B**) with addition of VAS2870.