SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS FOR:

DUAL OXIDASE-INDUCED SUSTAINED GENERATION OF HYDROGEN PEROXIDE CONTRIBUTES TO PHARMACOLOGICAL ASCORBATE-INDUCED CYTOTOXICITY

by

Adrienne R. Gibson[1], Brianne R. O'Leary[2], Juan Du[2], Ehab H. Sarsour[3], Amanda L. Kalen[1], Brett A. Wagner[1], Jeffrey M Stolwijk[1], Kelly Falls-Hubert[1], Matthew S. Alexander[2], Rory S. Carroll[2], Douglas R. Spitz[1], Garry R. Buettner[1], Prabhat G. Goswami[1], and Joseph J. Cullen[1,2]

[1]From the Free Radical and Radiation Biology Division, Department of Radiation Oncology

[2] Department of Surgery, The University of Iowa Carver College of Medicine, Iowa City, Iowa

[3]Kansas City University of Medicine and Biosciences[3], Kansas City, MO

*Corresponding Author

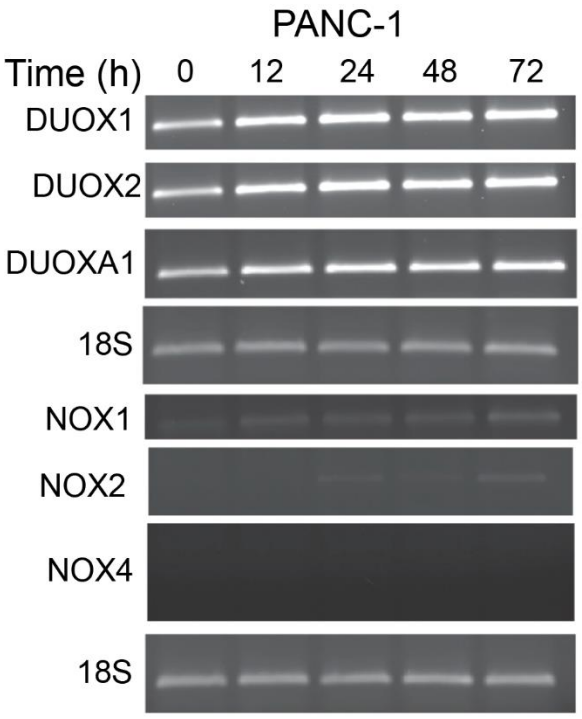
Joseph J. Cullen, M.D.

1528 JCP, Univ. of Iowa Hospitals and Clinics

Iowa City, IA 52242. Joseph-cullen@uiowa.edu

W: (319) 353-8297, Fax: (319) 356-8378.

Supplemental Figure 3



Supplemental Figure 3. No changes in NOX enzymes are observed following P-AscH$^-$.

The PCR assay was used to measure expression of various *DUOXs* and *NOXs* enzymes. A time dependent increase in *DUOX1* and *DUOX2* expression in PANC-1 cells treated with 5 mM P-AscH$^-$ for 0 - 72 h. No increase was seen in *NOX1*, *NOX2*, or *NOX4* expression in PANC-1 cells treated with P-AscH$^-$ over time. As seen in Figures 3 and 4, P-AscH$^-$ treatments of PDAC cells significantly and selectively increased mRNA levels of *DUOXs* in a time and dose-dependent manner. These results demonstrate the specificity of P-AscH$^-$ selectively inducing expression of DUOXs.