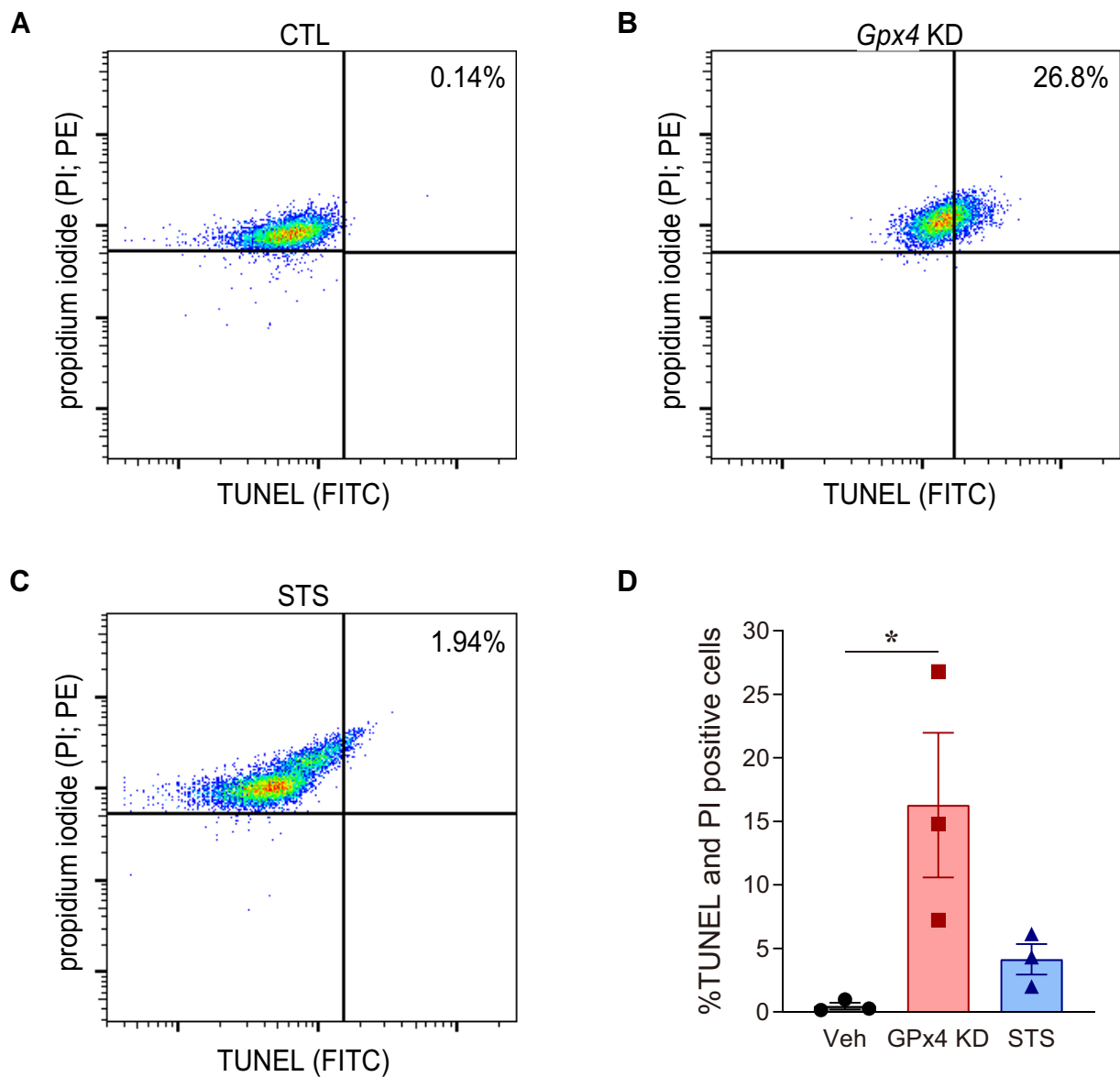
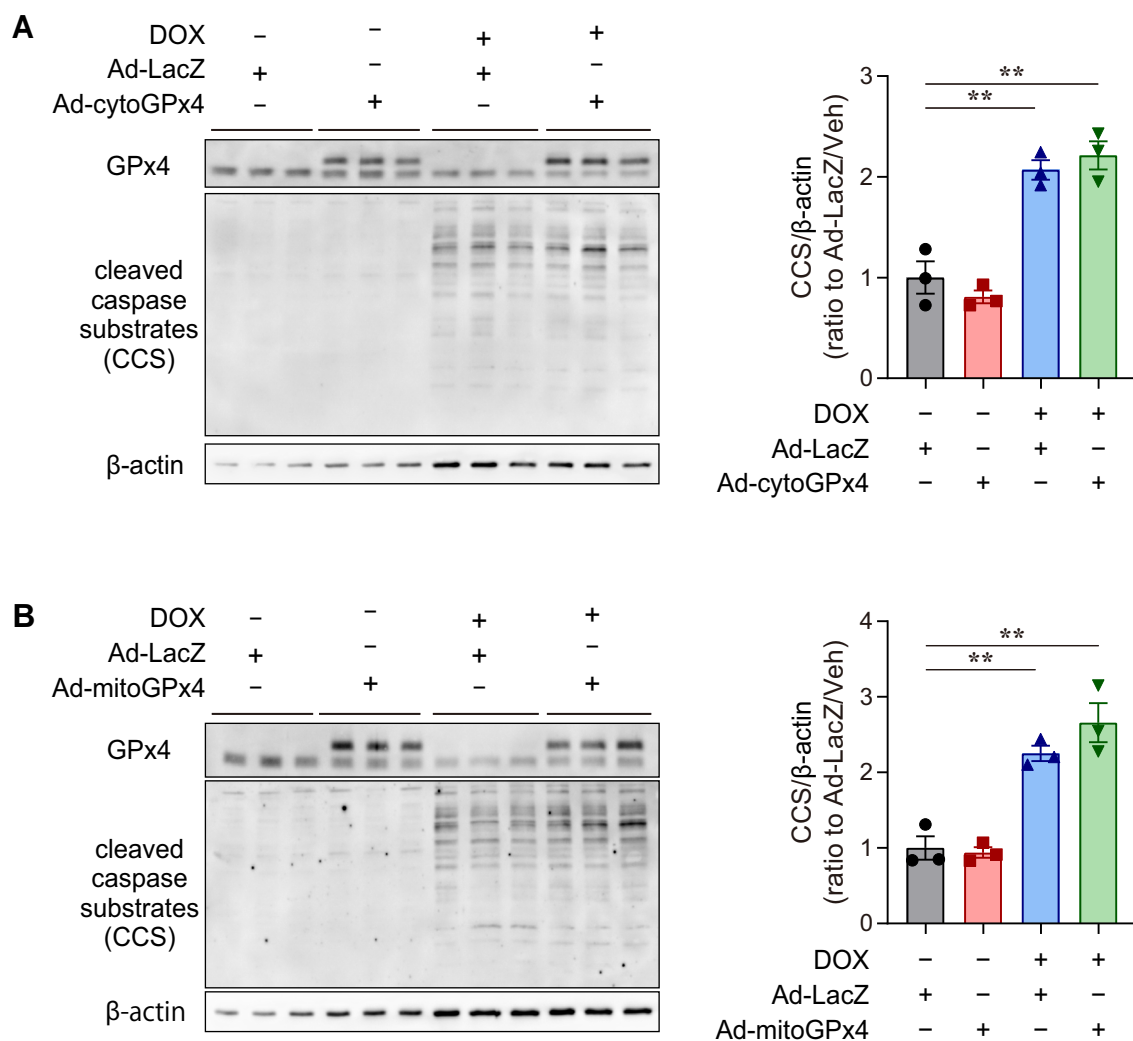


## Supplemental Figure 1



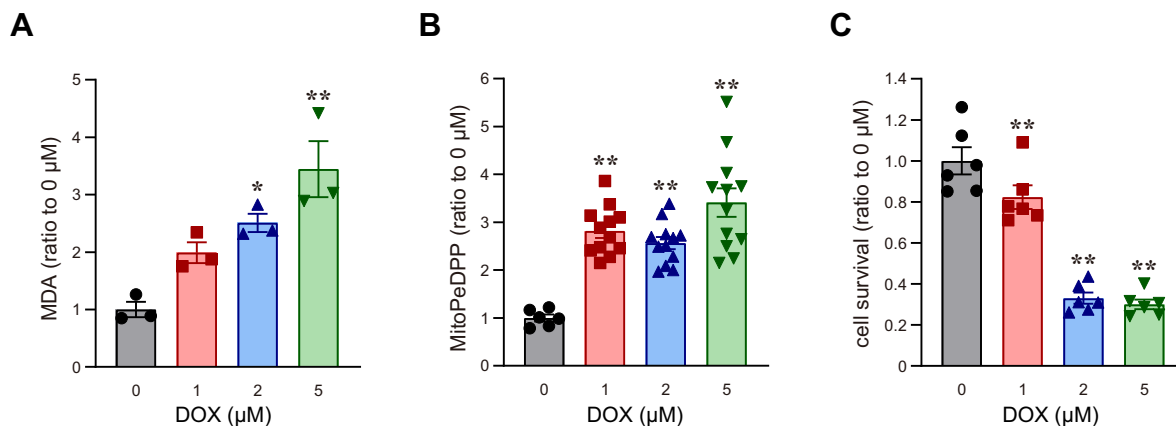
**Supplemental Figure 1. TUNEL assay for H9c2 cells.** Representative analysis of flow cytometry for TUNEL-positive nuclei in H9c2 cell line (rat myoblast) transfected with siRNA targeting *Gpx4* and treated with staurosporine (STS); (A) control (CTL), (B) *Gpx4* knockdown (KD), (C) STS treatment (n =3, each). (D) Quantification of the percent of TUNEL-positive nuclei per total nuclei. Data are shown as the mean  $\pm$  SEM. Statistical significance was determined using one-way ANOVA with a post-hoc Tukey HSD test. \*P < 0.05.

## Supplemental Figure 2



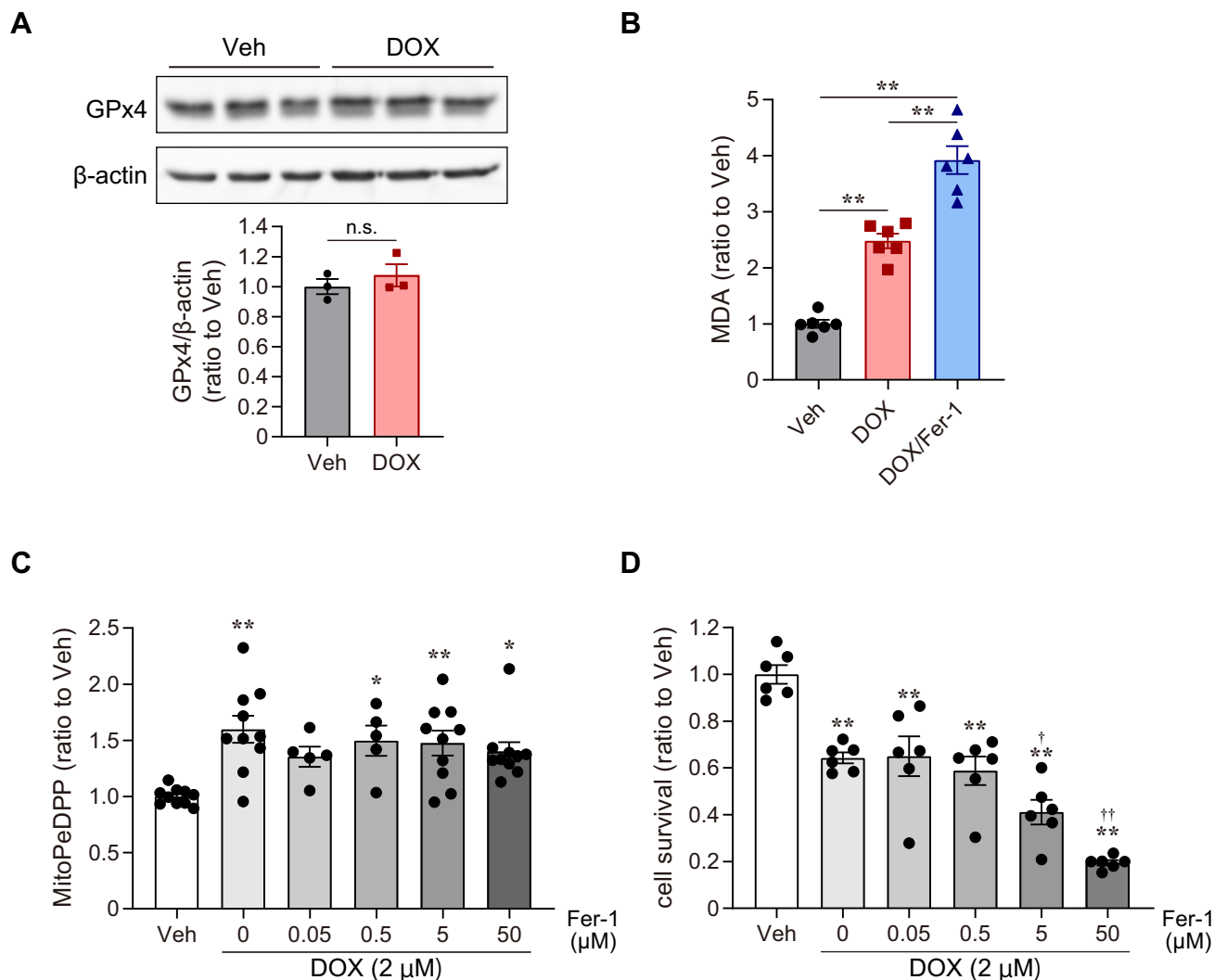
**Supplemental Figure 2. Effect of GPx4 overexpression on cleavage of caspases in cultured cardiomyocytes under DOX treatment.** Western blot of GPx4 and cleaved caspase substrates (CCS) in cardiomyocyte cell lysates, infected with (A) Ad-cytoGPx4 and (B) Ad-mitoGPx4 (n = 3). Data are shown as the mean  $\pm$  SEM. Statistical significance was determined using one-way ANOVA with a post-hoc Tukey HSD test. \*\*P < 0.01.

### Supplemental Figure 3



**Supplemental Figure 3. DOX concentration-dependent behaviors of LPs (MDA and MitoPeDPP) and cell death in DOX-treated cardiomyocytes.** (A) Malondialdehyde (MDA) levels in the cultured cardiomyocytes were measured by thiobarbituric acid reactive substances (TBARs) assay (n = 3). (B) Mitochondrial lipid peroxidation was measured using MitoPeDPP (n = 6 to 12). (C) Cell viability was assessed 30 h after treatment with DOX (n = 6). Data are shown as the mean  $\pm$  SEM. Statistical significance was determined by Dunnett's test. \*P < 0.05, \*\*P < 0.01 vs. DOX 0  $\mu$ M.

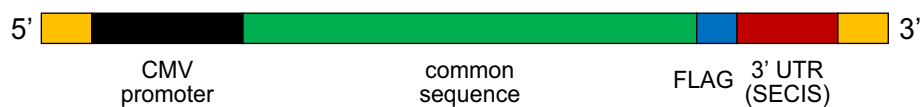
## Supplemental Figure 4



**Supplemental Figure 4. The role of ferroptosis in non-myocyte cells.** (A) Western blot of GPx4 in non-myocyte cells under DOX treatment (n=3). (B) Malondialdehyde (MDA) levels in non-myocyte cells, treated with ferrostatin-1 (Fer-1, 50  $\mu$ M), were measured by thiobarbituric acid reactive substances (TBARs) assay (n = 6). (C) Mitochondrial lipid peroxidation was measured using MitoPeDPP in non-myocyte cells, treated with Fer-1 (n = 5 to 10). (D) Effect of Fer-1 on DOX-induced cell death in non-myocyte cells (n = 6). Data are shown as the mean  $\pm$  SEM. Statistical significance was determined using Student's t-test or one-way ANOVA with a post-hoc Tukey HSD test. \*P < 0.05, \*\*P < 0.01 vs. Veh, †P < 0.05, ††P < 0.01 vs. DOX. n.s.: not significant vs. Veh.

## Supplemental Figure 5

Ad-cytoGPx4



CGGGGCTCTGGCTGTGCCTGGCCTGGCTGGCACC

**ATG**TGTGCATCCCGCGATGATTGGCGCTGTGCGCGCTCCATGCACGAATTCGCAGCCAAG  
start codon

GACATCGATGGGCACATGGTTTGCCTGGATAAGTACAGGGGTTGCGTGTGCATCGTCACC

AACGTGGCCTCGCAATGAGGCCAAAACCGACGTAAACTACACTCAGCTAGTCGATCTGCAT

GCCCGATACGCCGAGTGTGGTTTACGAATCCTGGCCTTCCCTTGCAACCAGTTCGGGAGG

CAGGAGCCAGGAAGTAATCAAGAAATCAAGGAGTTTGCAGCCGGCTACAATGTCAGGTTT

GACATGTACAGCAAGATCTGTGTAATGGGGACGATGCCACCCACTGTGGAAATGGATG

AAAGTCCAGCCCAAGGGCAGGGGCATGCTGGGAAATGCCATCAAATGGAACCTTACCAAG

TTTCTCATTGATAAGAACGGCTGCGTGGTGAAGCGCTATGGTCCCATGGAGGAGCCCCAG

GTGATAGAGAAGGACCTGCCGTGCTATCTCGACTACAAAGACGATGACGACAAGTAGCCC  
FLAG stop codon

TACAAGTGTGTGCCCTGCACCGAGCCCCCTGCCCTGTGACCCCTGGAGCCTTCCACCC  
3' UTR (SECIS sequence)

CGGCACTCATGACGGTCTGCCTGAAAACCAGCCCGCTGGTGGGGCAGTCCCGAGGACCTG

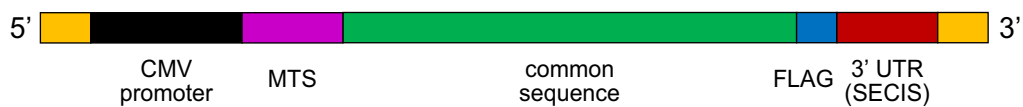
GCGTGCATCCCCGCCGAGGAAGGTCCAGAGGCCTGTGGCCCCGGGCTCGAGCTTACCT

TGGCTGCCTTGTGGGGCGTACCGTTAGTAATGAGTTTAAACGGGGGAGGCTAACTGAAAC

Supplemental Figure 5. Nucleotide sequence of the rat cytosolic *Gpx4* cDNA that was cloned into the adenovirus vector.

## Supplemental Figure 6

Ad-mitoGPx4



GCTGGCTCCGGCCGCCGAG

**ATG**AGCTGGGGCCGTCTGAGCCGCTTATTGAAGCCAGCACTGCTGTGCGGGGCTCTGGCT  
start codon

GTGCCTGGCCTGGTGGCACCATGTGTGCATCCCGCGATGATTGGCGCTGTGCGCGCTCC

mitochondria targeting signal

ATGCACGAATTCGCAGCCAAGGACATCGATGGGCACATGGTTTGCCTGGATAAGTACAGG

GGTTGCGTGTGCATCGTCACCAACGTGGCCTCGCAATGAGGCAAACCGACGTAACACTAC

ACTCAGCTAGTCGATCTGCATGCCGATACGCCGAGTGTGGTTTACGAATCCTGGCCTTC

CCTTGCAACCAGTTCGGGAGGCAGGAGCCAGGAAGTAATCAAGAAATCAAGGAGTTTGCA

GCCGGCTACAATGTCAGGTTTGCATGTACAGCAAGATCTGTGTAATGGGGACGATGCC

CACCCACTGTGGAAATGGATGAAAGTCCAGCCCAAGGGCAGGGGCATGCTGGGAAATGCC

ATCAAATGGAACTTTACCAAGTTTCTCATTGATAAGAACGGCTGCGTGGTGAAGCGCTAT

GGTCCCATGGAGGAGCCCAGGTGATAGAGAAGGACCTGCCGTGCTATCTCGACTACAAA  
FLAG

GACGATGACGACAAGTAGCCCTACAAGTGTGTGCCCTGCACCGAGCCCCCTGCCCTGT  
stop codon 3' UTR (SECIS sequence)

GACCCCTGGAGCCTTCCACCCCGGCACTCATGACGGTCTGCCTGAAAACCAGCCCGCTGG

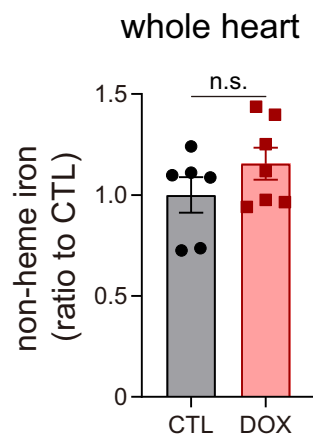
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CCCCGGGCTCGAGCTTACCTTGGCTGCCTTGTGGGGCGTACCGGTTAGTAATGAGTTTAAA

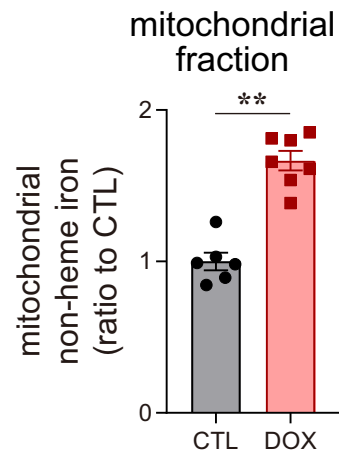
Supplemental Figure 6. Nucleotide sequence of the rat mitochondrial *Gpx4* cDNA that was cloned into the adenovirus vector.

## Supplemental Figure 7

**A**

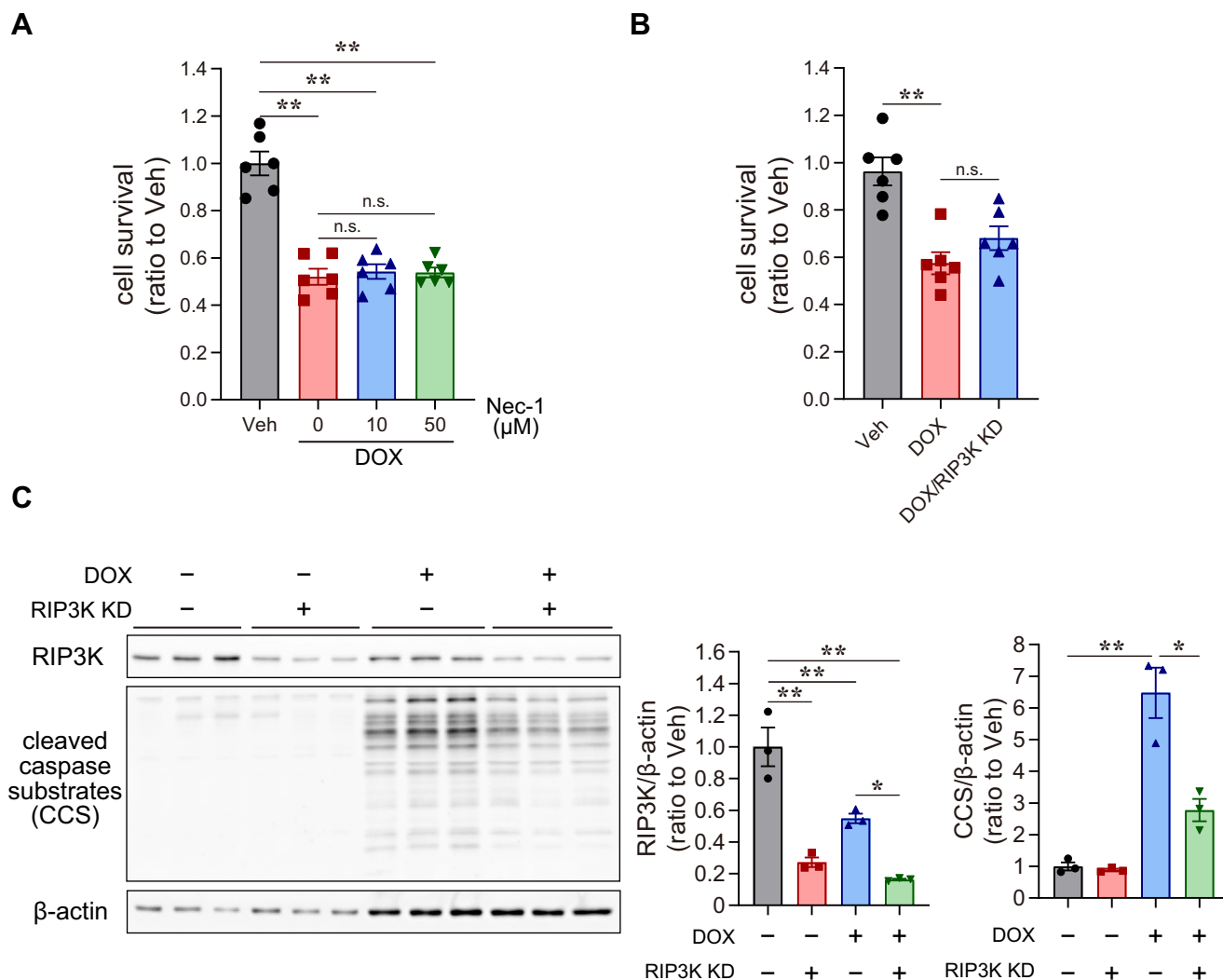


**B**



**Supplemental Figure 7. Iron in DOX-induced cardiomyopathy model.** (A) Non-heme iron in the whole heart at day 14 (n = 6 to 7). (B) Non-heme iron in the mitochondria of the heart at day 14 (n = 6 to 7). Data are shown as the mean  $\pm$  SEM. Statistical significance was determined using Student's t-test. \*\*P < 0.01. n.s.: not significant.

## Supplemental Figure 8



**Supplemental Figure 8. The role of necroptosis in DOX-induced cell death.** (A) Cell viability was assessed 30 h after treatment with DOX and/or Nec-1 (10 and 50 μM; n = 6). (B) Cell viability was assessed 30 h after treatment with DOX in cardiomyocytes transfected with siRNA targeting *Ripk3* (n = 6). (C) Western blot of RIP3K and cleaved caspase substrates in cardiomyocyte cell lysates (n = 3). Data are shown as the mean ± SEM. Statistical significance was determined using one-way ANOVA with a post-hoc Tukey HSD test. \*P < 0.05, \*\*P < 0.01, n.s.: not significant.



## Supplemental Figure 9

### Calculations of detailed ratio in total cell death after DOX treatment:

We showed an example of calculations with data sets of 30 hr after DOX treatment. Ferroptosis is defined as the percentage of cell death rescued by Fer-1 in DOX-induced cell death ( $72-47\% = 25\%$ ). Apoptosis is defined as the percentage of cell death rescued by zVAD in DOX-induced cell death ( $67-47\% = 20\%$ ). Others are defined as the percentage of cell death that was not rescued by a concomitant inhibition with Fer-1 and zVAD ( $100-90\% = 10\%$ ). Total % (100%) was divided into three categories (ferroptosis, apoptosis, and others) in accordance with their ratios (25:20:10).

The detailed calculations are shown below.

Average percentage of cell survival is as follows.

- A. 100% in DOX (-), Fer (-), zVAD (-) group
- B. 47% in DOX (+), Fer (-), zVAD (-) group
- C. 72% in DOX (+), Fer (+), zVAD (-) group
- D. 67% in DOX (+), Fer (-), zVAD (+) group
- E. 90% in DOX (+), Fer (+), zVAD (+) group

We defined the percentage of ferroptosis;  $C-B = 25\%$

We defined the percentage of apoptosis;  $D-B = 20\%$

We defined the percentage of others;  $A-E = 10\%$

If we assume that DOX-induced cell death consisted of ferroptosis, apoptosis, and others, the total % (100%) was divided into three categories (ferroptosis, apoptosis, and others) in accordance with their ratios (25:20:10).

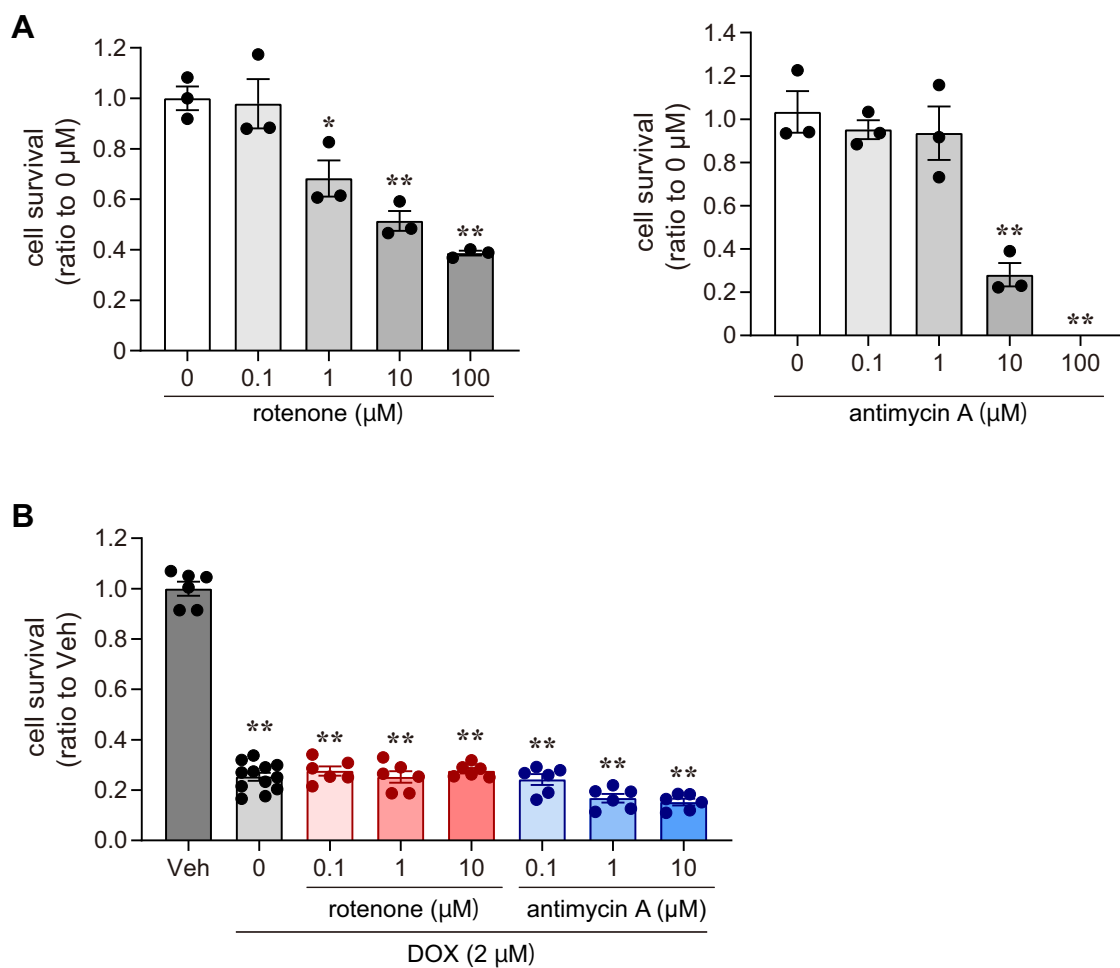
$$\text{Ferroptosis} = 100 * (25/25 + 20 + 10) = 46\%$$

$$\text{Apoptosis} = 100 * (20/25 + 20 + 10) = 36\%$$

$$\text{Others} = 100 * (10/25 + 20 + 10) = 18\%$$

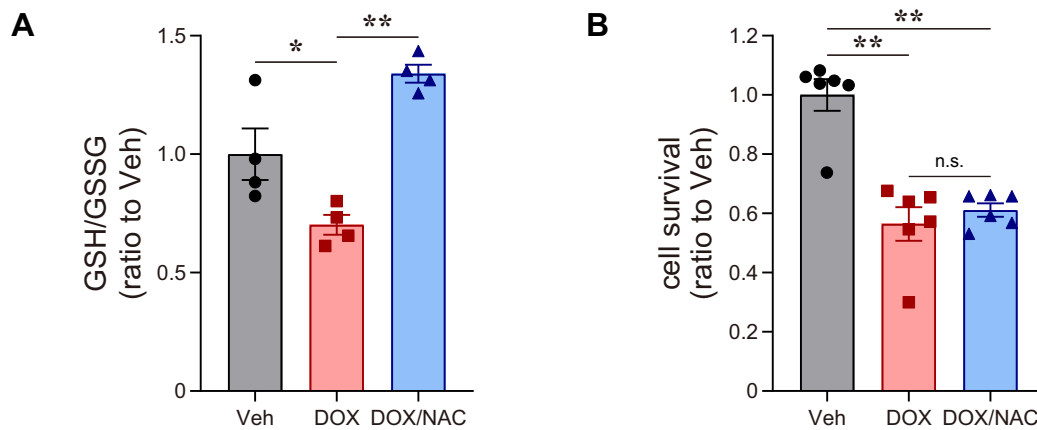
### Supplemental Figure 9. Calculations of details of cell death induced by DOX.

## Supplemental Figure 10



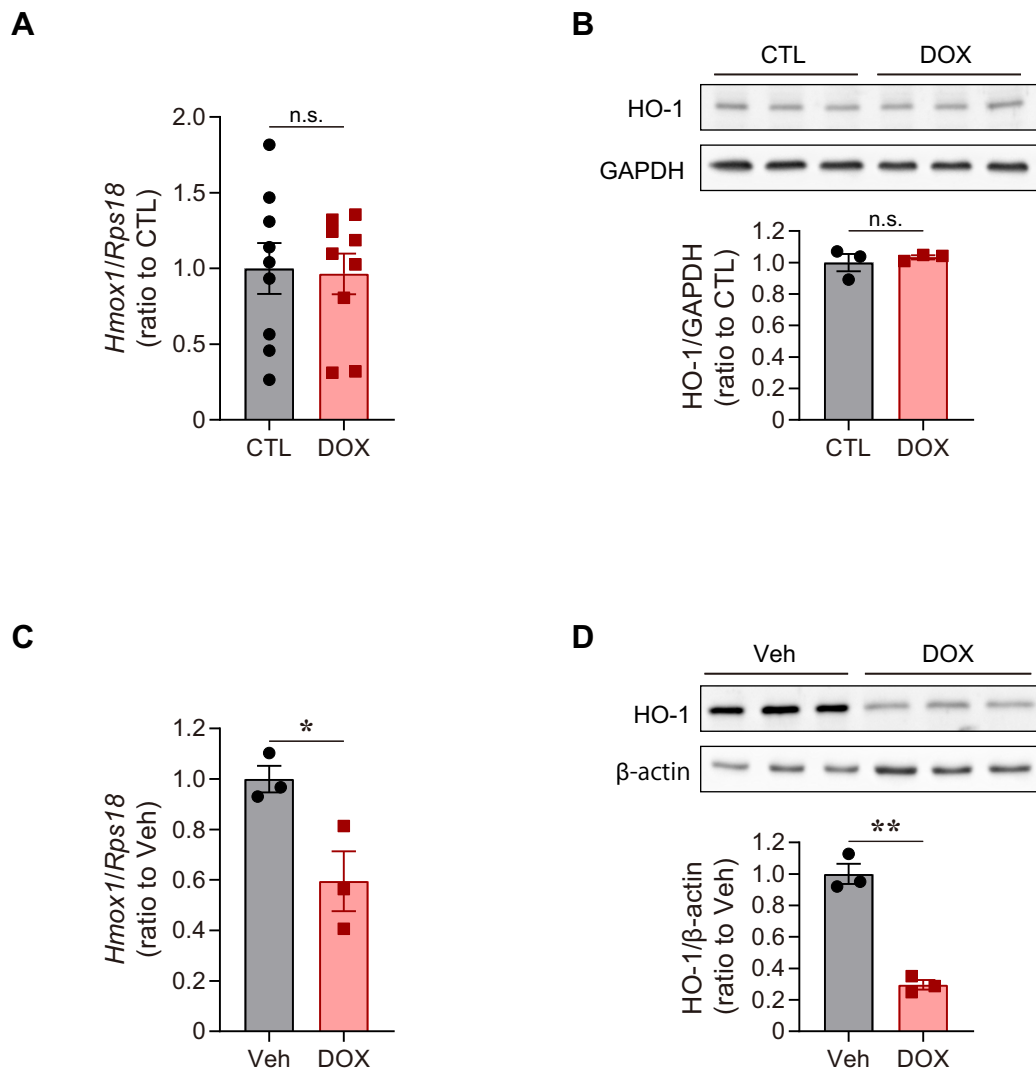
**Supplemental Figure 10. Effect of inhibitors against electron transport chain (ETC).** (A) Cell viability was assessed 30 h after treatment with rotenone and antimycin A ( $n = 3$ , each). Data are shown as the mean  $\pm$  SEM. Statistical significance was determined by Dunnett' s test. \*\* $P < 0.01$  vs. 0  $\mu\text{M}$ . (B) Cell viability was assessed 30 h after treatment with after DOX treatment (2  $\mu\text{M}$ ), with rotenone and antimycin A ( $n = 6$  to 12). Data are shown as the mean  $\pm$  SEM. Statistical significance was determined by one-way ANOVA with a post-hoc Tukey HSD test. \*\* $P < 0.01$ , vs. Veh.

## Supplemental Figure 11



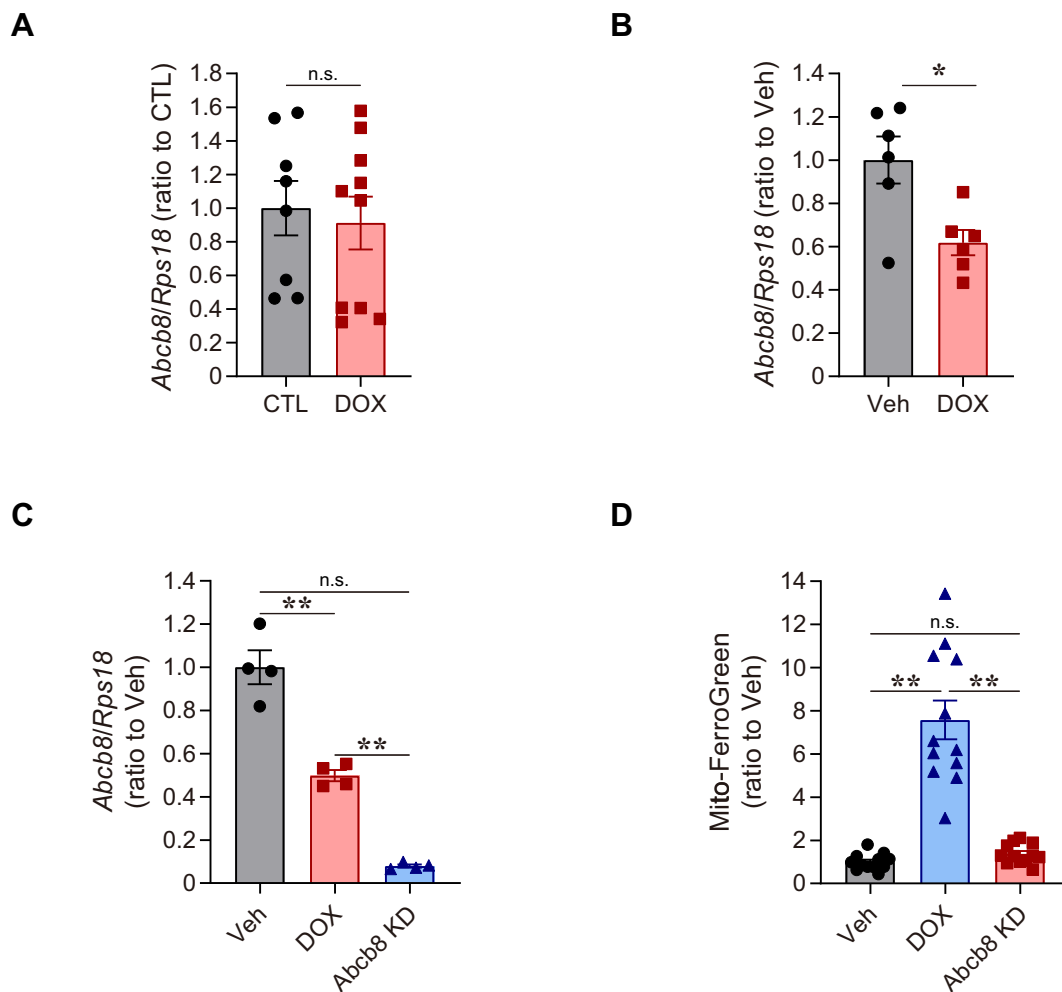
**Supplemental Figure 11. The role of glutathione (GSH) in DOX-induced ferroptosis.** (A) GSH levels in the cultured cardiomyocytes, treated with DOX and N-acetyl-L-cysteine (NAC; 2 mM), were measured using GSSG/GSH Quantification Kit (n = 4). (B) Cell viability was assessed 30 h after treatment with after DOX treatment (2  $\mu$ M), with NAC (n = 6). Data are shown as the mean  $\pm$  SEM. Statistical significance was determined by one-way ANOVA with a post-hoc Tukey HSD test. \*\*P < 0.01, vs. Veh.

## Supplemental Figure 12



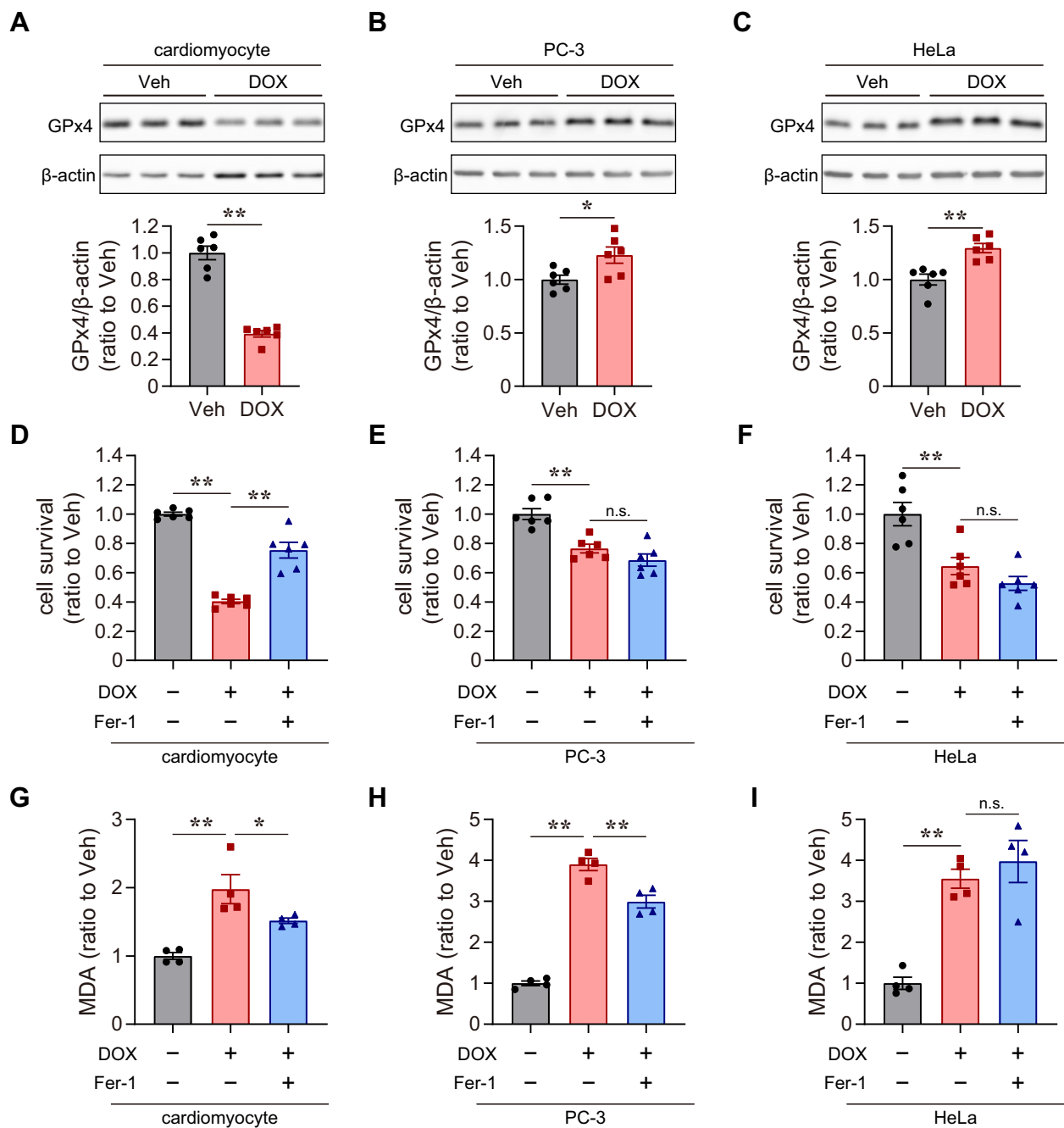
**Supplemental Figure 12. Heme oxygenase-1 (HO-1) expression in response to DOX.** (A) *Hmox1* expression in the myocardium at day 14 was quantified by real-time PCR (n = 9, each). (B) Western blot of HO-1 from heart tissue lysates at day 14 (n = 3, each). (C) *Hmox1* expression in cultured cardiomyocytes treated with vehicle or doxorubicin (DOX) was quantified by real-time PCR (n = 3, each). (D) Western blot of HO-1 in lysates from cultured cardiomyocytes (n = 3, each). Data are shown as the mean ± SEM. Statistical significance was determined using Student's t-test. \*P < 0.05, \*\*P < 0.01, n.s.: not significant.

## Supplemental Figure 13



**Supplemental Figure 13. *Abcb8* expression in response to DOX.** (A) *Abcb8* expression in the myocardium at day 14 was quantified by real-time PCR (n = 8 and 10, respectively). (B) *Abcb8* expression in cultured cardiomyocytes treated with vehicle or doxorubicin (DOX) was quantified by real-time PCR (n = 6, each). (C) Silencing of *Abcb8* in cultured cardiomyocytes with siRNA transfection (1 nM, 48 h) and DOX (2  $\mu$ M, 30 h) (n = 4). (D) Mitochondrial iron level measurement using Mito-FerroGreen in cultured cardiomyocytes, transfected siRNA against *Abcb8* (1 nM, 48 h) and treated with DOX (2  $\mu$ M, 30 h) (n = 12). Data are shown as the mean  $\pm$  SEM. Statistical significance was determined using Student's t-test or one-way ANOVA with a post-hoc Tukey HSD test. \*P < 0.05, \*\*P < 0.01, n.s.: not significant.

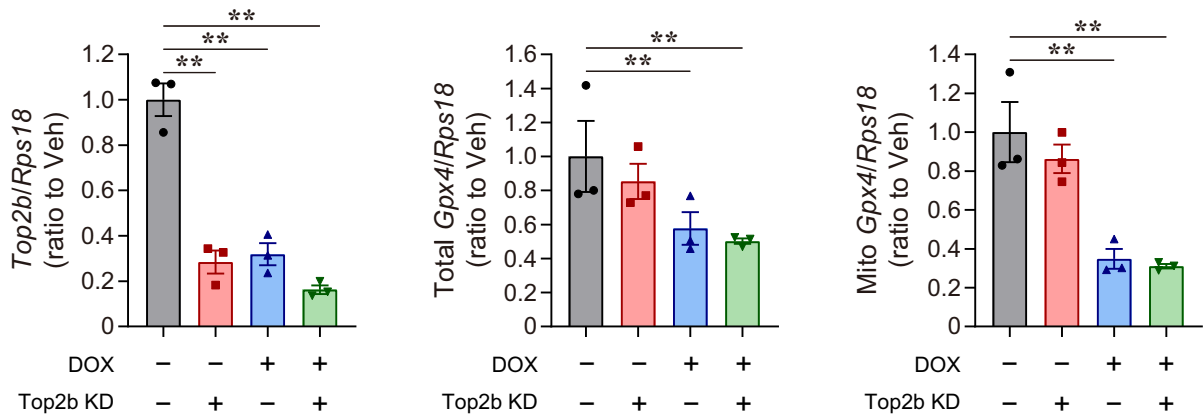
## Supplemental Figure 14



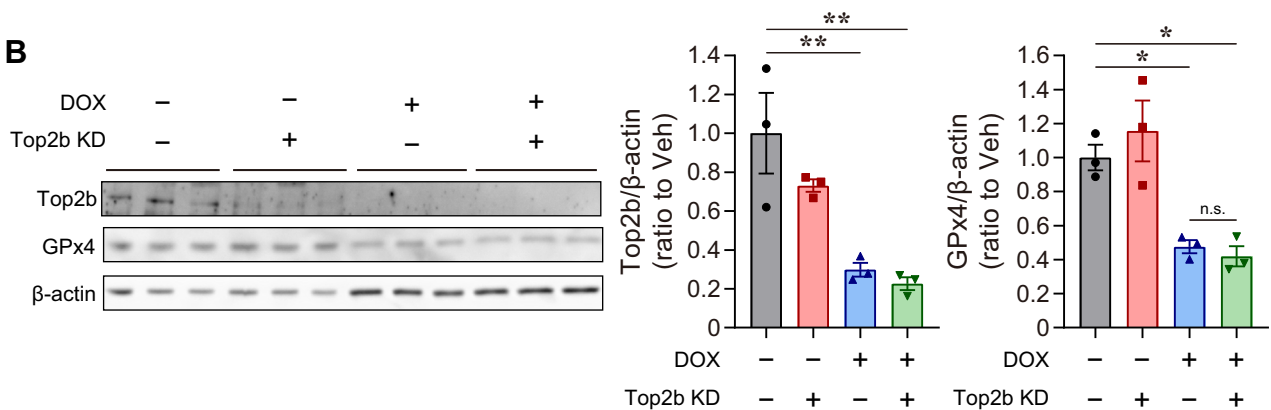
**Supplemental Figure 14. Differences in GPx4 behaviors depending on cell type.** (A-C) Western blot of GPx4 from the lysates of cultured cardiomyocytes, PC-3 cells, and HeLa cells (n = 6). (D-F) Cell viabilities of cultured cardiomyocytes, PC-3 cells, and HeLa cells, and were assessed 30 h after treatment with DOX (n = 6). (G-I) Malondialdehyde (MDA) in cultured cardiomyocytes, PC-3 cells, and HeLa cells was measured by thiobarbituric acid reactive substances (TBARs) assay (n = 4). Data are shown as the mean ± SEM. Statistical significance was determined using Student's t-test and one-way ANOVA with a post-hoc Tukey HSD test. \*P<0.05, \*\*P < 0.01, n.s.: not significant.

## Supplemental Figure 15

**A**



**B**



**Supplemental Figure 15. Effect of *topoisomerase IIβ* (*Top2b*) knockdown with siRNA targeting *Top2b* on *Gpx4* downregulation induced by DOX.** (A) Real-time qPCR quantification of *Top2b* and total and mitochondrial *Gpx4* expression in cultured cardiomyocytes treated with siRNA targeting *Top2b* (n = 3). (B) Western blot of *Top2b* and *GPx4* in cultured cardiomyocytes treated with siRNA targeting *Top2b* (n = 3). Data are shown as the mean ± SEM. Statistical significance was determined using one-way ANOVA with a post-hoc Tukey HSD test. \*\*P < 0.01, n.s.: not significant.