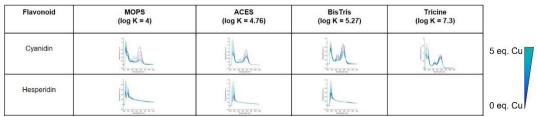
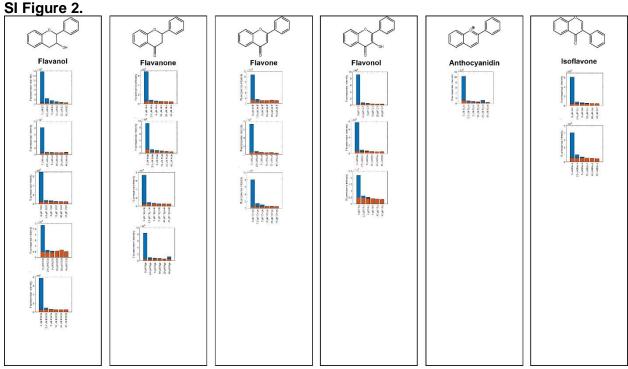
Supplementary Information

SI Figure 1.

Flavonoid	MOPS (-log K = 4) K _d = 100 μM	ACES (-log K = 4.76) K _d = 17.4 μM	BisTris (-log K = 5.27) K _d = 5.3 μM	Tricine (-log K = 7.3) K _d = 50 nM
EC				
Cat	A STATUTE A			
EGC		T + HILL		
ECG		Transfer in the second		
ECGC				
QT	E TANK			
Hesperetin				
3-HF	I A	1 day		
Flavonoid	MOPS (log K = 4)	ACES (log K = 4.76)	BisTris (log K = 5.27)	Tricine (log K = 7.3)
Luteolin				in the second se
Chrysin				The second secon
Rutin				
Naringin				
Genistein				
Biochanin A				
Kaempferol	- Ma			
Naringenin				

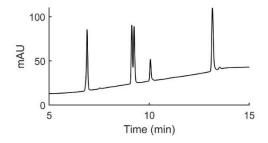


Electronic absorption spectra of flavonoid solutions titrated with CuSO₄ in buffers MOPS, ACES, BisTris, and Tricine (pH 7.4). Flavonoids were prepared at 50 μ M and CuSO₄ was titrated into the solution from 0.2 to 5 molar equivalences.



CCA fluorescence intensity measurements for determining the effects of flavonoids on the time-dependent generation of 'OH. Flavonoid effects were compared to Cu(II) addition alone and with addition of flavonoid. 2.5 mM CCA and 50 μ M ascorbic acid were used for all experiments. The calculated area under the curve over the course of 90 minutes was measured for flavonoid solution. Flavonoid effects are shown in the presence (blue) and absence (red) of Cu(II).

SI Figure 3.



Elution time (min)	Flavonoid		
6.896	EGCG		
9.129	Luteolin		
9.244	Quercetin		
10.058	Kaempferol		
13.160	3-hydroxyflavone		

A mixture of 50 μ M flavonoids was prepared in methanol. A gradient liquid chromatography experiment was performed ramping from 90:10 H₂O:acetonitrile to 10:90 H₂O:acetonitrile. The order of elution supports the relative hydrophobicities reported previously (SI Table 1).

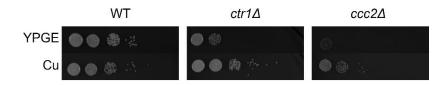
SI Table 1. Reported log P values of Cu(II)-binding flavonoids

Flavonoids	Log P		
EGCG	0.46(Arrest and Human 2020)		
3-HF	4.17(Pogodaeva et al. 2012)		
Luteolin	0.7(Quintieri et al. 2008)		
QT	1.82(Rothwell, Day, and Morgan 2005)		
Kaempferol	1.872(Sreelakshmi, Raj, and Abraham 2017)		

SI Table 2. Strains of Saccharomyces cerevisiae used in this study

Strain	Genotype	Source
BY4741 WT	MATa, his3∆1, leu2∆0,	Horizon
	met15∆0, ura3∆0	
BY4741 <i>ctr1Δ</i>	MATa, his $3\Delta 1$, leu $2\Delta 0$,	Horizon
	met15∆0, ura3∆0, <i>ctr1∆</i>	
BY4741 ccc2Δ	MATa, his3∆1, leu2∆0,	Horizon
	met15∆0, ura3∆0, <i>ccc2∆</i>	

SI Figure 4.

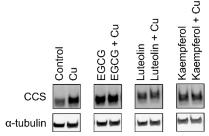


Serially diluted *S. Cerevisiae* strains were spotted on the noted YPGE plates and incubated at 37°C for 4 days before imaging. 10 μ M CuSO₄ was supplemented onto YPGE agar plates. Copper treatment rescues growth of both *ctr1* and *ccc2* yeast knockout strains.

SI Table 3. p-values versus the vehicle control for the MTS assay and ICP-OES analysis

	MTS assay			ICP-OES analysis		
Treatment	mean	SD	p-value	mean	SD	p-value
Control	0.7474	0.0891		255.8	65.78	
EGCG	1.0251	0.1120	0.0104	159.8	54.75	0.1238
3-hydroxyflavone	0.8130	0.1008	0.3669	241.1	77.30	0.8139
Luteolin	0.6096	0.0735	0.0544	205.6	50.90	0.3543
Quercetin	0.8473	0.0604	0.1129	192.8	39.85	0.2290
Kaempferol	0.8490	0.0680	0.1199	192.6	28.78	0.2017
Cu Control	0.9208	0.0681		1.88×10 ³	409.0	
EGCG + Cu	0.9270	0.0330	0.8753	1.86×10 ³	617.7	0.9590
3-hydroxyflavone + Cu	0.1552	0.0148	5.83 ×10 ⁻⁷	3.94×10 ³	803.3	0.0166
Luteolin + Cu	0.7399	0.0650	0.0085	1.39×10 ³	544.9	0.2824
Quercetin + Cu	0.9456	0.0600	0.6057	1.61×10 ³	824.7	0.6396
Kaempferol + Cu	0.9947	0.1237	0.3362	1.49×10 ³	789.9	0.4970

SI Figure 5.



HepG2 cells were stimulated with 20 μ M flavonoid with and without 50 μ M CuSO4 and incubated for 24 hours. Cell lysates were collected and Western blot analysis was performed using antibodies specific for CCS with α -tubulin as a control.

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