SUPPLEMENTAL DATA

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The Potent and Novel Thiosemicarbazone Chelators, Dp44mT and Bp44mT, Affect Crucial Thiol Systems Required for Ribonucleotide Reductase Activity.

Molecular Pharmacology

Supplementary Figure S1

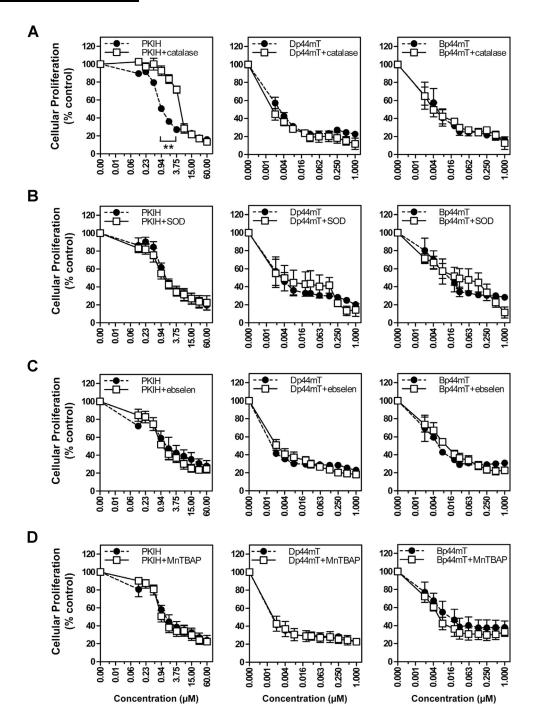


Figure S1. The effect of anti-oxidants on the anti-proliferative activity of chelators. The effects of the anti-oxidants **(A)** catalase (1000 U/mL); **(B)** superoxide dismutase (SOD) (1000 U/mL); **(C)** ebselen (15 μ M) and **(D)** MnTBAP (100 μ M) on the anti-proliferative effect of PKIH and thiosemicarbazone chelators (Dp44mT and Bp44mT) as determined by the MTT proliferation assay using DMS-53 lung cancer cells. The cells were incubated with either chelators alone or in combination with the anti-oxidants for 72 h/37°C. Data are expressed as cell proliferation (% control). Results are mean \pm SEM (at least 3-5 experiments). **p<0.01

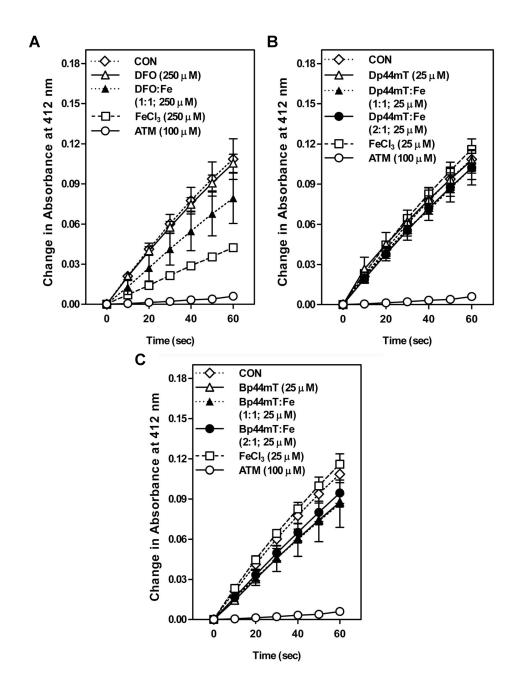


Figure S2. The effect of chelators on thioredoxin reductase (TrxR) activity in a cell free system. (A-C) The activity of TrxR in the cell-free system after a 2 h incubation with either DFO (250 μM), Dp44mT (25 μM), Bp44mT (25 μM) or their iron(III) complexes. The hexadentate DFO-iron complex was examined at a 1:1 molar ratio (chelator:iron(III) ratio; 250 μM). Tridentate Dp44mT and Bp44mT were assessed at 1:1 molar ratio (chelator:iron(III) ratio; 25 μM) or 2:1 molar ratio (chelator:iron(III) ratio; 25 μM:12.5 μM). The iron(III) complexes were pre-formed using ferric chloride (FeCl₃) prior to the incubation. FeCl₃ at 25 μM or 250 μM was included as a relevant control as it is a component of the complexes. ATM (100 μM) acted as positive control and demonstrated a significant (p<0.001) reduction of TrxR activity. The TrxR activity was determined spectrophotometrically using the DTNB assay in the presence of NADPH at 412 nm. Results are mean ± SEM (4 experiments).