

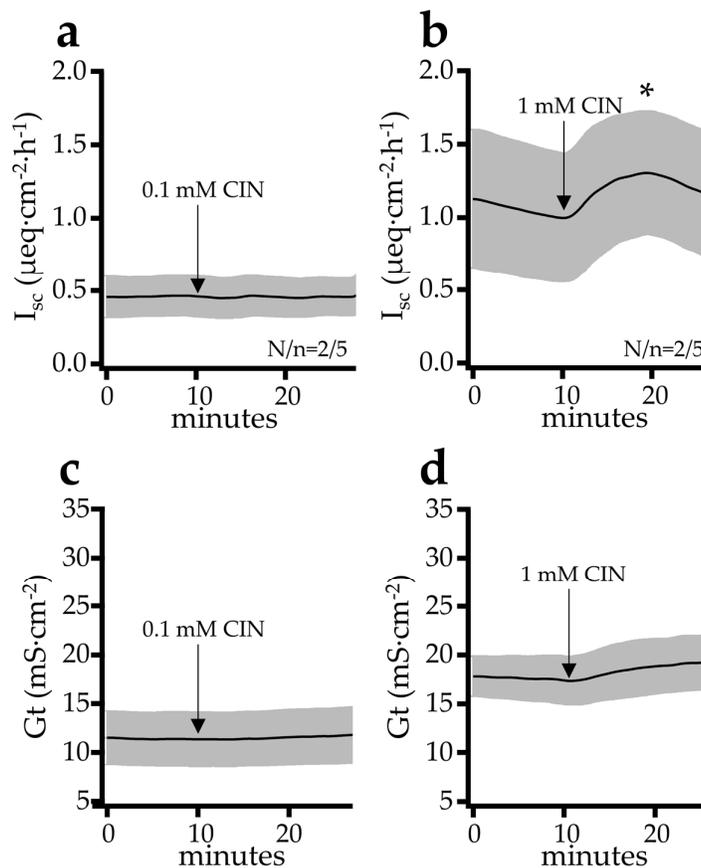
## The TRPA1 Agonist Cinnamaldehyde Induces Secretion of $\text{HCO}_3^-$ by the Porcine Colon (Supplement)

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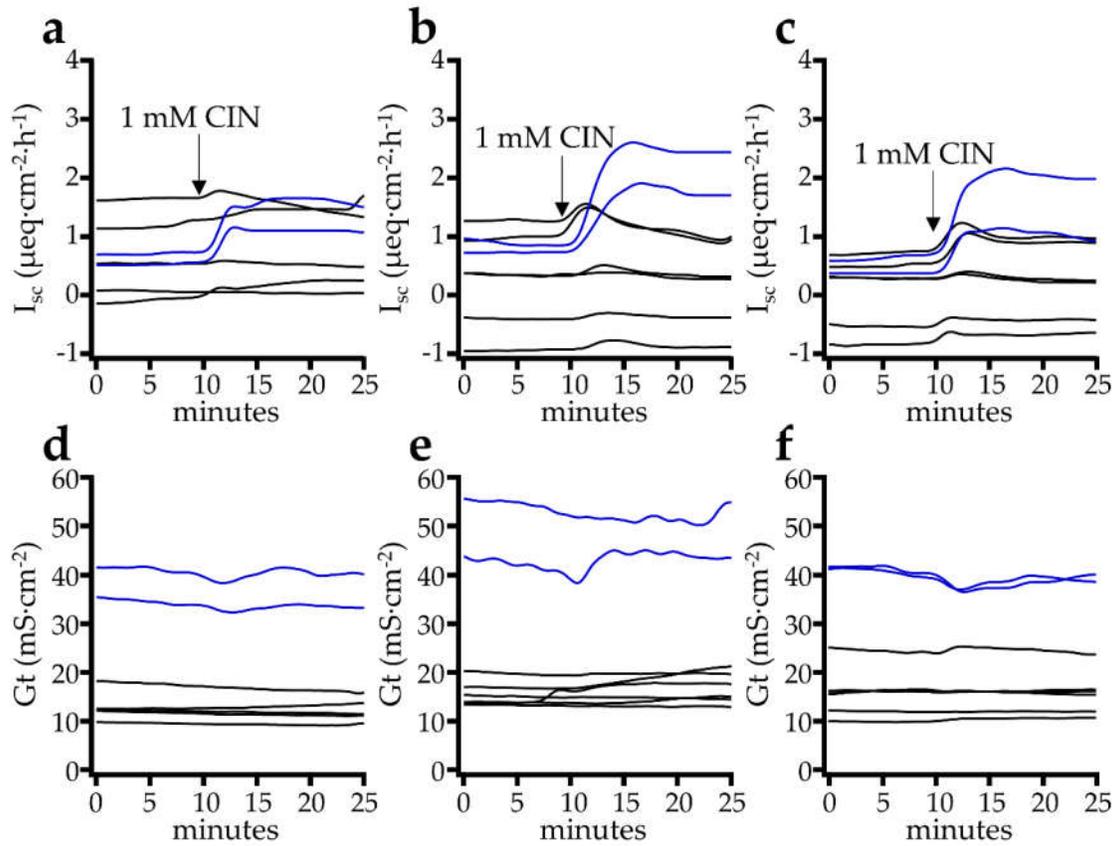
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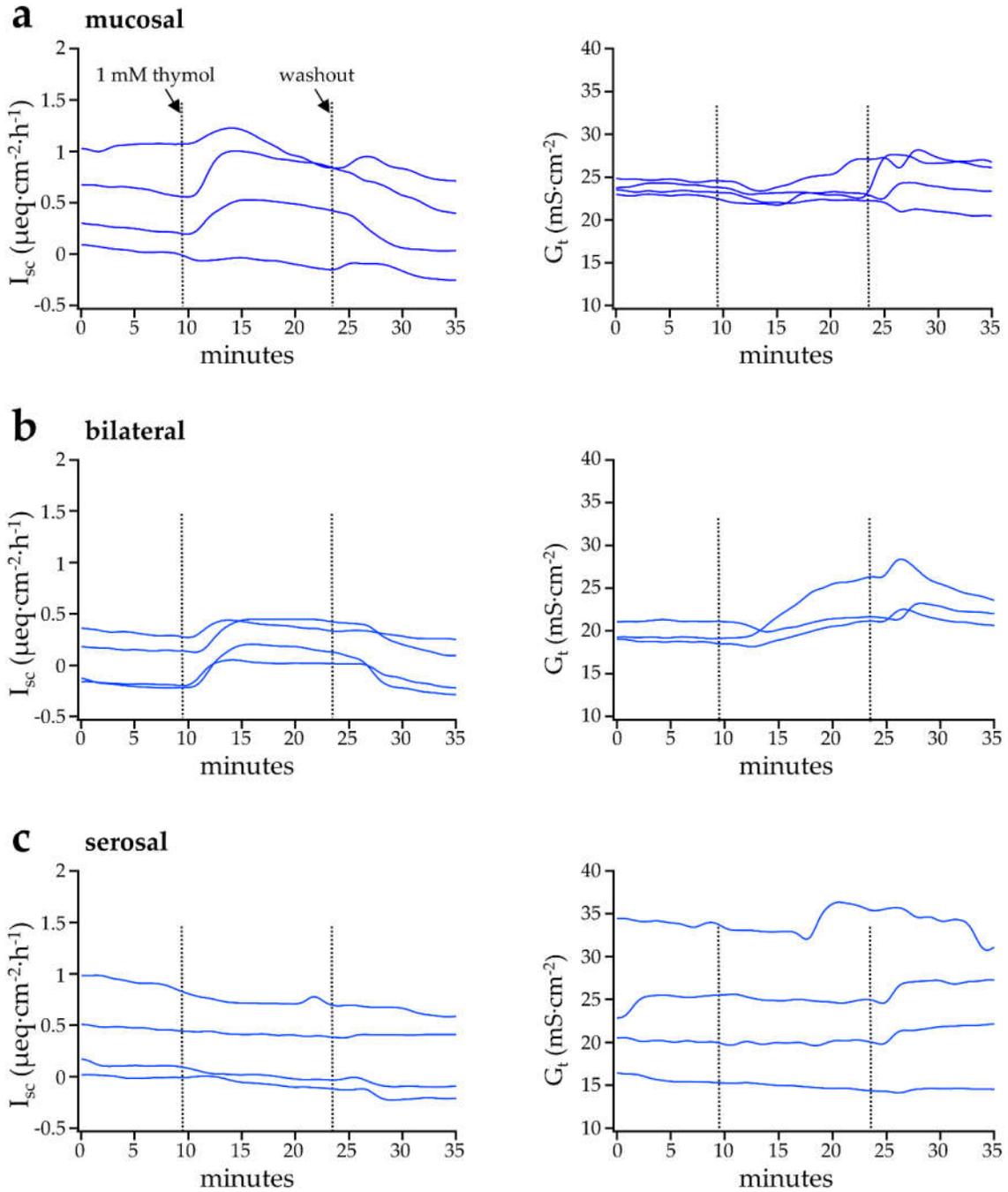
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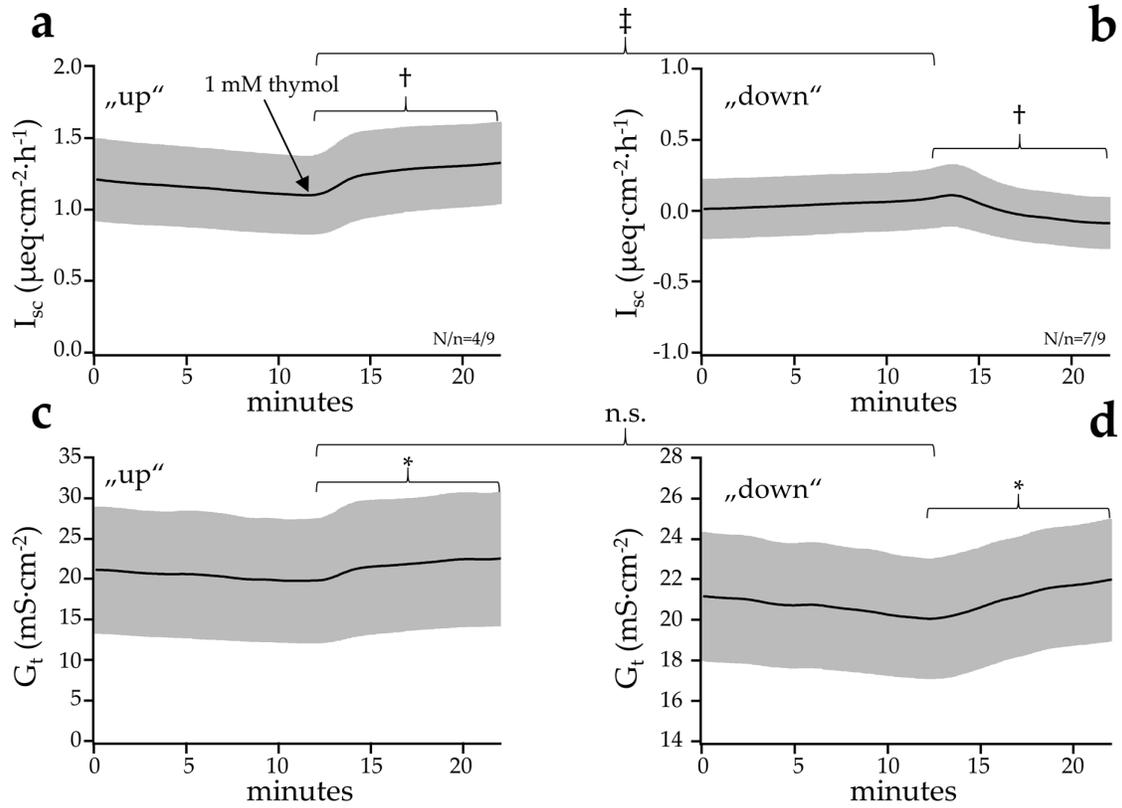
**Figure 1.** Effect of the TRPA1 agonist cinnamaldehyde at a concentration of  $100 \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{l}^{-1}$  (a,c) and  $1 \text{ mmol}\cdot\text{l}^{-1}$  (b,d) on  $I_{sc}$  and  $G_t$  in the Ussing chamber using jejunal tissue of pigs. After the addition of  $1 \text{ mmol}\cdot\text{l}^{-1}$  cinnamaldehyde, a significant increase on the  $I_{sc}$  and a trend for  $G_t$  could be observed, which was absent when a concentration of  $100 \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{l}^{-1}$  was added. Significant differences are marked as \* ( $P < 0.05$ ). N/n = number of animals/number of tissues, identical for  $G_t$  and  $I_{sc}$ .



**Figure S2.** Effect of the TRPA1 agonist cinnamaldehyde (CIN) at a concentration of  $1 \text{ mmol}\cdot\text{l}^{-1}$  after mucosal (a, d), serosal (b, e), or bilateral addition (c, f) on  $I_{sc}$  and  $G_t$  in the Ussing chamber using jejunal tissue of pigs. After addition, an increase in  $I_{sc}$  was observed after mucosal ( $P = 0.054$ ), serosal ( $P = 0.008$ ) and after bilateral addition ( $P = 0.011$ ). However,  $G_t$  barely changed after addition in all 3 groups and was not significantly altered. Some tissues were obtained from older pigs from a commercial slaughterhouse (blue lines), while the black lines reflect responses of younger pigs slaughtered within a controlled study as in the rest of the manuscript.



**Figure S3.** Effect of thymol at a concentration of  $1 \text{ mmol}\cdot\text{l}^{-1}$  after mucosal (a), bilateral (b), or serosal addition (c) on  $I_{sc}$  and  $G_t$  in the Ussing chamber using colonic tissue of pigs. After mucosal and bilateral addition, a significant increase in  $I_{sc}$  and  $G_t$  was observed in most tissues, although the effects were absent with serosal addition.



**Figure S4.** Effect of a bilateral application of thymol on the  $I_{sc}$  and  $G_t$  of the jejunum of pigs. Data are given as means  $\pm$  SEM. In some tissues an increase („up“) in  $I_{sc}$  could be observed after thymol addition (a), whereas in other tissues a decrease or no effect („down“) was observed (b). An increase in  $G_t$  was observed in all tissues after thymol addition, ruling out barrier effects as a cause for increases in  $I_{sc}$  (c, d). The significance bars within graphs compare values taken immediately prior to addition of the agonist and after an incubation time of 10 minutes. The significance bars between graphs indicate that in the jejunum, the  $I_{sc}$  values were higher in the „up“ group from the start. Significant differences are marked as \*, †, or ‡ ( $P < 0.05$ ,  $P < 0.01$  or  $P < 0.001$ ). N/n = number of animals/number of tissues, identical for  $G_t$  and  $I_{sc}$

**Table 1.** Solutions used in the Ussing chamber experiments. Mucosal and serosal solutions differed only by the addition of 16 mmol·l<sup>-1</sup> glucose (serosal) and mannitol (mucosal), respectively, unless otherwise indicated. Solutions were adjusted to 300 mosmol·kg<sup>-1</sup> with mannitol and were titrated to a pH of 7.4 (Tris, HCl).

Item (mmol·l <sup>-1</sup> )	Standard	Na <sup>+</sup> free <sup>1</sup>	Cl <sup>-</sup> low	HCO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> free	Ca <sup>2+</sup> free	EGTA <sup>2</sup>
NaCl	120	0	0	120	120	120
NaHCO <sub>3</sub>	25	0	25		25	25
NaH <sub>2</sub> PO <sub>4</sub>	0.32	0	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32
MgSO <sub>4</sub>	1	1	1	1	1	1.15
KCl	6.3	5.98	6.3	6.3	2	6.3
CaCl <sub>2</sub>	2	2	2	2	0	0
EGTA	0	0	0	0	0	1
NMDGCl	0	120.32	0	0	0	4
Choline-HCO <sub>3</sub>	0	25	0	0	0	0
KH <sub>2</sub> PO <sub>4</sub>	0	0.32	0	0	0	0
NaGlu	0	0	120	25	0	0
HEPES	0	0	0	10	0	0

<sup>1</sup> Na<sup>+</sup> free solution was used as mucosal free only or bilateral free solution. <sup>2</sup> The Ca<sup>2+</sup> free solution with EGTA was used only on the mucosal side, the serosal side contained the standard solution.