

Article

Supplementary Materials: Triiodothyronine or Antioxidants Block the Inhibitory Effects of BDE-47 and BDE-49 on Axonal Growth in Rat Hippocampal Neuron-Glia Co-Cultures

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Table S1. Primer sequences and amplification efficiencies.

Gene	Primer 1 (5'-3')	Primer 2 (5'-3')	Amplification Efficiency (%)
<i>Klf9</i>	CACCGAATCTGGGTCGAGTC	CCGTTACCTGTATGCACTC	100
<i>Cat</i>	CGCTGAACAAGAAAGTAACCTG	CCATCCTTTATCCATAGCCAGAAG	100
<i>Nos2</i>	TGTCTGTGACTTTGTGCTTCT	GACTGGACTTTTAGAGACGCTT	100
<i>Gclc</i>	GCCGCCATTACAGTAACAAC	ACATCTACCACGCAGTCAAG	100
<i>Gpx1</i>	CCATTACCTCGCACTTCT	AATCAGTTCGGACATCAGGAG	100
<i>Gpx4</i>	CGCAGCCGTTCTTATCAATG	CACTGTGGAAATGGATGAAAGTC	100
<i>Sod1</i>	GCCTTGTGTATTGTCCCCATA	CGTCATTCACTTCGAGCAGA	100
<i>Sod2</i>	ATTGAACTTCAGTGCAGGCT	CGACCTACGTGAACAATCTGA	100
<i>Nrf2</i>	CAAGCGACTCATGGTCATCTAC	CAGTGGATCTGTCAGCTACTC	100
<i>Ppia</i>	TTTGCAGACGCCGCTGT	ATCAGCCGTGATGTCTGAAG	100
<i>Hprt1</i>	GGTGAAAAGGACCTCTCGAAG	GCTTTTCCACTTTCGCTGATG	100

Table S2. Average fold changes relative to vehicle of levels of transcripts encoding cellular antioxidants.

Gene	T3 (3 nM)	BDE-47 (200 nM)	BDE-49 (200 nM)	BDE-47 + T3	BDE-49 + T3
<i>Cat</i>	0.994	0.758	0.552	0.409	0.513
<i>Nos2</i>	1.003	0.888	0.236	0.176	0.107 *
<i>Gclc</i>	0.917	1.006	0.738	0.491	0.425 *
<i>Gpx1</i>	0.811	1.331	0.967	0.864	0.761
<i>Gpx4</i>	0.592	0.979	0.675	0.468	0.469
<i>Sod1</i>	1.096	1.473	0.813	1.535	1.171
<i>Sod2</i>	1.28	1.596	0.858	1.686	1.32
<i>Nrf2</i>	1.421	0.752	0.581	1.135	1.196

Notes: Data presented as the mean ($n = 3$ independent dissections). Hippocampal cultures from PND 0-1 rat pups were treated with BDE-47, BDE-49 or vehicle (1:1000 DMSO) in the absence or presence of T3 for 48 h beginning at 3h post-plating. Fold changes in expression relative to vehicle treated cultures were calculated using REST 2009 software. * Significantly different from vehicle at $p < 0.05$ as determined by REST 2009 pairwise reallocation randomization test.

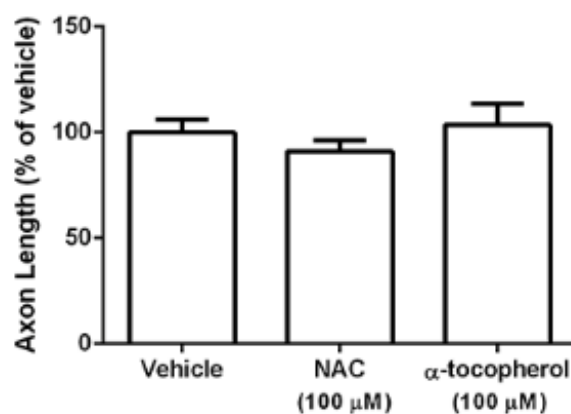


Figure S1. The antioxidants NAC and α -tocopherol do not alter axonal outgrowth relative to vehicle control cultures. Primary neuron-glia co-cultures dissociated from the hippocampi of P0-1 rat pups were exposed to vehicle, N-acetyl cysteine (NAC) or α -tocopherol. After a 48 h exposure, cultures were fixed and immunostained for tau-1. Axon length was quantified in tau-1 immunopositive cells ($n = 70 - 90$ neurons from three independent dissections). Data presented as the mean \pm SE. No significant differences between groups was detected using one-way ANOVA ($p < 0.05$).