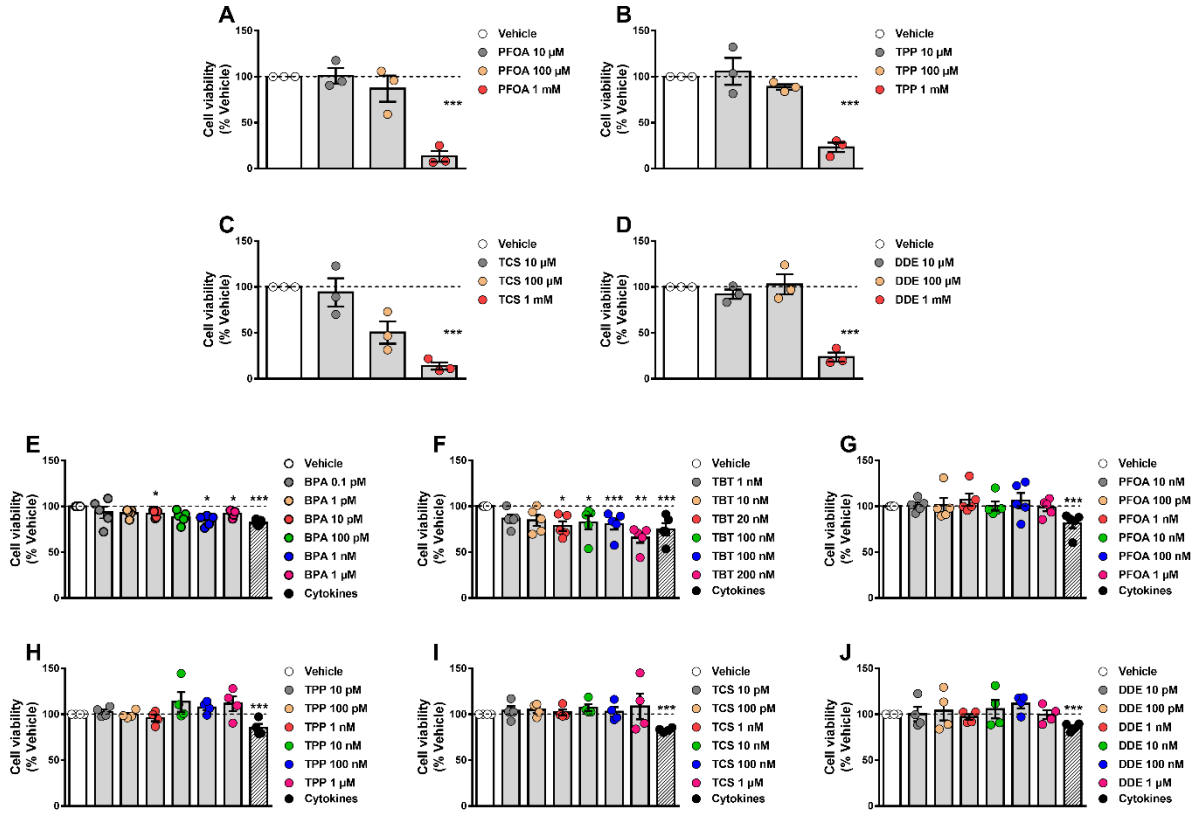
Supplementary Material

Screening of metabolism-disrupting chemicals on pancreatic α-cells using in vitro methods

Supplementary Table S1. List of antibodies used in this study.

Target antigen	Antibody Name	Manufacturer and catalogue number (Cat no.)	Species raised in	Dilution	RRID
BiP	BiP Antibody	Cell Signaling Technology; Cat no. 3183	Rabbit, polyclonal	1:1000	AB_668355
p-eIF2α	Phospho-eIF2α (Ser51) (119A11)	Cell Signaling Technology; Cat no. 3597	Rabbit, monoclonal	1:1000	AB_390740
α-Tubulin	Monoclonal Anti-αTubulin antibody	Sigma; Cat no. T9026	Mouse, monoclonal	1:5000	AB_477593
Goat anti-mouse IgG	Goat Anti-Mouse IgG (H+L) HRP Conjugate antibody	Bio-rad; Cat no. 170-6516	Goat, Polyclonal	1:5000	AB_11125547
Goat anti-rabbit IgG	Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) HRP Conjugate antibody	Bio-rad; Cat no. 170-6515	Goat, Polyclonal	1:5000	AB_11125142



Supplementary Figure S1. α-cell viability upon MDC exposure. (A-D) αTC1-9 cells were treated with vehicle (DMSO) or different doses of PFOA (A), TPP (B), TCS (C), or DDE (D) for 48 h. (E-J) αTC1-9 cells were treated with vehicle (DMSO) or different doses of BPA (E), TBT (F), PFOA (G), TPP (H), TCS (I), or DDE (J) for 72 h. A cocktail of the cytokines IL-1β + IFNγ (50 and 1000 U/ml, respectively) was used as a positive control. Cell viability was evaluated by MTT assay. Results are expressed as % vehicle-treated cells. Data are shown as means ± SEM (n = 3-5 independent experiments, where each dot represents an independent experiment). * $p \leq 0.05$, ** $p \leq 0.01$ and *** $p \leq 0.001$ vs. Vehicle. MDCs vs. Vehicle by one-way ANOVA; Cytokines vs. Vehicle by two-tailed Student's *t* test.