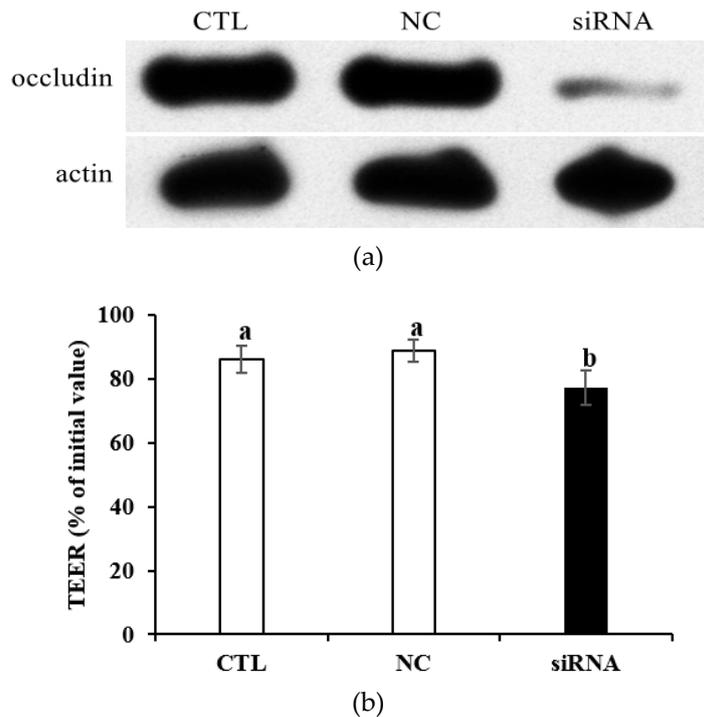
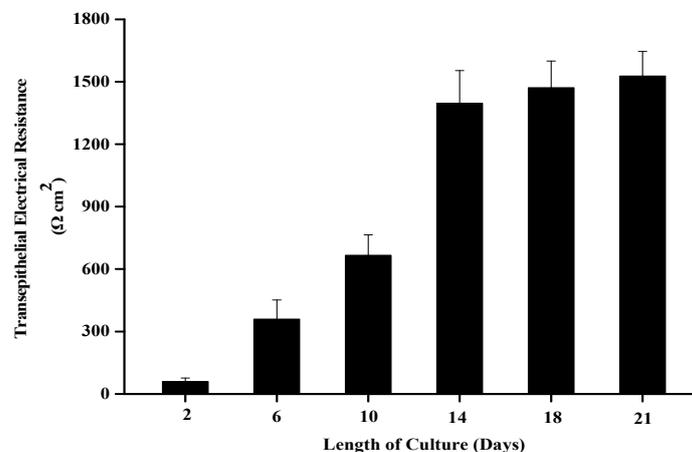


# Supplementary Materials: Modulation of Intestinal Epithelial Permeability in Differentiated Caco-2 Cells Exposed to Aflatoxin M1 and Ochratoxin A Individually or Collectively

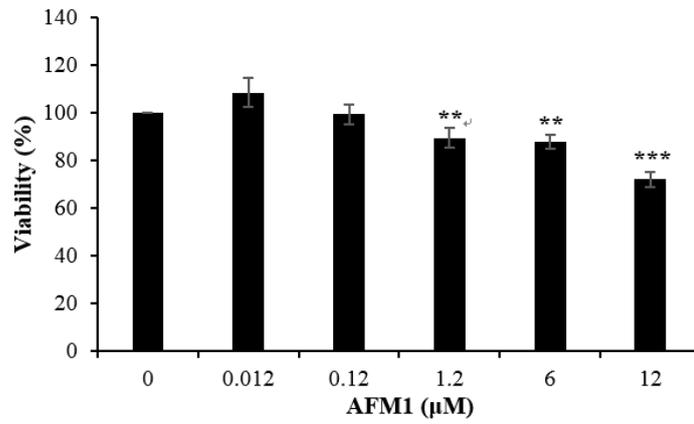
Yanan Gao, Songli Li, Jiaqi Wang, Chaochao Luo, Shengguo Zhao and Nan Zheng



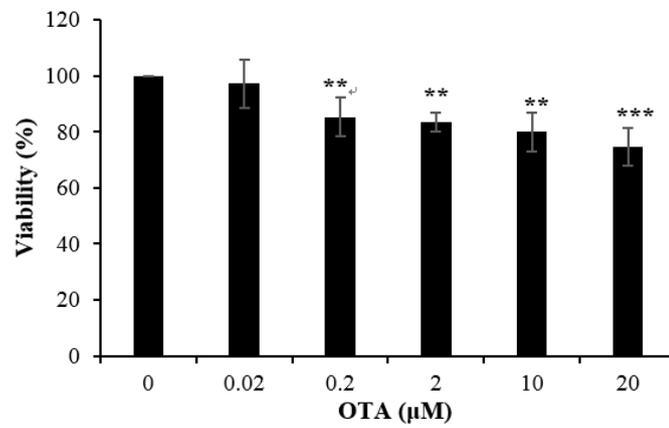
**Figure S1.** Mycotoxins disrupt intestinal epithelial permeability by affecting occludin expression. (a) Immunoblot of occludin in differentiated Caco-2 cells after transfection with occludin siRNA to validate the knockdown level. (b) Changes in TEER values in differentiated Caco-2 cells after occludin knockdown (siRNA) for 48 h compared with the initial value. Results are expressed as the mean  $\pm$  S.E.M. of three independent experiments with three replicates. Different letters (a, b) indicate significant differences in TEER values ( $p < 0.05$ ). NC, negative control.



**Figure S2.** Transepithelial electrical resistance values ( $\Omega \times \text{cm}^2$ ) in differentiated Caco-2 cells were measured at different time points until 21 days.



(a)



(b)

**Figure S3.** Concentration-response bar charts for AFM1 (a) and OTA (b) in Caco-2 cells after 48 h of exposure. Results are expressed as the mean  $\pm$  S.E.M. of three independent experiments with five replicates. \*  $p < 0.05$ ; \*\*  $p < 0.001$ ; and \*\*\*  $p < 0.000$  indicates a significant difference from control cells.