

Article

Ellagic Acid Triggers the Necrosis of Differentiated Human Enterocytes Exposed to 3-Nitro-Tyrosine: An MS-Based Proteomic Study

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Supplementary Materials

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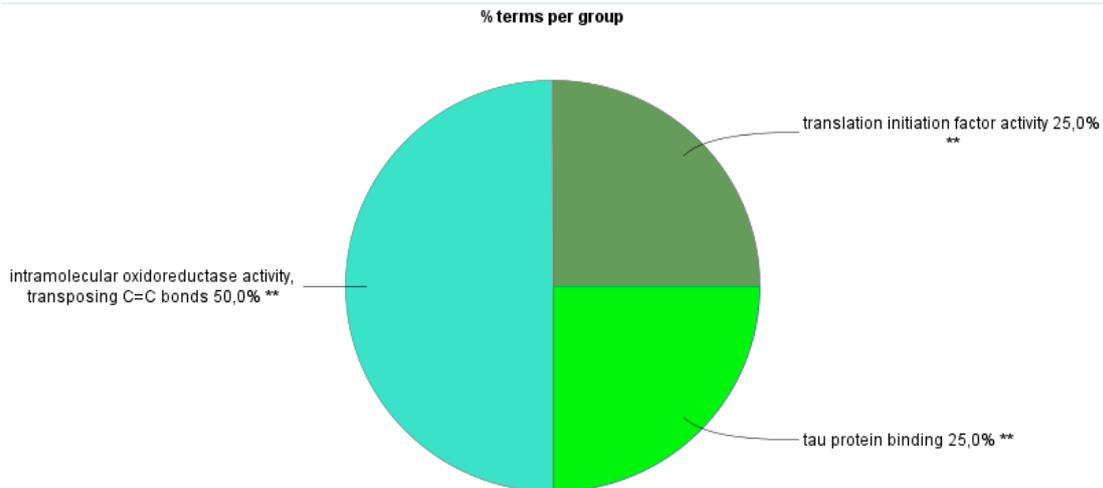
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Supplementary Graphic (SG) 1

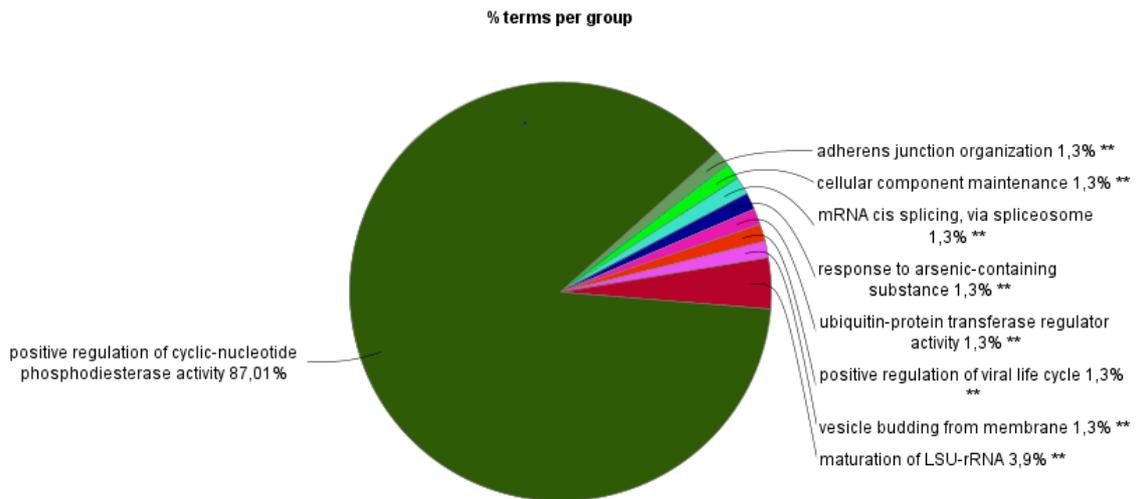
(A)



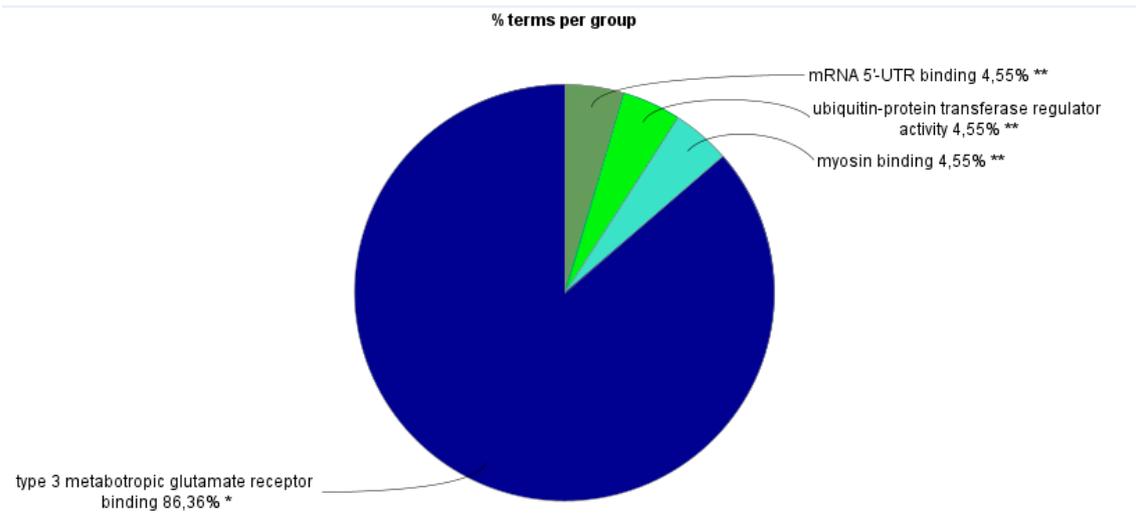
(B)



(C)



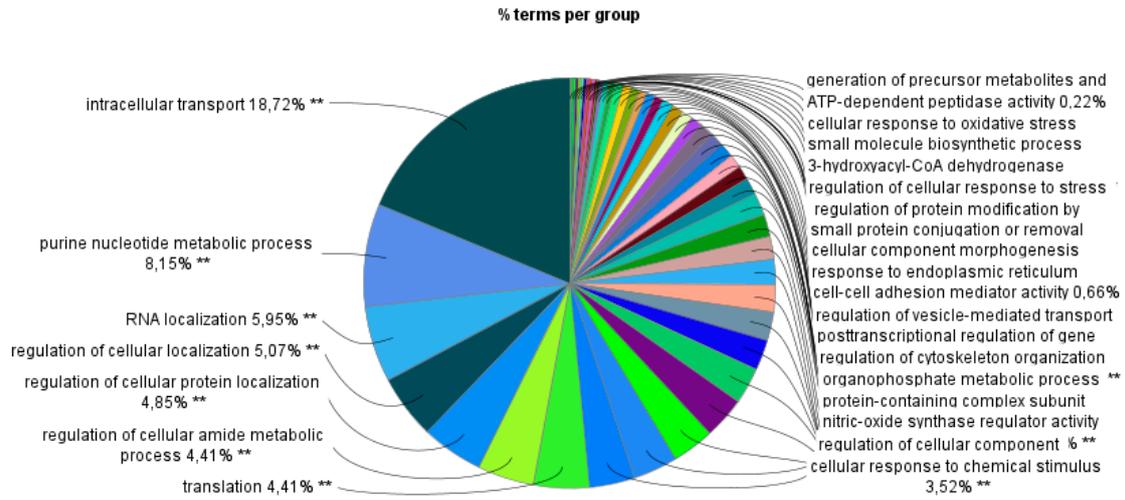
(D)



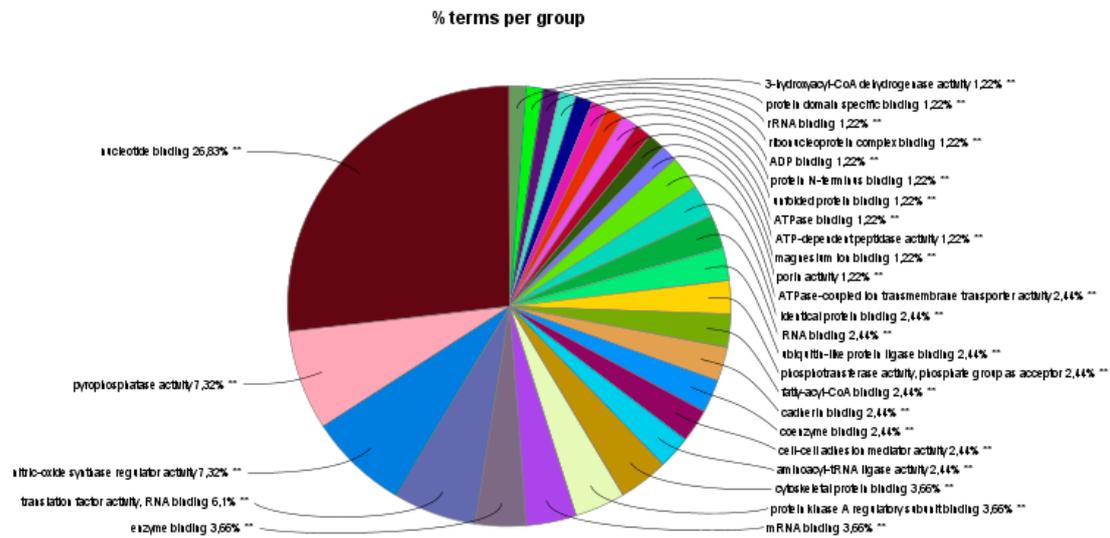
SG1. Percentages of proteins annotated by Gene Ontology (* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$) found in lower relative quantity in biological processes (A) and molecular functions (B), and percentages of proteins found in higher relative quantity in biological processes (C) and molecular functions (D) on differentiated human enterocytes as affected by exposure to 200 μM 3-NT for 72 h.

Supplementary Graphic (SG) 2

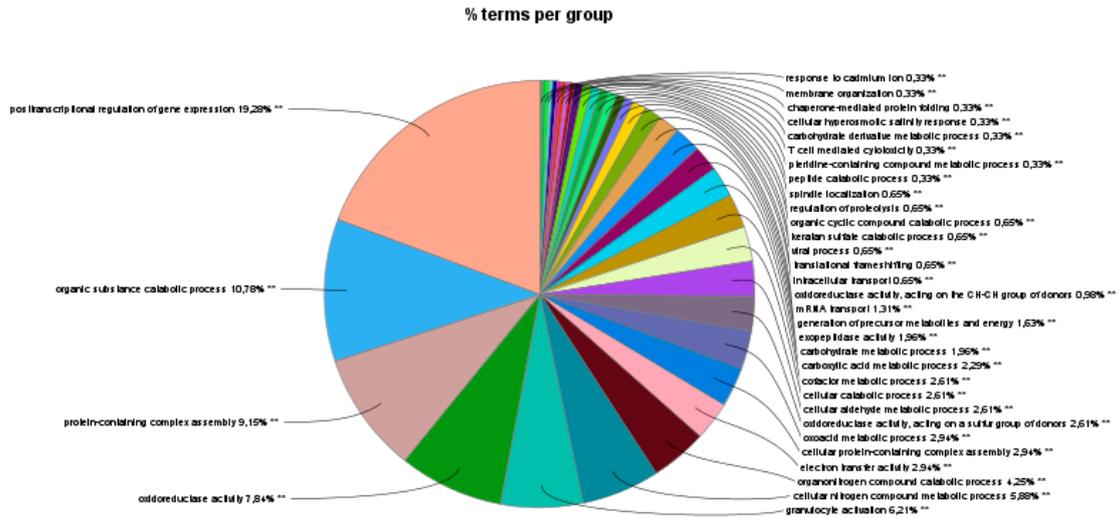
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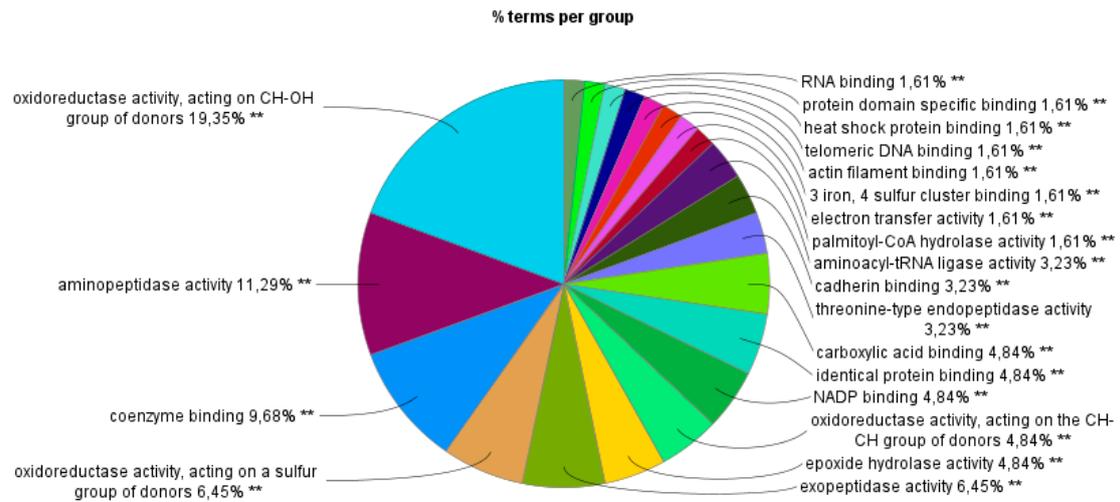
(B)



(C)

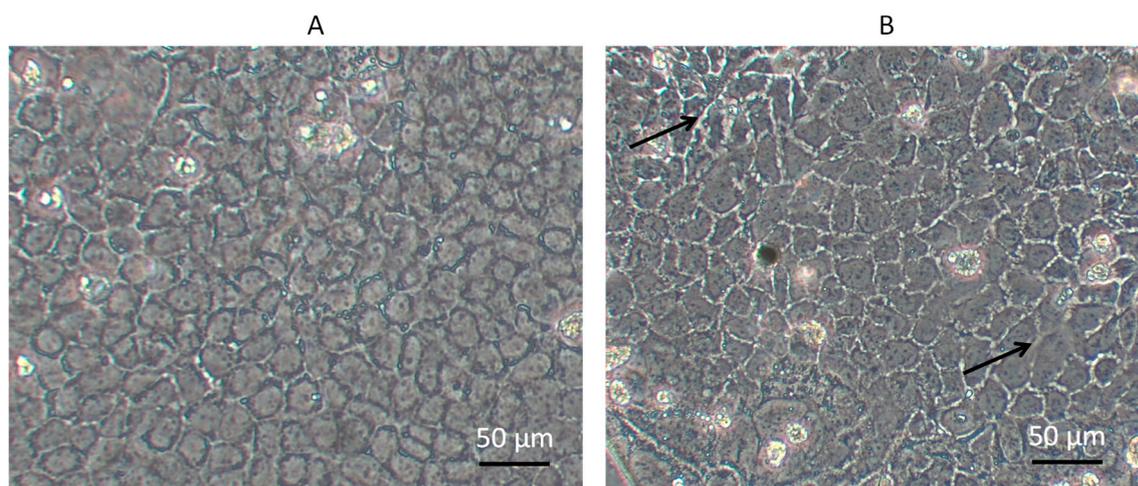


(D)



SG2. Percentages of proteins annotated by Gene Ontology (* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$) found in lower relative quantity in biological processes (A) and molecular functions (B), and percentages of proteins found in higher relative quantity in biological processes (C) and molecular functions (D) on differentiated human enterocytes as affected by exposure to 200 μM 3-NT+EA for 72 h.

Supplementary Picture 1



Picture 1. Differentiated CACO-2 cells growing in culture. (A) Cells growing at confluence under CONTROL conditions (37°C/72 h) (B) Cells at confluence incubated in the presence of 3NT (200 µM) and EA (200 µM) (72 h). The treatment induced cell damage, which could be observed as cell lysis and the release of debris into the culture medium (marked by arrows). Scale bar represents 50 µm.