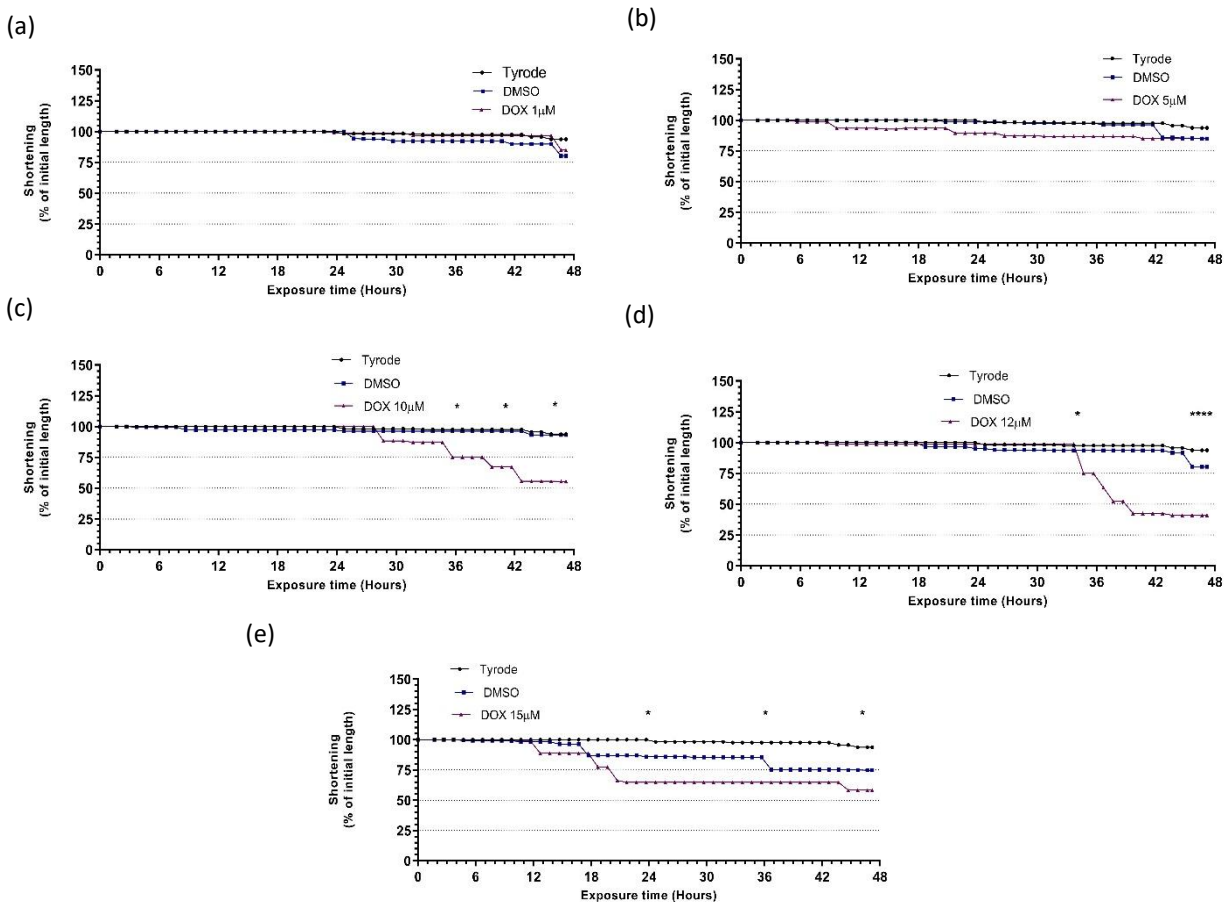


**Figure S1**. DOX induces the shortening of *Cavia porcellus* cardiomyocytes. We exposed isolated cardiomyocytes to DOX concentrations (1-15 μM). Shortening percentage of cardiomyocytes during 48 hours of exposure to a) 1 μM of DOX, b) 5 μM of DOX, c) 10 μM of DOX, d) 12 μM of DOX, e) 15 μM of DOX. Data were analyzed using a two-way ANOVA parametric statistical test ($p<0.05$, n=10 cardiomyocytes per group)—representative graphs of three experiments.

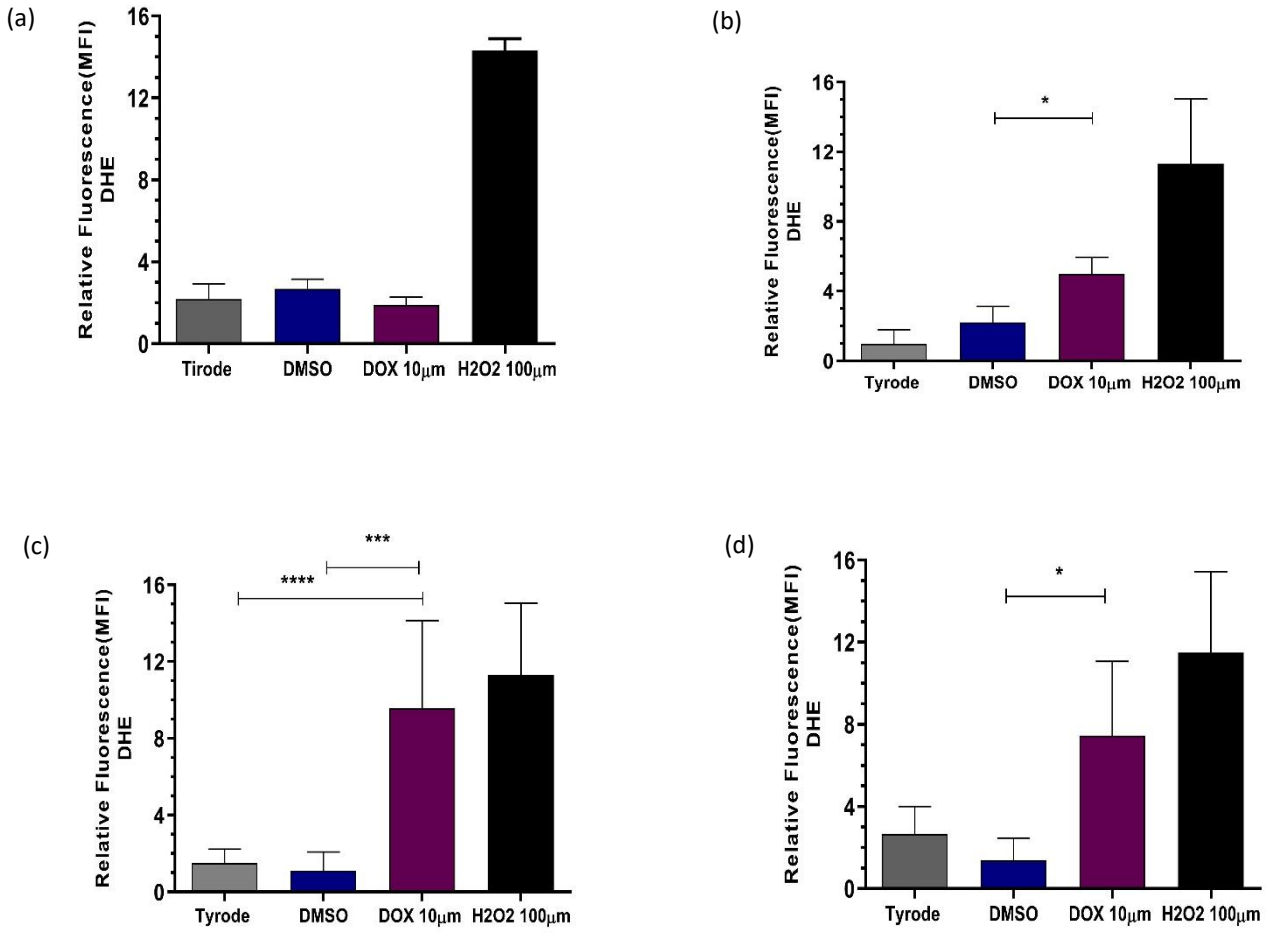


**Figure S2.** DOX induces an increase in ROS level in *Cavia porcellus* cardiomyocytes. We exposed isolated cardiomyocytes to DOX 10 μM for varying durations (1-30 hours). ROS production in cardiomyocytes exposed to DOX at: a) 1 hour, b) 12 hours c) 24 hours d) 30 hours. Data were analyzed using two-way ANOVA parametric statistical test ($p<0.05$, n=10 cardiomyocytes per group)—representative graphs of three different experiments.

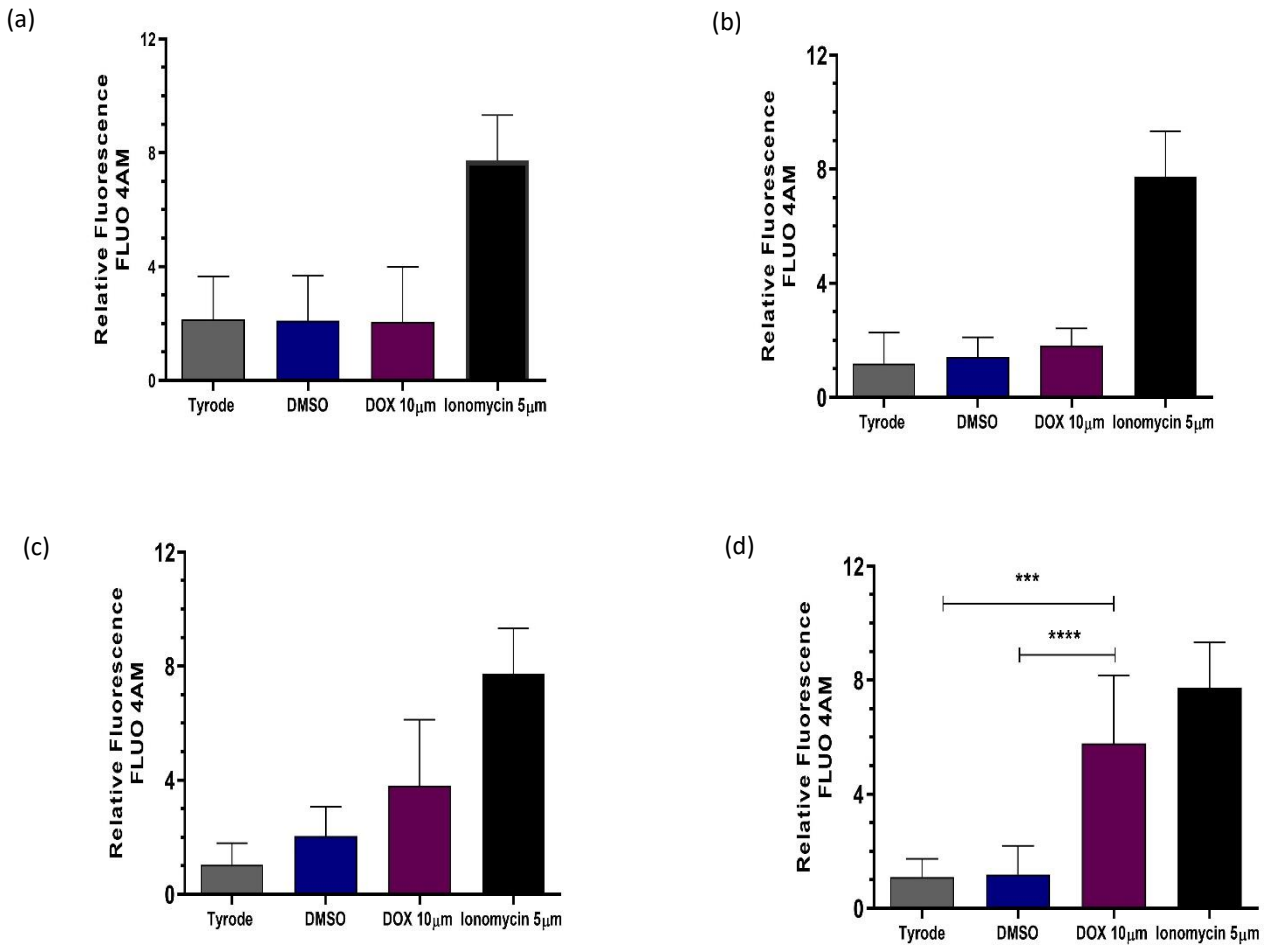


**Figure S3.** Exposure to DOX increases intracellular (Ca2+) levels in Cavia porcellus cardiomyocytes. We exposed isolated cardiomyocytes to DOX 10 μM, and we evaluated intracellular calcium levels for varying durations (1-30 hours). ROS levels analyzed with DHE in cardiomyocytes exposed to DOX at: a) 1 hour, b) 12 hours c) 24 hours d) 30 hours. Data were analyzed using two-way ANOVA parametric statistical test ($p<0.05$, n=10 cardiomyocytes per group)—representative graphs of three different experiments.

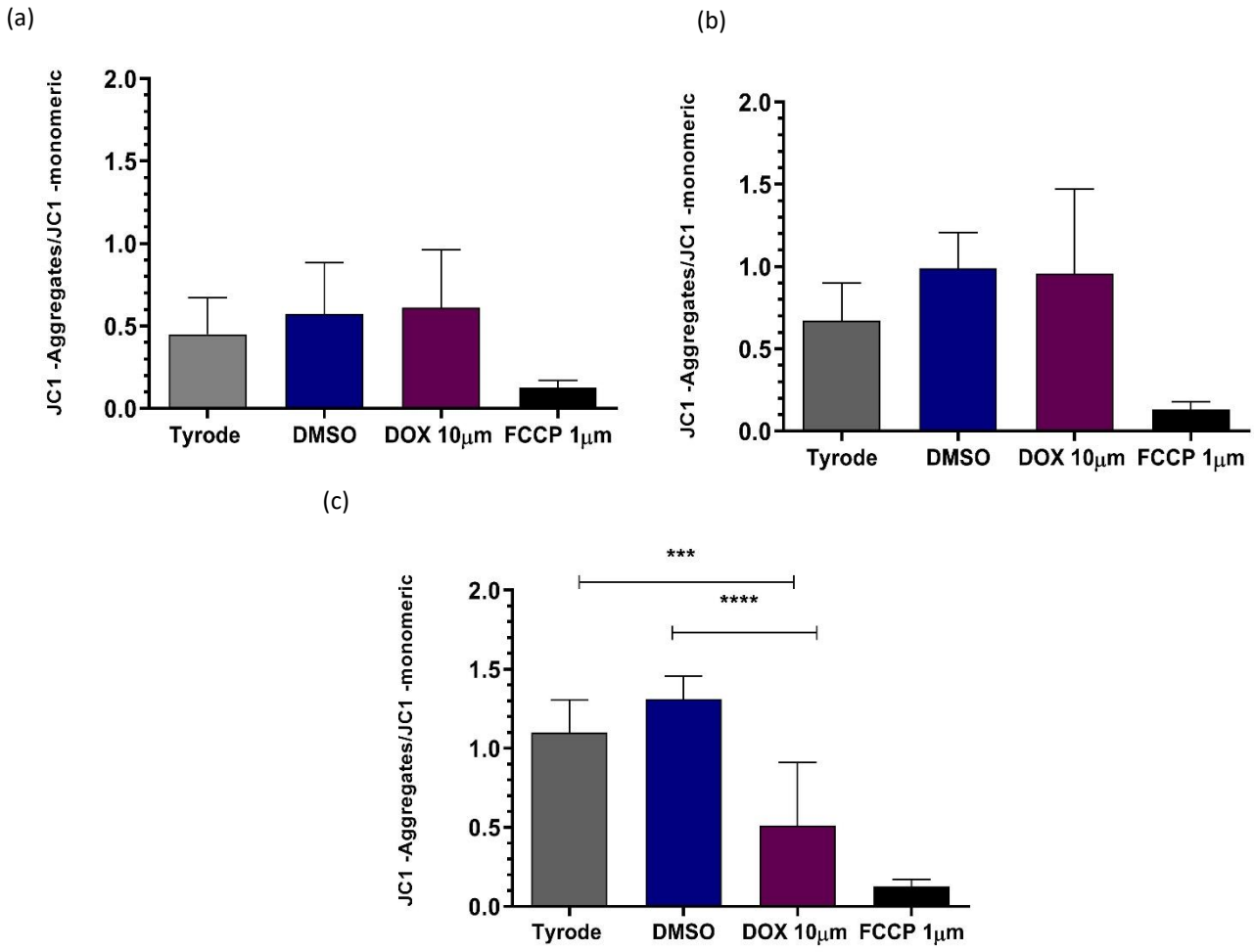


**Figure S4.** Alteration of mitochondrial membrane potential by exposure to 10μM DOXO. We exposed isolated cardiomyocytes to DOX at the indicated concentration, and we evaluated the potential membrane for varying durations (1-30 hours). Mitochondrial membrane potential (ΔΨm) analyzed with JC1 in cardiomyocytes exposed to DOX at: a) 1 hour, b) 12 hours c) 30 hours. Data were analyzed using two-way ANOVA parametric statistical test ($p<0.05$, n=10 cardiomyocytes per group)—representative graphs of three different experiments.