

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

Impact of *In Vitro* Long-Term Low-Level DEHP Exposure on Gene Expression Profile in Human Granulosa Cells

Dragana Samardzija Nenadov¹, Kristina Pogrmic-Majkic^{1*}, Biljana Tesic¹, Dunja Kokai¹, Svetlana Fa
Nedeljkovic¹, Bojana Stanic¹ and Nebojsa Andric¹

¹University of Novi Sad, Faculty of Sciences, Department of Biology and Ecology, Serbia

*Corresponding author:

Kristina Pogrmic-Majkic, Ph.D.

University of Novi Sad, Faculty of Sciences, Department of Biology and Ecology

Trg Dositeja Obradovica 2, 21000 Novi Sad, Serbia

phone: +381 21 485 2675, fax: +381 21 450 620

email: kristina.pogrmic@dbe.uns.ac.rs

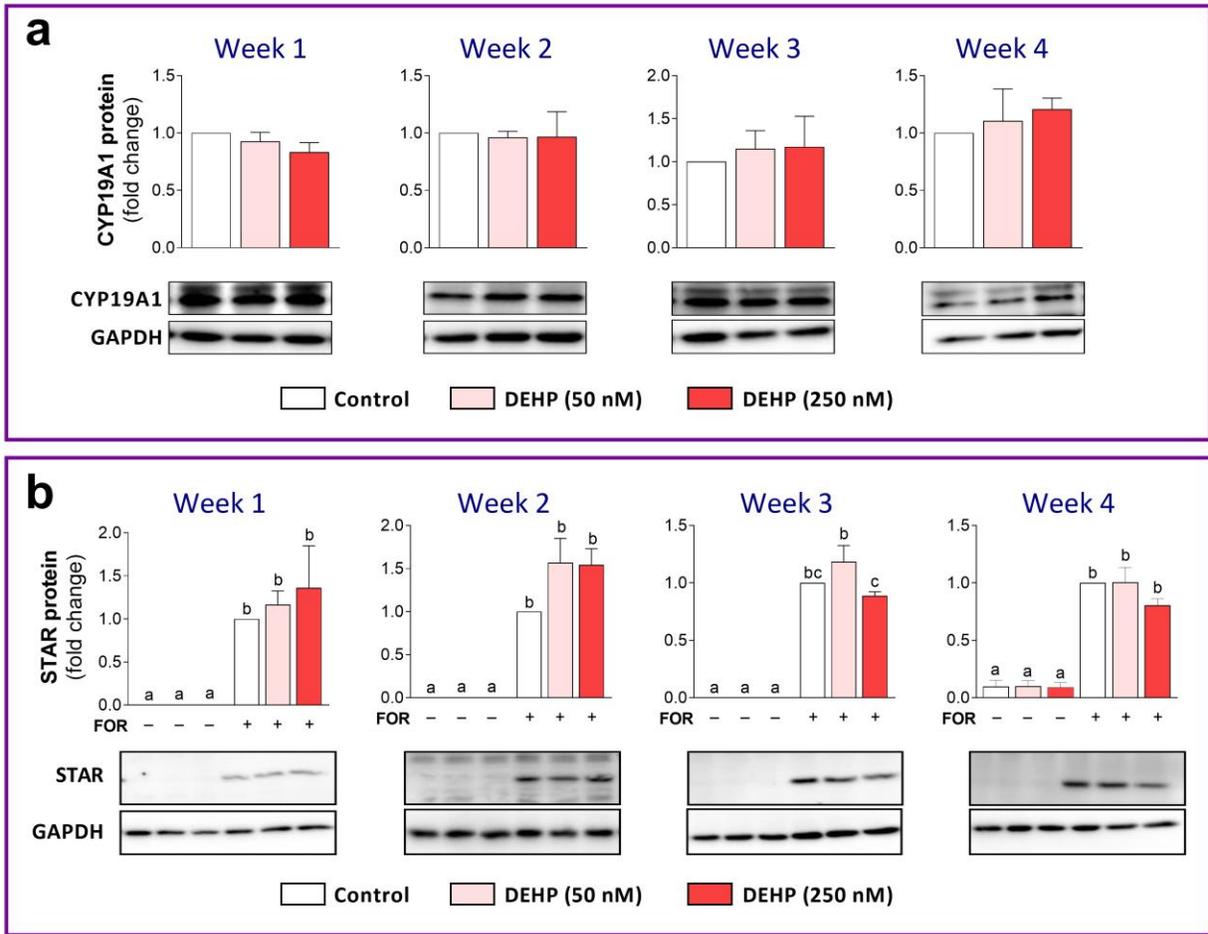


Figure S1. CYP19A1 and STAR protein expression HGrC1 cells after the long-term repeated exposure to DEHP. Western blot analysis was used to analyze (a) CYP19A1 and (b) STAR protein expression after 1, 2, 3, and 4 weeks of the repeated exposure to DEHP50 and DEHP250 under the (a) basal and (b) FOR-stimulated conditions. Representative Western blot images are shown. Results are expressed relative to the vehicle-treated control that was set as 1 in each week. Each data point represents the mean \pm SEM of 2-3 independent experiments. Different superscript letters indicate statistically significant differences among treatment groups ($p < 0.05$).

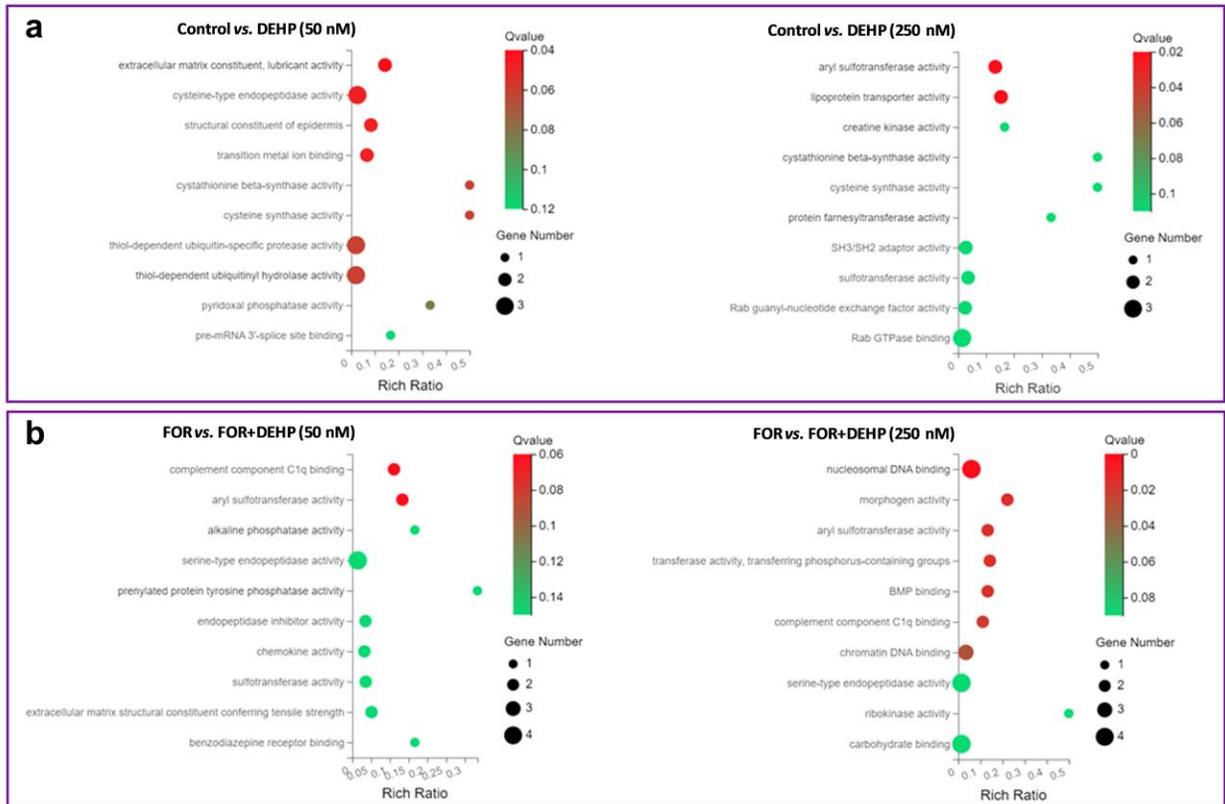


Figure S2. Ten top-ranked molecular functions deregulated in HGrC1 cells after the long-term repeated exposure to DEHP. Summary of deregulated molecular functions during all 4 weeks of exposure to DEHP50 and DEHP250 under the a) basal and b) FOR-stimulated conditions. A greater rich factor represents a greater degree of enrichment. A Q value represents corrected *p* value. Q value ≤ 0.05 is regarded as a significant enrichment.