

Supplementary Materials



Histidyl-Proline Diketopiperazine Isomers as Multipotent Anti-Alzheimer Drug Candidates

Hasan Turkez^{1,*}, Ivana Cacciatore², M. Enes Aslan³, Erika Fornasari², Lisa Marinelli², Antonio Di Stefano², Adil Mardinoglu^{4,5,*}

- ¹ Department of Medical Biology, Faculty of Medicine, Atatürk University, Erzurum, Turkey.
- ² Department of Pharmacy, University "G. d'Annunzio" of Chieti-Pescara, via dei Vestini 31, 66100 Chieti Scalo (CH), Italy.
- ³ Department of Molecular Biology and Genetics, Faculty of Science, Erzurum Technical University, Erzurum, Turkey.
- ⁴ Science for Life Laboratory, KTH-Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm, SE-17121, Sweden.
- ⁵ Centre for Host-Microbiome Interactions, Faculty of Dentistry, Oral & Craniofacial Sciences, King's College London, London, SE1 9RT, United Kingdom.

* Corresponding authors: Prof. Dr. Adil Mardinoglu (e-mail: adilm@scilifelab.se) and Prof. Dr. Hasan Turkez (hturkez@atauni.edu.tr)

	Cell Population (%)			
Group	G1 phase	G2 phase	S phase	G2/G1
Control	50.18 ± 3.12	13.65 ± 0.89	34.74 ± 1.54	1.43 ± 0.09
RA treated	$76.39 \pm 3.24^*$	$2.45 \pm 0.12^{*}$	19.4 3± 1.81*	1.86 ± 0.11

Table S1. Cell cycle distribution of SH-SY5Y cells treated with all-trans retinoic for 11 days as determined by flow cytometry.

Values are expressed as the mean \pm standard deviation. Symbol (*) represents statistically significant difference (p < 0.05) compared with control.

Figure S1. Cyclo(His-Pro) isomers (cHP1-4).





Figure S2. (a) Undifferentiated and (b) differentiated SH-SY5Y via treating with RA.