

Supplementary Materials: Figure S1

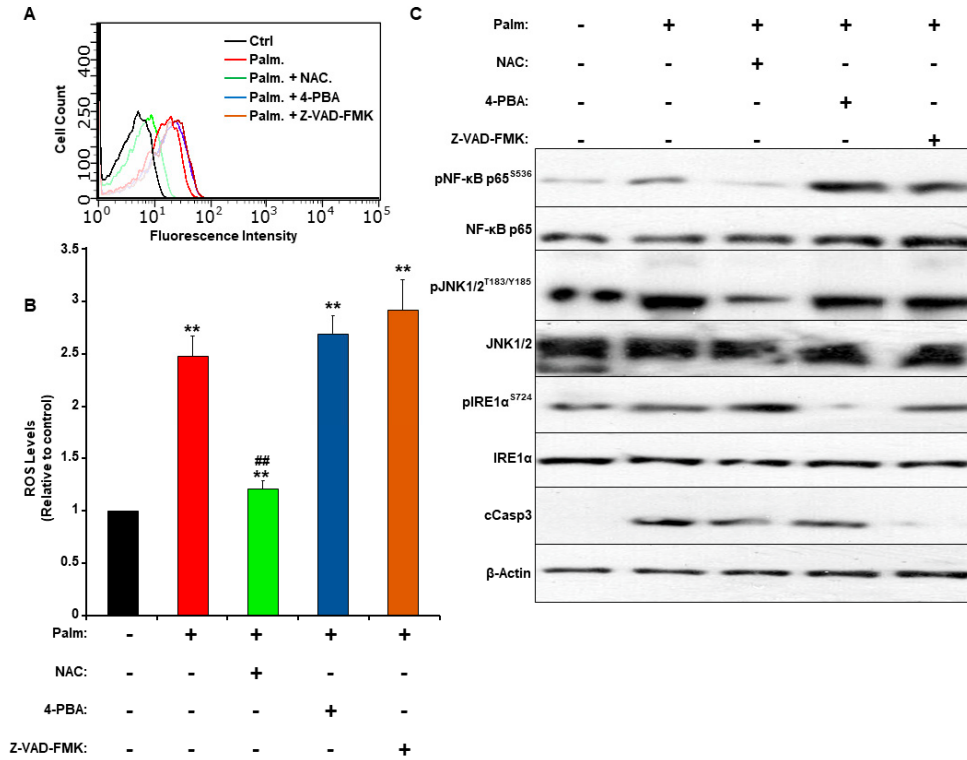


Figure S1. Palmitate induces cell death in UB/OC-2 cells via multiple mechanisms. A-B) Flow Cytometry assessment of ROS production as determined using CM- DCH₂F-DA in fully differentiated UB/OC-2 cells treated with palmitate (0.5mM) or palmitate in combination with NAC (5mM), 4-PBA(0.5mM), or Z-VAD-FMK (10 μ M) for 24 hours. A representative histogram (**A**) for each treatment from three independent experiments is shown. Bar graphs (**B**) represent the percentages of DCF fluorescence intensities as determined using flow cytometry from three independent experiments. **p<0.01 indicate a significant difference between palmitate and non-palmitate-treated cells. ##p<0.01 indicate a significant difference between palmitate and NAC-treated cells and cells treated with palmitate only. **C)** Representative immunoblots of markers of inflammation (pNF- κ Bp65^{S536}, NF- κ Bp65; pJNK1/2^{T183/Y185}, JNK1/2), ER stress (pIRE1 α ^{S724}, IRE1 α), and apoptosis (cleaved Caspase 3), and β -Actin as a loading control in total cell lysates of fully differentiated UB/OC-2 cells treated with palmitate (0.5mM) or palmitate in combination with NAC (5mM), 4-PBA(0.5mM), or Z-VAD-FMK (10 μ M) for 24 hours. Representative immunoblots from at least three independent experiments are shown.