Supplemental Data

A novel NOX inhibitor alleviates Parkinson's disease pathology in PFF-injected mice.

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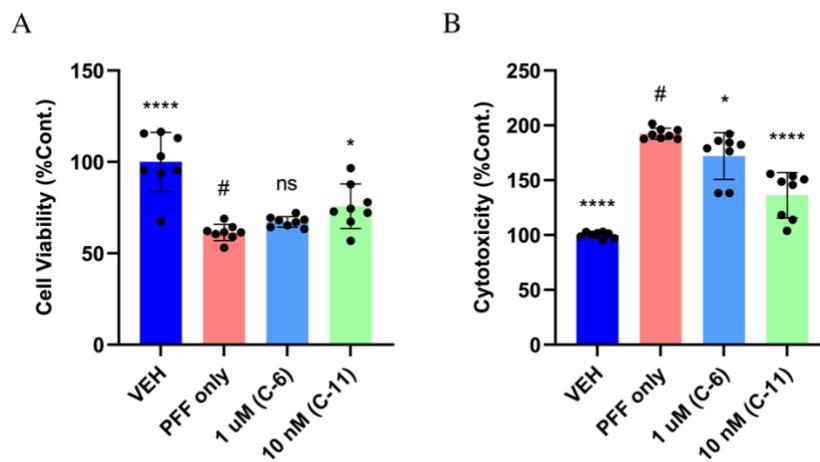* Correspondence: yhkim@desu.edu(YHK)*

Table S1.

Group	Conc. (uM)	pH	P_e (10^{-6} cm/sec)
Progesterone	50	7.4	35.00±0.34
Ranitidine	50	7.4	0
Compound-11	12.5	7.4	6.01 ± 0.22

P_e (10^{-6}cm/sec)	BBB	P_e (10^{-6}cm/sec)	CNS
< 0.4	Low		
> 0.4	High	>10	CNS+
		< 10	CNS-

We used Parallel artificial membrane permeability (PAMPA) assay as a high-throughput screening technique to predict the permeability of compound 11 relative to progesterone and ranitidine across a biological membrane.

Figure S1.

We performed a cell viability and cytotoxicity comparative assessment of compound-11 and compound-6 to confirm the superior efficacy of compound-11 relative to compound-6 at the optimal concentrations. We found that compound-11 was effective in recovering cell viability at lower concentrations compared compound-6 which was toxic at lower concentrations.

The compound-11 and 6 treatment decreases cytotoxicity and increases cell viability in PFF exposed N27P dopaminergic cells at their optimal concentration. One-way ANOVA, Dunnett's test was applied to compare with PFF only treated cells (#) (n=3/group in quadruple). *: $p<0.05$, ***: $p<0.001$ and ****: $p<0.0001$. ns: not significant.