

Supplementary Material

Ritonavir has reproductive toxicity depending on disrupting PI3K/PDK1/AKT signaling pathway

Eun-Ju Jung^a, Jae-Hwan Jo^b, Claudine Uwamahoro^a, Seung-Ik Jang^a, Woo-Jin Lee^a, Ju-Mi Hwang^a, Jeong-Won Bae^a, and Woo-Sung Kwon^{a,b,c,*}

^aDepartment of Animal Science and Biotechnology, Kyungpook National University, Sangju, Gyeongsangbuk-do 37224, Republic of Korea

^bDepartment of Animal Biotechnology, Kyungpook National University, Sangju, Gyeongsangbuk-do 37224, Republic of Korea

^cResearch Institute for Innovative Animal Science, Kyungpook National University, Sangju, Gyeongsangbuk-do 37224, Republic of Korea

*Corresponding author:

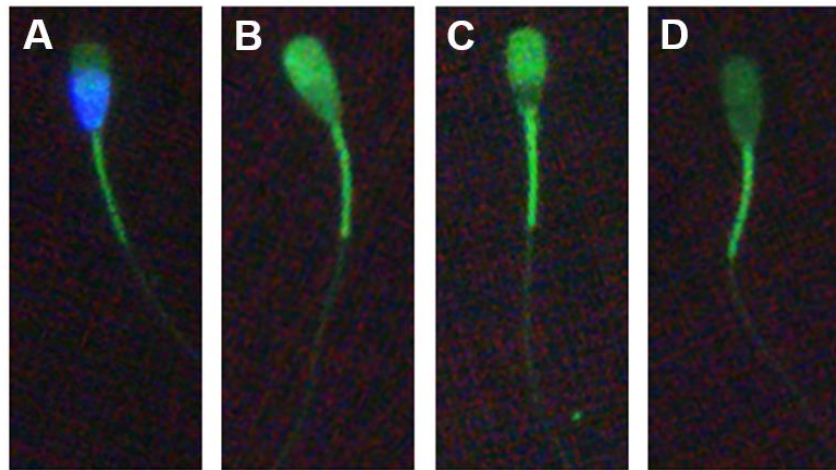
Department of Animal Science and Biotechnology, Department of Animal Biotechnology, and Research Institute for Innovative Animal Science

Kyungpook National University Sangju, Gyeongsangbuk-do 37224, Republic of Korea

Tel: +82.54.530.1942

Fax: +82.504.242.9851

E-mail: wskwon@knu.ac.kr



Supplementary Figure S1. Representative images of CTC patterns. (A) Dead sperm (D pattern, blue fluorescence on the sperm head). (B) Live non-capacitated sperm (F pattern, bright green fluorescence spread evenly on the sperm head). (C) Live capacitated sperm (B pattern, bright green fluorescence in acrosomal region). (D) Acrosome-reacted sperm (AR pattern, no fluorescence on the sperm head or bright green fluorescence only in the post-acrosomal region).