

TBBPA Targets Converging Key Events of Human Oligodendrocyte Development Resulting in Two Novel AOPs

Supplementary Data

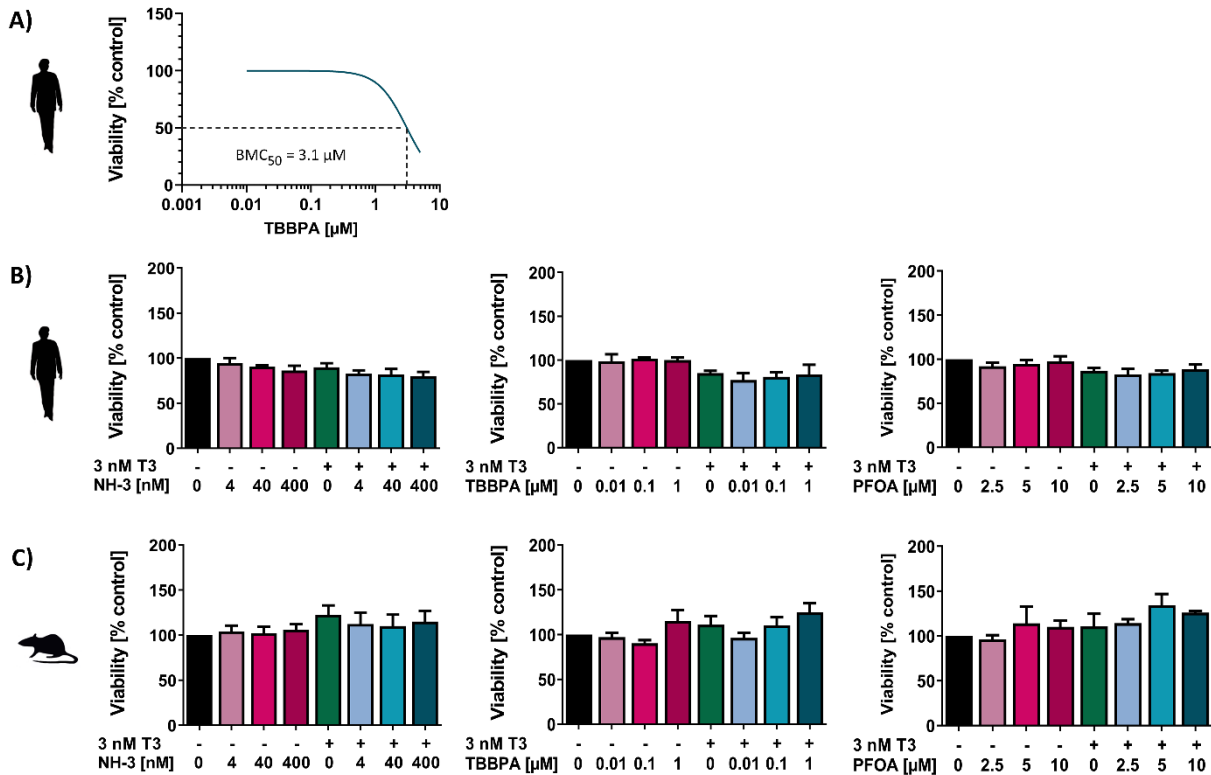


Fig. S1: Viability assessment of NPCs treated with NH-3, TBBPA and PFOA alone or in combination with T3

(A) Concentration-response of human NPCs treated with TBBPA. BMC₅₀ was calculated with GraphPad Prism 8 using the sigmoidal curve fitting and BMC₅₀ calculation models. (B,C) Human and rat NPCs were treated with increasing concentrations of NH-3, TBBPA and PFOA alone or in combination with 3 nM T3. Viability was assessed as mitochondrial activity by Alamar Blue assay after 120 h of treatment. At least 3 independent experiments with 5 technical replicates were performed in hNPCs (n = 6 for NH-3, n = 3 for TBBPA and n = 5 for PFOA) and rNPCs (n = 8 for NH-3, n = 4 for TBBPA and n = 5 for PFOA). The data are represented as mean ± SEM. Statistical significance was calculated using two-way ANOVA and Bonferroni's post-hoc tests (p < 0.05 was termed significant). TBBPA, tetrabromobisphenol A; PFOA, perfluorooctanoic acid; T3, triiodothyronine

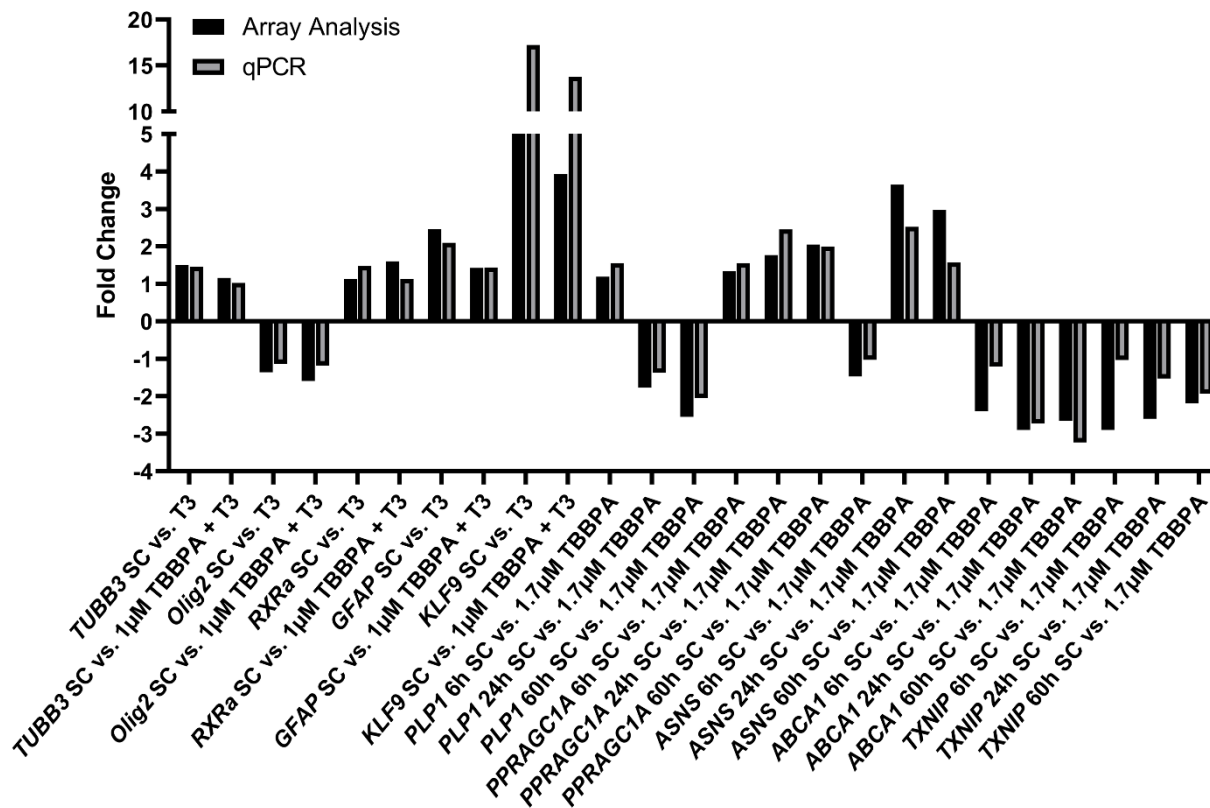


Fig. S2: Quantitative RT PCR validation of array analysis

Validation of microarray data was performed with qRT PCR analysis of a set of ten genes. The fold changes were compared to the fold changes of the array analysis. A total of 500 ng RNA from microarray samples were transcribed into cDNA. cDNA, complementary DNA; qRT PCR, quantitative real-time PCR; SC, solvent control; TBBPA, tetrabromobisphenol A; T3, triiodothyronine