Supplemental material

The 2-Hydroxyiminostilbene Metabolite of Carbamazepine or the Supernatant from Incubation of Hepatocytes with Carbamazepine Activates Inflammasomes; Implications for Carbamazepine-induced Hypersensitivity Reactions

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**Carbamazepine and the metabolites concentration.** To 1 mL of hepatocyte supernatant (n=2), 9 mL of chloroform/ethanol (10:1) was added as an extracted solvent and stirred for 1 min. After centrifugation (25 °C, 1,700 × g, 10 min), the organic layer was transferred into another tube. The layer was evaporated to dryness under a nitrogen stream and the residue was re-dissolved in 200 μL of methanol. The mobile phase consisted of 70:30; methanol: 0.1% formic acid (v/v). The mass spectrometer was a LCMS-8045 quadrupole mass spectrometer with an electrospray ionization source (Shimadzu, Kyoto, Japan) was used in positive mode, and an ACQUITY UPLC BEH C18 column (1.7μm, 2.1×150 mm, Waters Co., MA, USA) was employed. The ions monitored for carbamazepine, carbamazepine-10,11-epoxide and 2-hydroxyiminostilbene were 237.3/194.25, 253.3/180.25 and 210.3/167.25, respectively.
Supplemental Fig. 1 Chromatograms of carbamazepine (A), carbamazepine-10,11-epoxide (B) and 2-hydroxyiminostilbene (C) in hepatocyte supernatant with 7 days incubation of 0.1 mM carbamazepine. The ions monitored for carbamazepine, carbamazepine-10,11-epoxide and 2-hydroxyiminostilbene were 237.3/194.25, 253.3/180.25 and 210.3/167.25, respectively.

**A Carbamazepine**

**B Carbamazepine 10,11-epoxide**

**C 2-hydroxyiminostilbene**