Supplemental Data

Drug Metabolism and Disposition

Exposure of Rats to Multiple Oral Doses of Dichloroacetate Results in Upregulation of Hepatic GSTs and NQO1

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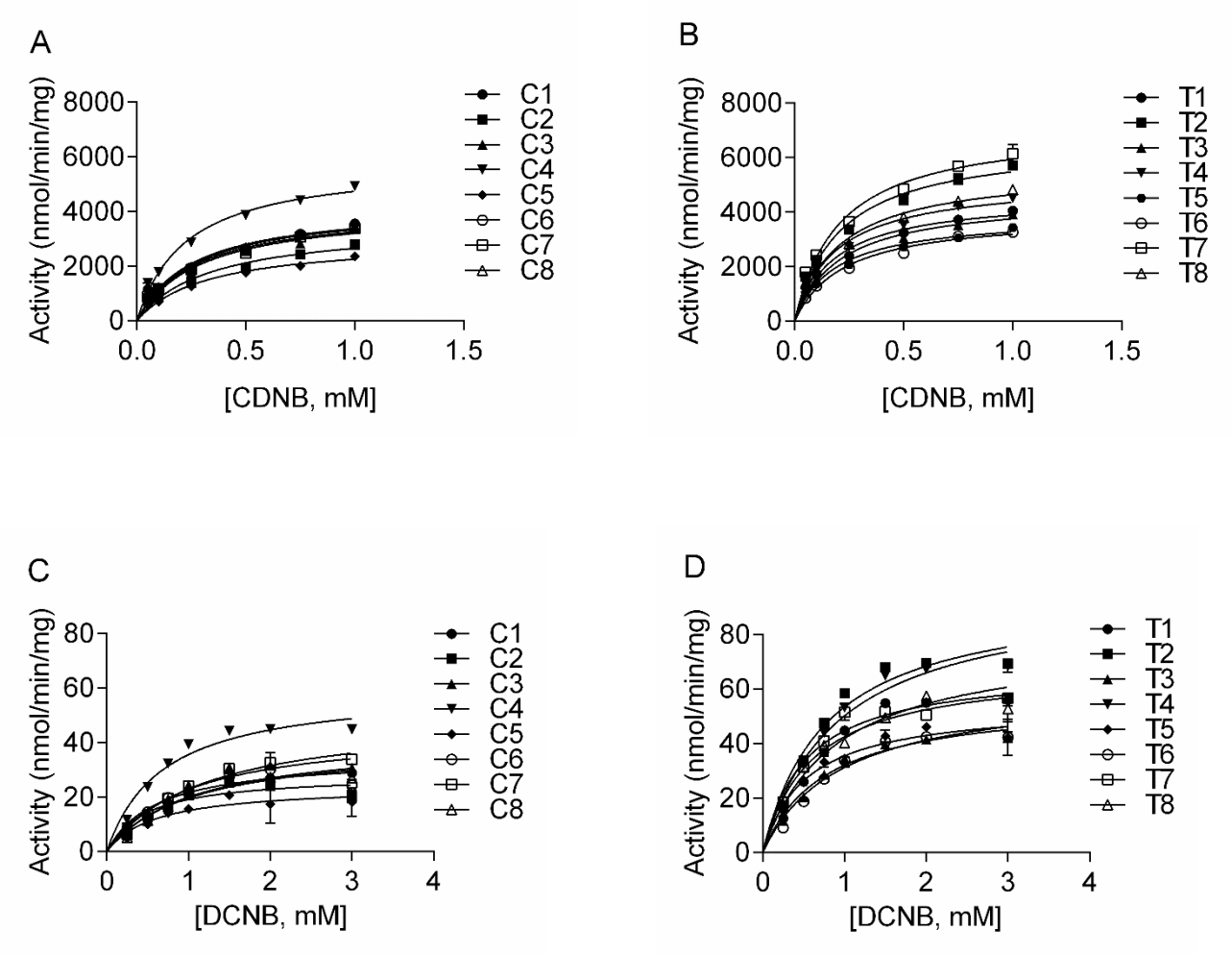
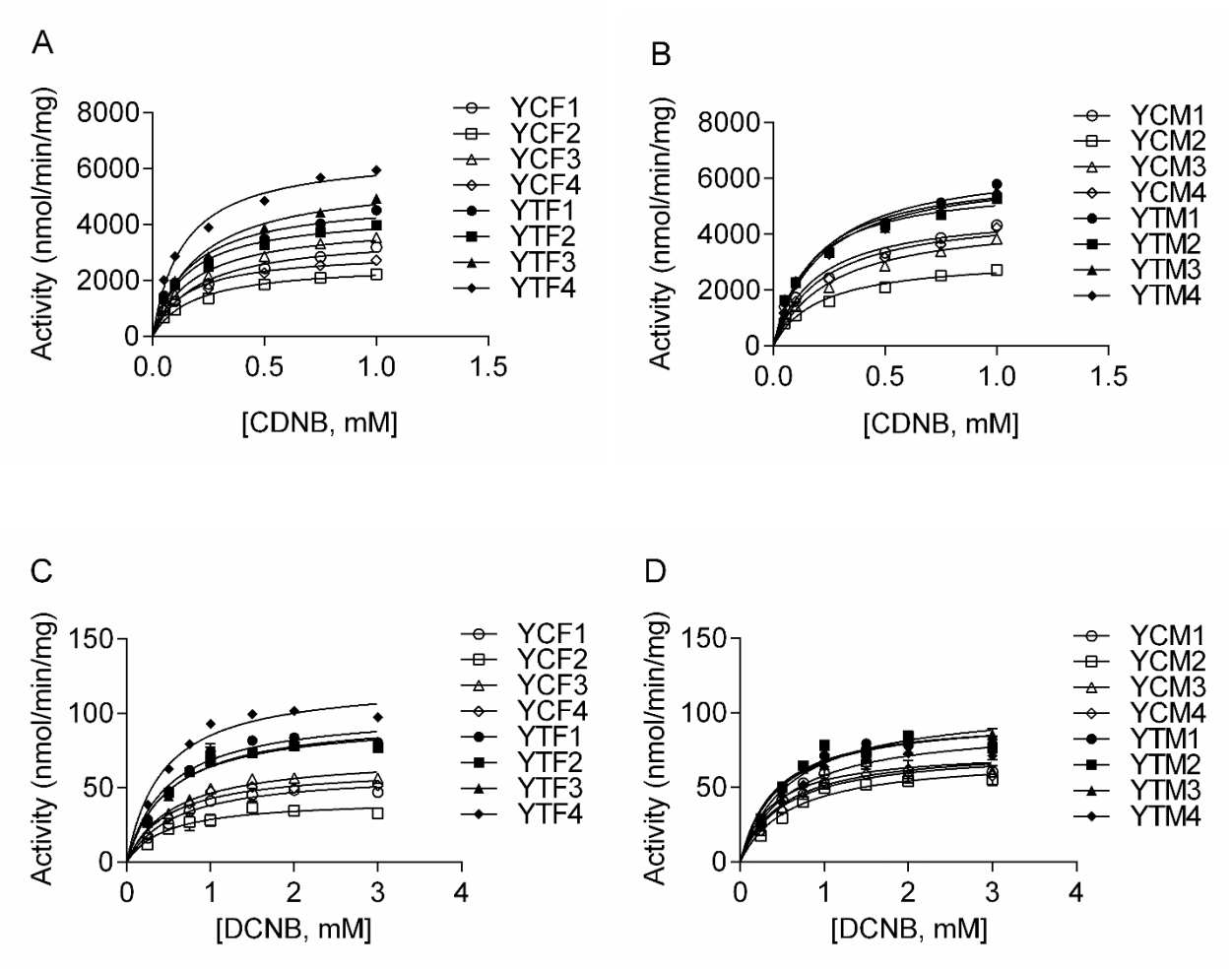
Supplemental Figure 1. GST activities with CDNB (panels A and B) and DCNB (panels C and D) in liver cytosol of adult female rats that received 8 daily oral doses of 100 mg/kg sodium acetate or 100 mg/kg sodium DCA. Acetate- and DCA-treated rodents are denoted by "C" and "T", respectively. Velocity curves are the result of a fit to a Michaelis-Menten equation. Data points are the means ± standard deviations of duplicate determinations.



Supplemental Figure 2. GST activities with CDNB (panels A and B) and DCNB (panels C and D) in liver cytosol of young male (M) and young female (F) rats that received 8 daily oral doses of 100 mg/kg sodium acetate or 100 mg/kg sodium DCA. Acetate- and DCA-treated rodents are denoted by "C" and "T", respectively. Velocity curves are the result of a fit to a Michaelis-Menten equation. Data points are the means ± standard deviations of duplicate determinations.



Supplemental Figure 3. (A) Immunoblot showing chemiluminescent signals for NQO1 in liver cytosol of 4-week-old male rats that received for 8 daily oral doses of 100 mg/kg sodium acetate (control) or 100 mg/kg sodium DCA. Samples were loaded in duplicate using 15 µg protein per lane. Panel B shows the corresponding stain for total protein using Ponceau S solution.