

Supplementary Information

Text S1: Supplementary material and methods

Pharmacokinetics study with novobiocin. 6 male FVB mice were divided into two groups. Triptolide (0.25mg/kg) (group 1) and mixture of triptolide(0.25mg/kg) and novobiocin(100mg/kg)(group 2) were orally administered. Under isoflurane anesthesia, blood was collected from left jugular vein at 5, 10, 15, 30, 60, 120min and centrifuged at 4°C and 1000 x g for 5 min to obtain plasma.

Figure legends of Supplementary figures

Fig.S1 Triptolide did not induce obvious toxicity in liver (A&B), kidney(C&D), epididymis (E&F) and spleen (G&H). Triptolide(0.125, 0.25mg/kg) was orally administered for 15 days. All the data are presented as the mean $\pm$ S.D.; n = 6.

Fig.S2. Triptolide could not be effluxed by MDR1 or MRP2-expressed MDCKII cells.

(A) Mock, MDR1 and BCRP MDCKII cells were incubated with triptolide (5 μ M) for 5, 15 and 45min. (B) Mock, MRP2 and BCRP MDCKII cells were incubated with triptolide (5 μ M) for 15, 30 and 60min. All the data are presented as the mean $\pm$ S.D.; n = 3.

Fig.S3. Novobiocin increased plasma content of triptolide in male FVB mice. (A) the time profiles of plasma concentration. Novobiocin (100mg/kg) was orally co-administered with triptolide (0.25mg/kg) for once. (B) Pharmacokinetic parameters of triptolide after oral administration of triptolide and novobiocin. All the data are presented as the mean $\pm$ S.D.; n = 4.

Fig.S4. **Triptolide dose-dependently caused cell-selective testis injury.** Administration of triptolide (0.0625-0.5mg/kg) for 60days.

Fig.S5. Comparison of plasma distribution of triptolide between wild-type and Bcrp^{-/-} mice at steady state. Triptolide was infused intravenously at a dose rate of 200ng/min/kg. All the data are presented as the mean $\pm$ S.D.; n=3.

Fig. S1

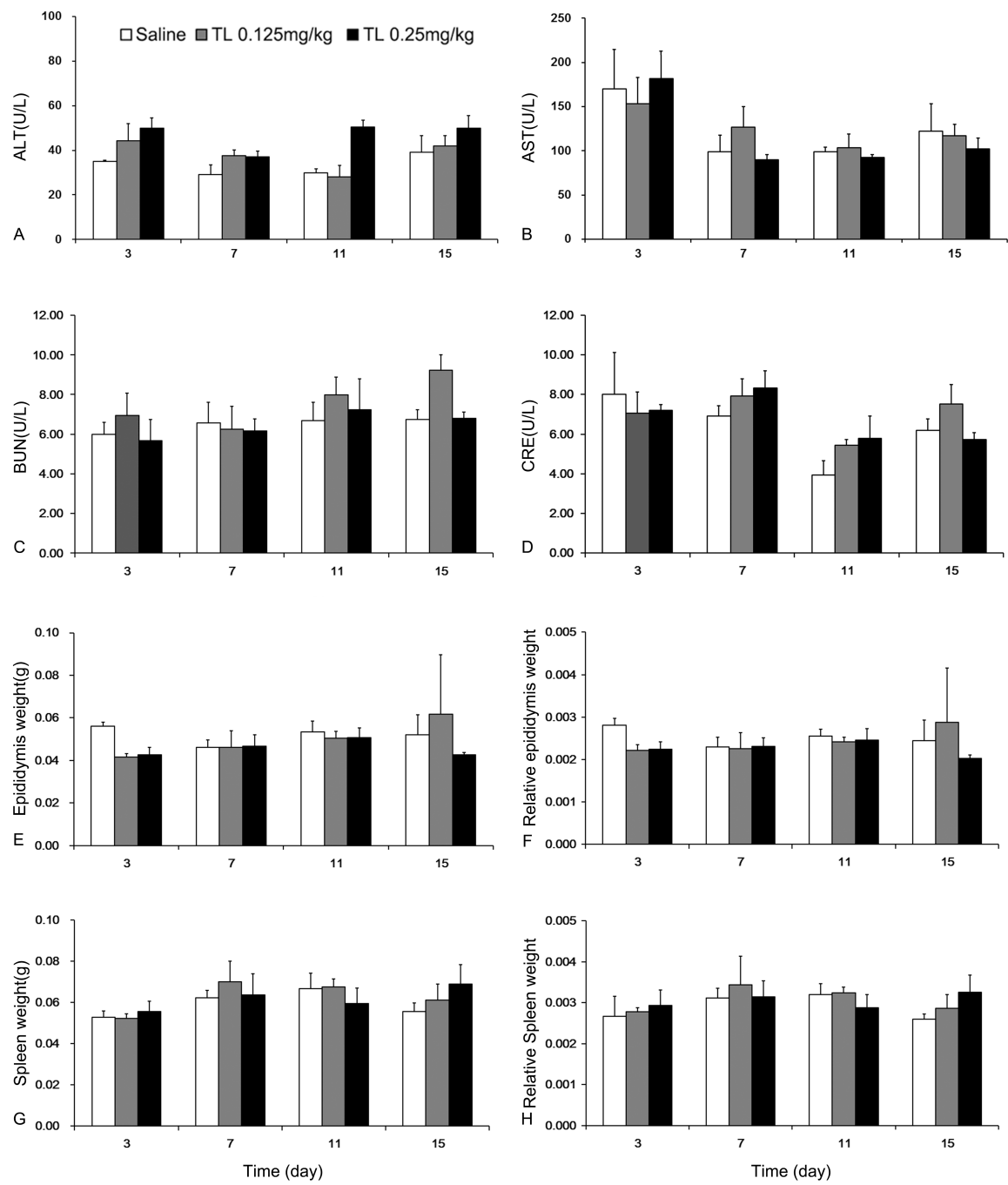


Fig. S2

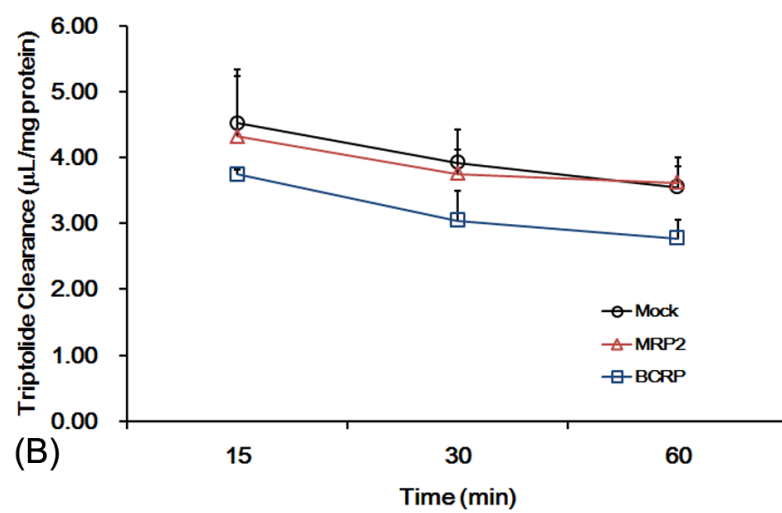
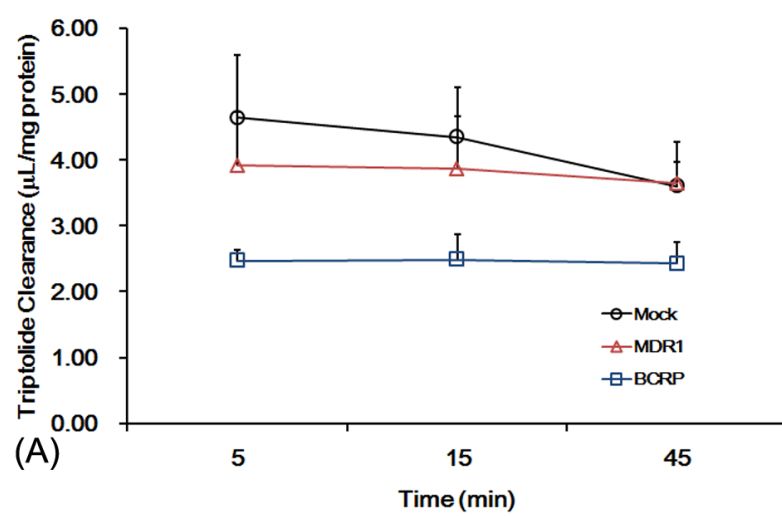


Fig. S3

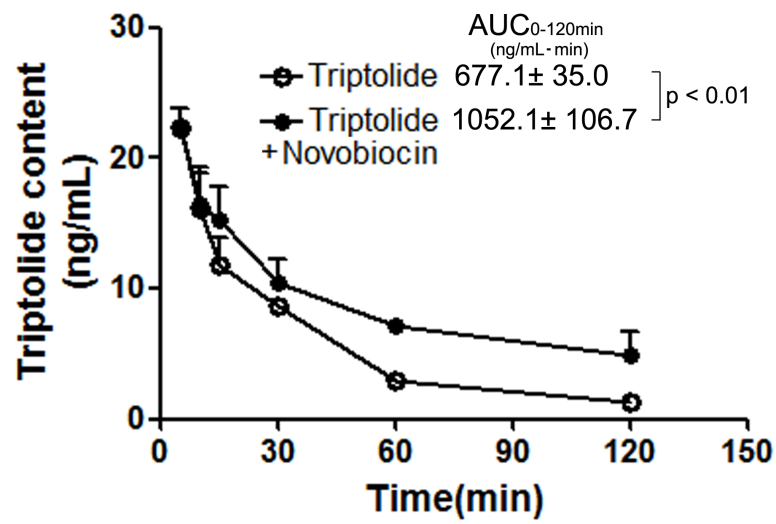


Fig.S4

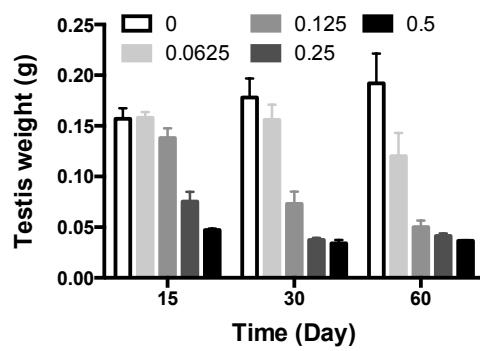


Fig.S5

