Supplementary material
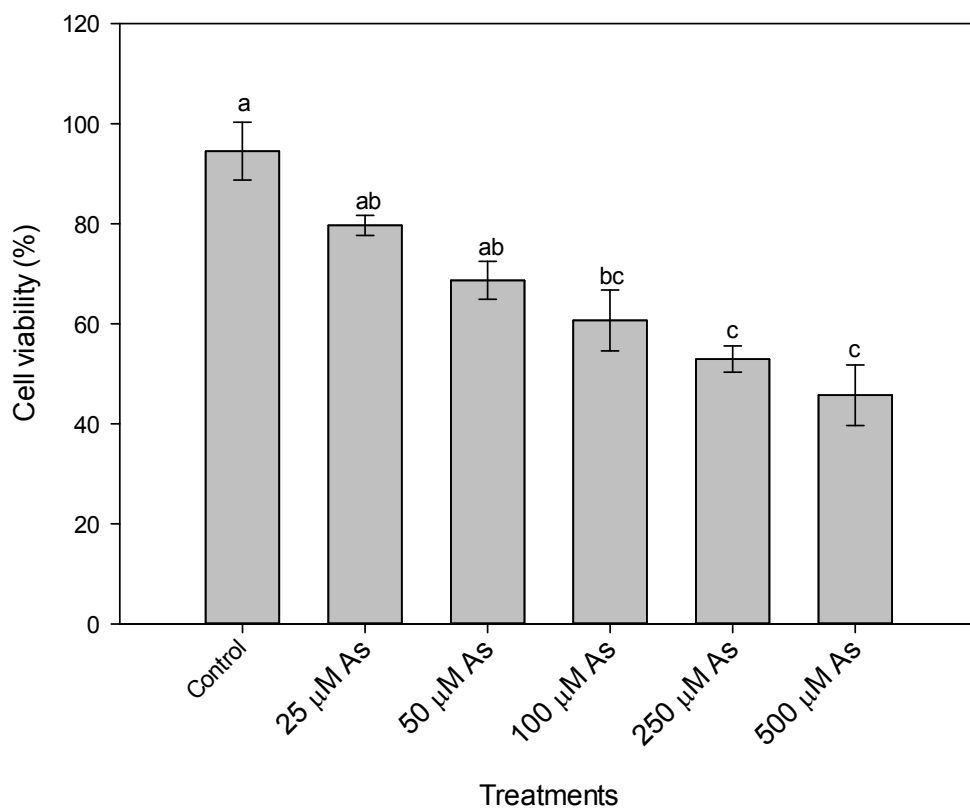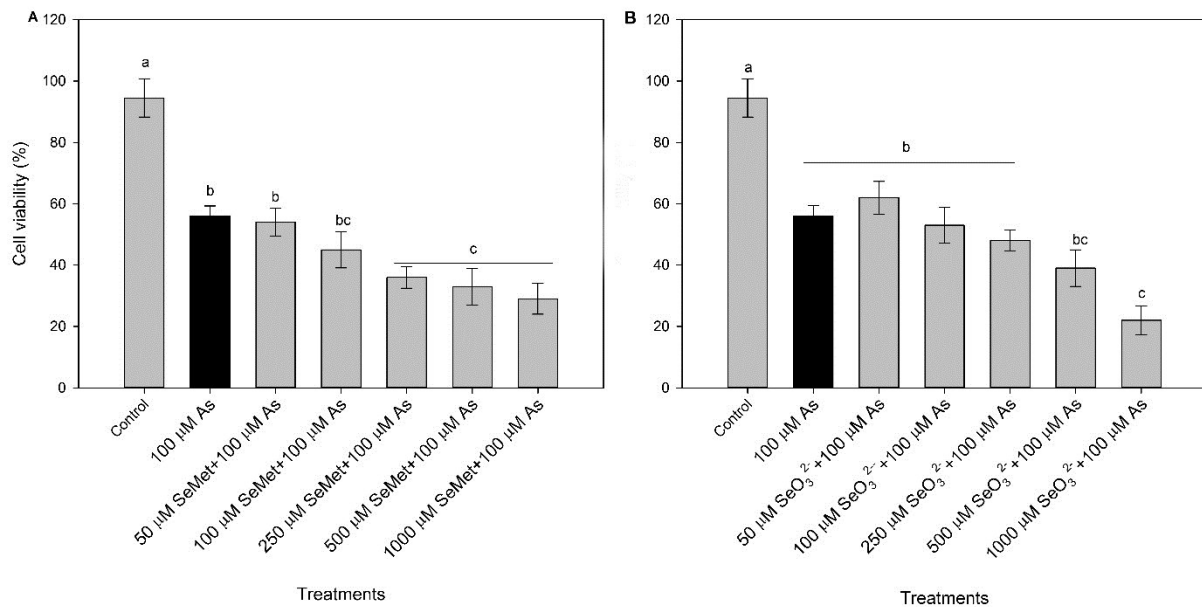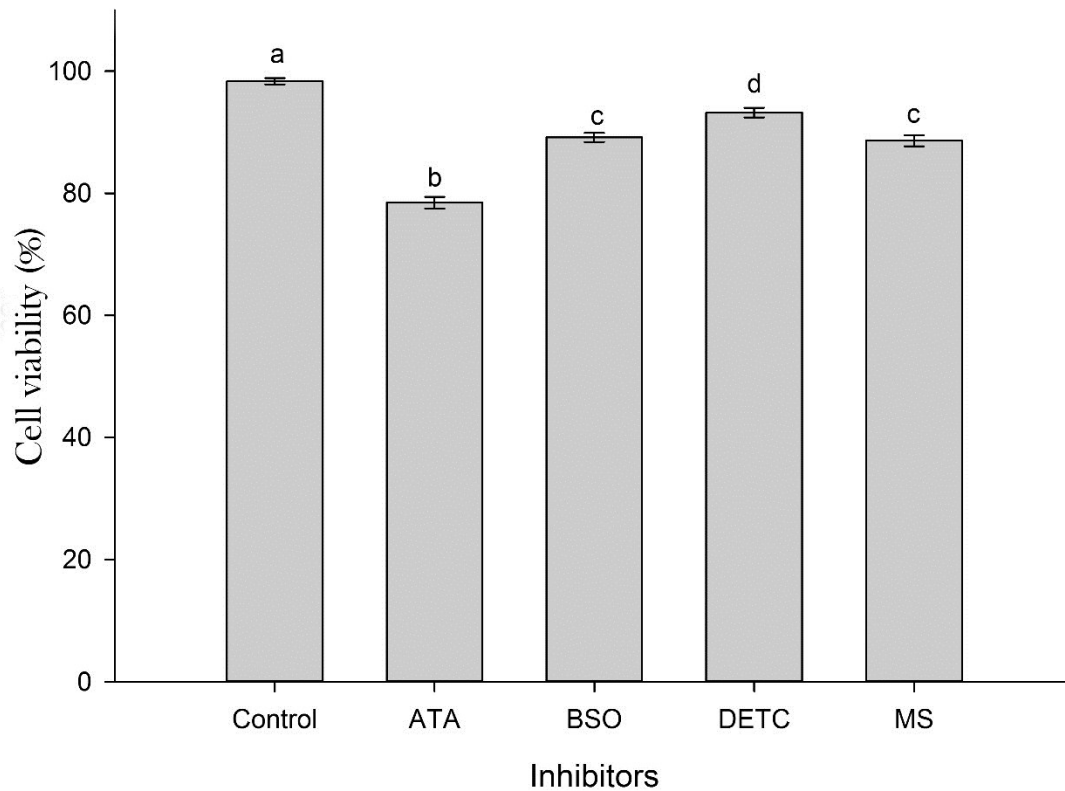

Fig. S1: Changes in the viability of rainbow trout hepatocytes when exposed to 25 µM – 500 µM arsenite (As). Data are presented as mean ± S.E.M. (n = 4), where n represents the number of true independent measurements, each performed with cells isolated from a different fish. Mean values with different letters are statistically significant (p<0.05).

Fig S2: Changes in the viability of rainbow trout hepatocytes when exposed to 100µM arsenite (As), alone or in combination with different concentrations (50µM – 1000µM) of (A) selenomethionine, or (B) selenite. Data are presented as mean ± S.E.M. (n = 4), where n represents the number of true independent measurements, each performed with cells isolated from a different fish. Mean values with different letters are statistically significant (p<0.05).

Fig. S3: Changes in the viability of rainbow trout hepatocytes when exposed to 0.5 mM concentration of ATA (CAT inhibitor), BSO (GSH inhibitor), DETC (SOD inhibitor), or MS (GPx inhibitor) for 24 h. Data are presented as mean ± S.E.M. (n = 5), where n represents the number of true independent measurements, each performed with cells isolated from a different fish. Mean values with different letters are statistically significant (p<0.05).

Supplementary Table.

Table S1.

Changes in activities of anti-oxidative enzymes in rainbow trout hepatocytes upon exposure to 0.5 mM concentration of ATA (CAT inhibitor), DETC (SOD inhibitor), or MS (GPx inhibitor) for 24 h. Data are presented as mean ± S.E.M. (n = 5), where n represents the number of true independent measurements, each performed with cells isolated from a different fish. The effects of the pharmacological inhibitors on the treated cells, with respect to the control treatments, were evaluated by t-test. The mean values with asterisk (*) differ significantly from the control treatments (p<0.05).

Treatment	Change in the activity of enzymes (% of control)
ATA (0.5 mM)	63.34 ± 6.2*
DETC (0.5 mM)	52.7 ± 9.0*
MS (0.5 mM)	57.3 ± 7.6*