Supplementary Information

Extracellular electron transfer mediated by a cytocompatible redox polymer to study the crosstalk among the mammalian circadian clock, cellular metabolism, and cellular redox states

Masahito Ishikawa,[1,4]* Kazuki Kawai[1], Masahiro Kaneko,[2] Kenya Tanaka,[3] Shuji Nakanishi,[3, 4] and Katsutoshi Hori[1]*

[1]Department of Biomolecular Engineering, Graduate School of Engineering, Nagoya University, Furo-cho, Chikusa-ku, Nagoya 464-8603, Japan

[2]Department of Materials Engineering, School of Engineering, The University of Tokyo, 7-3-1 Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113-8656, Japan

[3]Graduate School of Engineering Science, Osaka University, 1-3 Machikaneyama, Toyonaka, Osaka 560-8631, Japan

[4]Research Center for Solar Energy Chemistry, Osaka University, 1-3 Machikaneyama, Toyonaka, Osaka 560-8631, Japan

Supplementary figures

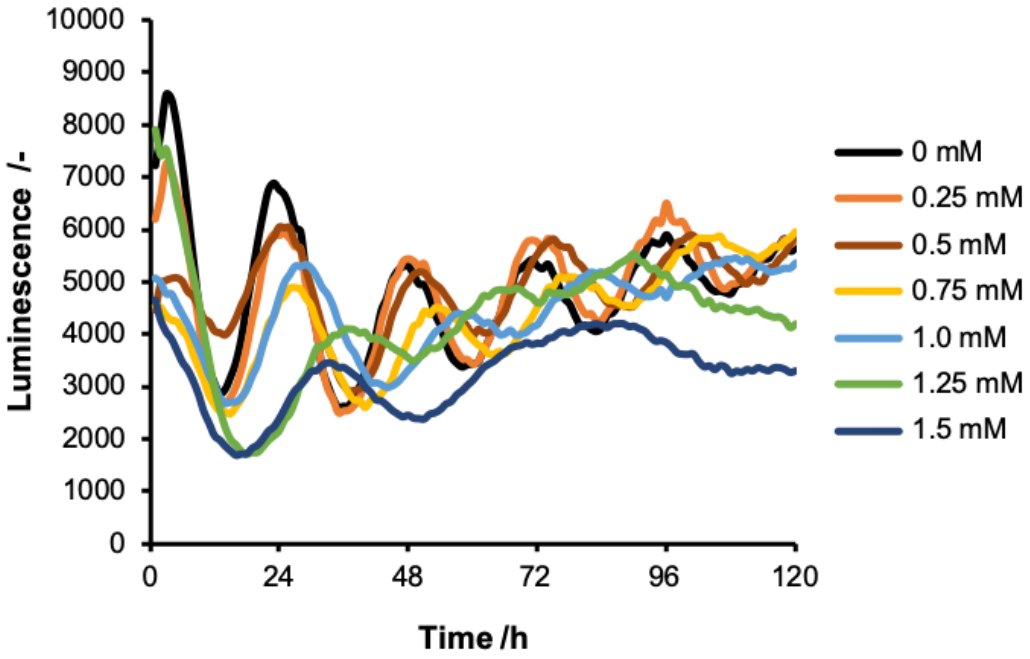

Figure S1. Representative curves of raw bioluminescence rhythm in U2OS cells in the presence of oxidized pMFc. Each concentration of pMFc corresponds to that of the vinyl ferrocene unit.

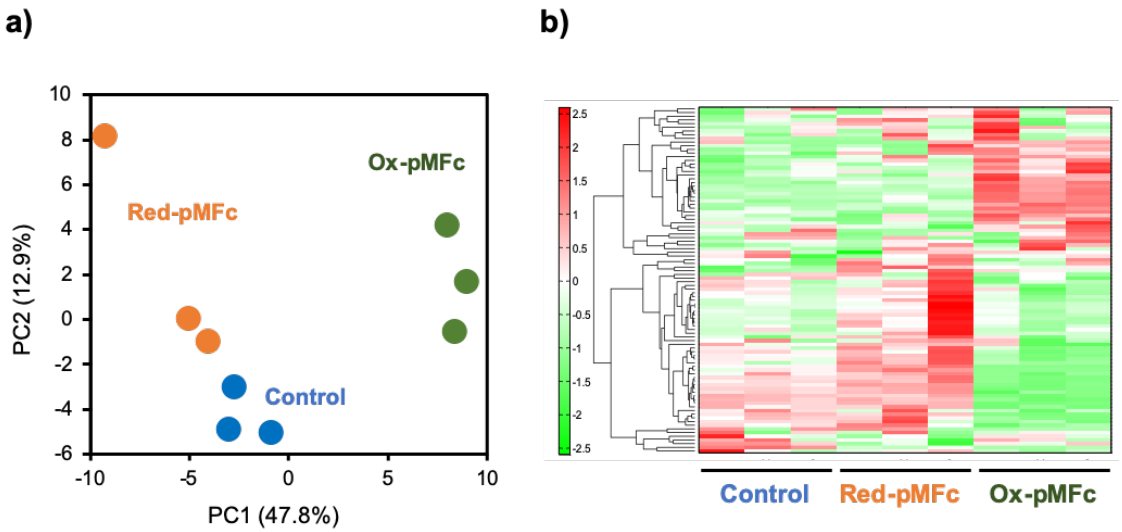

Figure S2. a) Principal component analysis and b) hierarchical cluster analysis of 116 metabolites extracted from U2OS cells treated with 1 mM of the oxidized form of pMFc (ox-pMFc) or 1 mM of the reduced form of pMFc (red-pMFc) and from untreated U2OS cells (control). The concentration of pMFc corresponds to that of vinyl ferrocene unit.

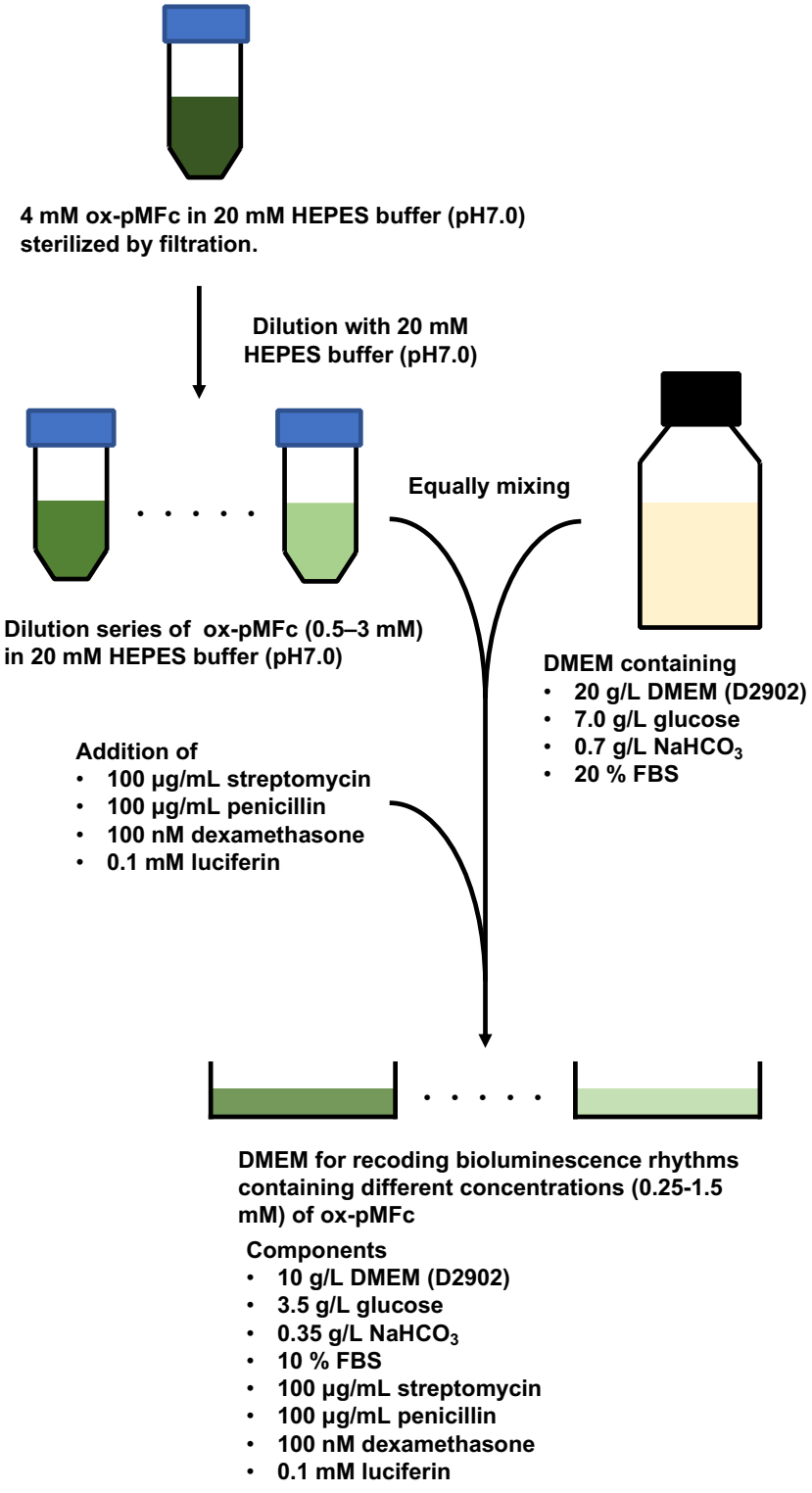

Figure S3. Schematic o f the preparation of DMEM for recoding bioluminescence rhythm containing the different concentrations of ox-pMFc.

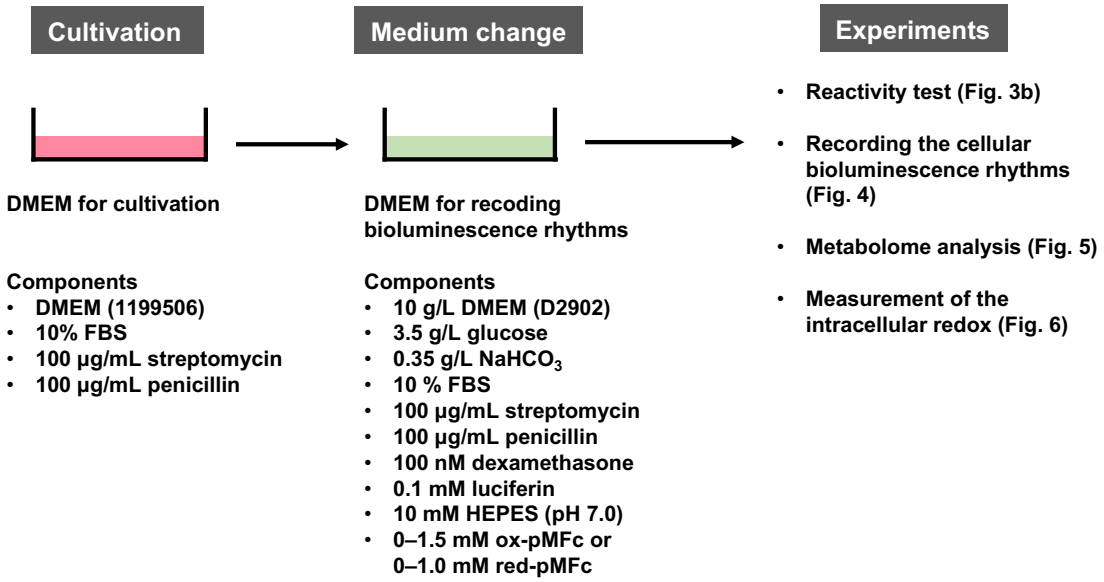

Figure S4. Schematic of the procedure for experiments using U2OS cells and pMFcs.