

X1INH, improved next-generation affinity-optimized hydrazonic ligand, attenuates abnormal copper(I)/copper(II)- α -Syn interactions and affects protein aggregation in a cellular model of synucleinopathy

Daphne S. Cukierman^{1,2}, Diana F. Lázaro², Pamela Sacco³, Patrícia Ribeiro Ferreira¹, Renata Diniz⁴, Claudio O. Fernández³, Tiago F. Outeiro^{2,5,6}, Nicolás A. Rey^{1*}

Supplementary Information

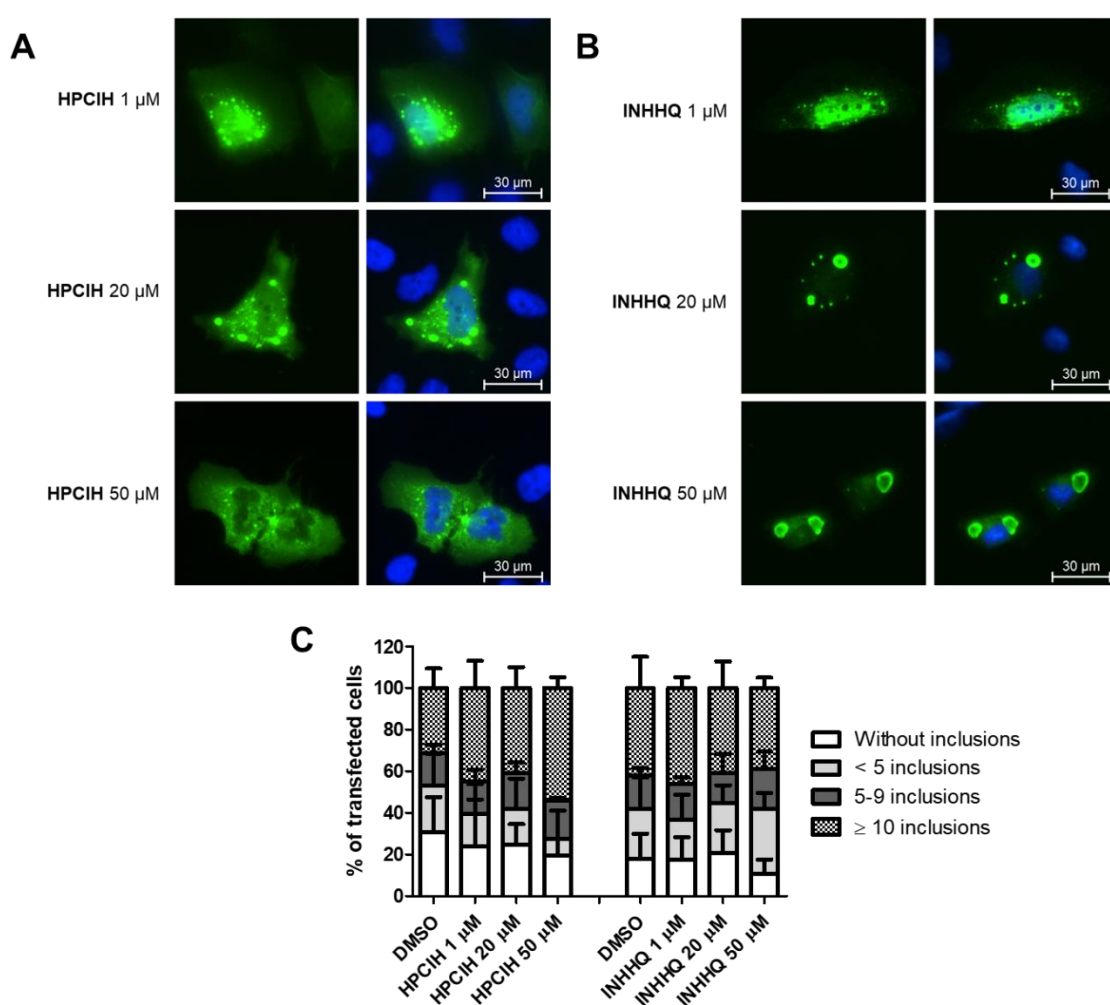


Figure S1. Effect of different concentrations of structure-related *N*-acyl-hydrazones in SynT inclusions:

- (A) Representative images of the inclusion pattern in transfected cells treated with HPCIH.
- (B) Representative images of the inclusion pattern in transfected cells treated with INHHQ.
- (C) Quantification of the inclusions divided by groups. α -Syn localization is highlighted in green, while the cell nuclei are colored in blue.

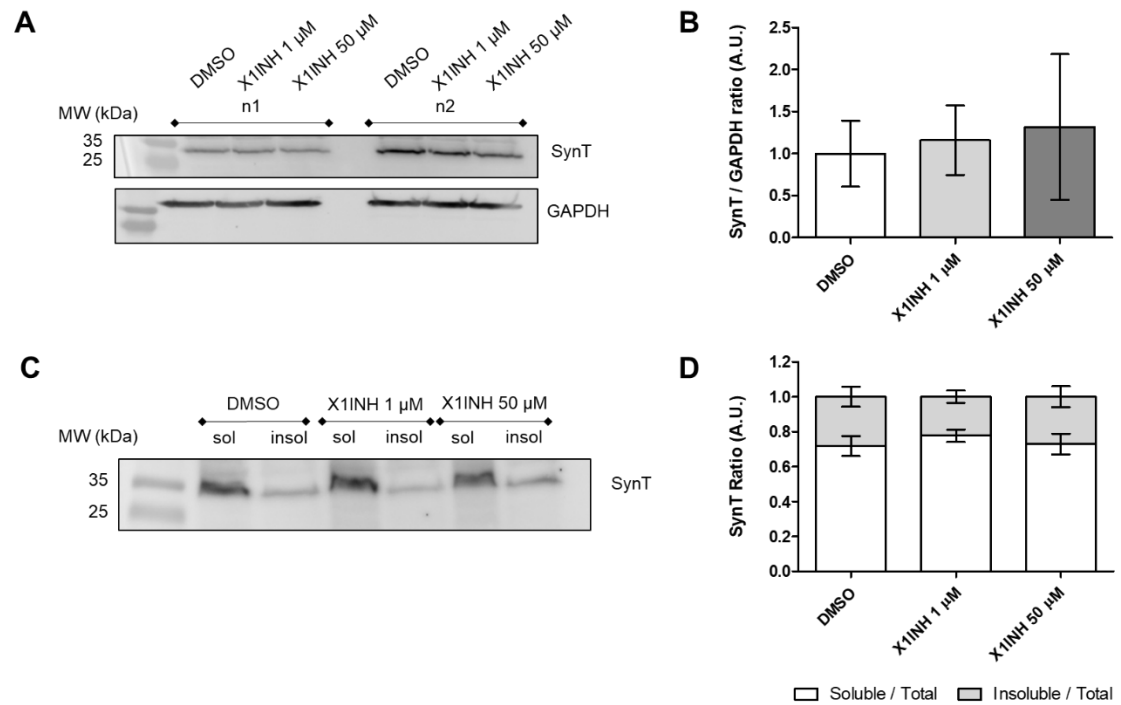


Figure S2. Levels of Syn-T and its partition in Triton-X100 soluble/insoluble fractions after X1INH treatments. **(A)** Representative immunoblot showing the expression levels of SynT and GAPDH. **(B)** Expression levels of Syn-T normalized to GAPDH. **(C)** Representative immunoblot showing the levels of Syn-T in Triton-X100 soluble and insoluble fractions. **(D)** Triton-X100 soluble and insoluble fractions normalized to total amount of Syn-T.