

Figure S1. Effects of Cu chelator on Cu/NaHS-induced cell injury (BCS dose-dependency). SH-SY5Y cells were treated with CuSO<sub>4</sub> (200  $\mu\text{M}$ ) and/or NaHS (200  $\mu\text{M}$ ) in the presence or absence of the Cu chelator BCS. Twenty hours later, cell viability was measured using the MTT assay. The results are shown as means  $\pm$  SD ( $n = 4$ ). \*\*  $P < 0.01$  (vs. BCS 0  $\mu\text{M}$ ).

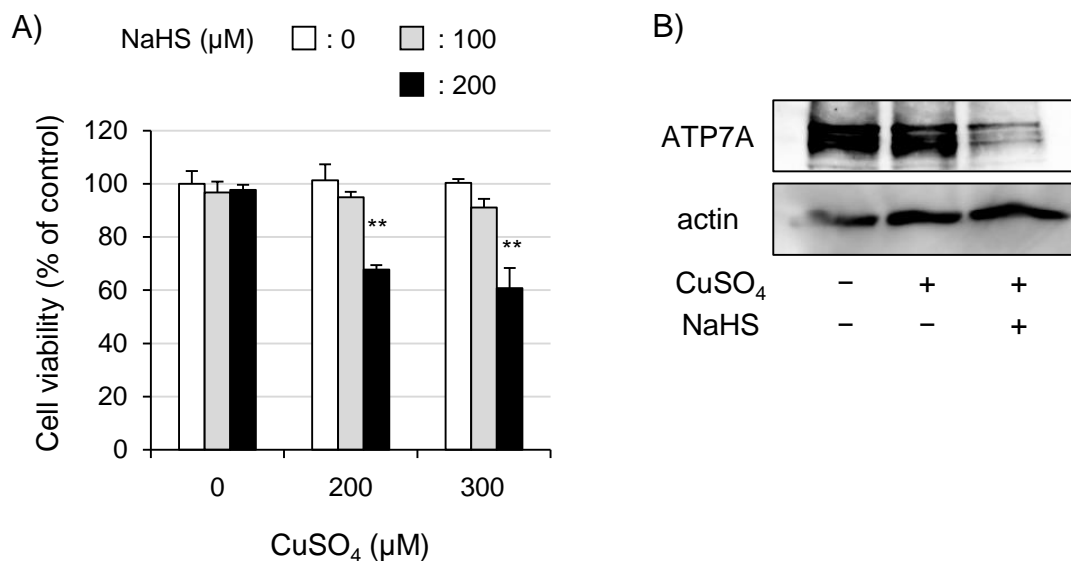


Figure S2. A) Enhancing effects of NaHS on Cu cytotoxicity in human breast cancer MDA-MB-231 cells. Cells were treated with the indicated concentrations of CuSO<sub>4</sub> and/or NaHS for 20 h. Cell viability was measured using the MTT assay. The results are shown as means  $\pm$  SD (n = 4). \*\* *P* < 0.01 (vs. CuSO<sub>4</sub> alone). B) Effects of Cu/NaHS treatment on ATP7A protein expression. MDA-MB-231 cells were treated with CuSO<sub>4</sub> (200  $\mu$ M) and/or NaHS (200  $\mu$ M) for 12 h in 1% FCS DMEM. After treatment, whole cell extracts were prepared from the treated cells, and then subjected to Western blot analysis.