

Supporting information

Activation of Thyroid Hormone Receptors α and β by Perfluoroalkyl Carboxylic Acid Revealed by *in Vitro* and *in Silico* Methods

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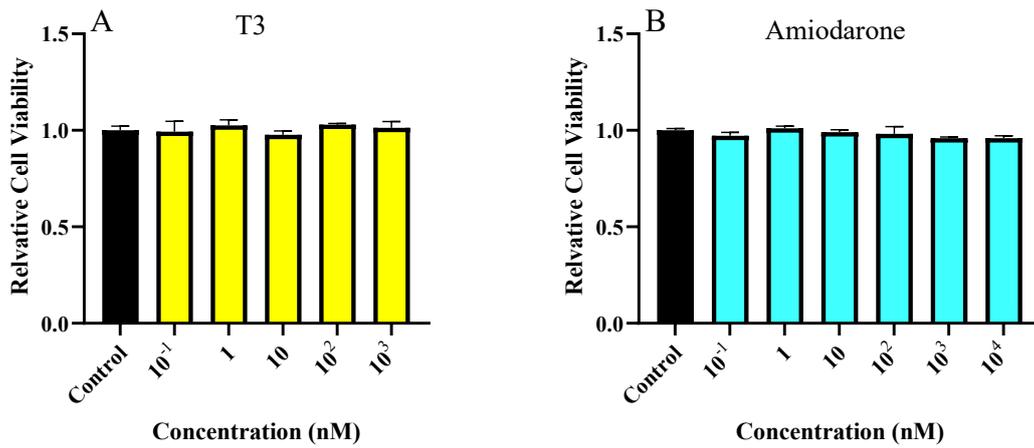


Fig. S1. Effects of 24 h exposure to (A) TR positive control T3 and (B) antagonist amiodarone on GH3 cell activity. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$, **** $p < 0.0001$ compared with the control group.

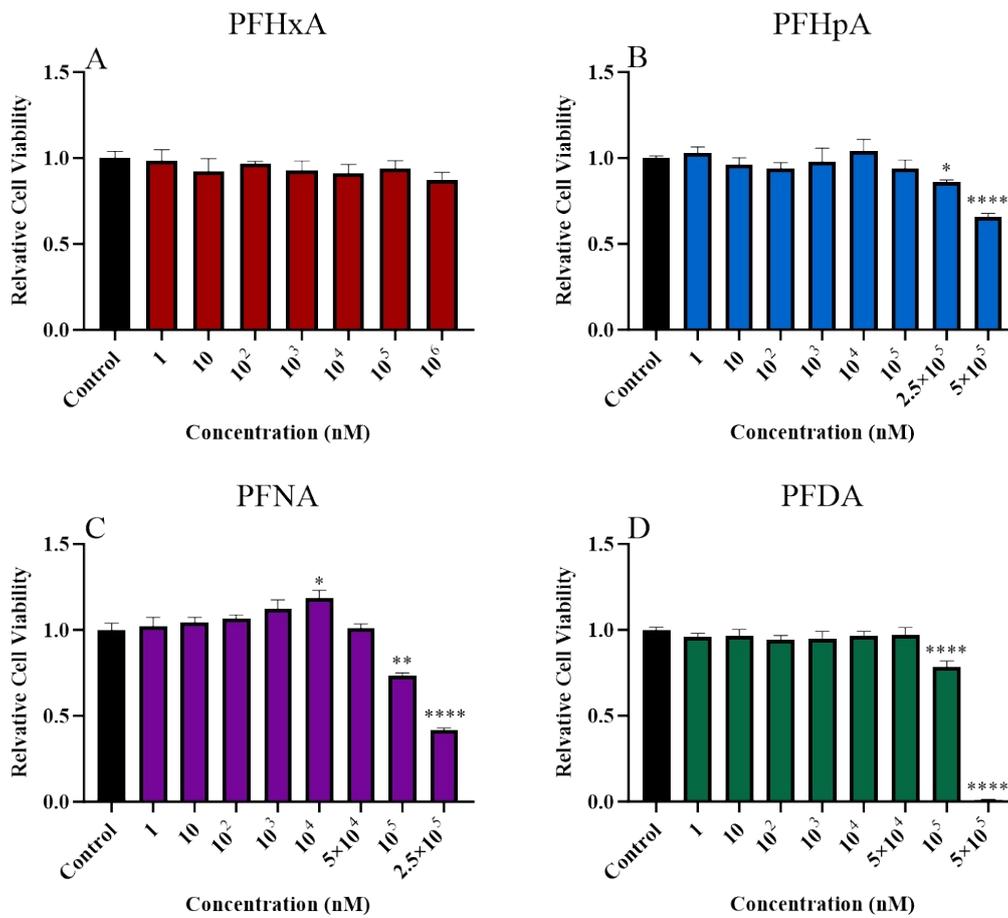


Fig. S2. Effects of exposure to 4 PFCAs for 24 h on GH3 cell activity. (A) PFHxA (B) PFHpA (C) PFNA (D) PFDA. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, **** $p < 0.001$.

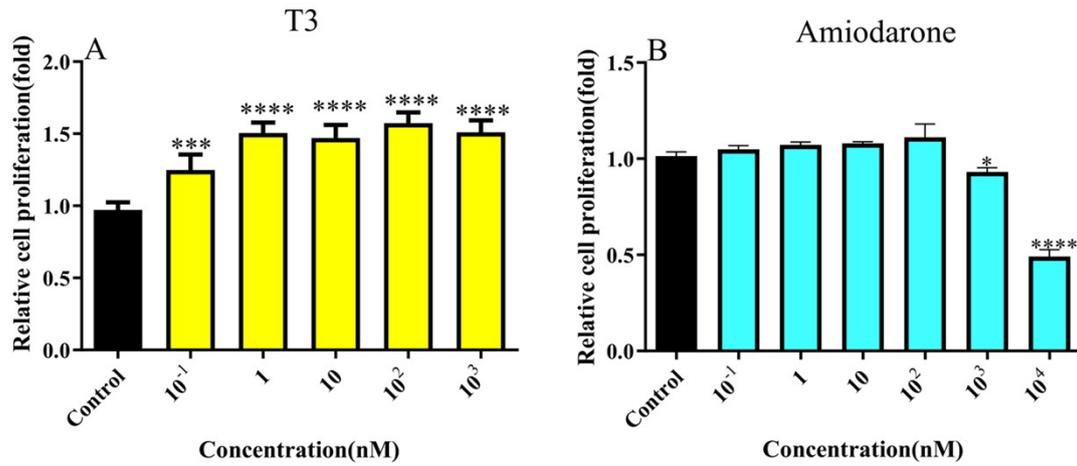


Fig. S3. The effects of (A) TR positive control T3 and (B) antagonist amiodarone on the proliferation of GH3 cells. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$, **** $p < 0.0001$, compared with the control group.

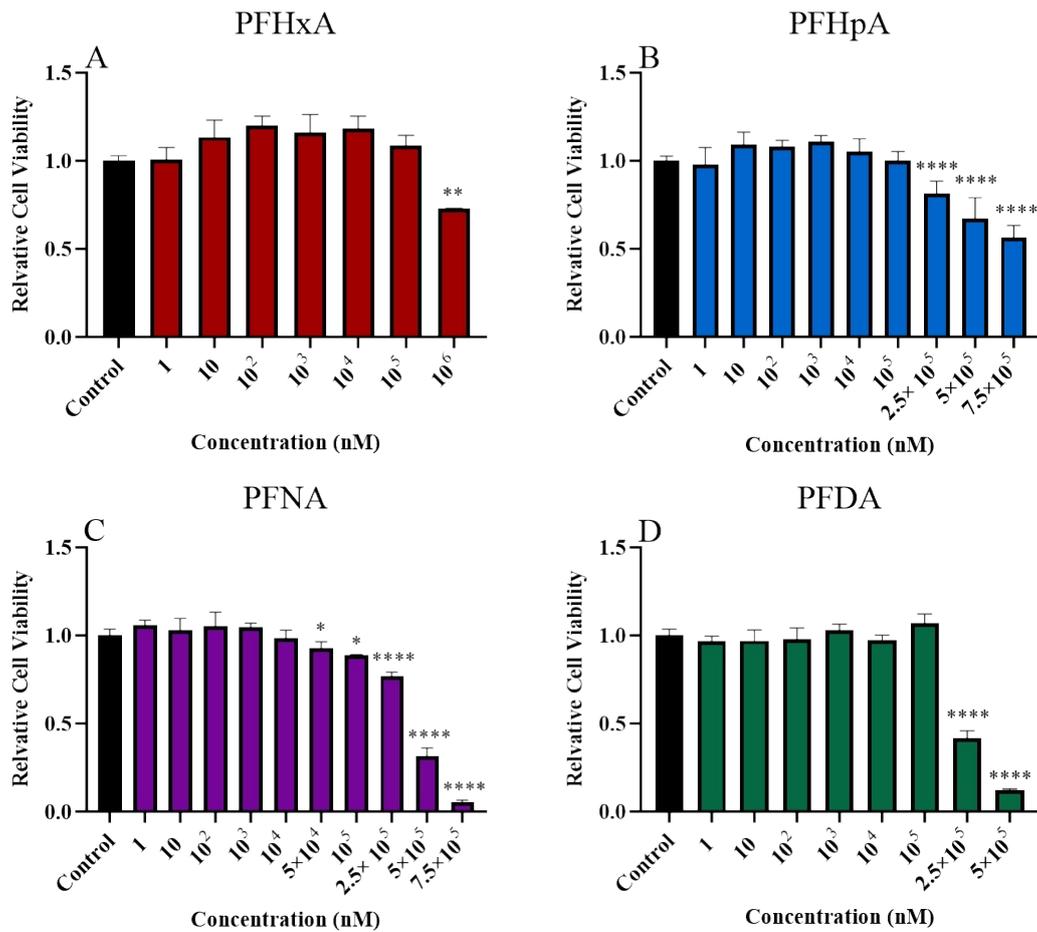


Fig. S4. Effects of 4 PFCAs on HEK293T cell activity after 24 h exposure. (A) PFHxA (B) PFHpA (C) PFNA (D) PFDA * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, **** $p < 0.001$.

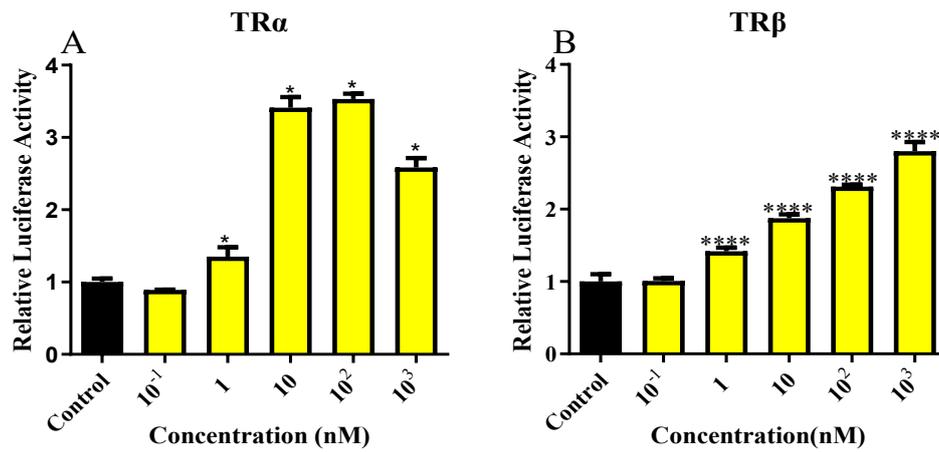


Fig. S5. Effect of positive control T3 of TRs on TR α and TR β transcriptional activity. * p <0.05, ** p <0.01, **** p <0.001.

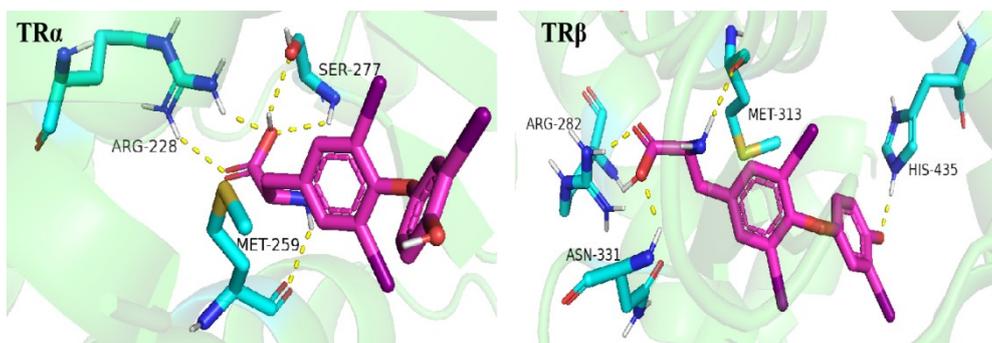


Fig. S6. T3 is docked to TR α and TR β , and the yellow dashed line indicates the hydrogen bond formed between the ligand and receptor.