

**Article**

**X-Ray Fluorescence imaging and other analyses identifies selenium and GPX1 as important in female reproductive function – Supplementary Material**

Melanie J Ceko<sup>1</sup>, Katja Hummitzsch<sup>2</sup>, Nicholas Hatzirodos<sup>2</sup>, Wendy Bonner<sup>2</sup>, Jade B Aitken<sup>3</sup>,  
Darryl L Russell<sup>2</sup>, Michelle Lane<sup>2,4</sup>, Raymond J Rodgers<sup>2</sup>, Hugh H Harris<sup>1,\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>School of Chemistry and Physics, The University of Adelaide, SA, 5005, Australia

<sup>2</sup>Research Centre for Reproductive Health, Discipline of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, School of Paediatrics and Reproductive Health, Robinson Research Institute, The University of Adelaide, SA, 5005, Australia

<sup>3</sup>School of Chemistry, The University of Sydney, NSW, 2006, Australia

<sup>4</sup>Repromed, Dulwich, SA, 5065, Australia

\*Corresponding author: School of Chemistry and Physics, The University of Adelaide, SA, 5005, Australia. Email address: [hugh.harris@adelaide.edu.au](mailto:hugh.harris@adelaide.edu.au)

## Supplementary Tables

Supplementary Table 1: Expression of selenoprotein signals in the granulosa cells of small healthy versus large healthy, as well as small atretic versus large healthy follicles

Selenoprotein	Small healthy	Large healthy	Fold difference
<i>GPX1</i>	<u>12.3</u>	<u>12.9</u>	<u>1.5</u>
<i>GPX4</i>	<u>10.6</u>	<u>10.9</u>	<u>1.3</u>
<i>GPX3</i>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>3.2</b>
<i>SEP15</i>	<u>10.8</u>	<u>11.1</u>	<u>1.2</u>
<i>SELH</i>	9.3	9.7	1
<i>VIMP</i>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>2.2</b>
<i>SELK</i>	<u>8.8</u>	<u>9.7</u>	<u>1.9</u>
<i>SELT</i>	8.9	9.2	1.2
<i>SELM</i>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>2.9</b>
<i>SEPHS2</i>	<u>7.4</u>	<u>8.1</u>	<u>1.7</u>

	Small atretic	Large healthy	
<i>GPX1</i>	<u>12.1</u>	<u>12.9</u>	<u>1.7</u>
<i>GPX3</i>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>17.4</b>
<i>GPX2</i>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>
<i>SEP15</i>	<u>10.9</u>	<u>11.1</u>	<u>1.1</u>
<i>VIMP</i>	9.7	9.8	1.1
<i>SELK</i>	9.6	9.7	1.1
<i>SELT</i>	8.8	9.2	1.3
<i>SELM</i>	<u>7.7</u>	<u>8.1</u>	<u>1.3</u>
<i>SEPN1</i>	7.7	7.4	1.3
<i>SEPHS2</i>	<u>7.8</u>	<u>8.1</u>	<u>1.3</u>

**Species is up-regulated in both comparisons**  
(*GPX1*, *GPX3*, *SEP15*, *VIMP*, *SELK*, *SELT*,  
*SELM*, *SEPHS2*)

Italics Up-regulation is minor (<1.5)

Underlined Up-regulation is moderate (1.5-2.0)

**Bold** Up-regulation is large (>2.0)

**Supplementary Table 2: Details of PCR primers**

Gene name	Gene symbol	Amplicon size (bp)	Forward primer	Reverse primer	GenBank accession number
Glutathione peroxidase 1	<i>GPXI</i>	112	CATCGCTCTGAGGCACAACGGT	TGCCCAAACCTGGTTGCAGGGGA	NM_174076.3
Glutathione peroxidase 3	<i>GPX3</i>	76	CTAGCCACCCTCAAGTATGTTTCG	TCACATCGCCTTTCTCAAACAGT	NM_174077.3
VCP-interacting membrane protein	<i>VIMP</i>	93	CTTACGCACGCTTTTTCACAG	TATGCTGCCTTCAACCCTTG	NM_001046114.2
Selenoprotein M	<i>SELM</i>	135	TTAATCGCCTGAAGGAGGTG	TTCGCTCCAGTTCCTCAAAG	NM_001163171.1