

Supplementary Material

A synthetic receptor as a specific antidote for paraquat poisoning

Xiangjun Zhang¹, Xiaoqiu Xu², Shengke Li¹, Lanlan Li², Jianxiang Zhang,^{2,*} Ruibing Wang^{1,*}

¹ State Key Laboratory of Quality Research in Chinese Medicine, and Institute of Chinese Medical Sciences, University of Macau, Taipa, Macau, China.

² Department of Pharmaceutics, College of Pharmacy, Third Military Medical University, Chongqing 400038, China

*Address correspondence to: Jianxiang Zhang or Ruibing Wang. Email: jxzhang@tmmu.edu.cn (Jianxiang Zhang); rwang@umac.mo (Ruibing Wang).

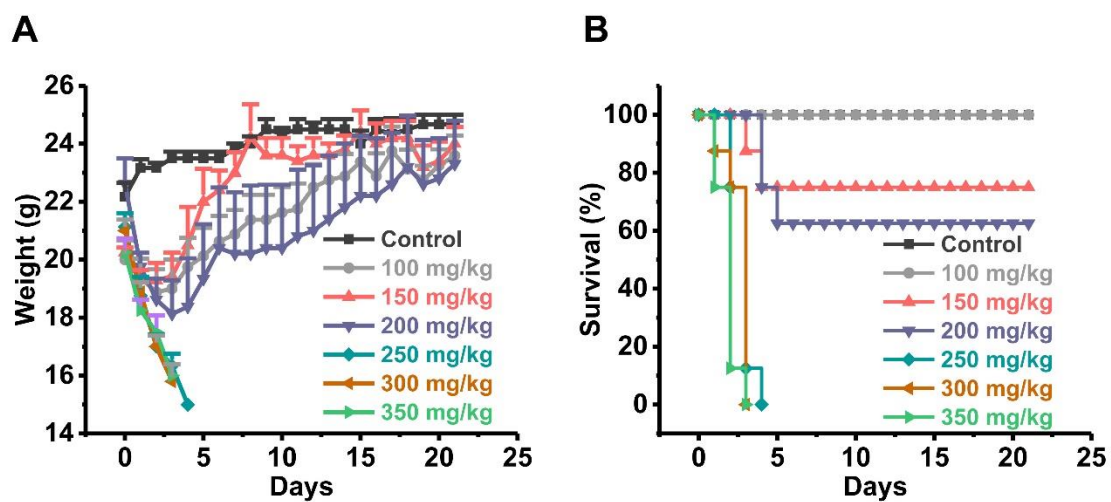


Figure S1. Toxicity examination of PQ ingestion. Weight changes (A) and survival curves (B) of mice orally administered with PQ at various doses. Data are presented as means + SEM, n = 8.

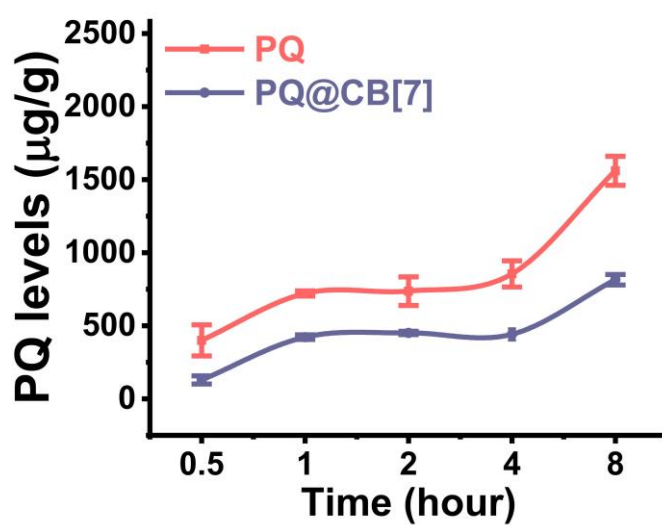


Figure S2. Cellular uptake of PQ and PQ@CB[7] in Caco-2 cells. Caco-2 cells were incubated with PQ (0.5 mM) or PQ@CB[7] (0.5 and 2 mM) for various times ($n = 3$). Data are presented as means $\pm$ SEM.

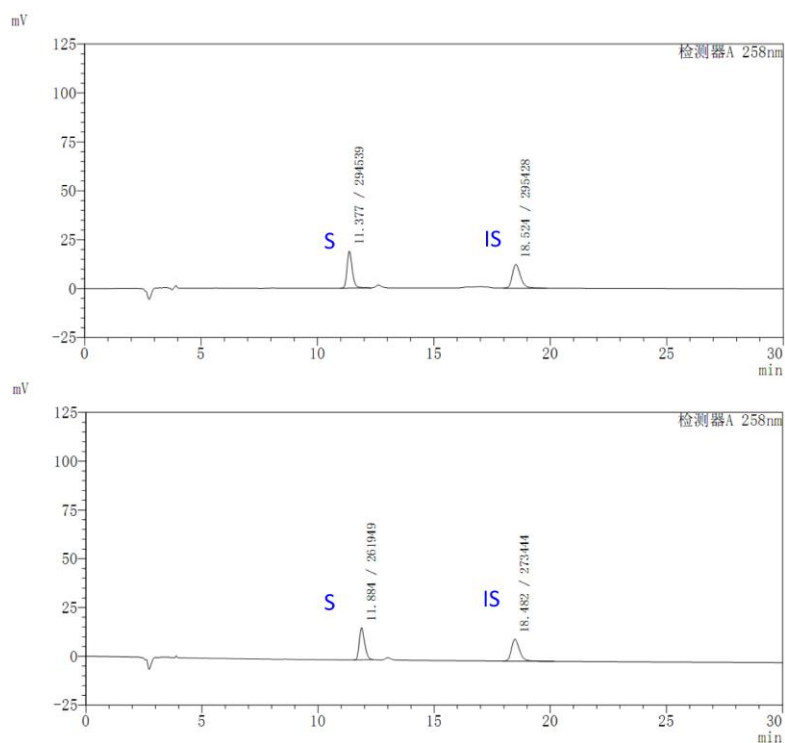


Figure S3. Chromatograms of (PQ&EQ) and (PQ&EQ)@CB[7] solutions. The chromatogram of the aqueous solution made of 1 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ PQ (sample, S) and 1.5 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ EQ (internal standard, IS) in the absence (PQ&EQ, the top figure) or presence ((PQ&EQ)@CB[7], the bottom figure) of 10 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ CB[7].

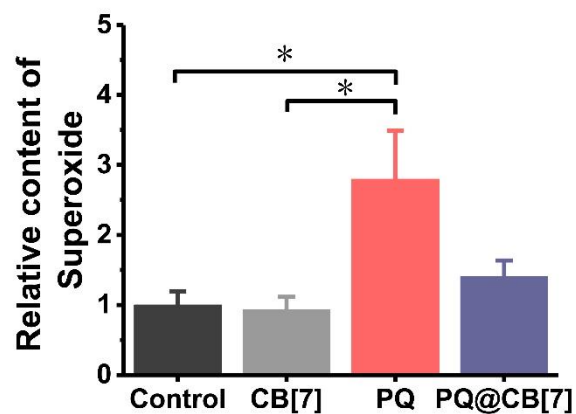


Figure S4. Relative content of superoxide in jejunum. Samples were collected and determined at 8 h after mice had ingested PQ or PQ@CB[7] (molar ratio of PQ/CB[7] = 1:2, CB[7] = 2.71 g/kg) at the PQ dose of 300 mg/kg. Data are presented as means $\pm$ SEM, $n = 6$, and $*P < 0.05$, $**P < 0.01$, $***P < 0.001$.

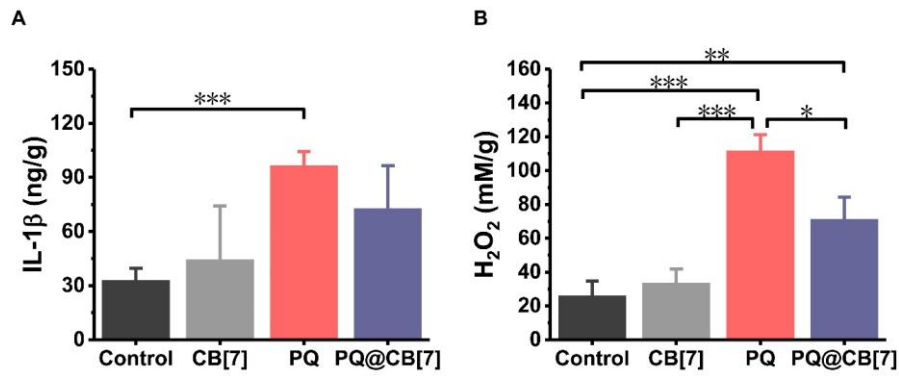


Figure S5. IL-1 β and H₂O₂ levels in ileum. Samples were collected and determined at 8 h after mice had ingested saline (control group), CB[7] (2.71 g/kg), PQ or PQ@CB[7] (molar ratio of PQ/CB[7] = 1:2, CB[7] = 2.71 g/kg) at the PQ dose of 300 mg/kg. Data are presented as means $\pm$ SEM, $n = 6$, and * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$.

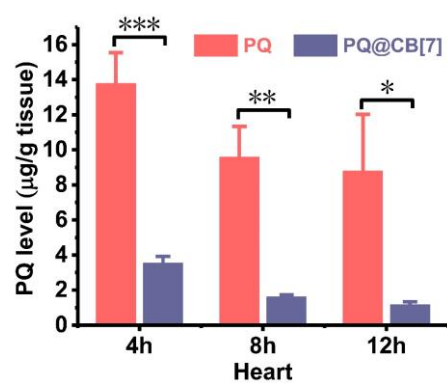


Figure S6. CB[7] reduces the distribution of PQ in the heart. PQ accumulation in the heart were determined at 4, 8 and 12h after mice had ingested PQ or PQ@CB[7] (molar ratio of PQ/CB[7] = 1:2) at the PQ dose of 300 mg/kg. Data are presented as means $\pm$ SEM, $n = 6$, and $*P < 0.05$, $**P < 0.01$, $***P < 0.001$.

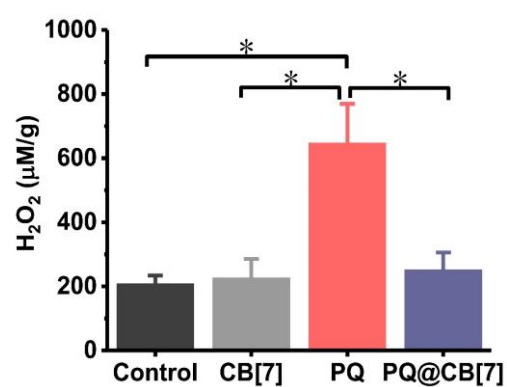


Figure S7. H₂O₂ level in the lung. H₂O₂ levels in the lung were determined at 8 h after mice had ingested saline (control group), CB[7] (2.71 g/kg), PQ or PQ@CB[7] (molar ratio of PQ/CB[7] = 1:2, CB[7] = 2.71 g/kg) at the PQ dose of 300 mg/kg. Data are presented as means $\pm$ SEM, $n = 6$, and $*P < 0.05$.

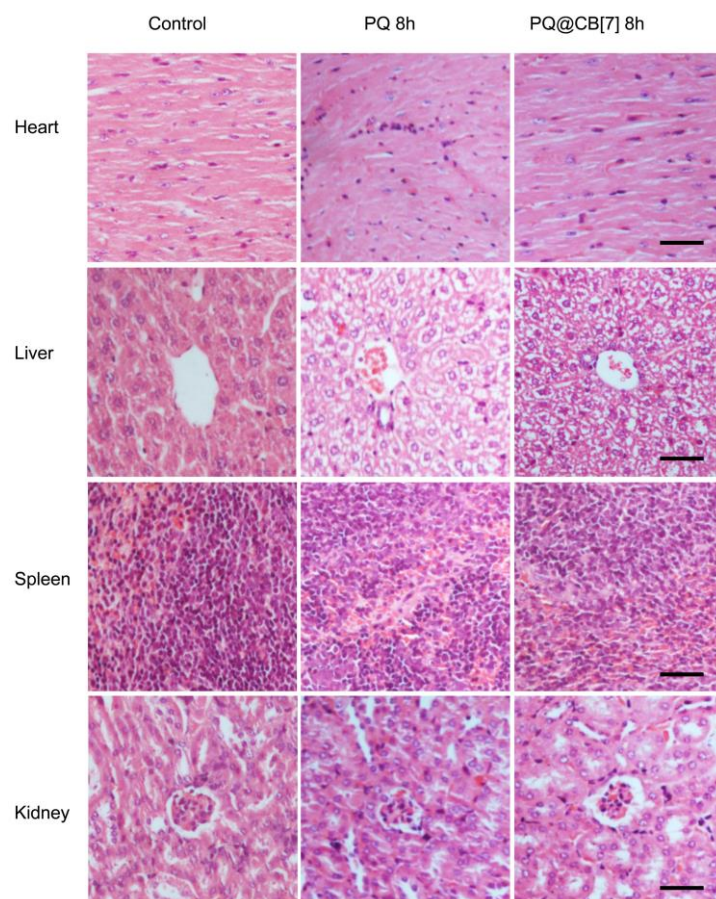


Figure S8. H&E stained sections of major organs from mice at 8h after administration of PQ and PQ@CB[7]. Samples were collected from mice sacrificed 8h after oral administration with PQ or PQ@CB[7] (molar ratio of PQ/CB[7] = 1:2) at the PQ dose of 300 mg/kg. Scale bar = 100 μ m.

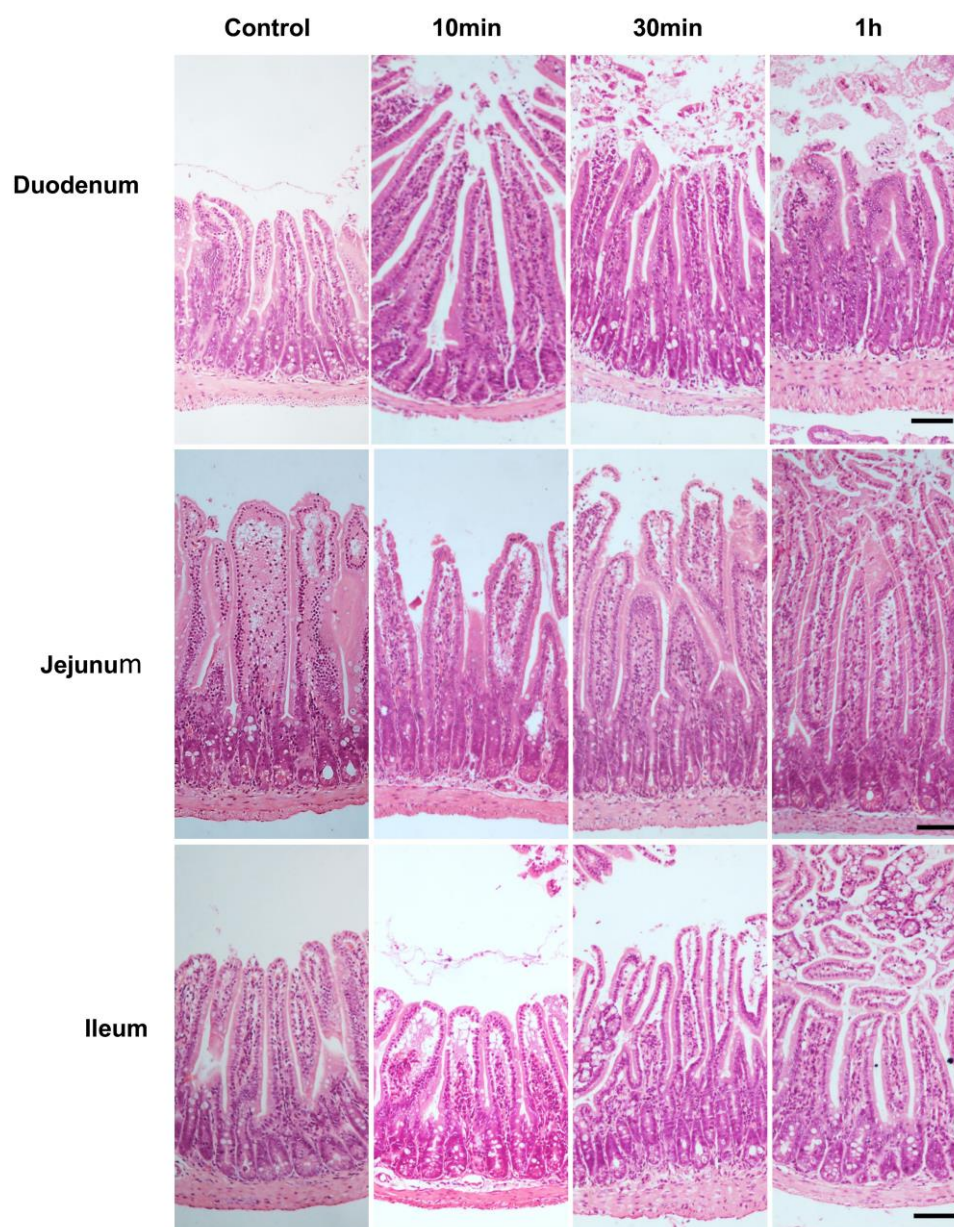


Figure S9. H&E stained sections of intestine tissues from surviving poisoned mice treated with CB[7]. Mice were treated with CB[7] (molar ratio of CB[7]/PQ = 2:1, CB[7]= 2.71 g/kg) at 10min, 30min and 1h after ingestion of PQ at the PQ dose of 300 mg/kg. Scale bar = 200 μ m.

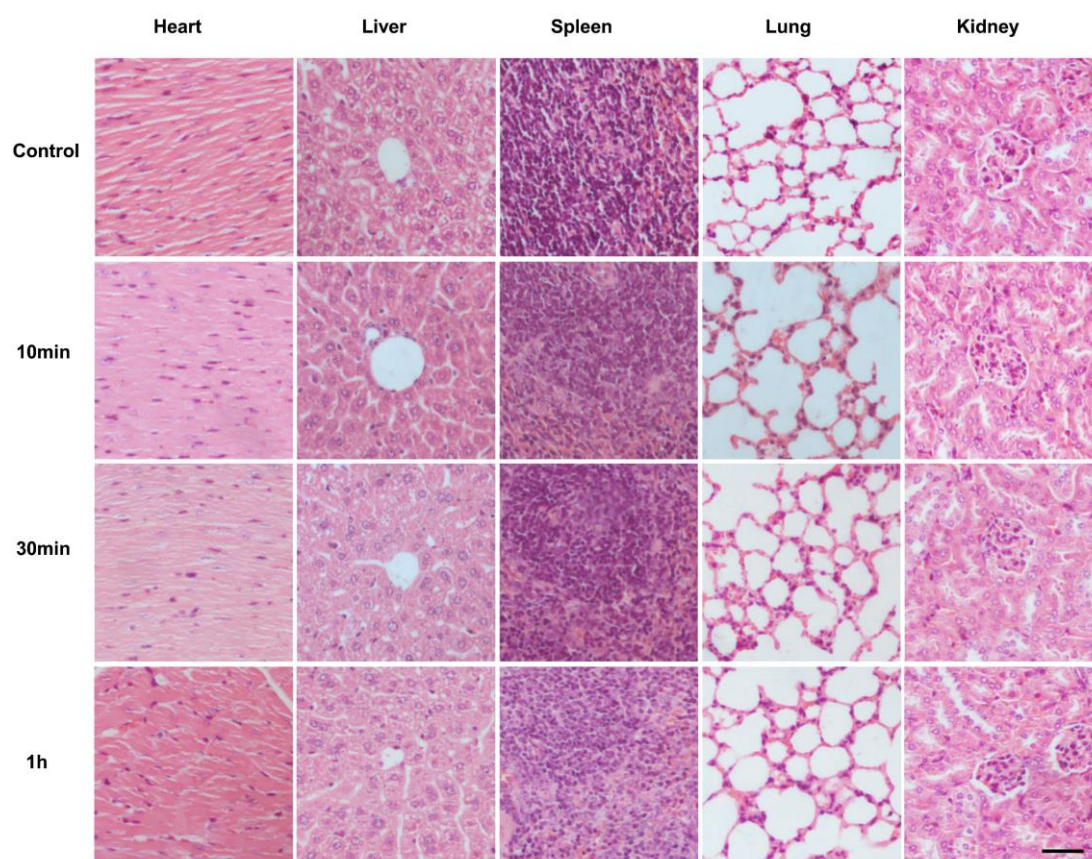


Figure S10. H&E stained sections of major organs from surviving poisoned mice treated with CB[7]. Mice were treated with CB[7] (molar ratio of CB[7]/PQ = 2:1, CB[7]= 2.71 g/kg) at 10 min, 30 min and 1h after ingestion of PQ at the PQ dose of 300 mg/kg. Scale bar = 100 μ m.