## High dose acetaminophen with concurrent CYP2E1 inhibition

## has profound anti-cancer activity without liver toxicity

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Supplemental Figure 1. MDA-MB-231 cells were treated for 48 hours with Vehicle (VEH), Acetaminophen (AAP, 3 mM), n-acetylcysteine (N, 0.3 mg/mL) and/or fomepizole (F, 300  $\mu$ M). Plates were then developed using CCK8 assay to assess relative viability compared to untreated control. \* p < 0.05



Supplemental Figure 2. 4T1-bearing female BALB/c mice were treated with Acetaminophen (AAP, 500 mg/kg) and/or fomepizole (Fom, 30 mg/kg). Five hours later, mice were sacrificed and liver and tumor assessed for GSH content. Note that 100 mg of each tissue was digested for analysis. One mouse per condition, assay performed in triplicate. \* p < 0.05



Supplemental Figure 3. LLC-tumor bearing C57bl/6 mice were treated with Acetaminophen (AAP, 500 mg/kg) and/or fomepizole (Fom, 30 mg/kg). Five hours later, mice were sacrificed and liver and tumor assessed for acetaminophen levels using a commercially available ELISA kit. Note that 100 mg of tissue was digested for analysis. \* p < 0.05



Supplemental Figure 4. Mice were treated with vehicle alone (n=3) or NAC (100 mg/kg) and fomepizole (30 mg/kg) (n=4) 2x/week and tumor size monitored with digital calipers. Error bars represent SD. ns = not significant.





Supplemental Figure 5. Mice described in experiment in Figure 4B were sacrificed at conclusion of experiment and serum analyzed for BUN and ALT.



Supplemental Figure 6. At conclusion of experiment described in Figure 5, mice were sacrificed and tumors were weighed. \* < 0.05.



Supplemental Figure 7. Quantification of total flux from IVIS images shown in Figure 6B. n=4 for vehicle (one mouse passed prior to measurement from disease burden) and n=6 for AAP.