Duloxetine attenuates paclitaxel-induced peripheral nerve injury by inhibiting p53-related pathways

Yuting Lu#, Peng Zhang#, Qiuyan Zhang, Chao Yang, Yangyan Qian, Jinshuai Suo, Xinxia Tao, Jing Zhu

Jiangsu Key Laboratory for Pharmacology and Safety Evaluation of Chinese Materia Medica, Department of Pharmacy, Nanjing University of Chinese Medicine, Nanjing210023, China (YL, PZ, QZ, CY, YQ, JS, XT, JZ)

Departments of Neurology and Neuroscience, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, United States (JZ)

# Contribute equally

Journal title: Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics
Supplemental Figures

Fig. S1. Effect of duloxetine on p53 and PARP1 in primary DRG neurons. Related to Figure 4A. Primary rat DRG neuron cells were treated with PTX (300nM) with or without duloxetine (300nM). Duloxetine significantly decreased the expression of p53 and activated-PARP1 protein in the primary DRG cells. (* P < 0.05, *** P < 0.001 vs. Control; # P < 0.05 , ### P < 0.001 vs. PTX, n=5).
Fig. S2. Effect of duloxetine on p53 in primary DRG neurons with immunostaining. Relative to Figure 4C. Primary rat DRG neuron cells were treated with PTX (300nM) with or without duloxetine (300nM). Duloxetine significantly decreased the protein expression of p53 in the primary DRG cells. DRG cells were double-stained with DAPI and p53. The fluorescence intensity was observed using fluorescence microscopy (400×). (*** P < 0.001 vs. Control; ### P < 0.001 vs. PTX, n=5).
Fig S3. Effect of duloxetine on p53 and PARP1 mRNA expression in primary DRG neurons. Related to Figure 4D. Primary rat DRG neuron cells were treated with PTX (300nM) with or without duloxetine (300nM). Duloxetine significantly decreased the mRNA expression of p53 and PARP1 in the primary DRG cells. (* P < 0.05, ** P < 0.01 vs. Control; # P < 0.05 , ## P < 0.01, ### P < 0.001 vs. PTX, n=3).