Supporting Information

Phenylpyruvic Acid-2-\textit{O-}\textbeta-D-Glucoside Attenuates High Glucose-Induced Apoptosis in H9c2 Cardiomyocytes

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Figure S1 Effect of PPAG, metformin (MET) and MET + PPAG on formation of reactive oxygen species (ROS). Dichlorofluorescein diacetate (DCF-DA) fluorescent stain was used to detect the generation of ROS in H9c2 cells. Although PPAG was able to reduce enhanced ROS generation, treatment with MET or MET + PPAG performed better in ameliorating ROS production after high glucose (HG) exposure. Mannitol (MAN) did not have an effect on ROS and was comparable to the normal glucose (NG) control. Results are the mean ± SEM of 3 independent biological experiments relative to the NG control, each done in triplicate. *p < 0.05, **p < 0.001, ***p < 0.0001 versus NG; #p < 0.05, ##p < 0.001, ###p < 0.0001 versus HG.
Figure S2 Effect of PPAG, metformin (MET) and MET + PPAG on the glutathione (GSH) content. CellTracker Blue CMAC fluorescent stain was used to detect the amount of GSH in H9c2 cells. Although PPAG failed to have an effect on GSH, treatment with MET or MET + PPAG was able to improve GSH content after high glucose (HG) exposure. Mannitol (MAN) did not have an effect on GSH content and was comparable to the normal glucose (NG) control. Results are the mean ± SEM of 3 independent biological experiments relative to the NG control, each done in triplicate. **p < 0.001, ***p < 0.0001 versus NG; ### p < 0.0001 versus HG.
Figure S3 Effect of PPAG, metformin (MET) and MET + PPAG on superoxide dismutase (SOD) activity. Mannitol (MAN) did not have an effect on SOD activity and was comparable to the normal glucose (NG) control. Although PPAG failed to have an effect on SOD activity, treatment with MET or MET + PPAG was able to improve SOD activity after high glucose (HG) exposure. Results are the mean ± SEM of 3 independent biological experiments relative to the NG control, each done in triplicate. *p < 0.05, **p < 0.001, ***p < 0.0001 versus NG; ##p < 0.001, ###p < 0.0001 versus HG.