

Supplementary Materials

Fra-1 affects chemotherapy sensitivity by inhibiting ferroptosis in gastric cancer cells

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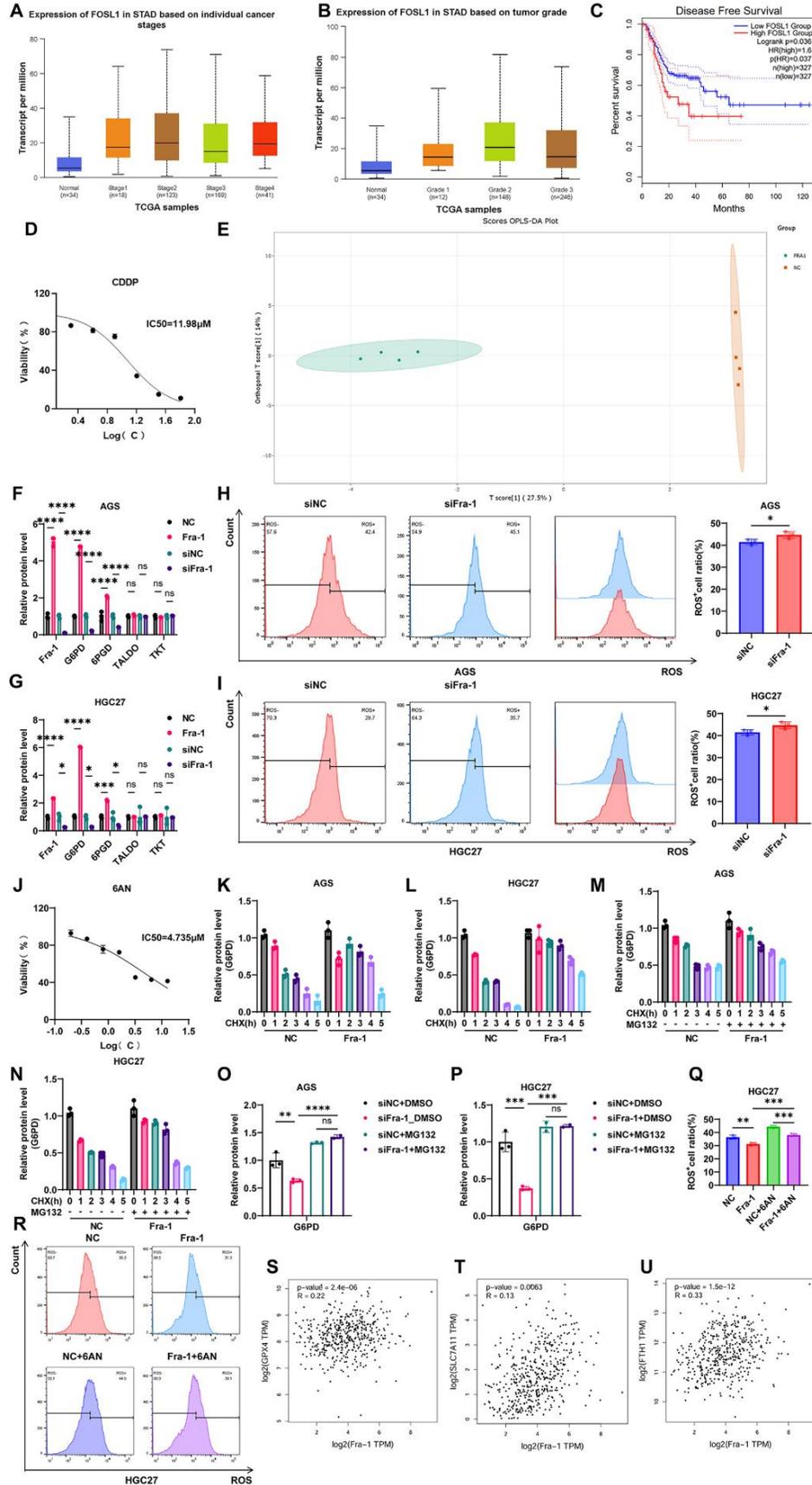
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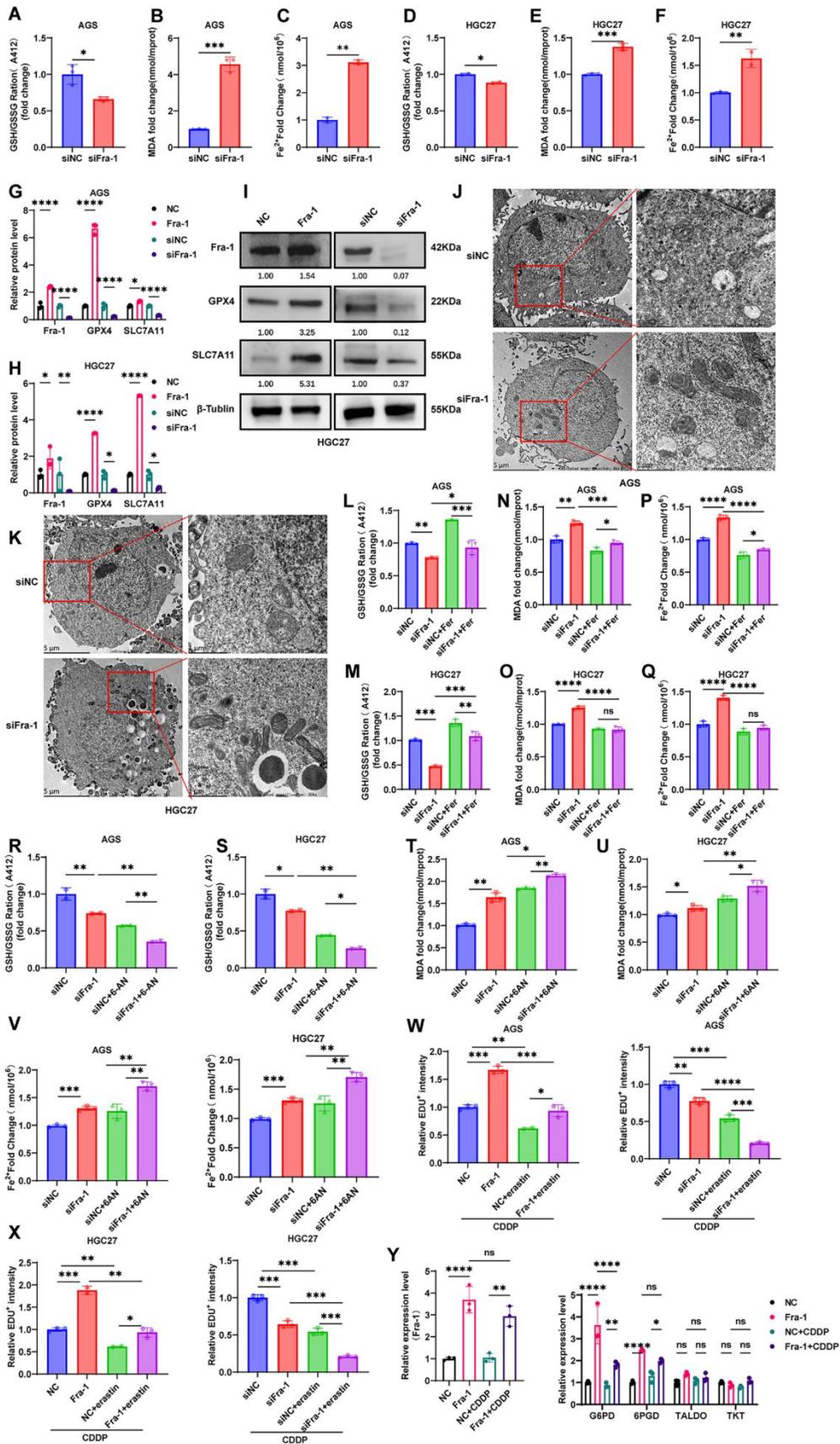
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Supplementary Figure 1. Fra-1 affects the PPP metabolic pathway in gastric cancer cells and is closely related to its prognosis. (A and B) Analysis from the DRESIS database evaluates Fra-1 expression across different malignancy degrees of gastric cancer patients in the STAD cohort. (C) The GEPIA2 database examines the relationship between Fra-1 expression and overall survival of gastric cancer patients in the STAD cohort. (D) Determination of IC50 values for CDDP (IC50 = 11.98 μ M) in AGS gastric cancer cells. (E) PCA plot analysis showing the relative difference between the NC group and Fra-1 overexpression group in gastric cancer cells. (F and G) Gray scale quantitative statistics of protein bands. (H and I) Assessment of ROS content in AGS and HGC27 gastric cancer cells after silencing Fra-1, performed using a ROS detection kit. (J) Determination of IC50 values for 6AN (IC50 = 4.735 μ M) in AGS gastric cancer cells. (K-P) Gray scale quantitative statistics of protein bands. (Q and R) Detection of ROS levels in gastric cancer cell HGC27 after overexpression of Fra-1, and overexpression of Fra-1 along with treatment with 6AN (4 μ M), using a ROS detection kit. (S-U) Using STAD-related data from TCGA, analyze the correlation between Fra-1 expression and ferroptosis-related molecules GPX4, SLC7A11, and FTH1 in gastric cancer cells through the GEPIA2 website. All experiments were conducted with three technical replicates. Statistical significance is denoted by * $P < 0.05$; ** $P < 0.01$; *** $P < 0.001$; **** $P < 0.0001$.



Supplementary Figure 2. Fra-1 activates the PPP metabolic pathway to inhibit ferroptosis and induce chemoresistance in gastric cancer cells. (A-F) Detection of GSH, MDA, and Fe²⁺ levels in gastric cancer cells following overexpression or silencing of Fra-1, using GSH, MDA, and Fe²⁺ ELISA detection kits. (G and H) Gray scale quantitative statistics of protein bands. (I) Western blot assay examines the protein expression levels of ferroptosis negatively correlated factors GPX4 and SLCA7A11 in HGC27 gastric cancer cells after overexpression or silencing of Fra-1. (J and K) Using electron microscopy to observe the effect of Fra-1 on mitochondria in gastric cancer cells. (L-Q) Evaluation of GSH, MDA, and Fe²⁺ content in gastric cancer cells after silence of Fra-1 and simultaneous treatment with Fer (1 μM), utilizing GSH, MDA, and Fe²⁺ ELISA assay kits. (R-V) Evaluation of GSH, MDA, and Fe²⁺ content in gastric cancer cells after overexpression of Fra-1 and simultaneous treatment with 6AN (4 μM), utilizing GSH, MDA, and Fe²⁺ ELISA assay kits. (W and X) Fluorescence semi-quantitative analysis of cell proliferation ability in AGS and HGC27 gastric cancer cells following overexpression or silencing of Fra-1, combined with the addition of iron-death inducer erastin (8 μM) and treatment with CDDP (10 μM). The analysis was conducted using the EDU Cell Proliferation Detection Kit after 24 h. (Y) The mRNA levels of Fra-1 and key molecules of the PPP metabolic pathway were detected in gastric cancer tissues of four groups of nude mice using RT-qPCR experiments. All experiments were performed with three technical replicates. Statistical significance is indicated by * $P < 0.05$; ** $P < 0.01$; *** $P < 0.001$; **** $P < 0.0001$.