Deciphering Fatty Acid Synthase Inhibition-Triggered Metabolic Flexibility in Prostate Cancer Cells through Untargeted Metabolomics

Ju Eun Oh 1,2, Byung Hwa Jung 1,3, Jinyoung Park 1, Soosung Kang 2, and Hyunbeom Lee 1,4,*

- ¹ Molecular Recognition Research Center, Korea Institute of Science and Technology, Seoul 02792, Korea; dhwndsm@naver.com (J.E.O.); jbhluck@kist.re.kr (B.H.J.); jypark@kist.re.kr (J.P.); hyunbeom@kist.re.kr (H.L.)
- ² College of Pharmacy and Graduate School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Ewha Womans University, Seoul 03760, Korea; sskang@ewha.ac.kr (S.K.)
- ³ Division of Bio-Medical Science &Technology, KIST School, Korea University of Science and Technology, Seoul 02792, Korea
- ⁴ Department of HY-KIST Bio-convergence, Hanyang University, Seoul 04763, Republic of Korea

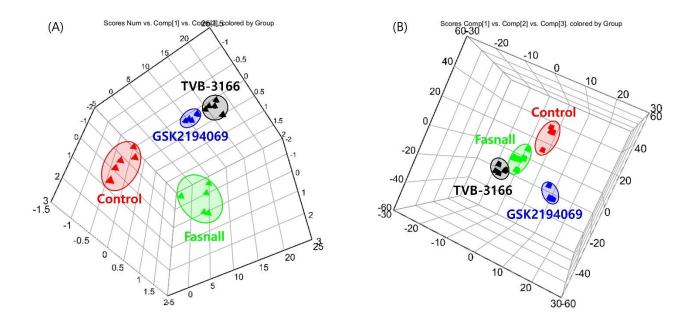


Figure S1. The 3D score plots of PCA from the metabolomic analysis of treated LNCaP-LN3 cells. Multivariate analysis using PCA was performed on data obtained from both positive A) and negative B) ionization modes.

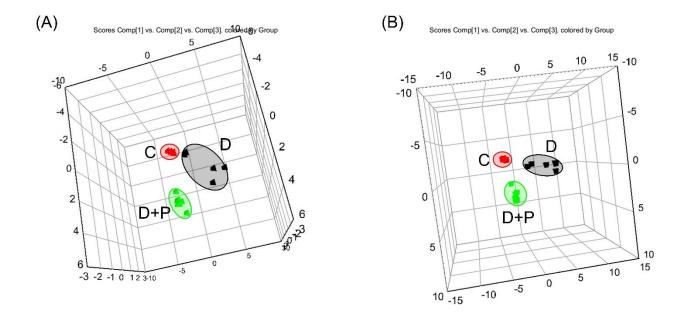


Figure S2. The 3D score plots of PCA from the metabolomic analysis of treated LNCaP-LN3 cells. Multivariate analysis using PCA was performed on data obtained from both positive A) and negative B) ionization modes. C is control, D is drug, 'D + P' is palmitate treated groups.

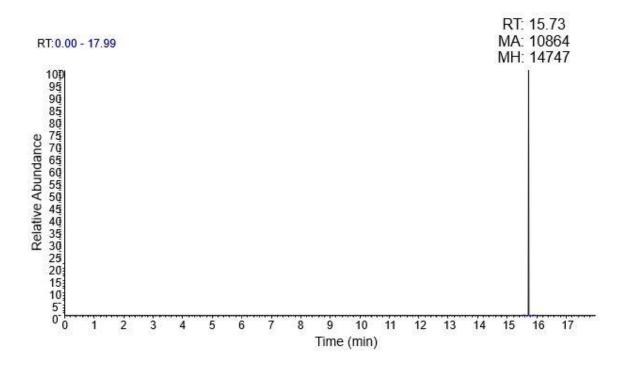


Figure S3. Palmitic acid-d₃₁ peak in UPLC-Orbitrap MS/MS. Palmitic acid-d₃₁ peaks was observed only in the palmitate treated groups.