1	Supporting Information for	
2	Disruption of the hormonal network and the enantioselectivity of	
3	bifenthrin in trophoblast: Maternal-fetal health risk of chiral	
4	pesticides	
5		
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23 Materials and Methods

24 Assessment of cell viability

25	JEG-3 cells in exponential growth were seeded in 96-well plates at an initial density of
26	1000 cells per well. After attachment for 1 day, the experimental medium was changed to the
27	dosing medium with different concentrations of rac-BF, ranging from 10^{-7} to 10^{-5} mol/L.
28	After 4 days of exposure, thiazolyl blue [MTT, (3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)
29	-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide; Amresco, Solon, OH, USA] solution [5 mg/mL in
30	phosphate-buffered saline (PBS)] was added to terminate cell growth, followed by incubation
31	at 37 °C for 4 h. The solution was then removed, and 150 μl dimethylsulfoxide was added to
32	each well. After shaking with a micromixer for 10 min, the absorbance was measured at 490
33	nm using a Bio-Rad Model 680 microplate reader (Bio-Rad Laboratories, Hercules, CA,
34	USA). The viability of JEG-3 cells after exposure to 5×10^{-6} mol/L rac-BF or the two
35	enantiomers was also determined every 24 h for 4 days using the same method. Each
36	treatment was performed at least 4 times. The results were expressed as the relative viability,
37	which was the OD490 value of each exposure group relative to the vehicle control.
38	
39	Real-time quantitative PCR

40 Total RNA was extracted with TRIzol reagent (Gibco BRL, Grand Island, NY, USA),
41 and the RNA quality was evaluated by the ratio of the absorbance at 260 nm and 280 nm as
42 well as agarose gel electrophoresis. Reverse transcription was carried out using a qPCR RT
43 Kit (Toyobo, Shanghai, China). Specific oligonucleotide primers of progesterone receptor
44 (PR), human leukocyte antigen G (HLA-G), GnRH type-I (GnRHI), GnRH receptor type-I

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45	(GnRHRI), cytochrome P450c17 (CYP17), cytochrome P450c19 (CYP19), 3
46	beta-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase (3βHSD), 17 beta-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase
47	$(17\beta$ HSD) and the housekeeping gene glyceraldehydes-3-phosphate dehydrogenase (GAPDH)
48	were designed by beacon designer 2.1 software (for sequences, see Table S1) and
49	synthesized by Shanghai Sangon Biological Engineering Technology & Services (Shanghai,
50	China). The real-time quantitative PCR reactions were performed on a 7300 real-time PCR
51	system (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA, USA) using Realtime PCR Master Mix kit
52	(Toyobo, Shanghai, China) with the follow protocol: denaturation (95 °C for 10 s),
53	amplification and quantification for 40 cycles (95 °C for 5 s, and then 60 °C for 30 s). Data
54	were collected at the end of each extension step. Each treatment was performed at least in
55	triplicate and the relative expression level was analyzed by the $2^{-\Delta\Delta Ct}$ method (Livak and
56	Schmittgen 2001).
57	

58 References

59 Livak KJ, Schmittgen TD. 2001. Analysis of relative gene expression data using real-time

60 quantitative PCR and the 2(T)(-Delta Delta C) method. Methods 25(4): 402-408.

Gene	Sequence of primers
20 1150	Forward 5'-TTCCAGAGGCTCTTCTTCGTG-3'
эр-пър	Reverse 5'-TGCCAGTCTTCATCTACACCA-3'
170 1100	Forward 5'-TGTGTCTCCCACGCAATCTC-3'
1/р-НБД	Reverse 5'-CTCCCTCTGACCAGCAACC-3'
CVD17	Forward 5'-TCACCGATGCTGGAGTCAAC-3'
CIPI/	Reverse 5'-AGCCGCACACCAACTATCAG-3'
CVD10	Forward 5'-TGGTGGAATCGGGTCTTTATGG-3'
CIPI9	Reverse 5'-AGG TGCTATTGGTCATCTGCTC-3'
CADDII	Forward 5'-AAATCAAGTGGGGGGGGATGCTG-3'
UAPDH	Reverse 5'-GCAGAGATGATGACCCTTTTG-3'
CnDHI	Forward 5'-GCCTTA GAATGA AGCCAATTCAA-3'
UIIKIII	Reverse 5'-TCCACGCACGAAGTCAGTAGA-3'
CaDIIDI	Forward 5'-ACCGCTCCCTGGCTATCAC-3'
OIIKIIKI	Reverse 5'-ACTGTCCGACTTTGCTGTTGCT-3'
	Forward 5'-GGGCAGGGAAGACTGCTT-3'
ПLA-U	Reverse 5'-AGCTGTGGTGGTGCCTTC-3'
PR	Forward 5'-CCCCAATGAGACCAATGAAATC-3'
_	Reverse 5'-CAGCCCATCTTTGATGAGCTT-3'

Table S1 Primer sequences for real-time quantitative PCR.