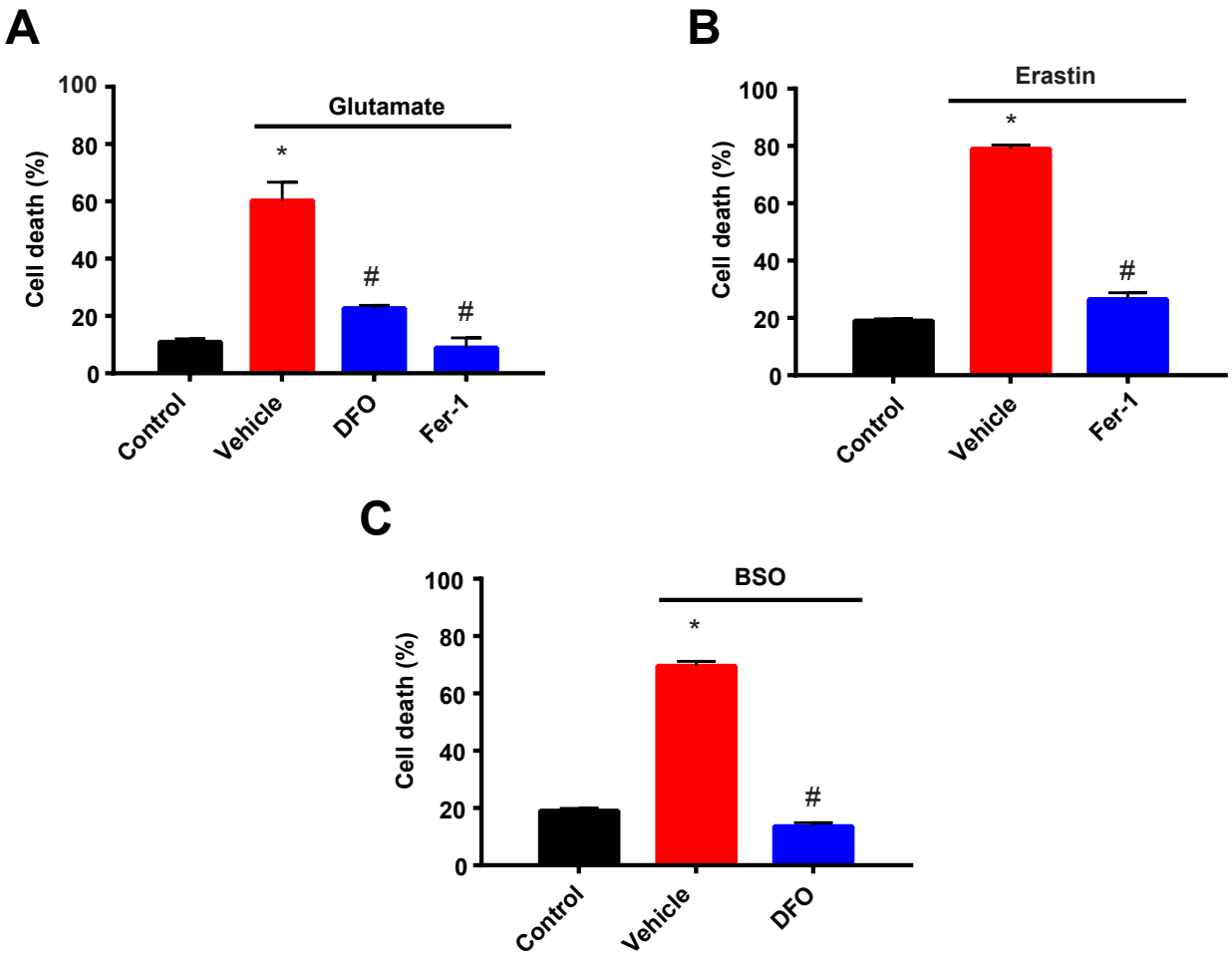

Figure S3. Inhibition of pharmacologically-induced ferroptosis in HT22 neurons. Ferroptosis was induced using (**A**) glutamate (5 mM; inhibitor of cystine/glutamate antiporter which results in depletion of intracellular cysteine – the rate-limiting substrate of GSH synthesis), (**B**) erastin (5 μM; inhibitor of cystine/glutamate antiporter which results in depletion of intracellular cysteine – the rate-limiting substrate of GSH synthesis), or (**C**) BSO (50 μM; inhibitor of rate-limiting enzyme in GSH synthesis) resulting in a significant increase in cell death (lactate dehydrogenase release). Administration of DFO (10 μM; iron chelator) or Fer-1 (0.2-1 μM; lipid radical-trapping antioxidant) resulted in a significant reduction in pharmacologically-induced cell death. (Data are Mean ± SD, N=3-4/group, *p<0.05 vs control, #p<0.05 vs vehicle). Abbreviations: L-buthionine sulfoximine (BSO), deferoxamine (DFO), ferrostatin-1 (Fer-1).