Supplementary Information

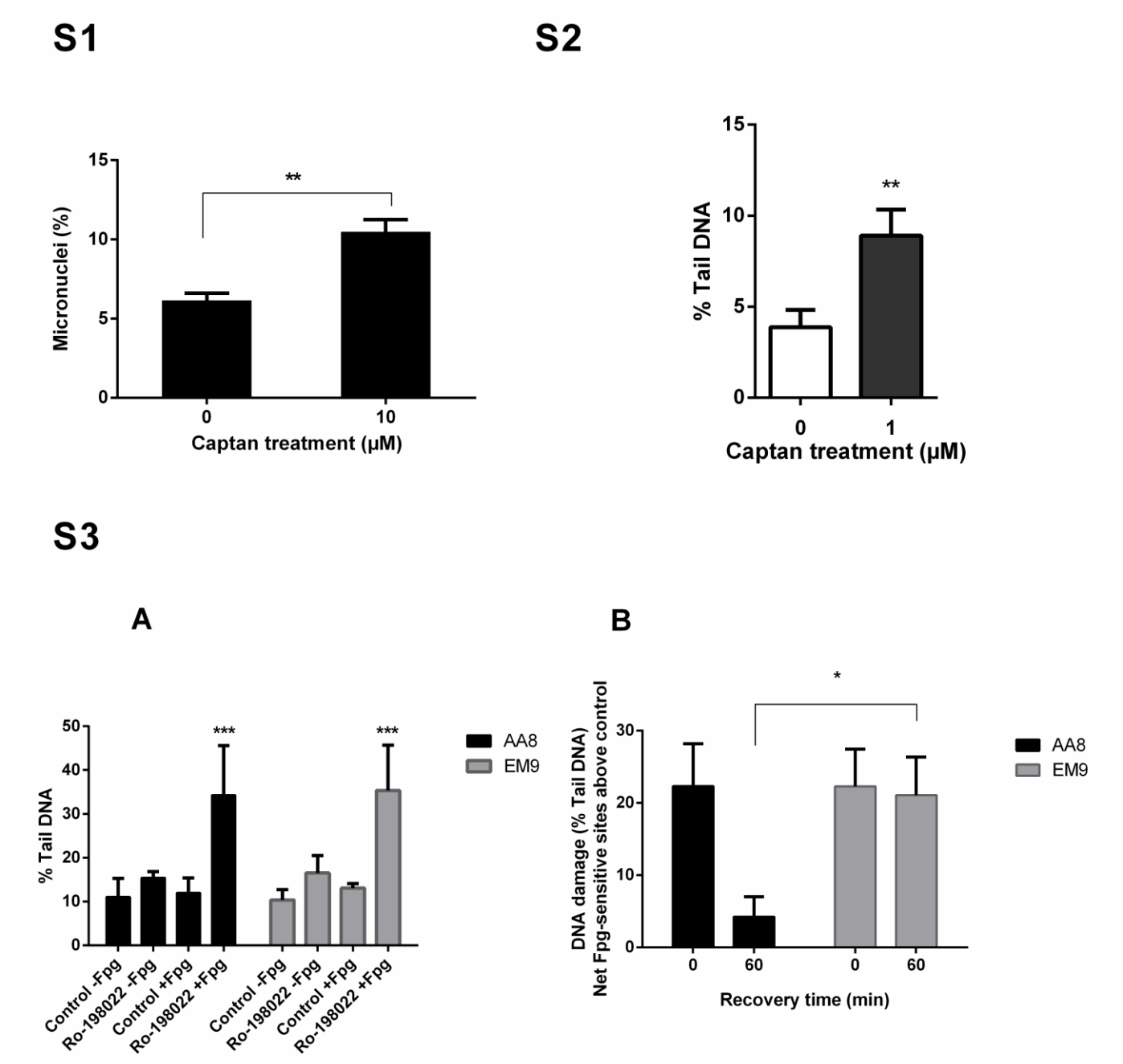
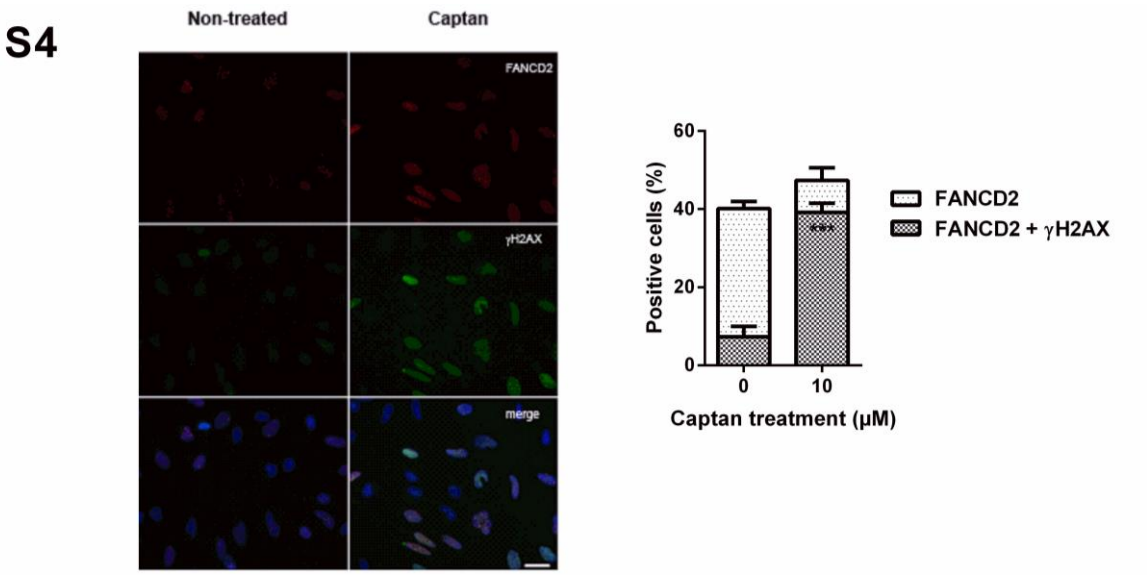
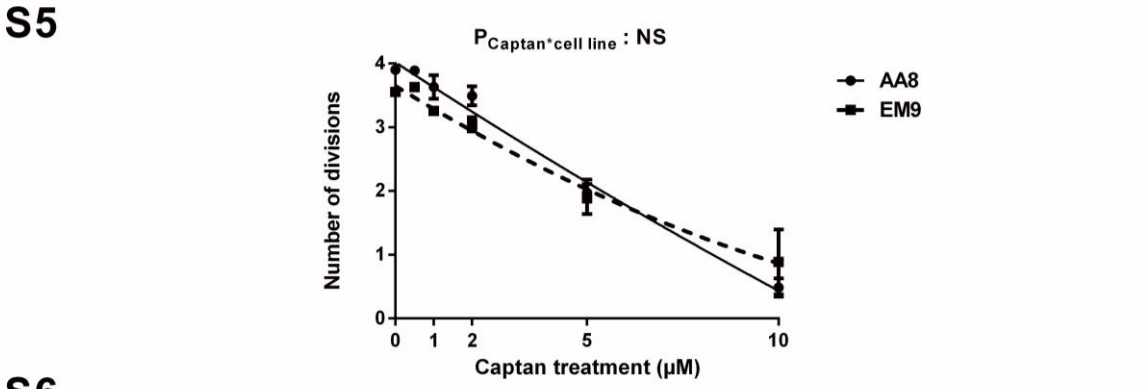


Fig. S1. Micronucleus frequency after 10 µM of captan treatment for 24 hours observed in HeLa cells. Data are expressed as the mean ± SEM of four independent experiments. (**P < 0.01).

Fig. S2. DNA damage evaluated by alkaline comet assay after 1 µM captan treatment for 2 hours in human peripheral lymphocytes. Results are mean ± SEM of three independent experiments. (**P < 0.01 *versus* non-treated).

Fig. S3. (A) DNA damage evaluated by alkaline (-Fpg) and Fpg-modified comet assay (+Fpg) with the positive control (Ro 19-8022 compound) in AA8 or EM9 CHO cells. Results are mean ± SEM of four independent experiments. (***P < 0.001 *versus* non-treated). (B) DNA damage evaluated by Fpg-modified comet assay, represented as increase of Net Fpg-sensitive sites (above the control treatment cells), immediately after the positive control (Ro 19-8022 compound) treatment (time = 0) or after a recovery time of 60 min, in AA8 and EM9 CHO cells. Results are mean ± SEM of four independent experiments. (*P < 0.05).





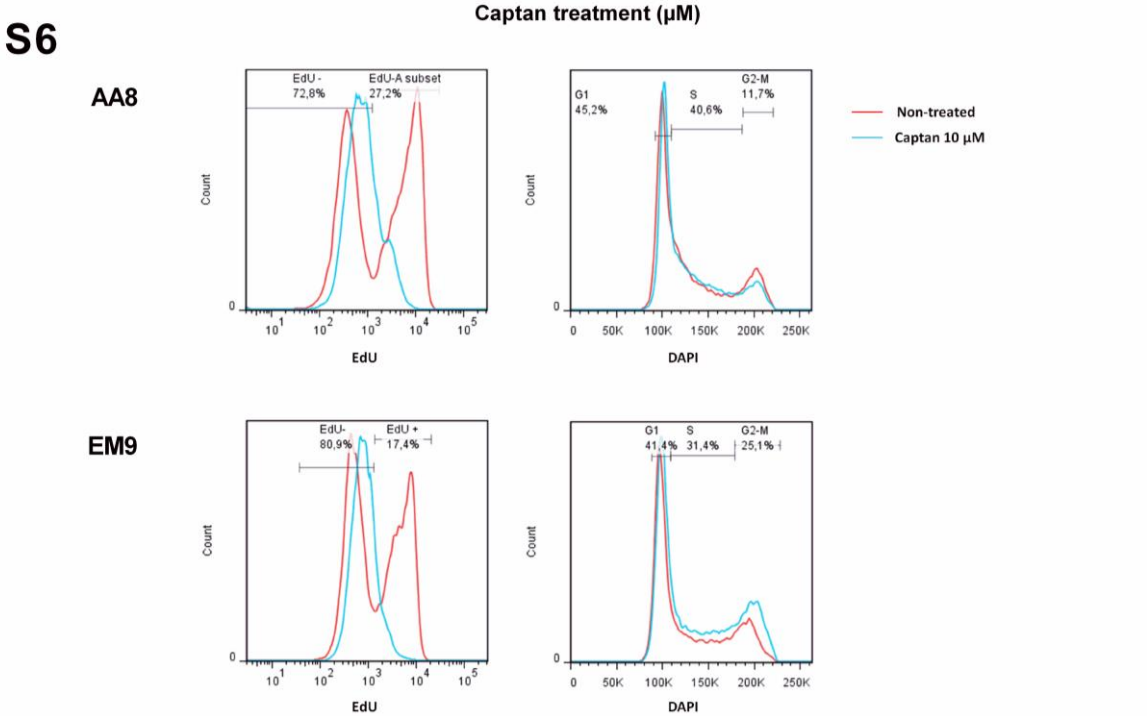


Fig. S4. (A) Representative images of γH2AX and FANCD2 immunostaining of HeLa cells treated with 10 µM of captan for 2 hours. Scale bar = 20 µm. (B) Quantification of HeLa cells positive for FANCD2 alone or for FANCD2 and γH2AX signals. (***P < 0.001 *versus* non-treated).

Fig. S5. Proliferation rate of AA8 and EM9 CHO cells treated with captan for 48 hours represented as the number of cell divisions. Results are mean ± SEM of at least three independent experiments. NS: non significant.

Fig. S6. Representative flow cytometry of AA8 and EM9 CHO cells treated or not with 10 µM captan for 2 hours followed by cell cycle analysis with flow cytometry. Left panel: EdU incorporation is plotted against the number of cells. The percentage of EdU positive and negative cells was quantified on non-treated cells. Right panel: The cellular DNA content (DAPI) is plotted against the number of cells. Quantifications of G1, S and G2 cell population are indicated.