Glutathione deficiency and alterations in the sulfur amino acid homeostasis during early postnatal development as potential triggering factors for schizophrenia-like behavior in adult rats

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Supporting information

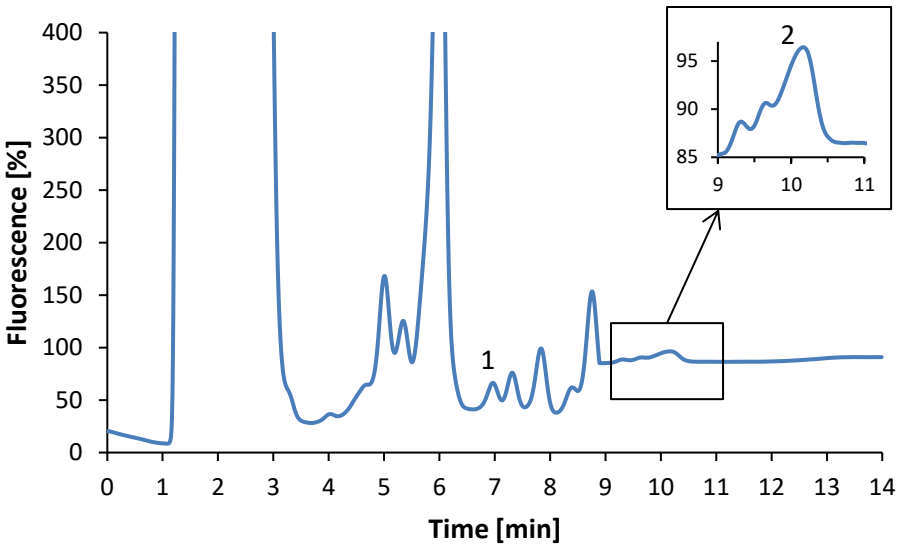

Figure S1. Representative chromatogram for methionine and homocysteine assay in the liver homogenate. Peaks: 1 - methionine, 2 - homocysteine.

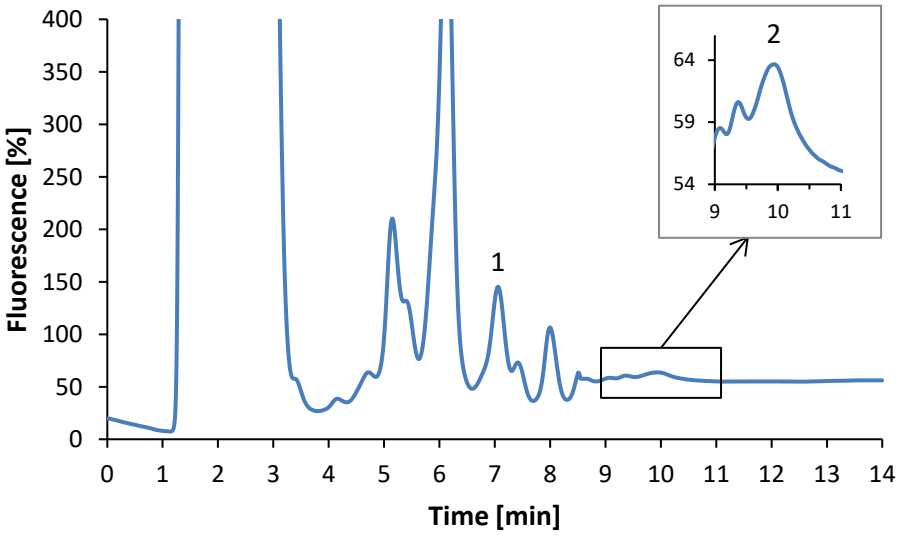

Figure S2. Representative chromatogram for methionine and homocysteine assay in the kidney homogenate. Peaks: 1 - methionine, 2 - homocysteine.

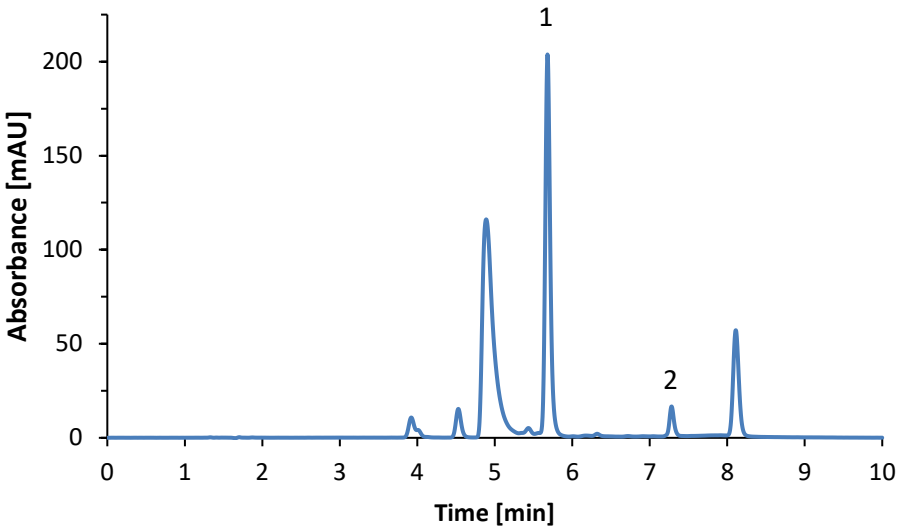

Figure S3. Representative chromatogram for glutathione and cysteine assay in the prefrontal cortex (PFC) homogenate. Peaks: 1 - glutathione, 2 - cysteine.

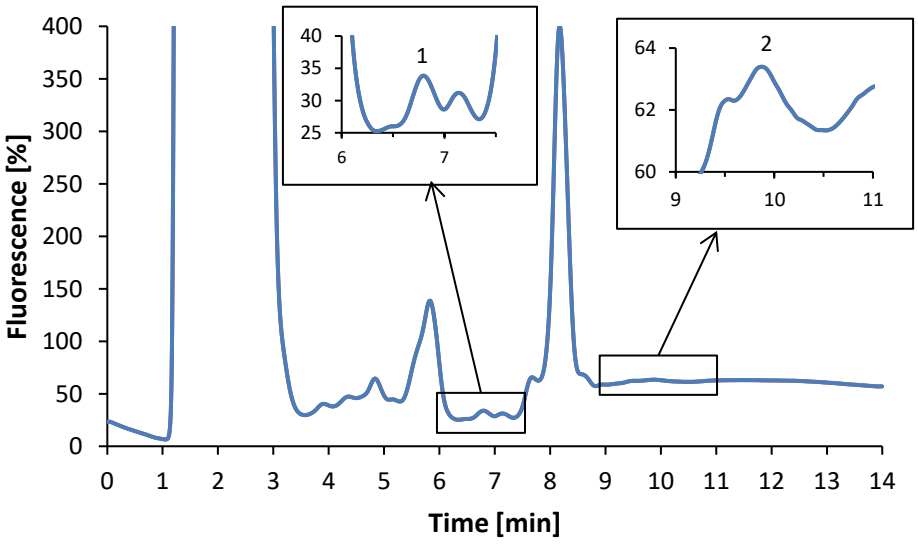

Figure S4. Representative chromatogram for methionine and homocysteine assay in the PFC homogenate. Peaks: 1 - methionine, 2 - homocysteine.

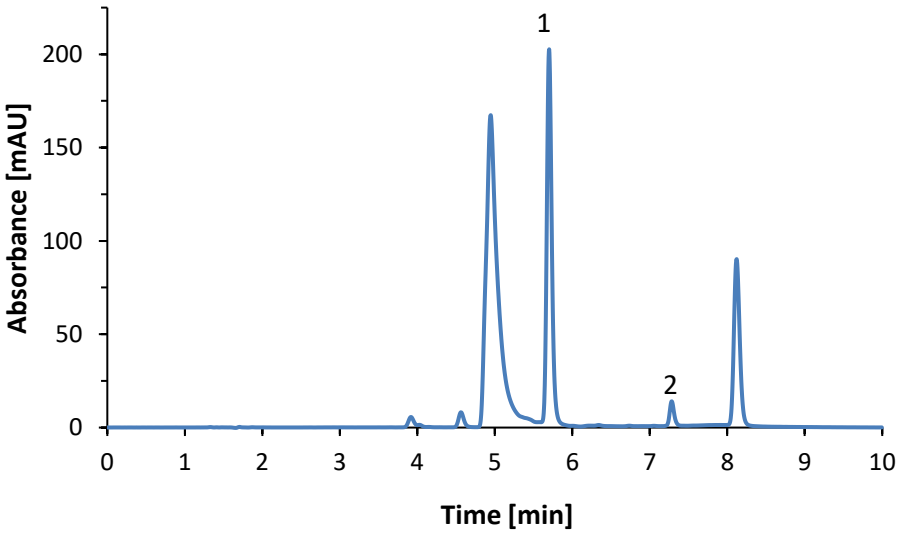

Figure S5. Representative chromatogram for glutathione and cysteine assay in the hippocampus (HIP) homogenate. Peaks: 1 - glutathione, 2 - cysteine.

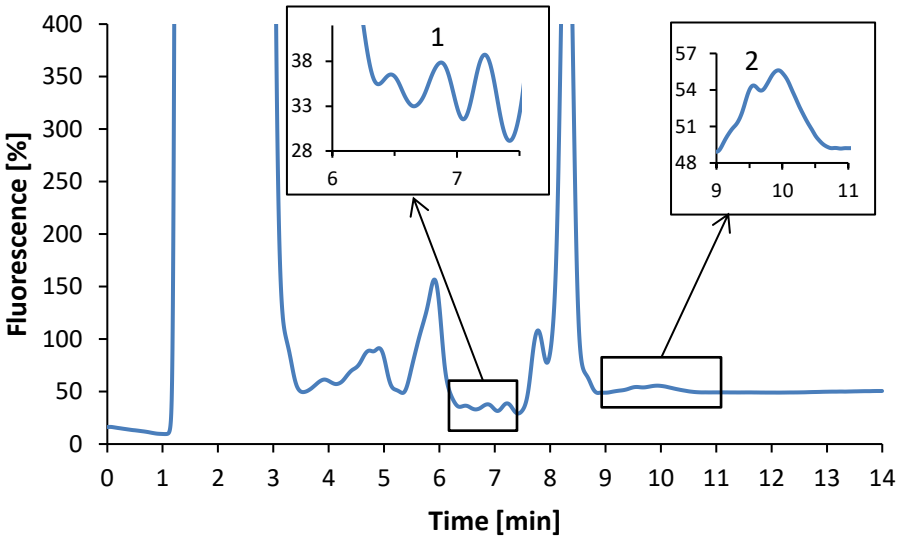

Figure S6. Representative chromatogram for methionine and homocysteine assay in the HIP homogenate. Peaks: 1 - methionine, 2 - homocysteine.