# Drug-induced Stress Granule Formation Protects Sensory Hair Cells in Mouse Cochlear Explants During Ototoxicity

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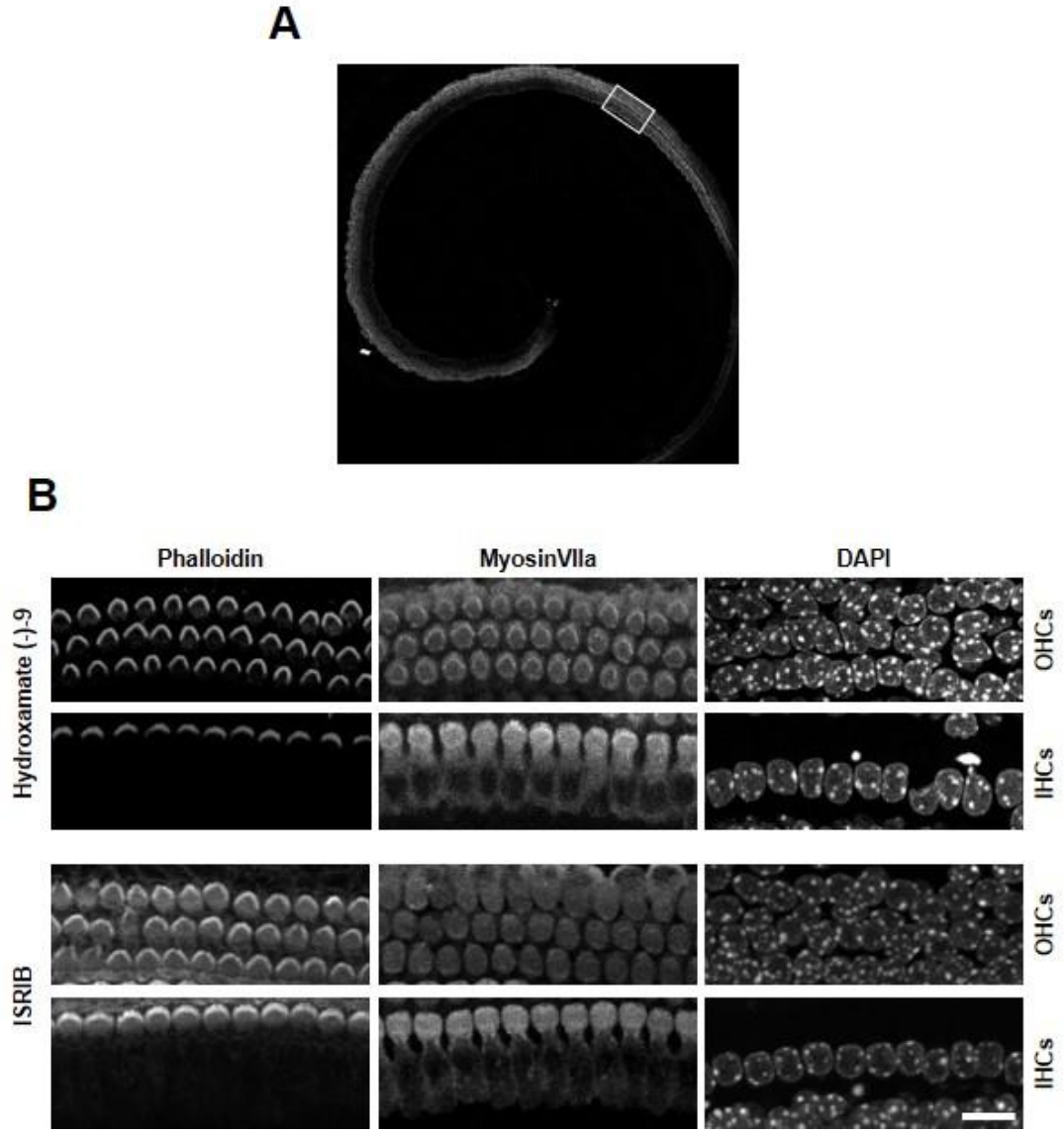
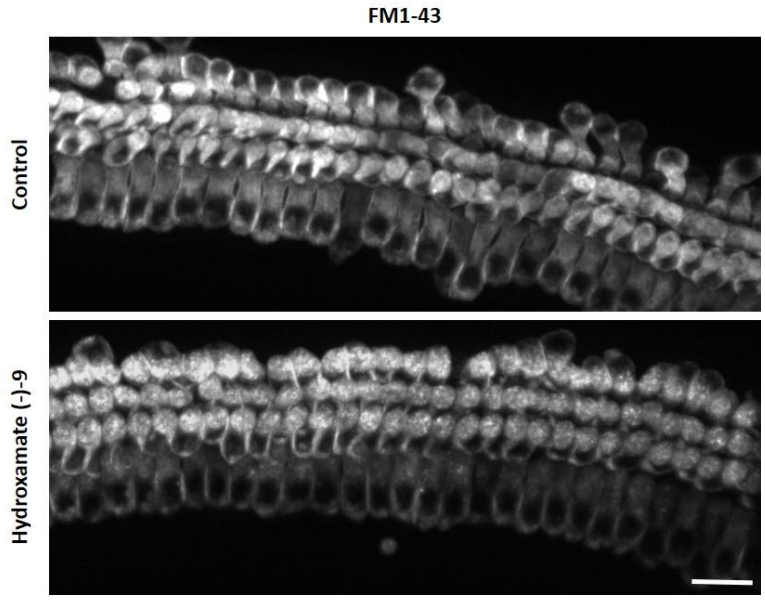
**Supplementary information**




Supplementary figure 1 – **Neither ISRIB or hydroxamate (-)-9 affect the structure of the organ of Corti**. (**A**) Low magnification view of a mouse cochlear explant after dissection, showing the basal turn of the cochlea. Boxed area correspond to the mid of the basal turn, where images were collected for all the experiments performed in mouse cochlear explants. (**B**) Cochlear explants were subjected to either 100nM hydroxamate (-)-9 for 14h or 200nM ISRIB for 1h. Anti-myosinVIIa was used to label IHCs and OHCs, Phalloidin to label the F-actin filaments, and DAPI to assess chromatin structure. All images were acquired from mid-sections of basal cochlear coils. Images are average intensity Z-projections from confocal stacks. Scale bar=10µm.




Supplementary figure 2 – **FM1-43 uptake is unchanged in the presence of hydroxamate (-)-9**. After treatment with 100nM hydroxamate (-)-9 for 14h, cochlear explants were exposed to 3µM of FM1-43 dye. FM1-43 labelling of the hair cells shows that hydroxamate (-)-9 does not block the mechanotransducer channels. Image correspond to middle of the basal end of the cochlear coil. Maximum intensity projection of a Z-stack spinning disc image is shown. Scale bar=10µm.