

## Supplementary Material

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

#### Standardization of PJ

PJ was standardized by estimation of total phenolics using Folin-Ciocalteu (FC) reagent with gallic acid standard [1]. Total acids in PJ was estimated by titration with 0.1MNaOH [2]. Total iron in the PJ was estimated by carbonizing and acid digestion of the juice followed by BPS based colorimetric estimation [3, 4].

### RESULTS

#### Standardization of PJ

Total phenolic content of PJ was estimated to be  $147.66 \pm 19.74$  mg gallic acid equivalent/100ml. PJ had total acid content of about 3.2% and total iron content of PJ was  $0.903 \pm 0.09$  mg/100ml.

#### Generation of ID Cells

The observations from the present study (Table 1) indicate that culturing *S. cerevisiae* cells in iron deficient medium with 100 $\mu$ m BPS did not alter the cell viability and generation time. We observed a 2% reduction in the cell size (Table 1) however, this was not statistically significant. About 18% reduction in the dry weight was observed in the ID cells (Table 1). The iron content in ID cells was  $1.041 \pm 0.13$  ng/mg dry weight, which was 89% lower ( $p < 0.0001$ ) than that in IN cells. It was also observed that the ID cells mainly had ferrous ( $Fe^{2+}$ ) form of iron, the storage or ferric ( $Fe^{3+}$ ) form was not detected. Further, the heme content in the ID cells was  $2.44 \pm 0.08$  ng/mg DW, which was 39% lower than that of IN cells (Table 1). RNA content in the ID cells was estimated to be  $86.25 \pm 5.90$   $\mu$ g/mg DW, which was 32% less than that in the IN cells ( $p < 0.0001$ ). However, reduction in the RNA content did not alter the total protein content significantly in the IN and ID cells, but led to 25% reduction ( $p < 0.01$ ) in the lipid content in the ID cells.

**Supplementary Table 1: Physiological and Biochemical Parameters in IN and ID *S. cerevisiae* Cells**

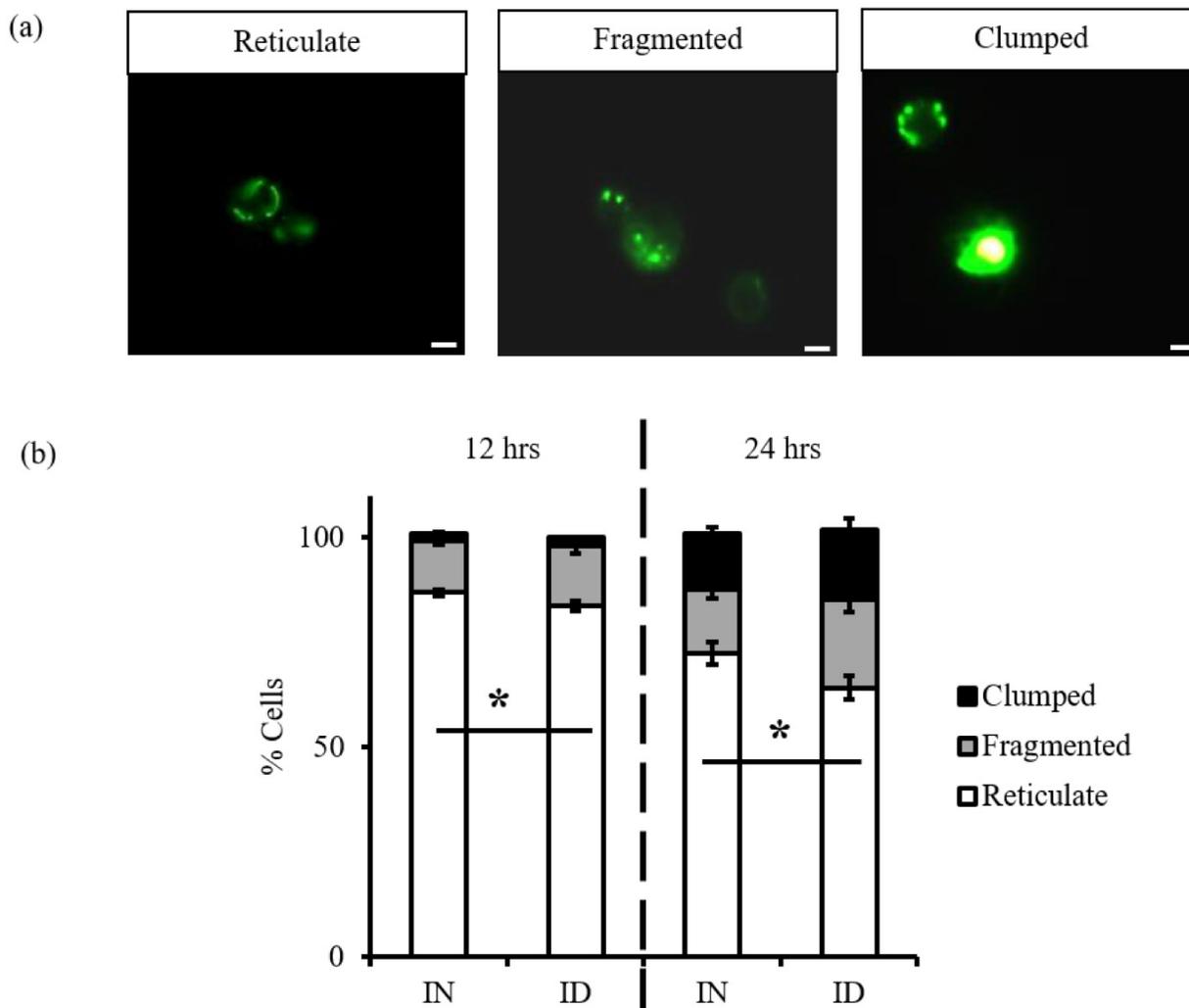
Parameter	IN	ID	% Reduction
Viability (CFU/ml)	$1 \times 10^6$	$1 \times 10^6$	0
Generation time (min)	97.18	97.18	0
Cell size ( $\mu$ m)	$1.49 \pm 0.08$	$1.46 \pm 0.14$	2
Dry weight (mg/10 <sup>6</sup> )	$1.75 \pm 0.09$	$1.44 \pm 0.03$	18*
RNA ( $\mu$ g/mg DW)	$126.57 \pm 6.69$	$86.25 \pm 5.90$	32*
Protein (mg/gm DW)	$401 \pm 10$	$398 \pm 10$	0.75
Lipid (mg/gm DW)	$137 \pm 5$	$103 \pm 6$	25*
Total iron (ng/mg DW)	$9.71 \pm 0.22$	$1.041 \pm 0.13$	89*
Ferrous iron (ng/mg DW)	$4.8 \pm 0.11$	$1.04 \pm 0.13$	78*
Heme (ng/mg DW)	$3.99 \pm 0.55$	$2.44 \pm 0.08$	39*
ATP (ng/mg DW)	$117.95 \pm 27.24$	$83.12 \pm 33.10$	30

DW – Dry weight; \* - Significant ( $p < 0.01$ ).  
IN – Iron normal; ID – Iron deficient.

#### Iron Deficiency Altered Mitochondrial Structure and Function

The percentage of cells with reticulate or healthy mitochondria was significantly ( $p < 0.001$ ) lower in the ID cells when compared to IN cells (Figure 1). It was also observed that the proportion of cells with fragmented and clumped

(degenerating) mitochondria was higher in the ID cells than in the IN cells (Figure 1b). This trend was observed in both 12 h and 24 h cultures even though the difference was much pronounced after 24 h. ATP levels in the ID cells, was 30% lower than that detected in IN cells (Table 1).



**Supplementary Figure 1:** Mitochondrial structural forms in IN and ID cells. (a) Representative images of reticulate, fragmented and clumped mitochondria of *S. cerevisiae* cells (b) Percentage of IN and ID cells with each form of mitochondria at 12 h and 24 h (\* Statistically significant).

## REFERENCES

- [1] Tezcan F, Gultekin-Ozgüven M, Diken T, Ozcelik B, Bedia Erim F. Antioxidant activity and total phenolic, organic acid and sugar content in commercial pomegranate juices. *Food Chemistry* 2009; 115: 873-7. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.foodchem.2008.12.103>
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