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Supplementary Material

Steroids in the equine oviduct: synthesis, local concentrations and receptor expression

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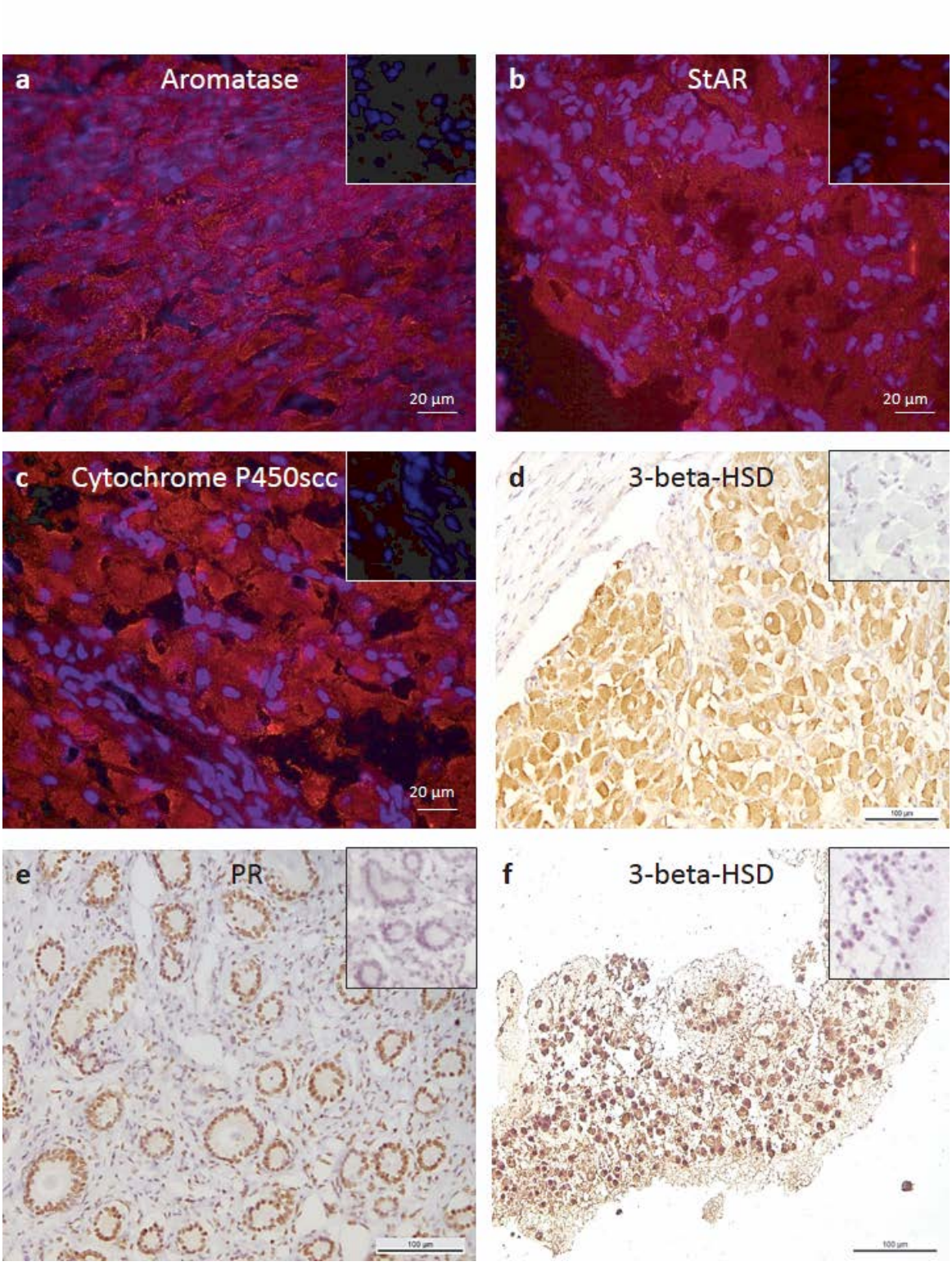

Fig. S1. Epifluorescent (a–c) and immunohistochemically (d–f) positive tissue control pictures and negative control slides without primary antibody (right upper corners) in the equine oviduct for aromatase (a), StAR (b), cytochrome P450scc (c), 3-beta-HSD (d, f) and PR (e). Positive control tissue was equine follicular wall (a), corpus luteum (b–d) and endometrium (e). 3-Beta-HSD staining (brown) with hematoxylin counterstaining (purple) of equine granulosa cells (f). Both the cytoplasm and the nuclei of cumulus cells stain strongly. Bar a–c = 20 µm, bar d–f = 100 µm.

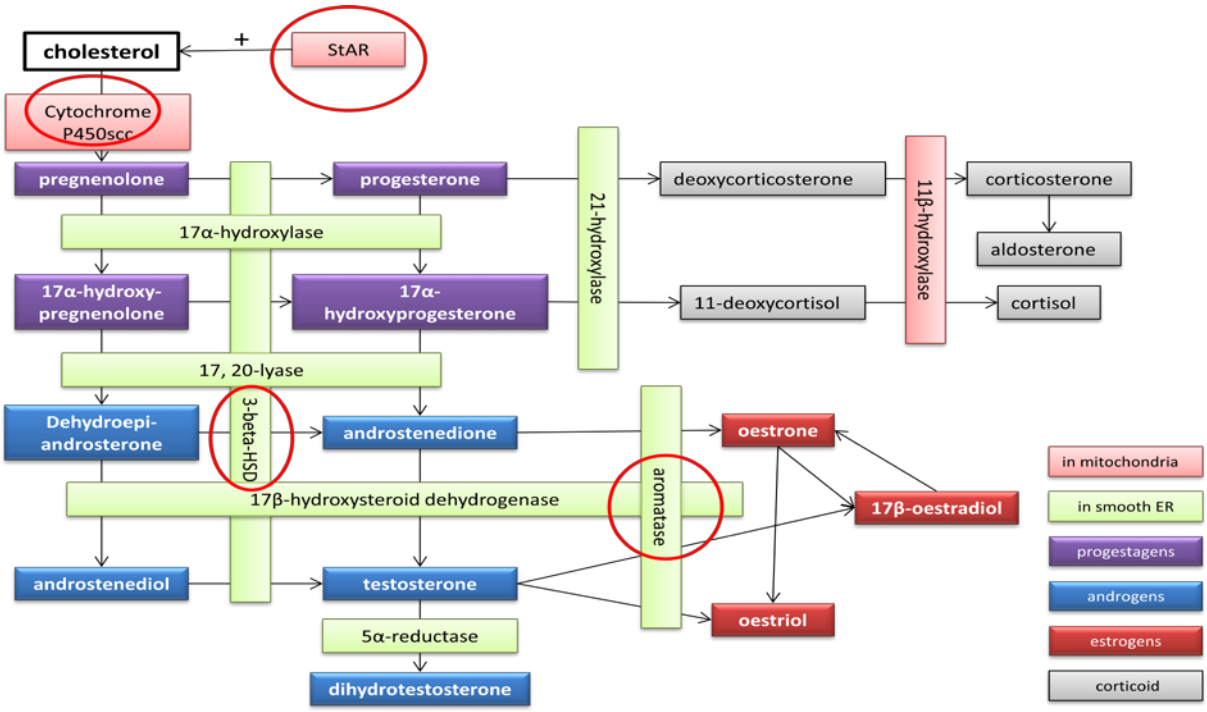

Fig. S2. Overview of steroidogenesis (based on Lavoie and King 2009). The enzymes discussed in the paper are encircled in red.