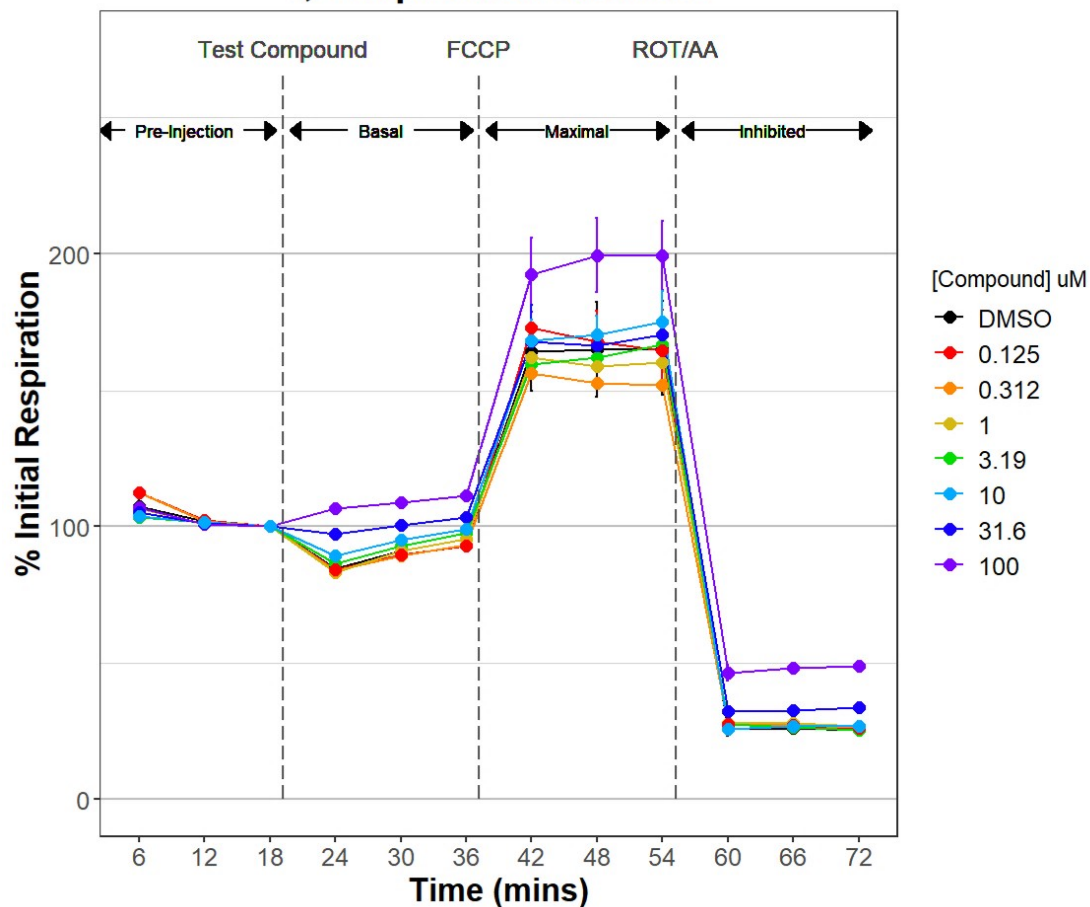
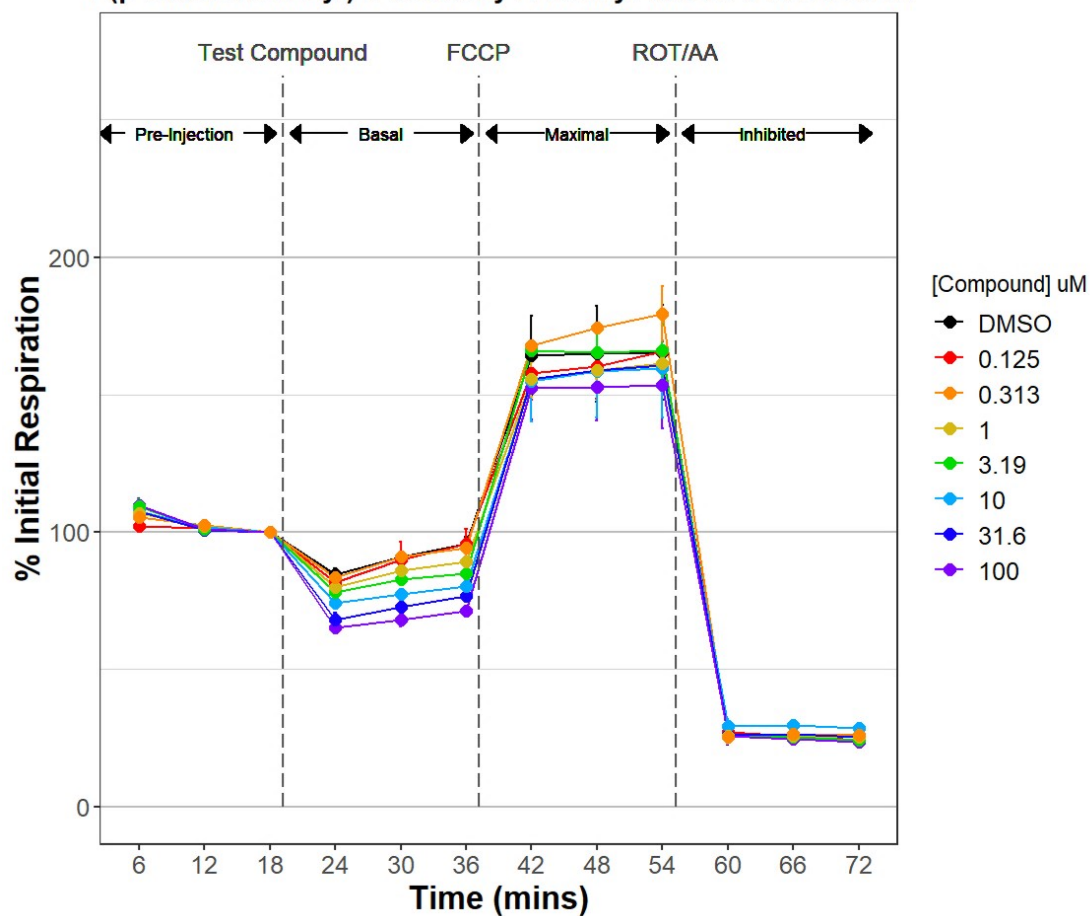


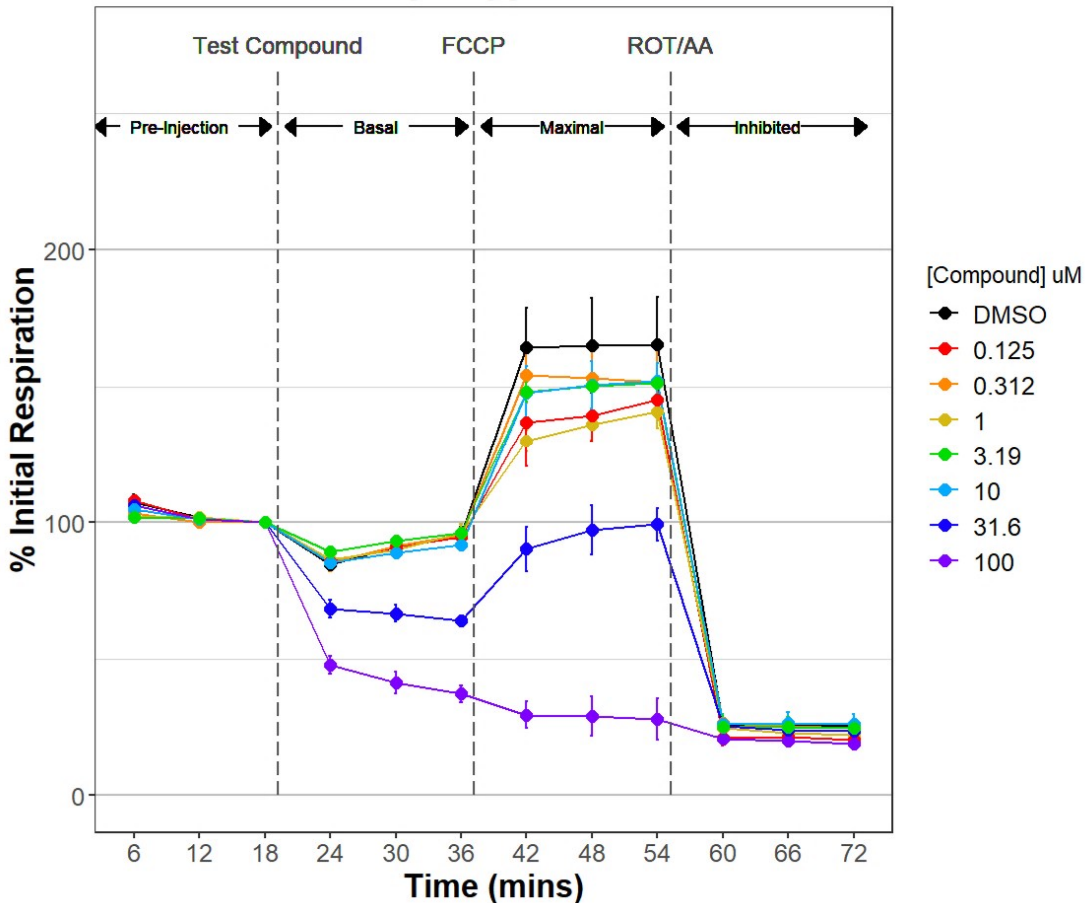
1,5-Naphthalenediamine



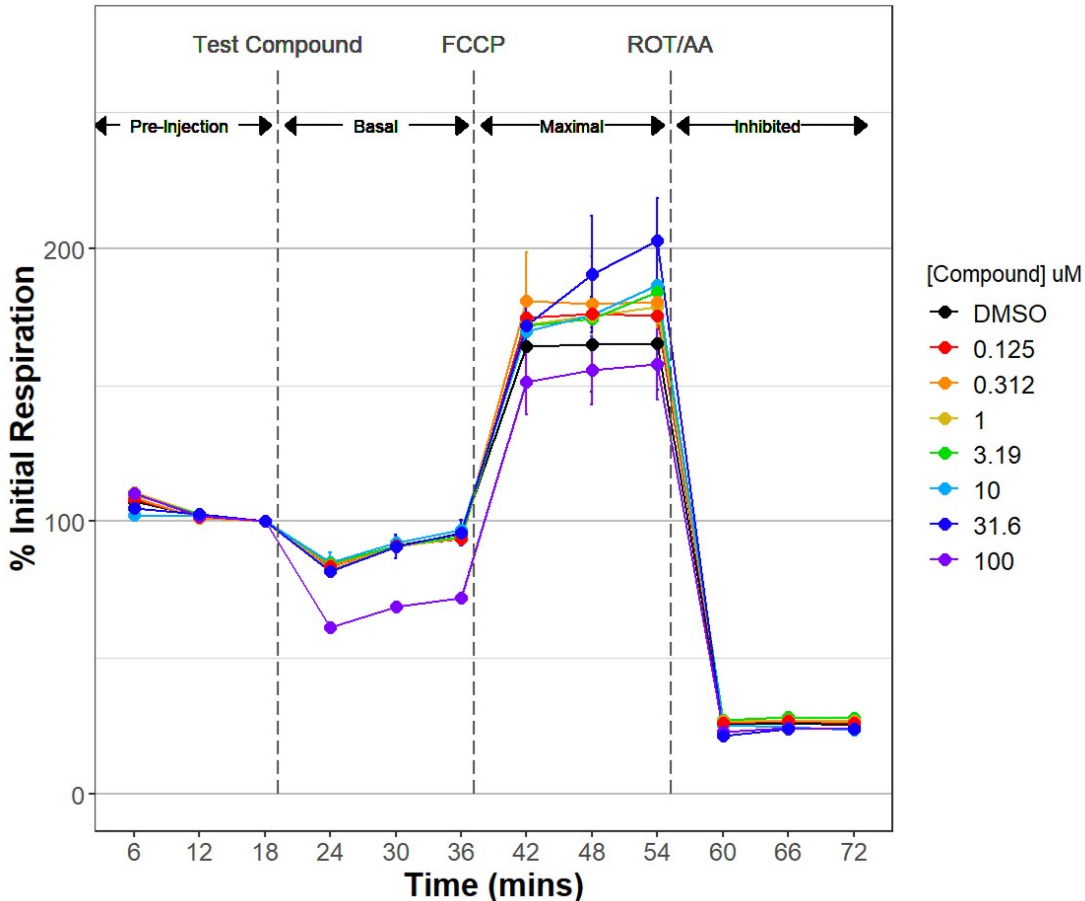
1-(p-Chlorobenzoyl)-5-methoxy-2-methyl-Indole-3-acetic acid



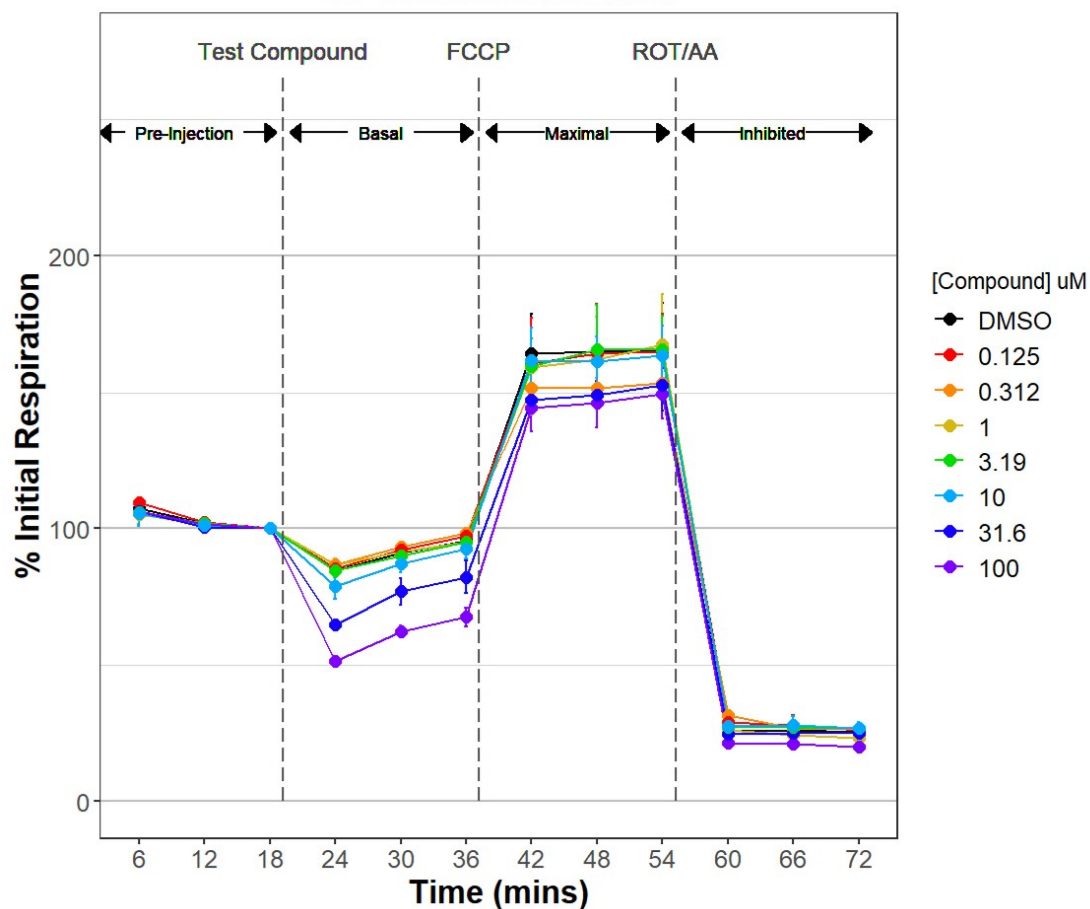
1-Dodecyl-2-pyrrolidinone



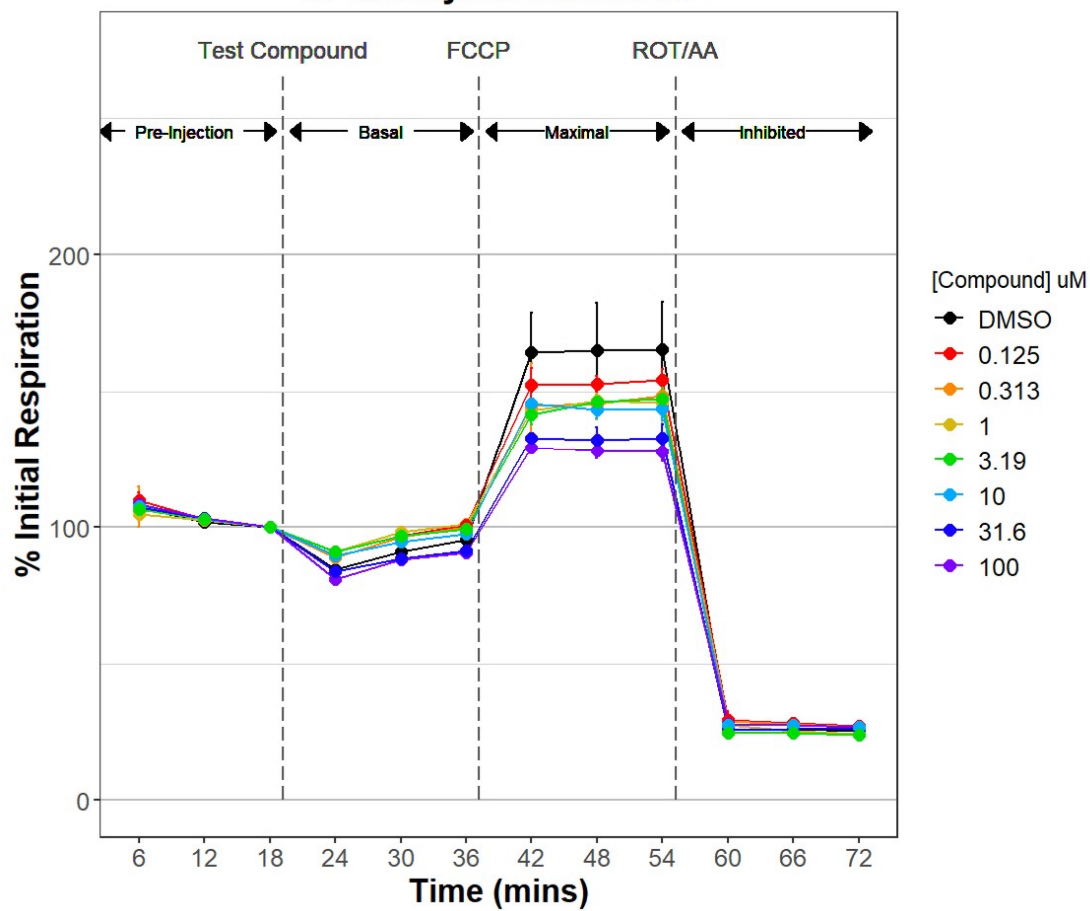
1-Undecanol



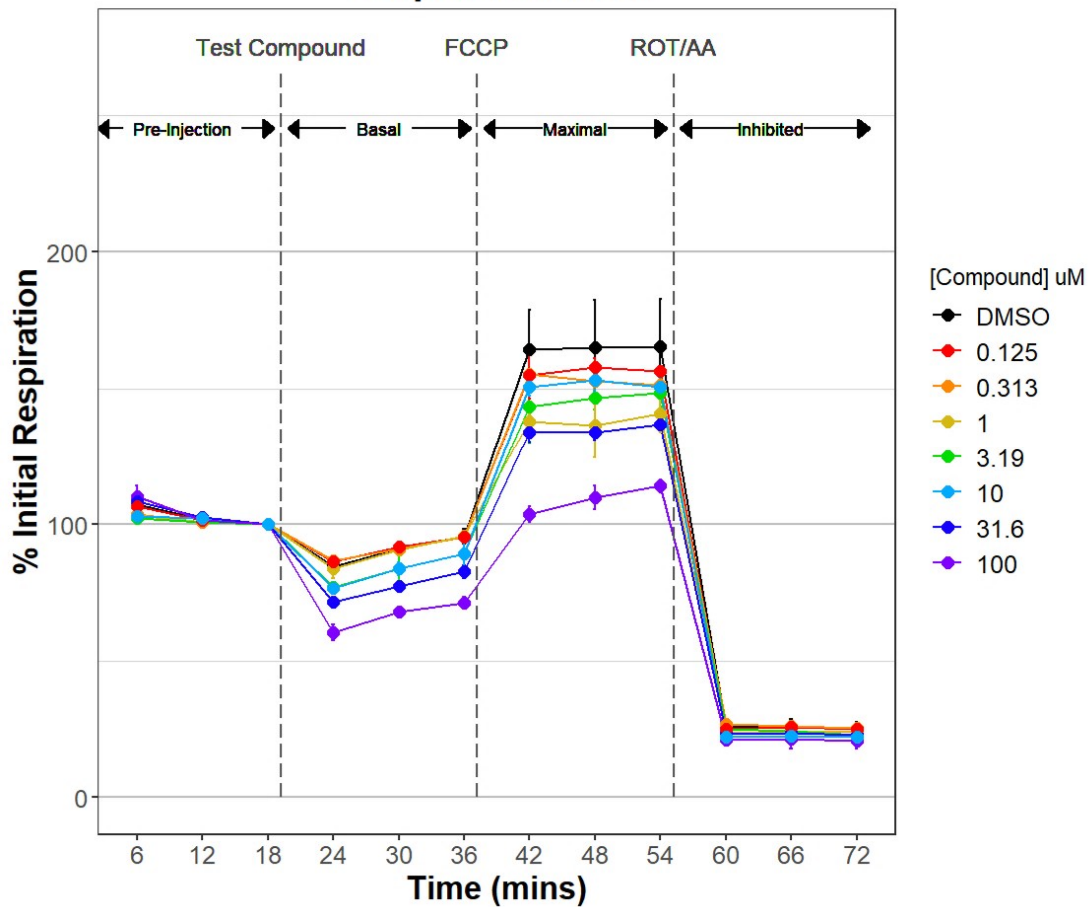
10-Undecenoic acid



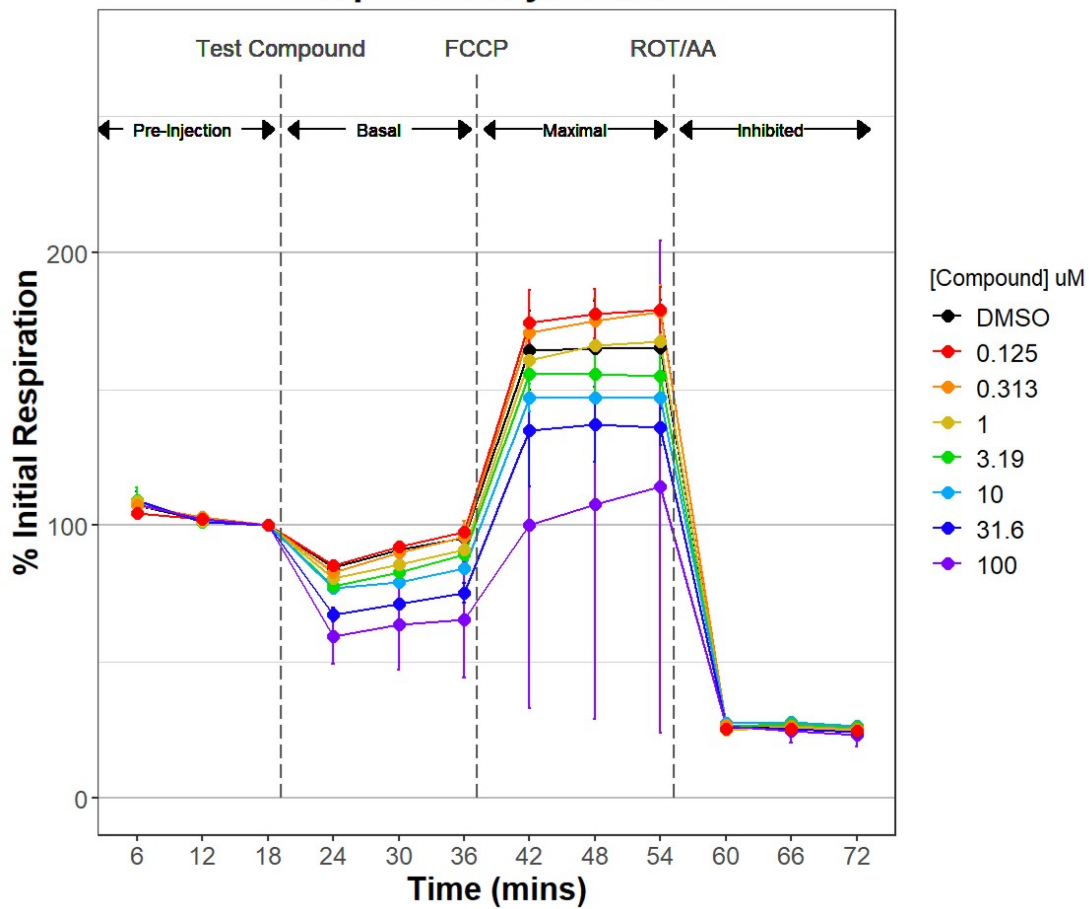
17-Methyltestosterone



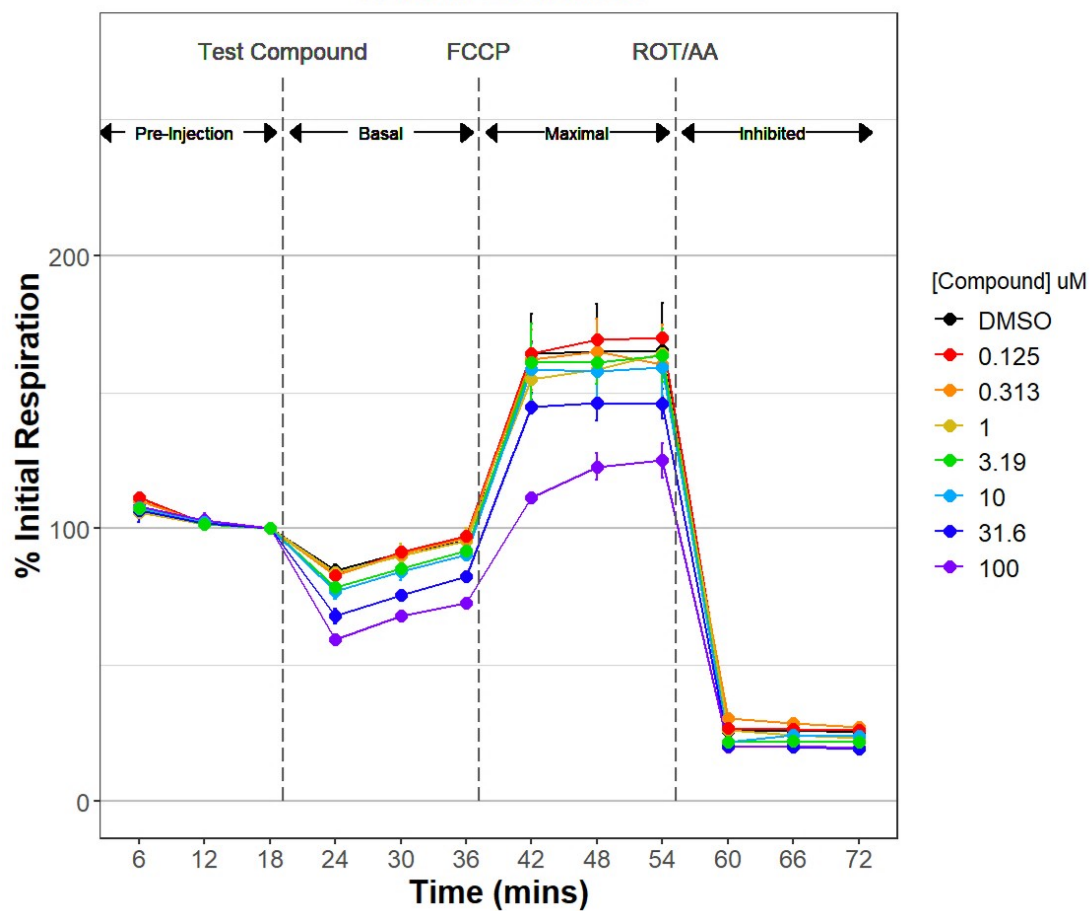
17alpha-Estradiol



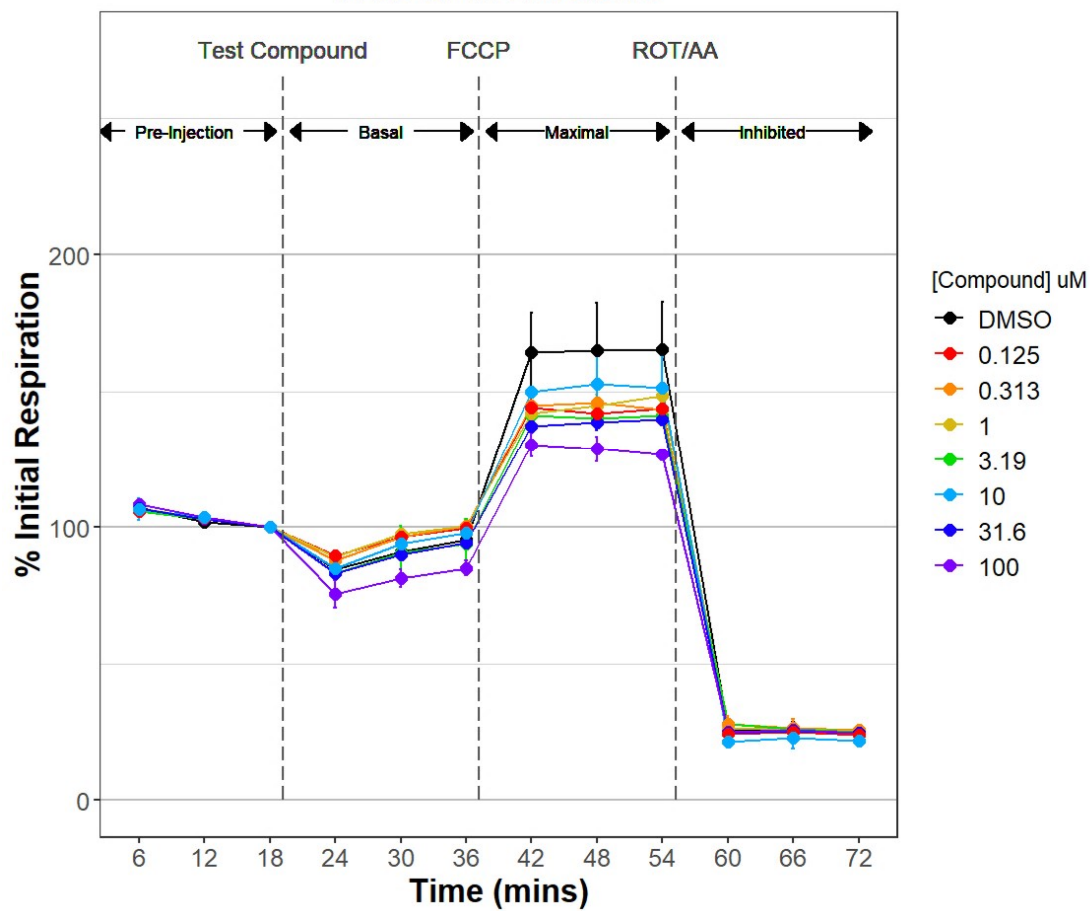
17alpha-Ethinylestradiol



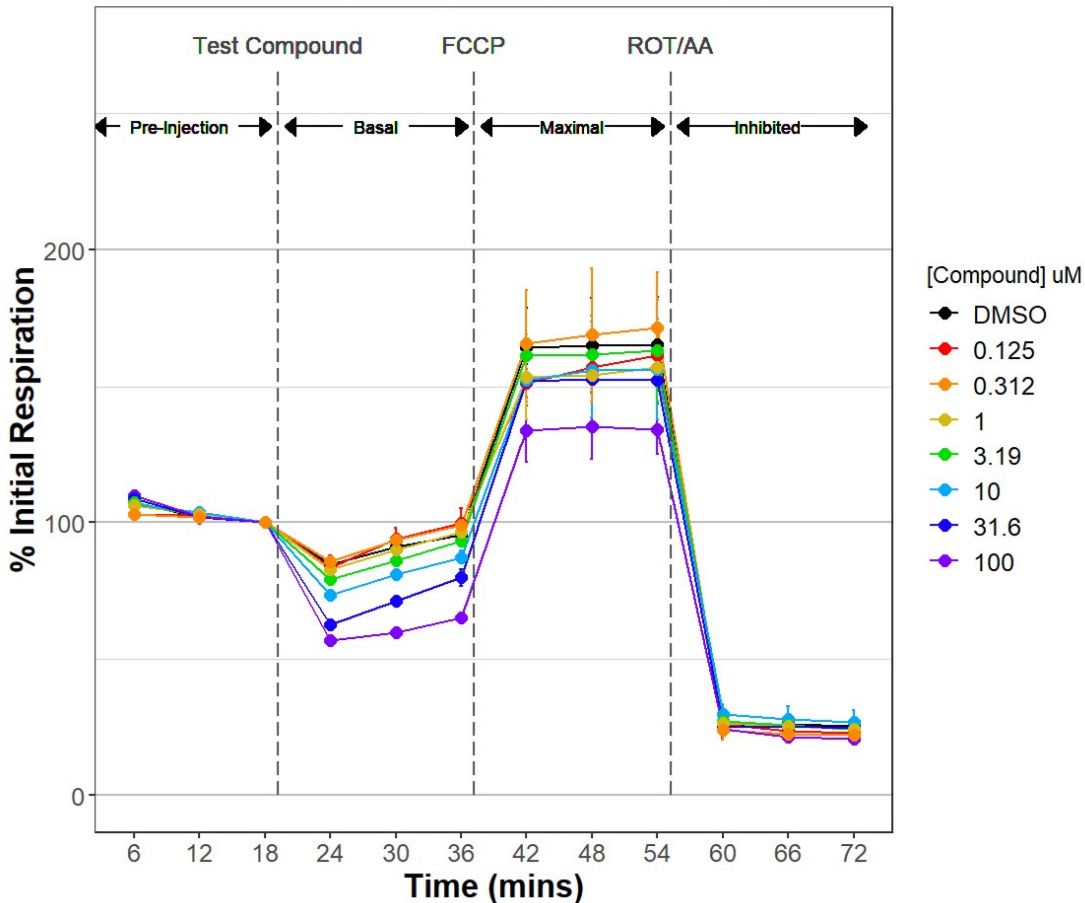
17beta-Estradiol



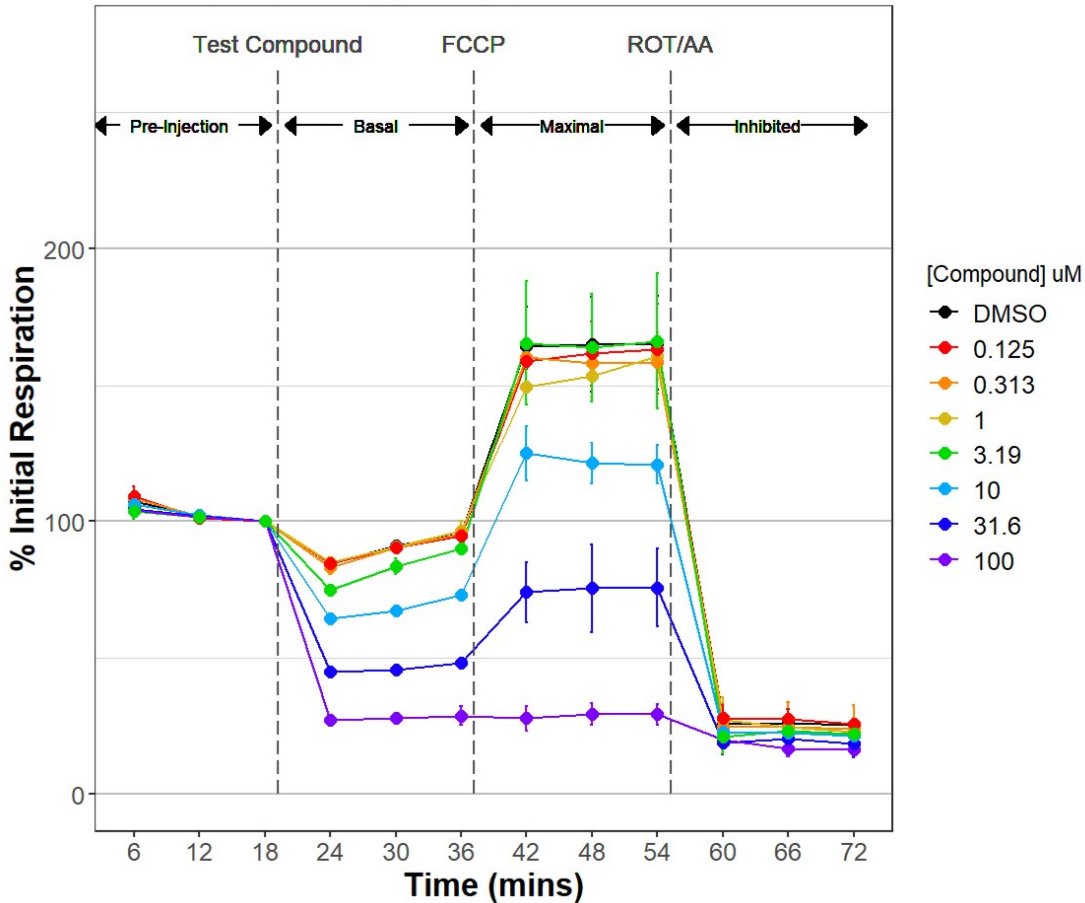
17beta-Trenbolone



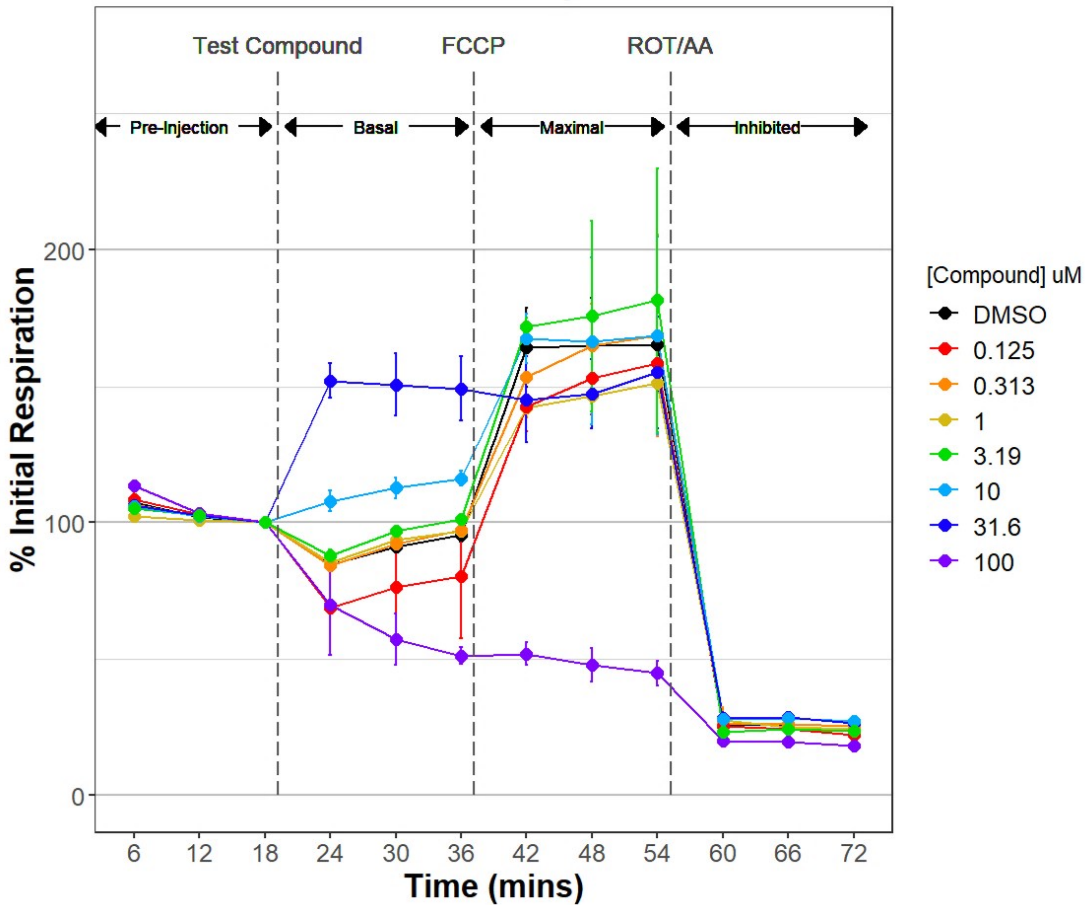
2,2',4,4'-Tetrahydroxybenzophenone



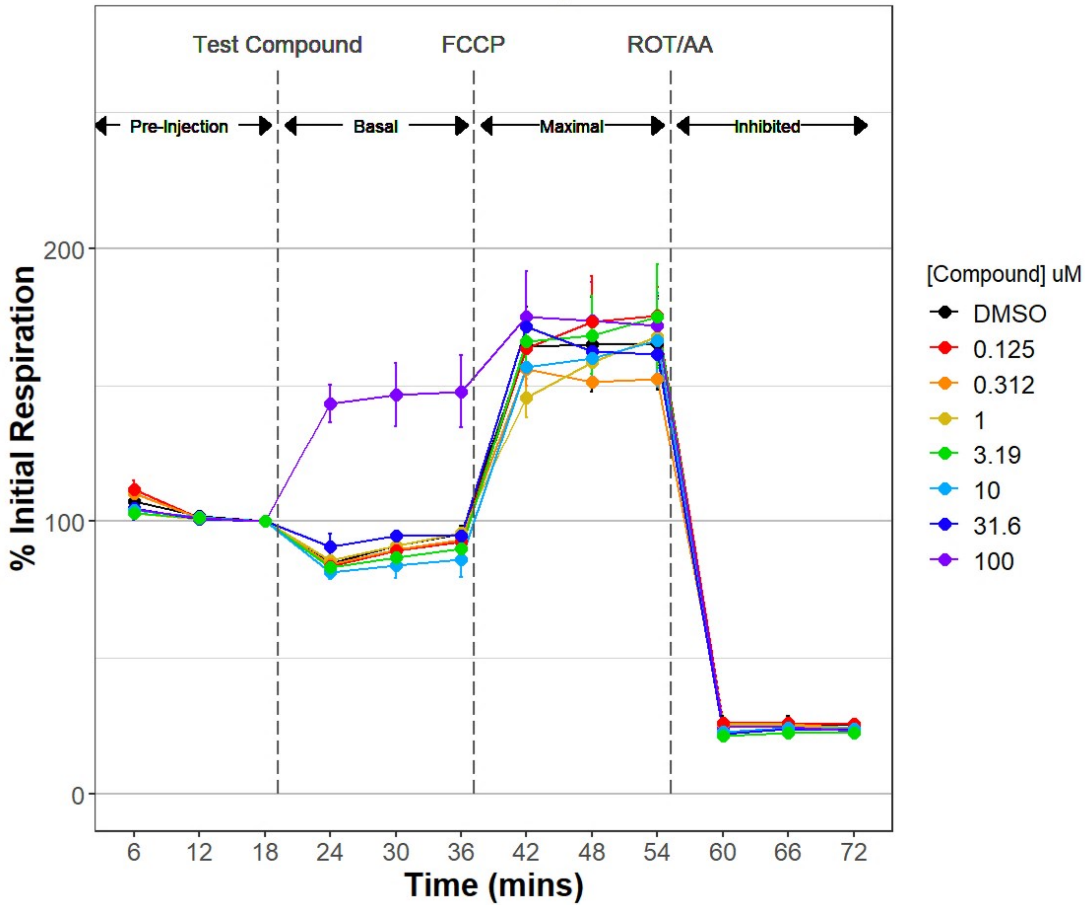
2,2-Bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)-1,1,1-trichloroethane



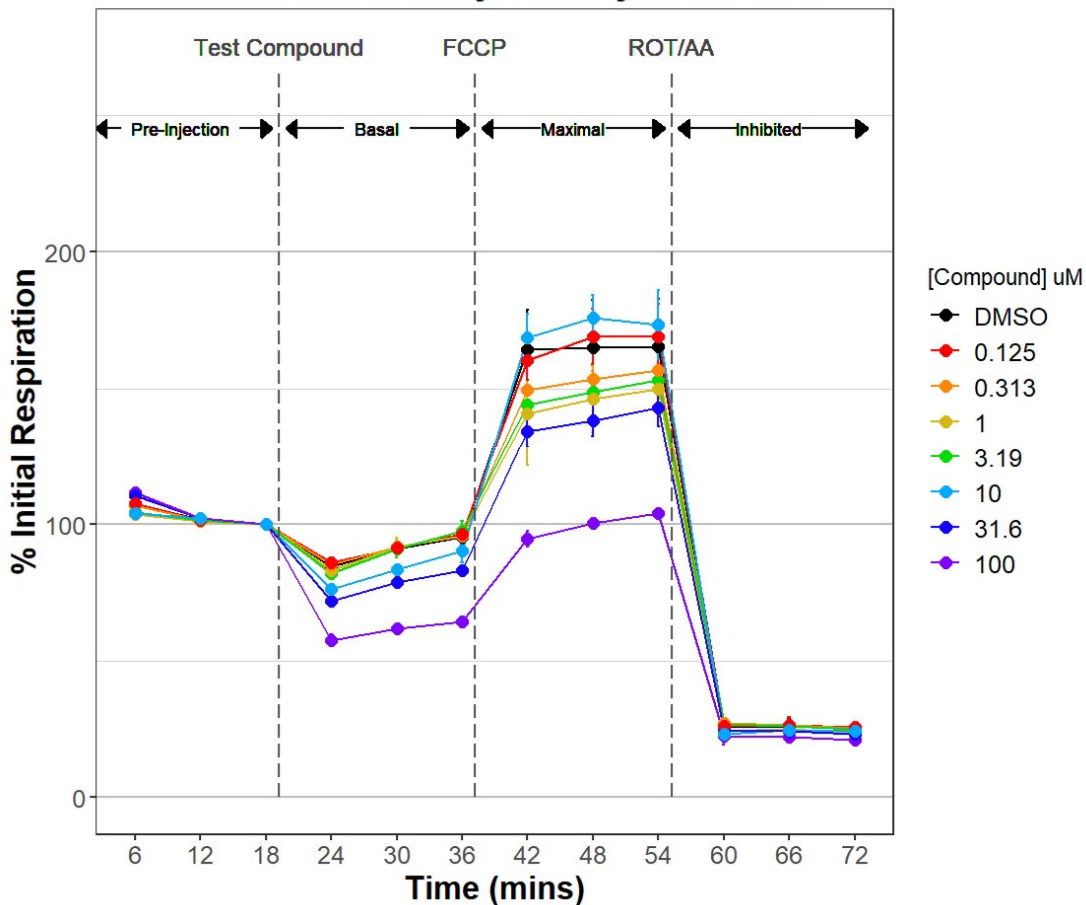
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol



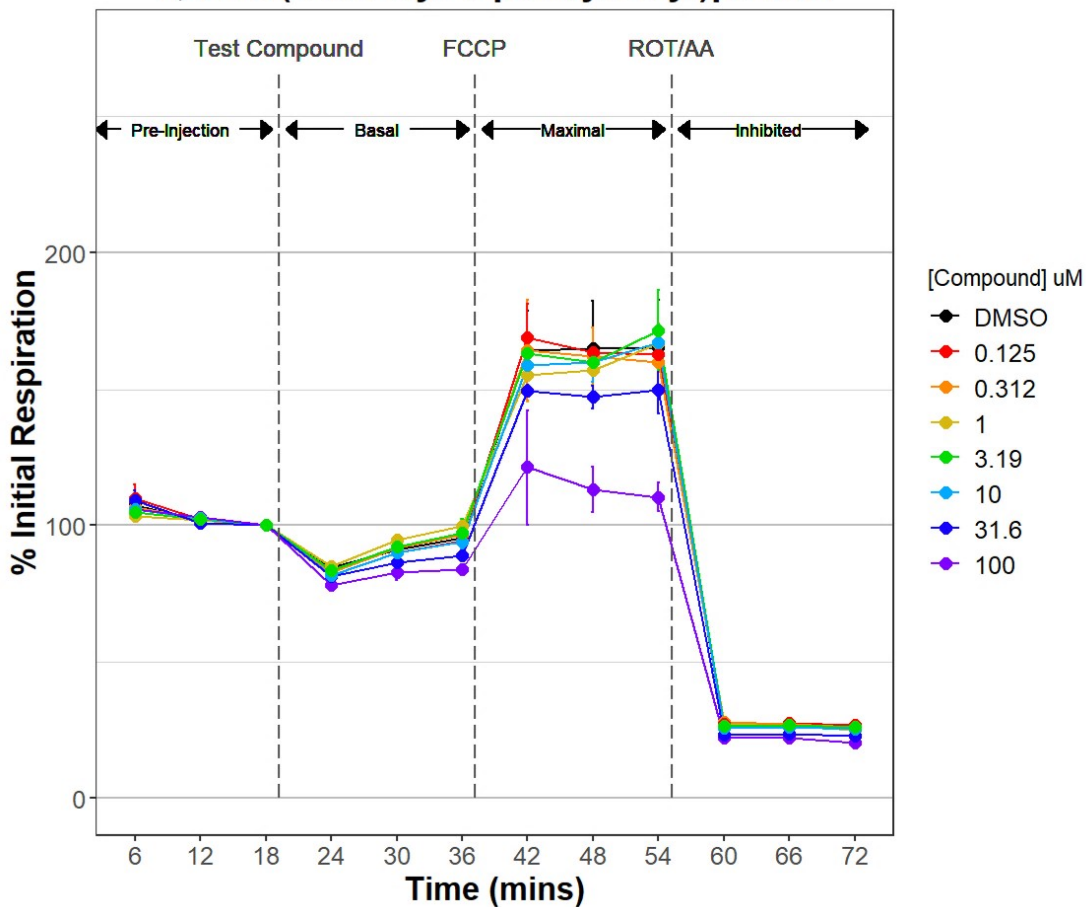
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol



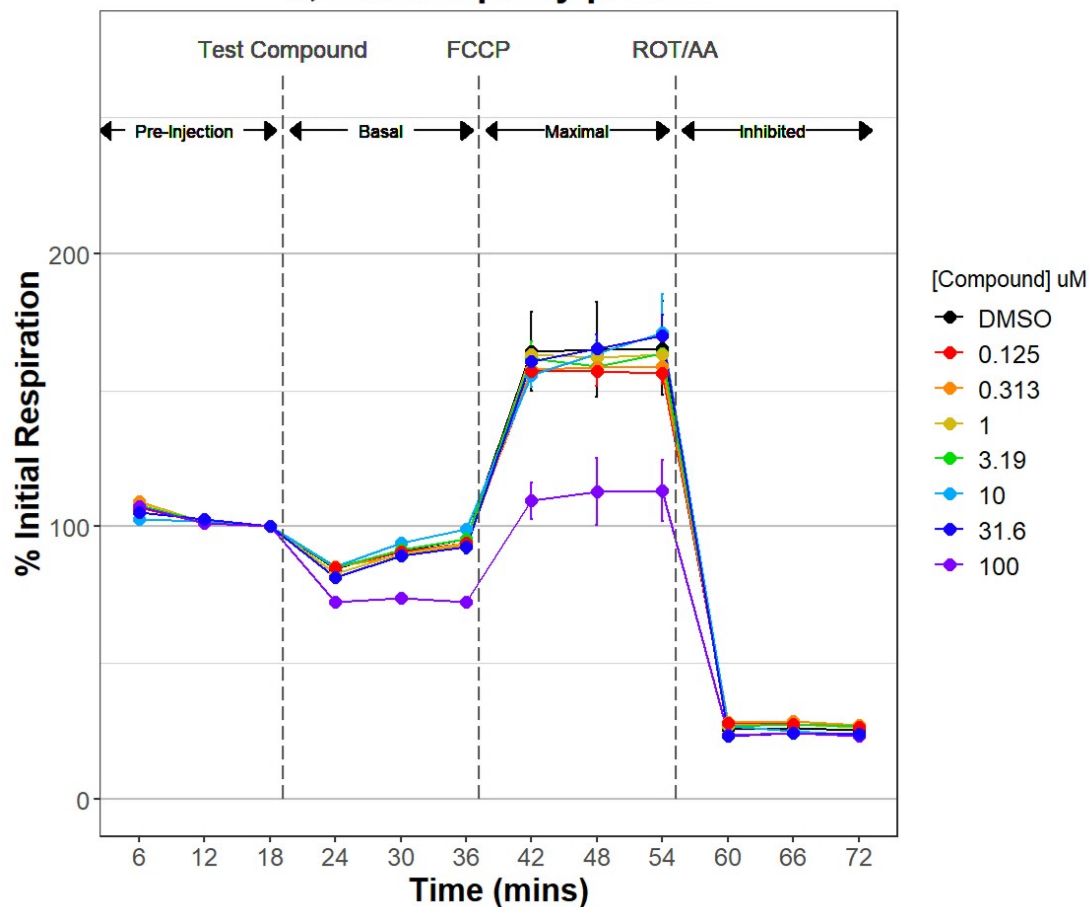
2,4,7,9-Tetramethyl-5-decyne-4,7-diol



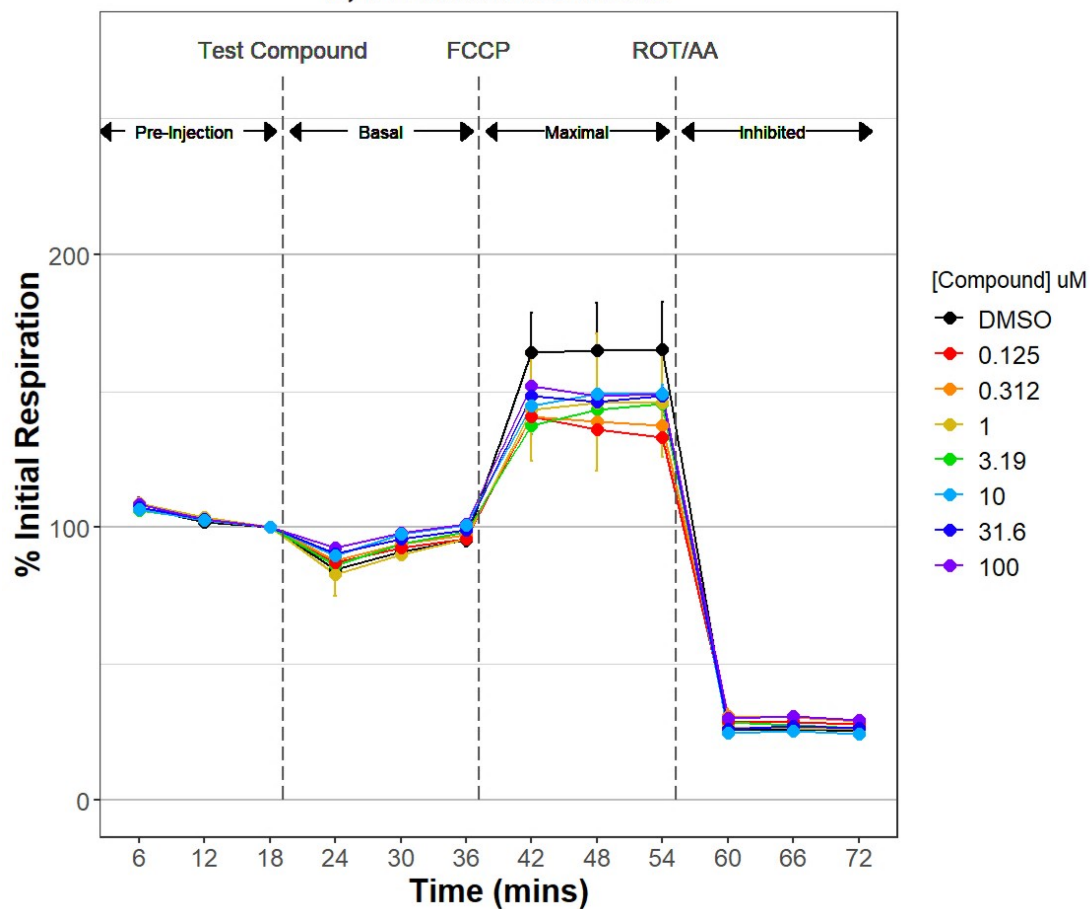
2,4-Bis(1-methyl-1-phenylethyl)phenol



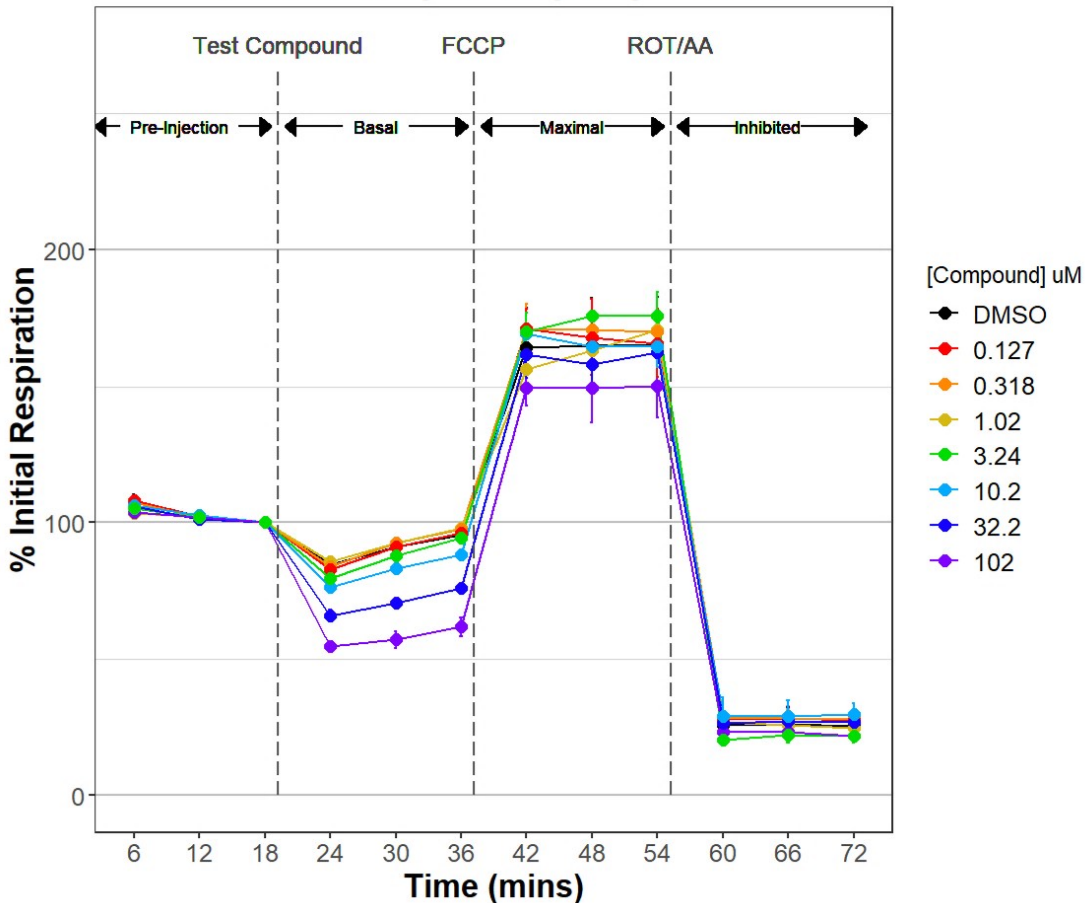
2,4-Di-tert-pentylphenol



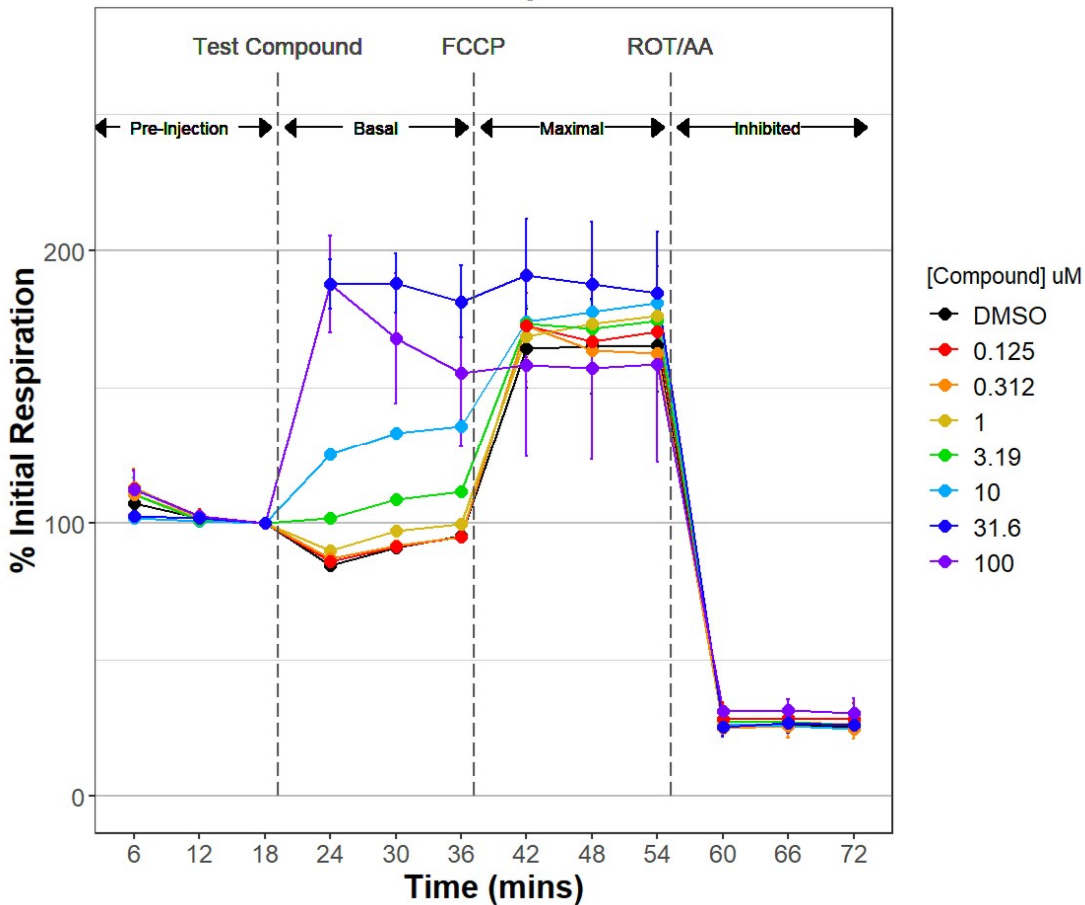
2,4-Diaminotoluene



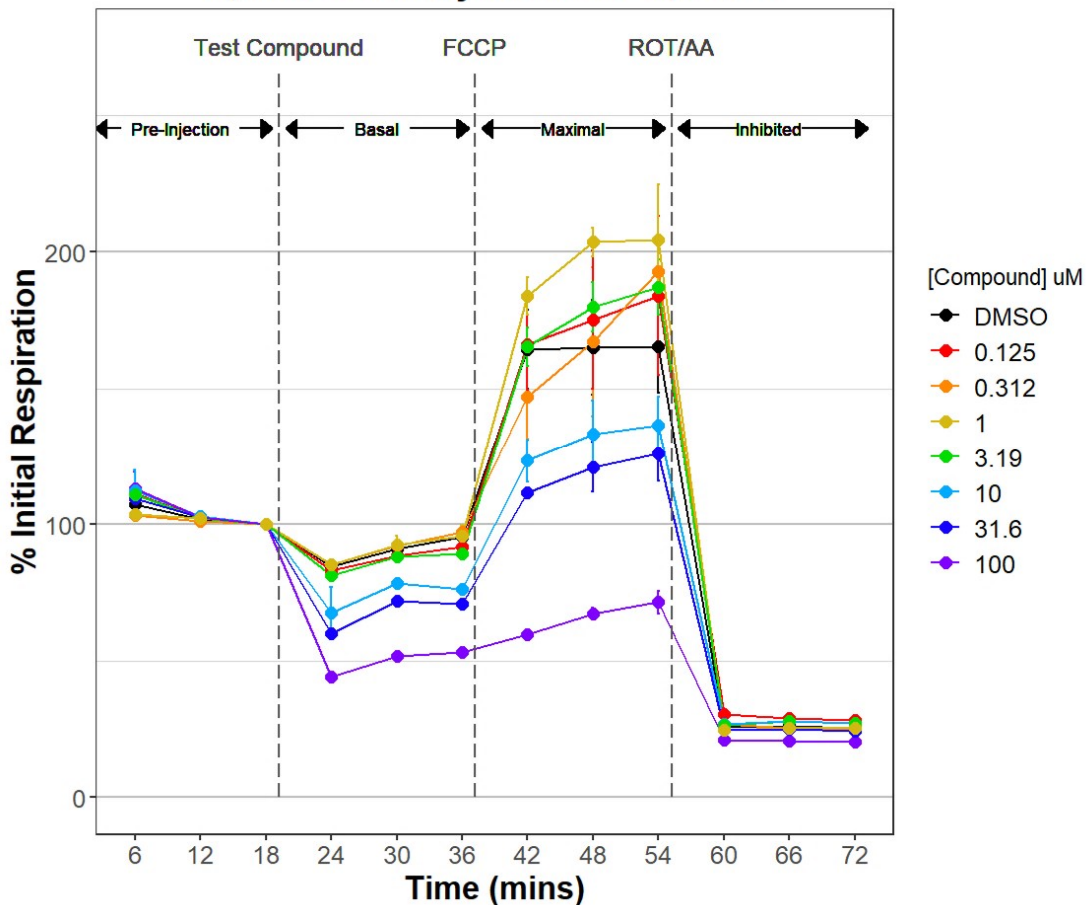
2,4-Dichlorophenoxybutyric acid



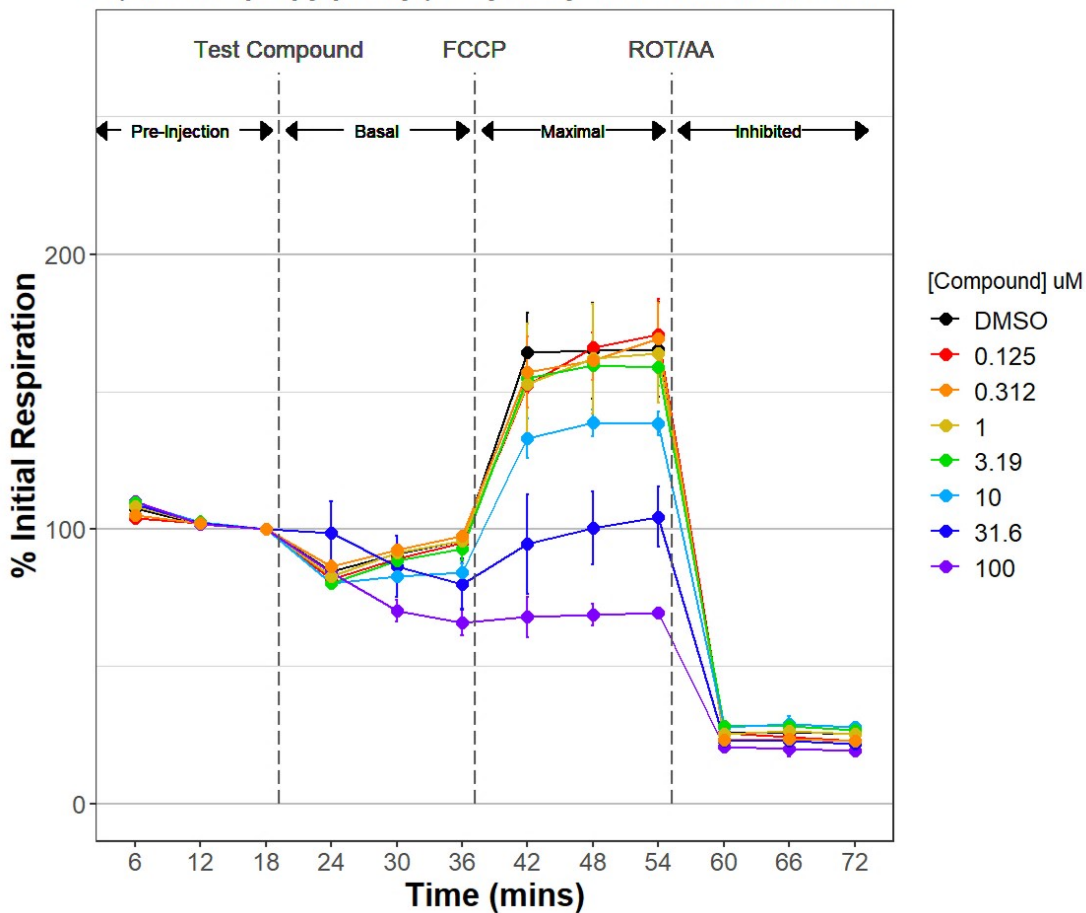
2,4-Dinitrophenol



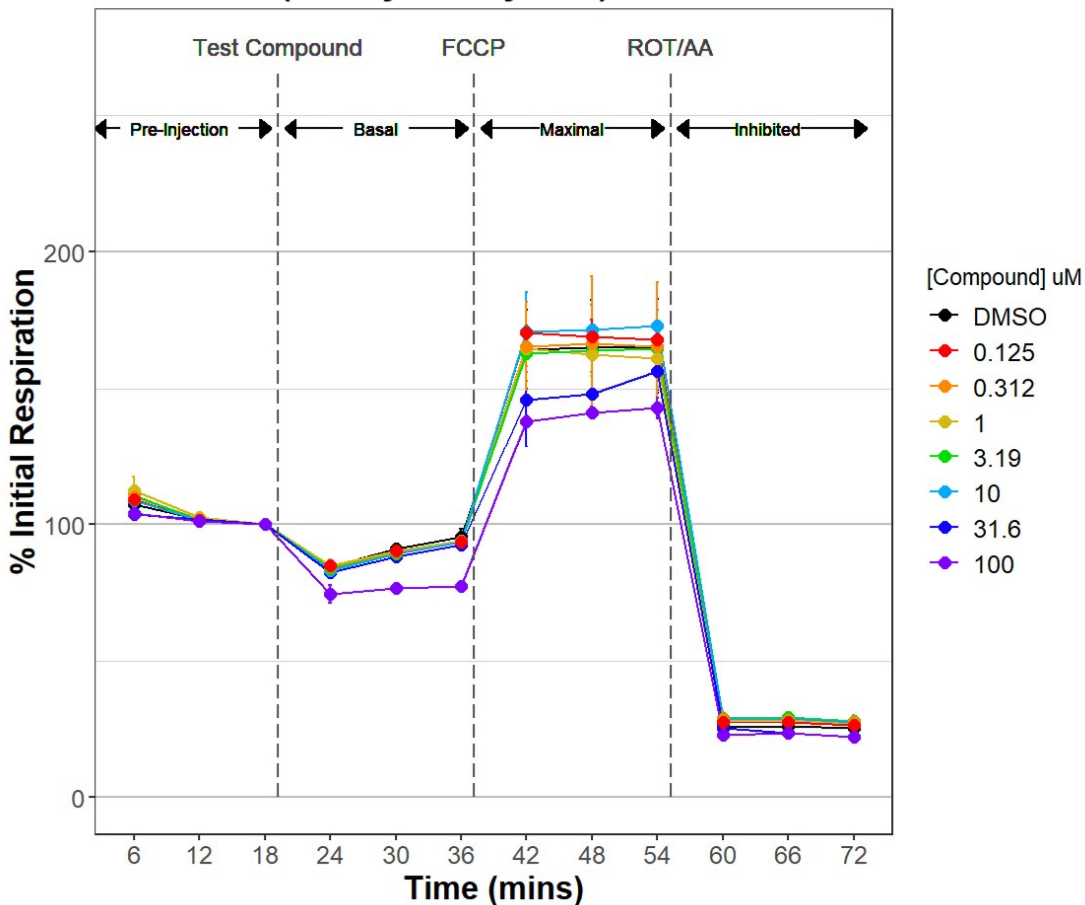
2,5-Di-tert-butylbenzene-1,4-diol



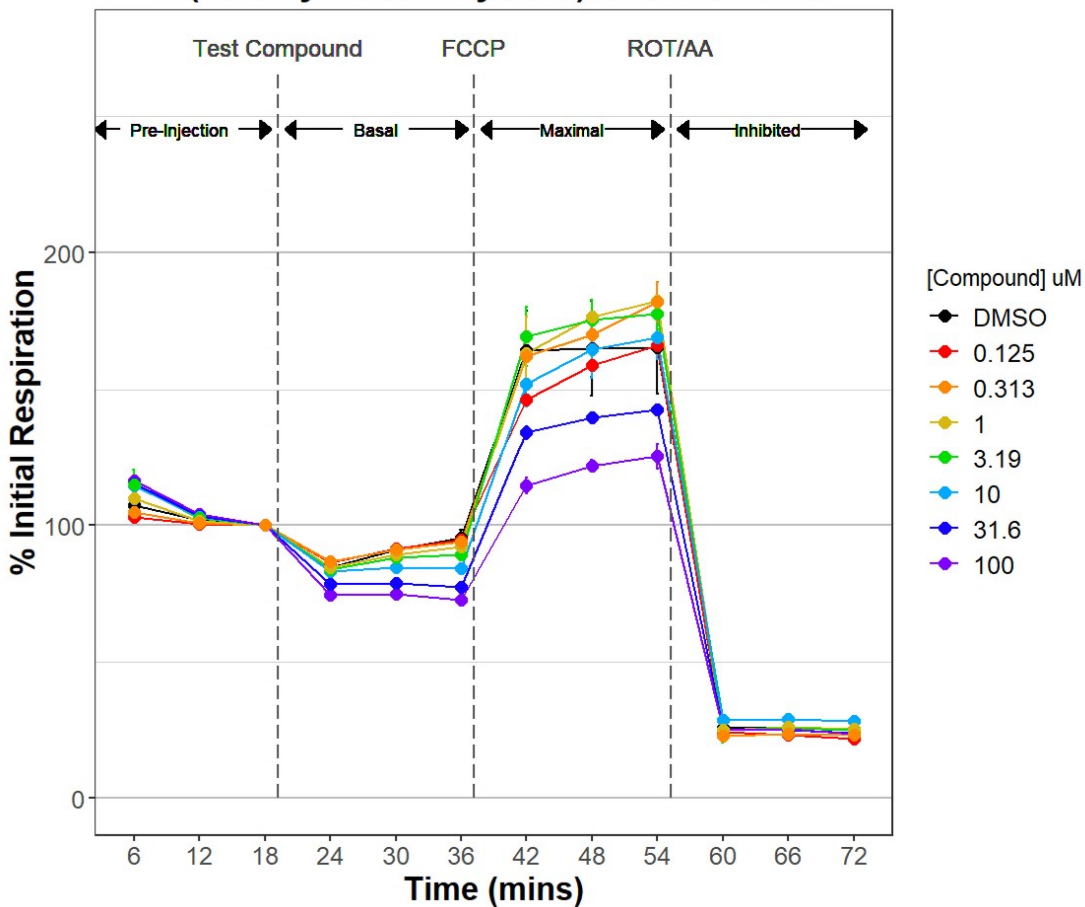
2-(2,6-Diisopropylphenyl)-5-hydroxy-1H-isoindole-1,3-dione



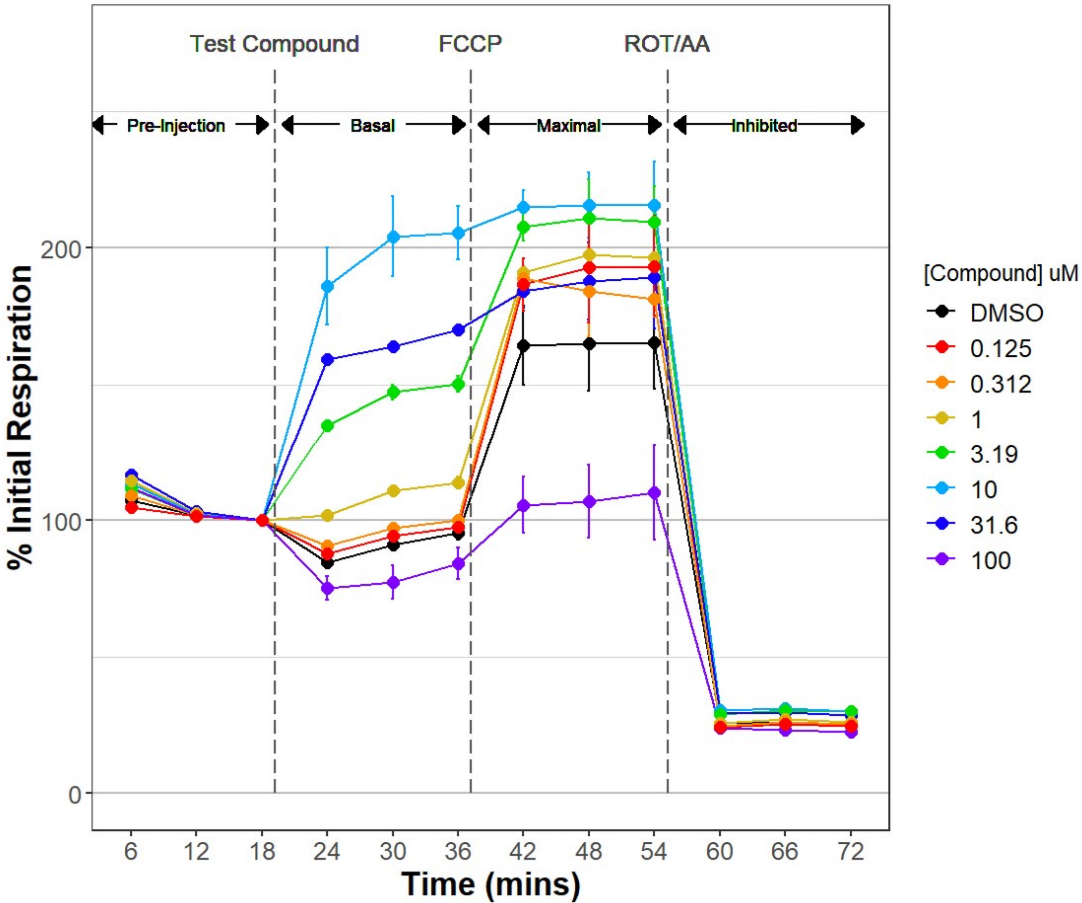
2-(Phenylmethylene)octanal



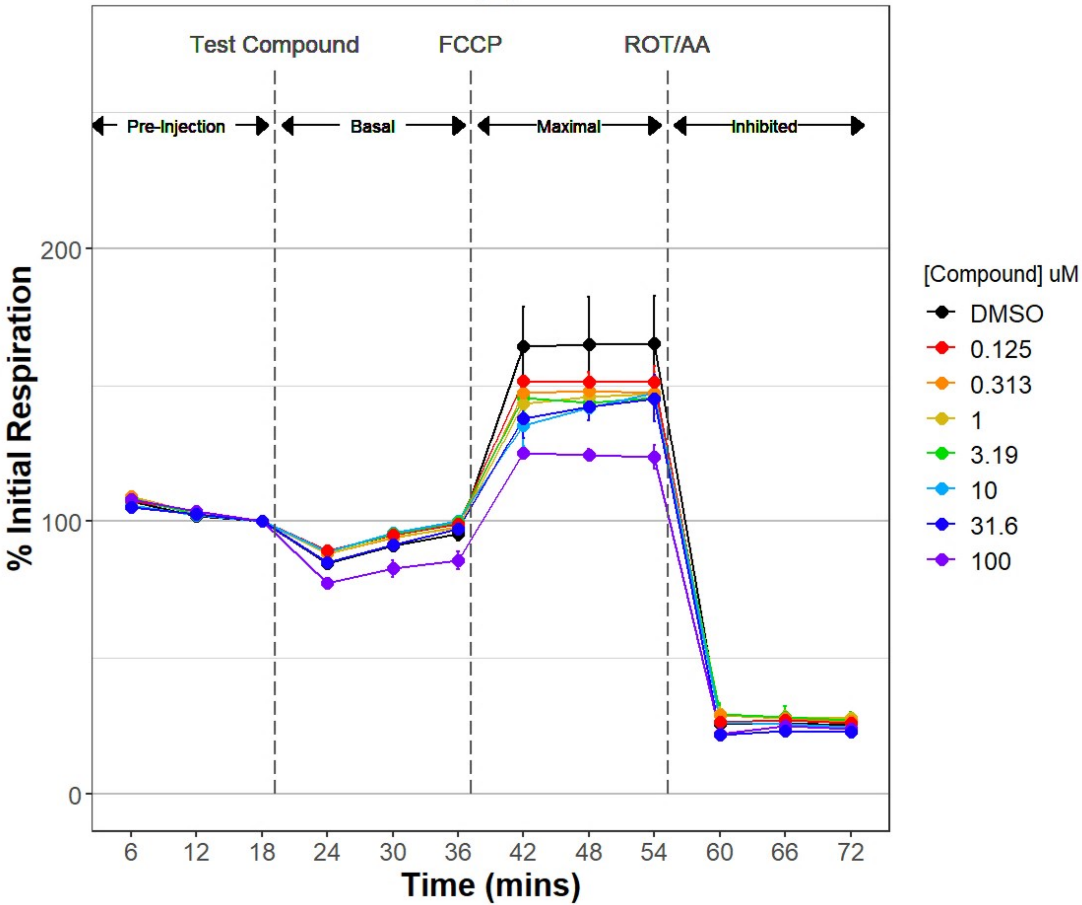
2-(Thiocyanomethylthio)benzothiazole



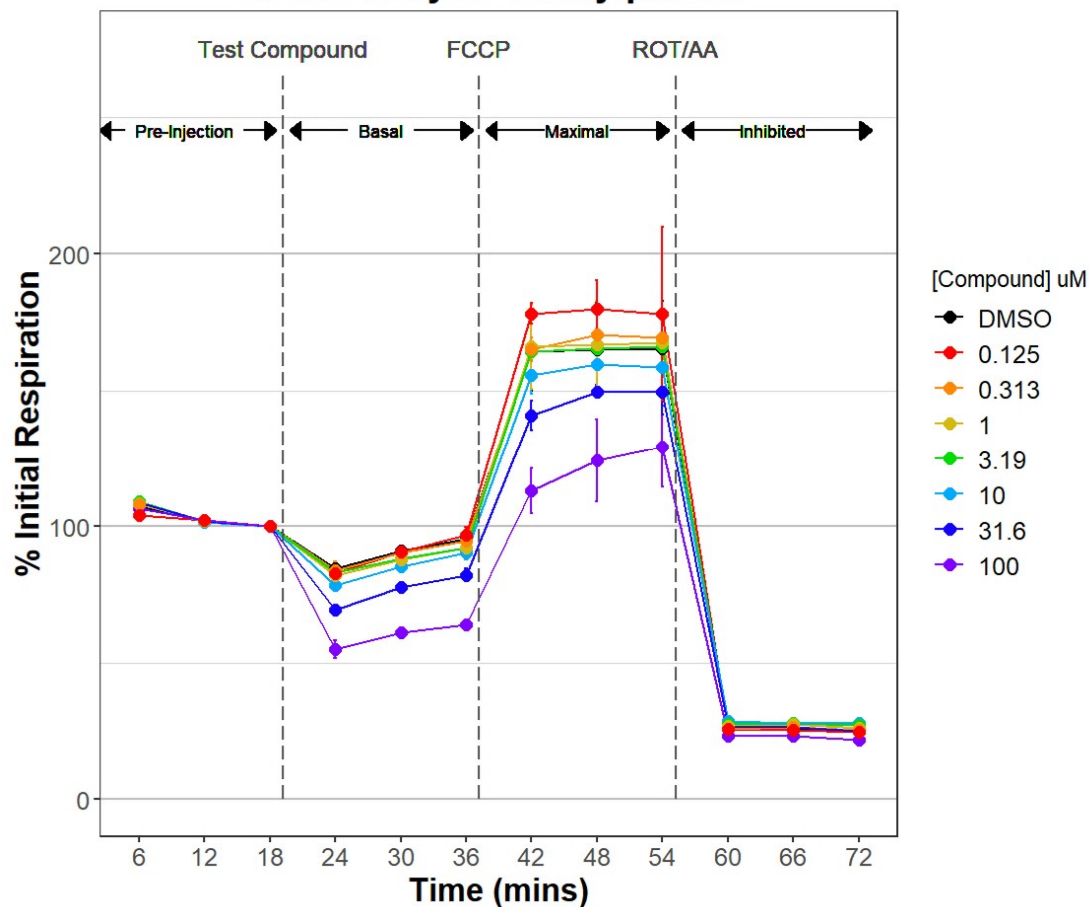
2-Methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol



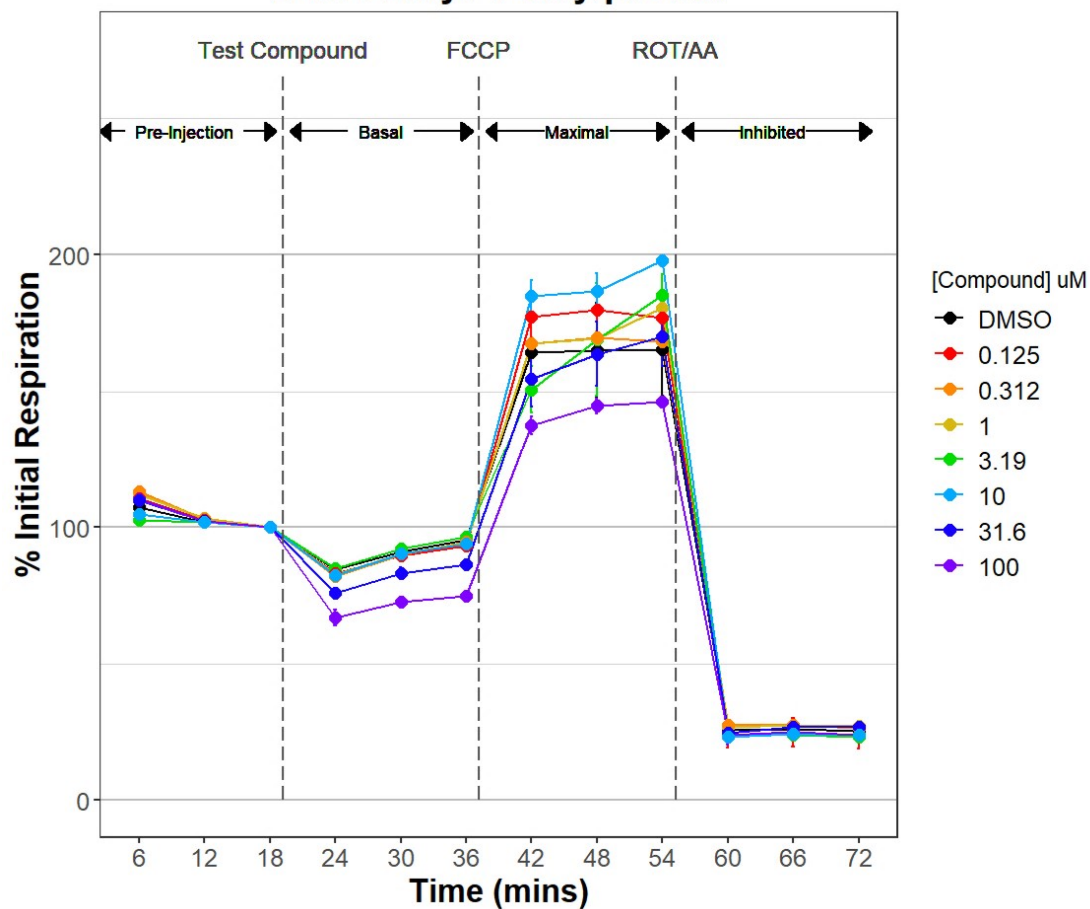
2-Phenylphenol



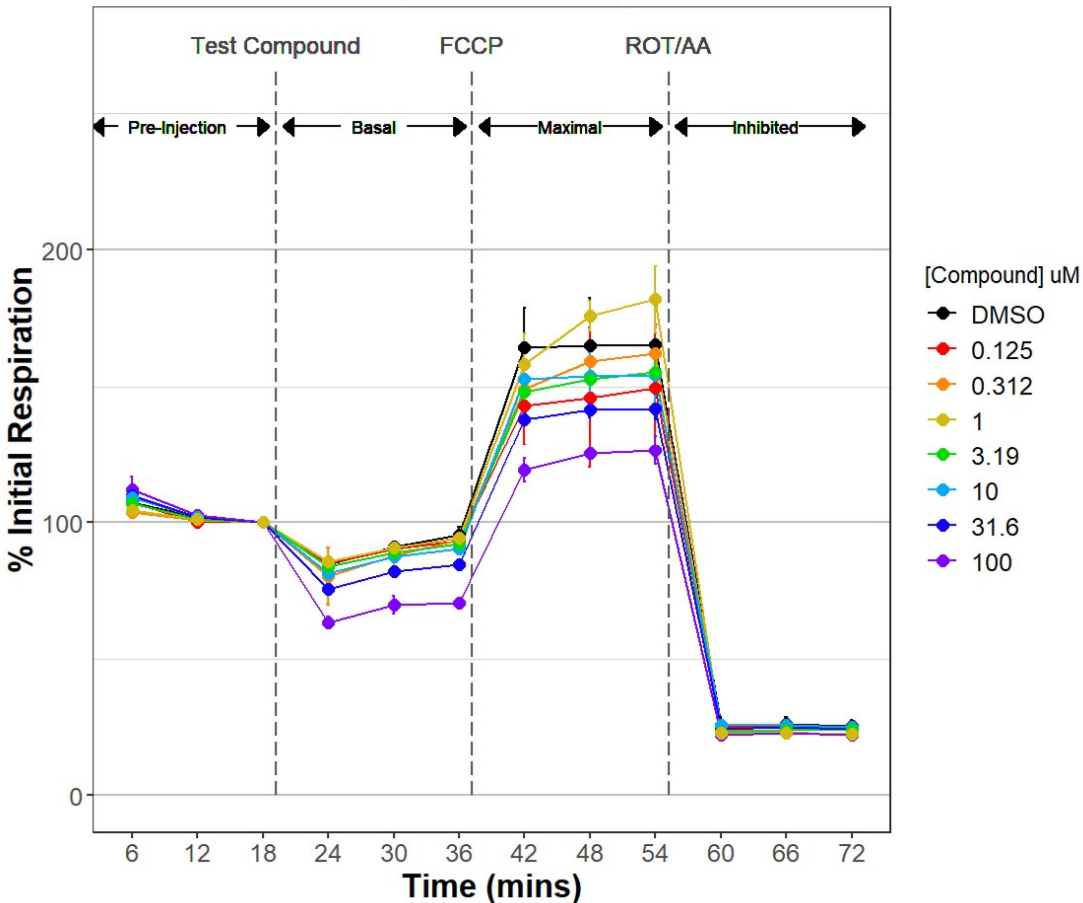
2-Tert-Butyl-5-methylphenol



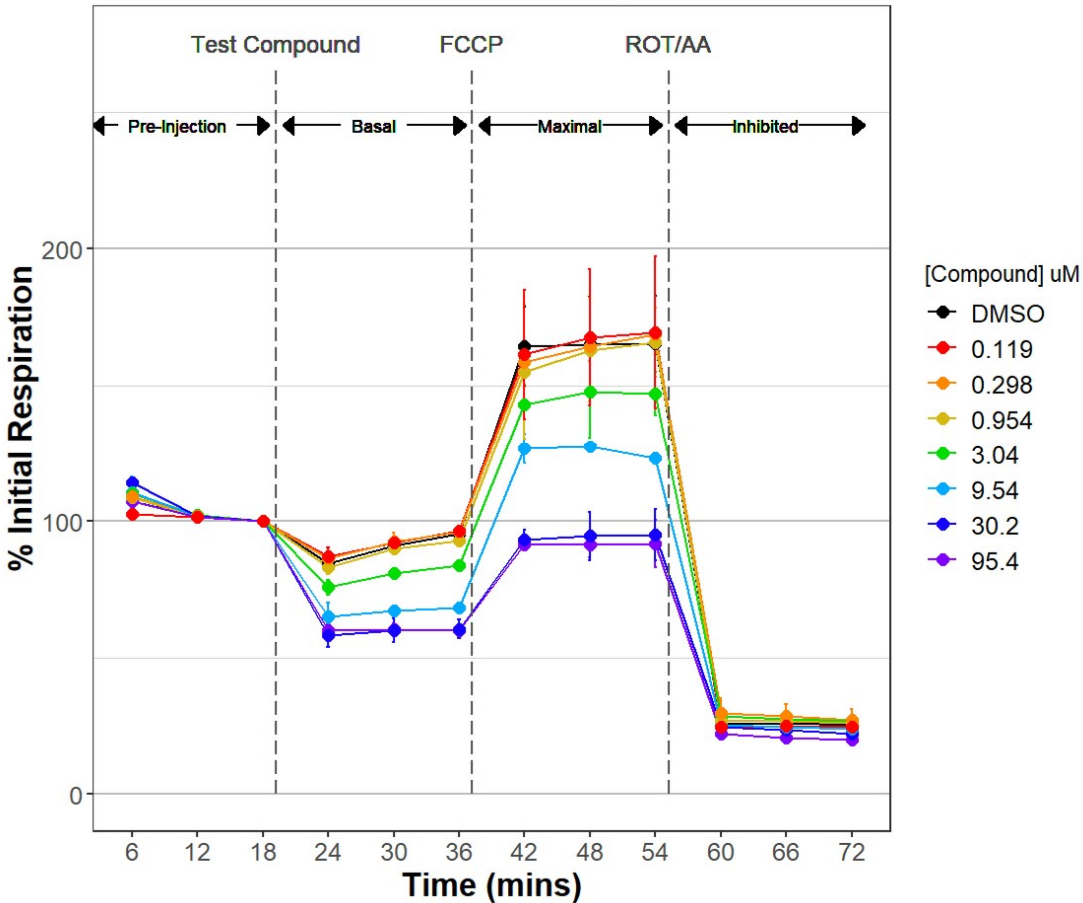
2-tert-Butyl-4-ethylphenol



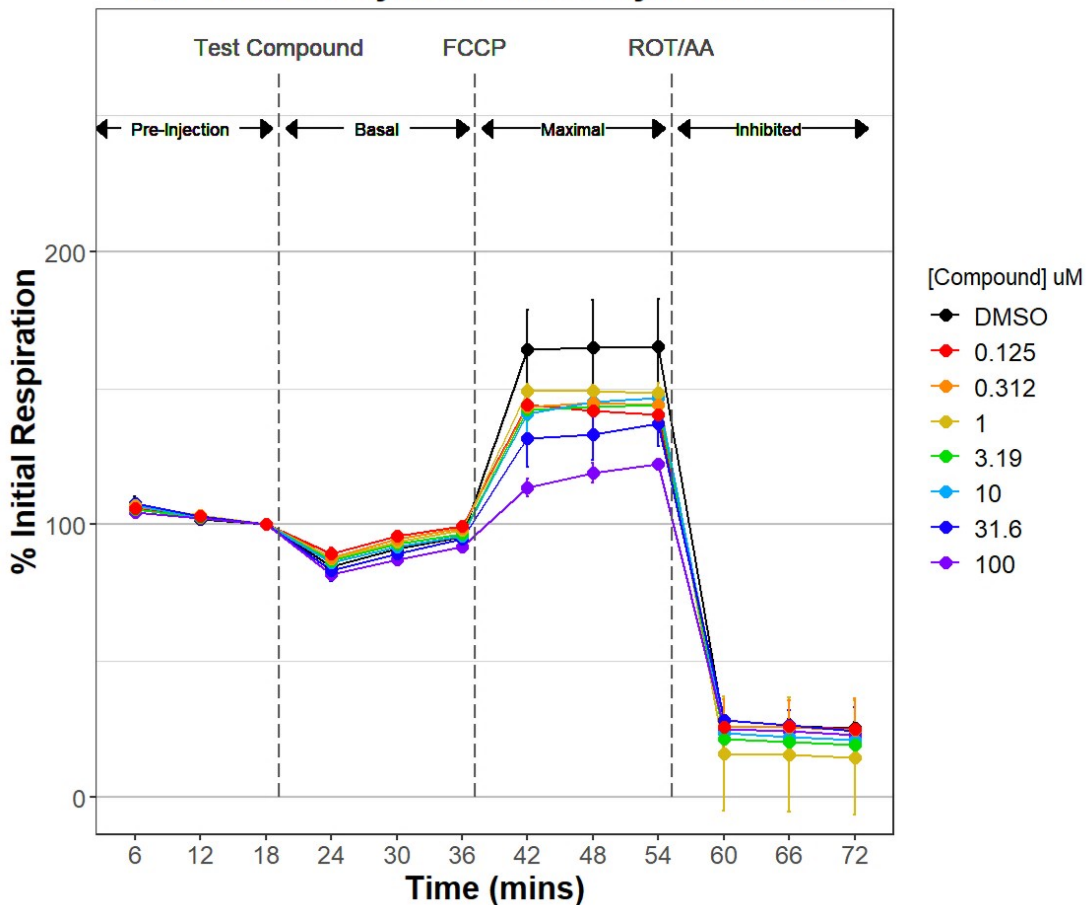
2-tert-Butyl-4-methoxyphenol



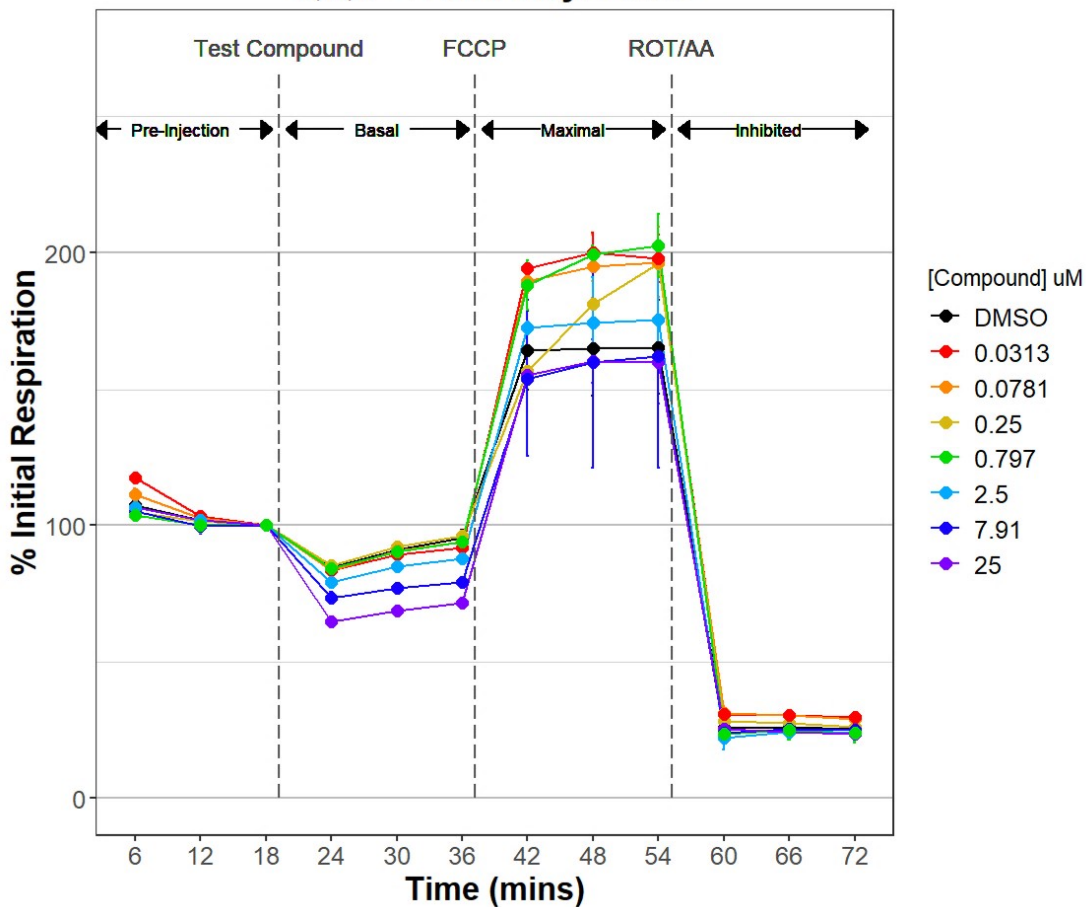
3,3',5,5'-Tetrabromobisphenol A



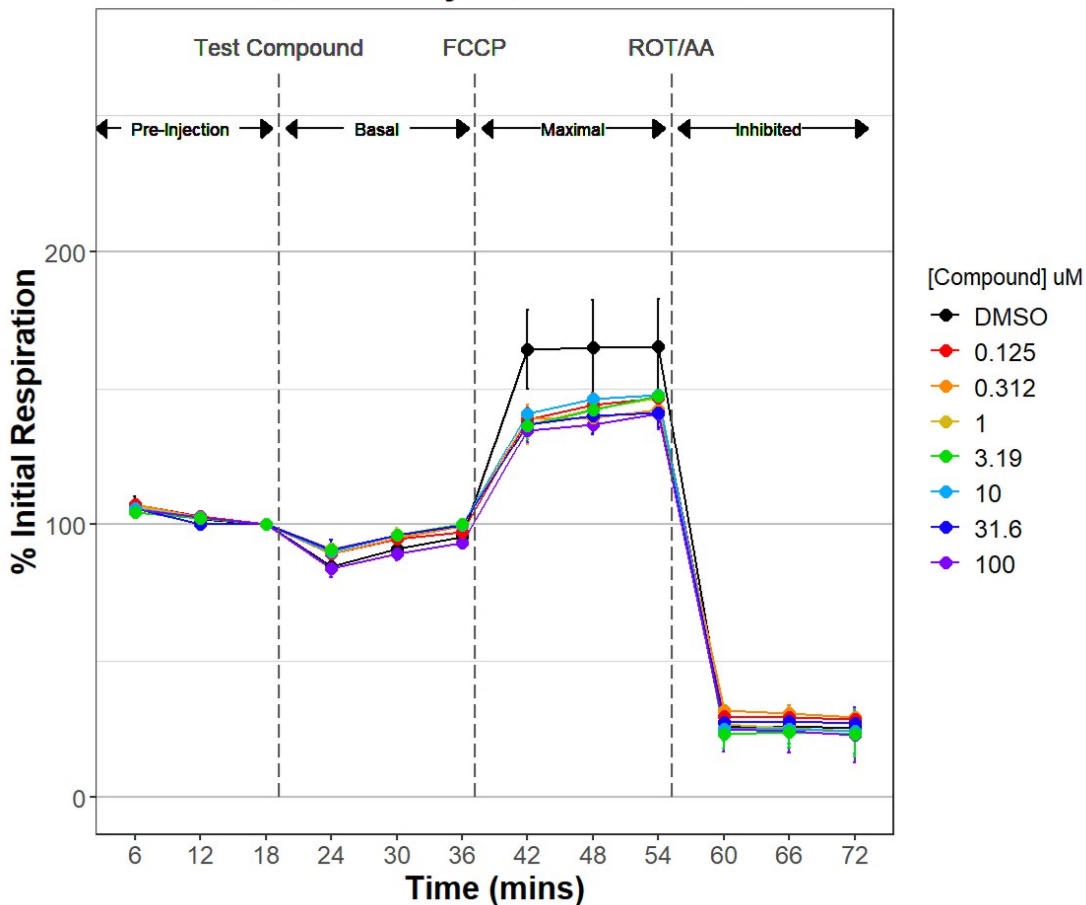
3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine dihydrochloride



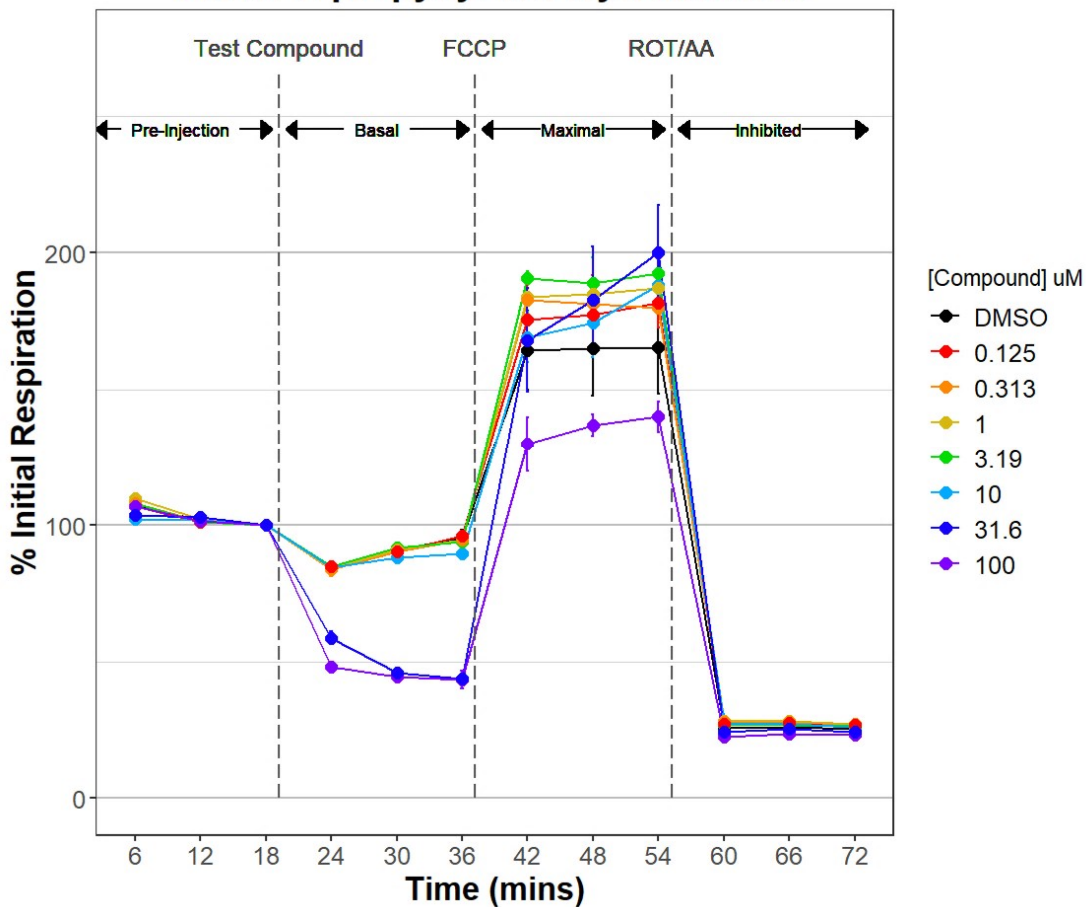
3,5,3'-Triiodothyronine



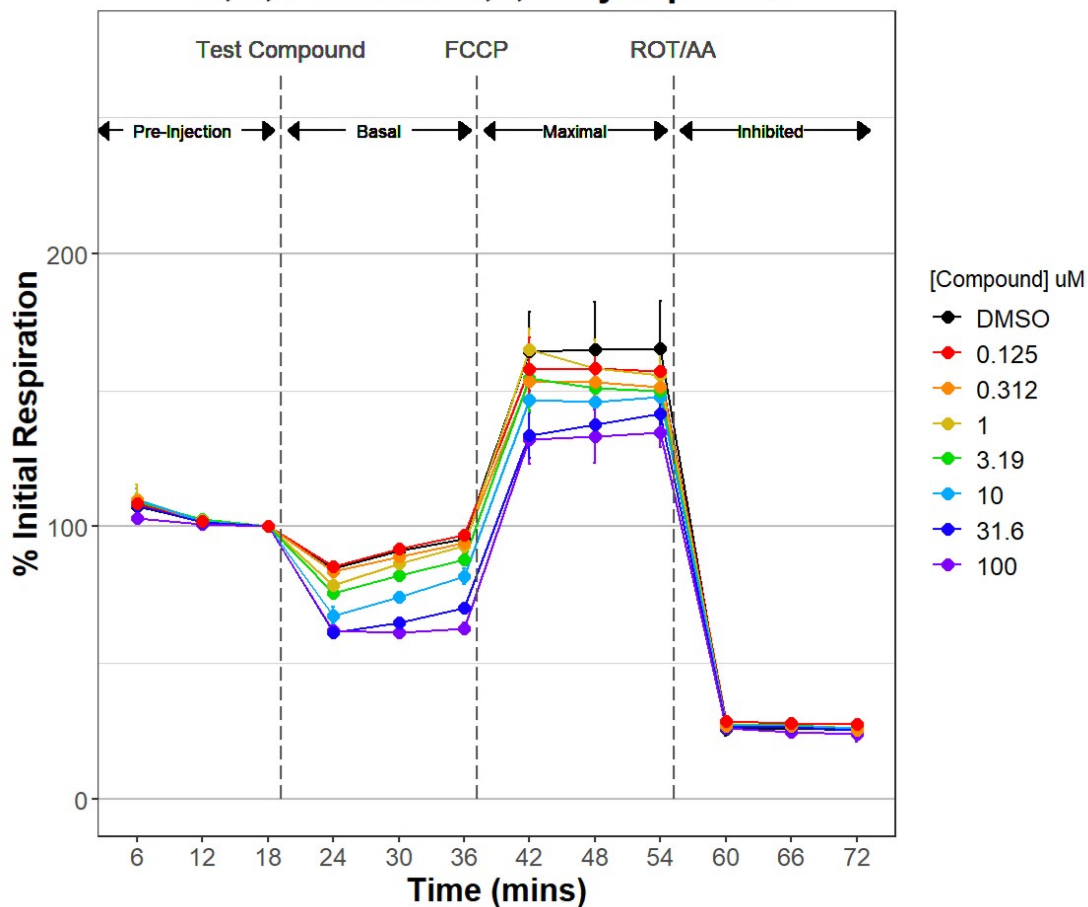
3,7-Dimethyl-2,6-octadienal



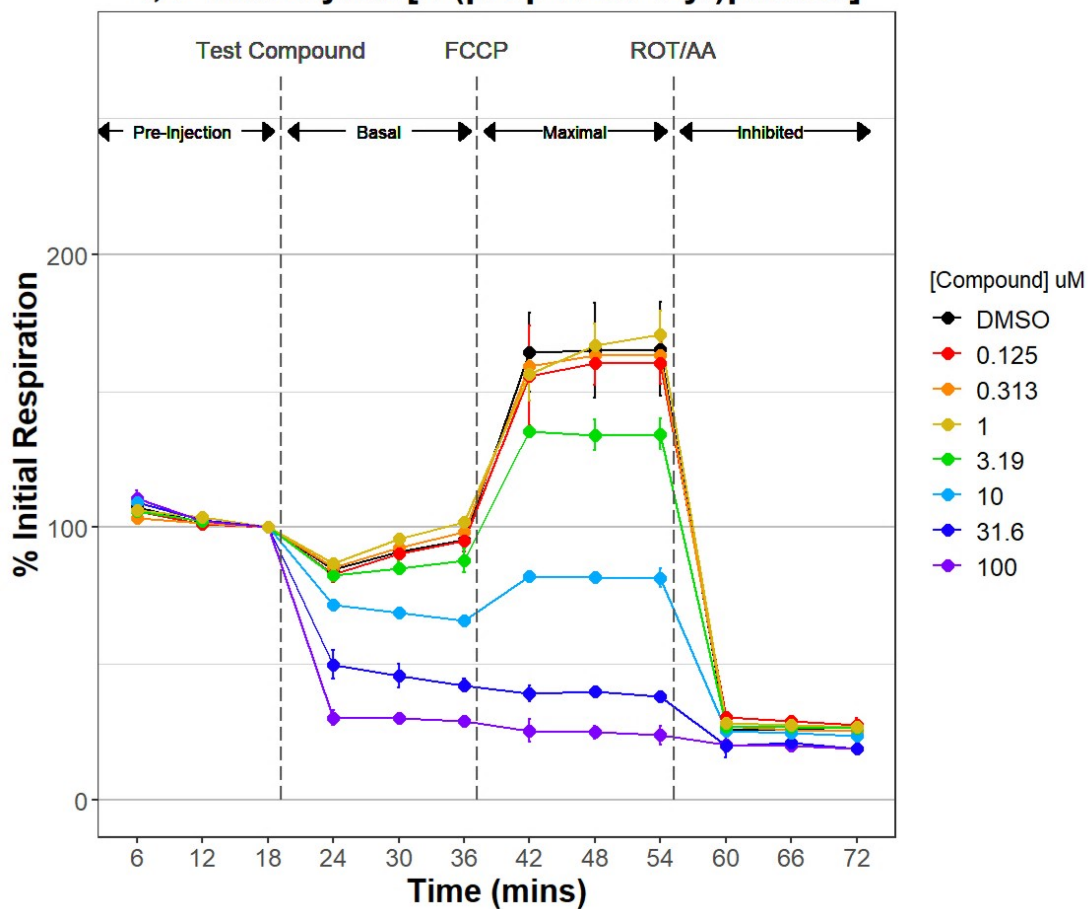
3-Iodo-2-propynyl-N-butylcarbamate



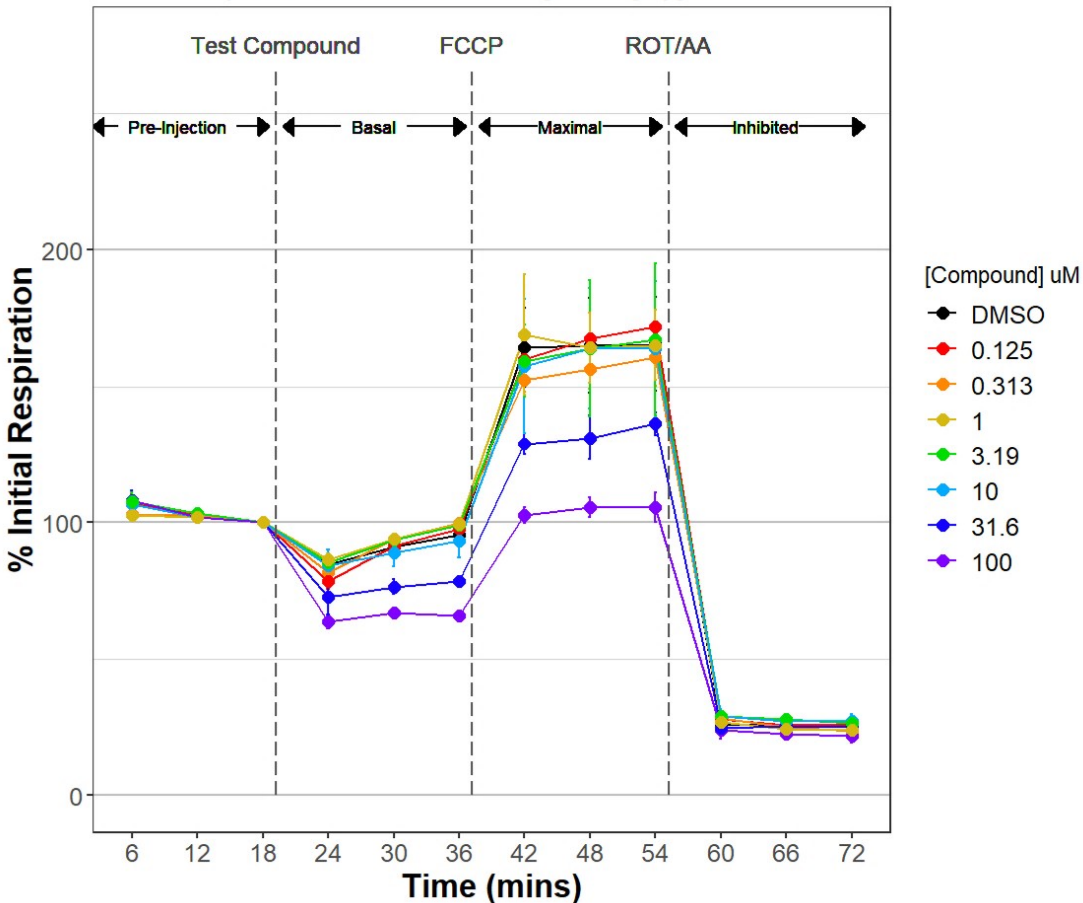
4,4',4''-Ethane-1,1,1-triyltriphenol



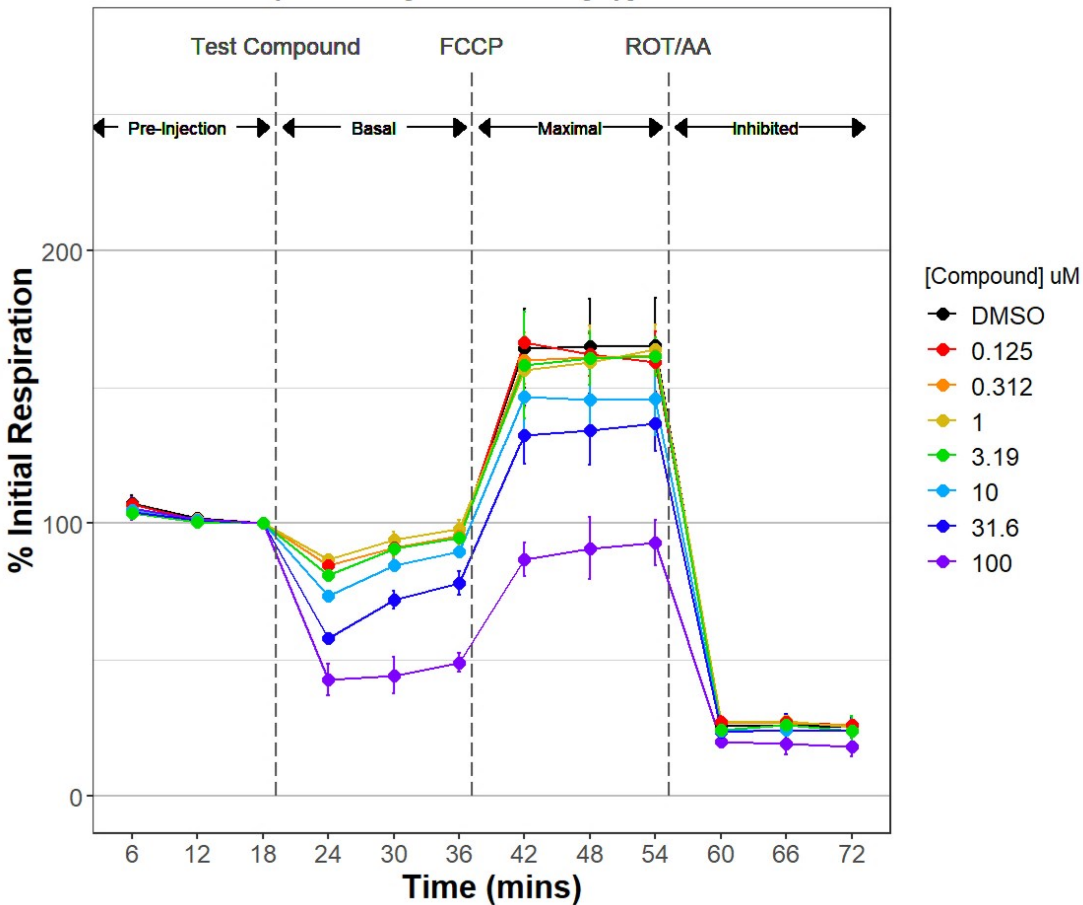
4,4'-Sulfonylbis[2-(prop-2-en-1-yl)phenol]



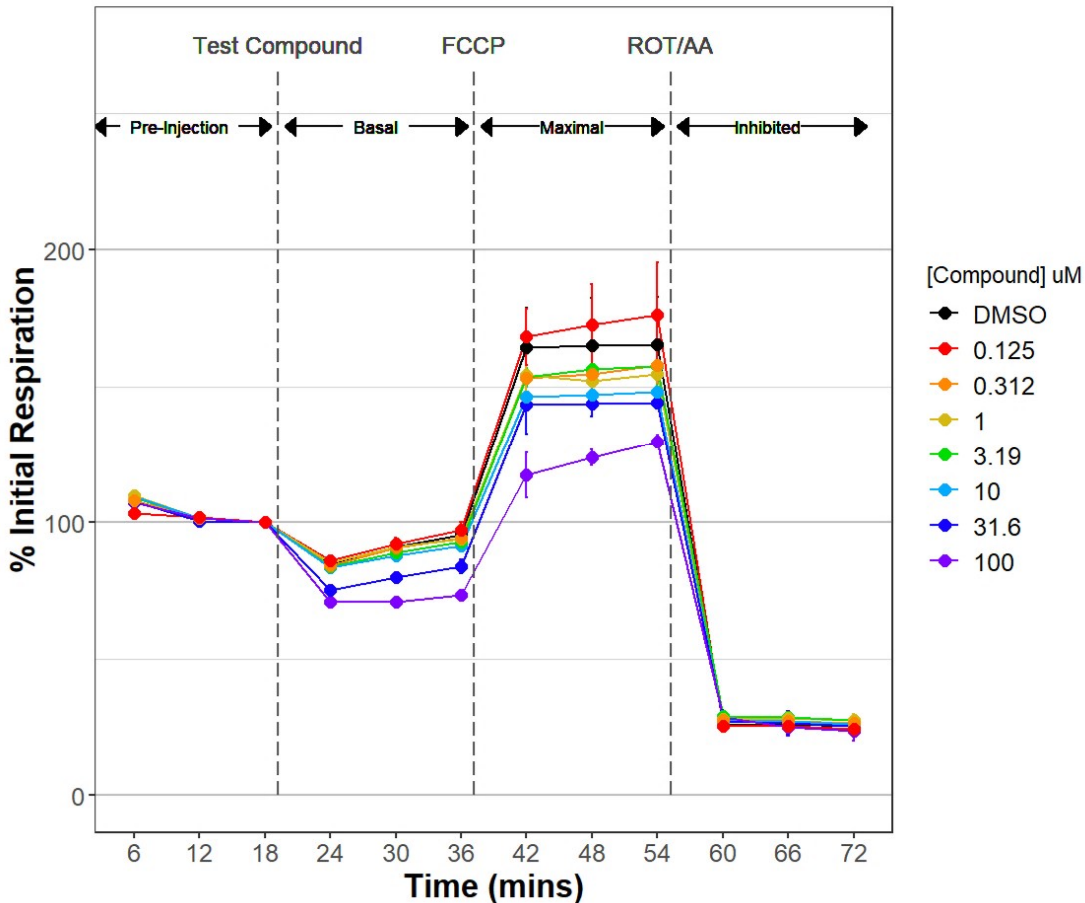
4-(1,1,3,3-Tetramethylbutyl)phenol



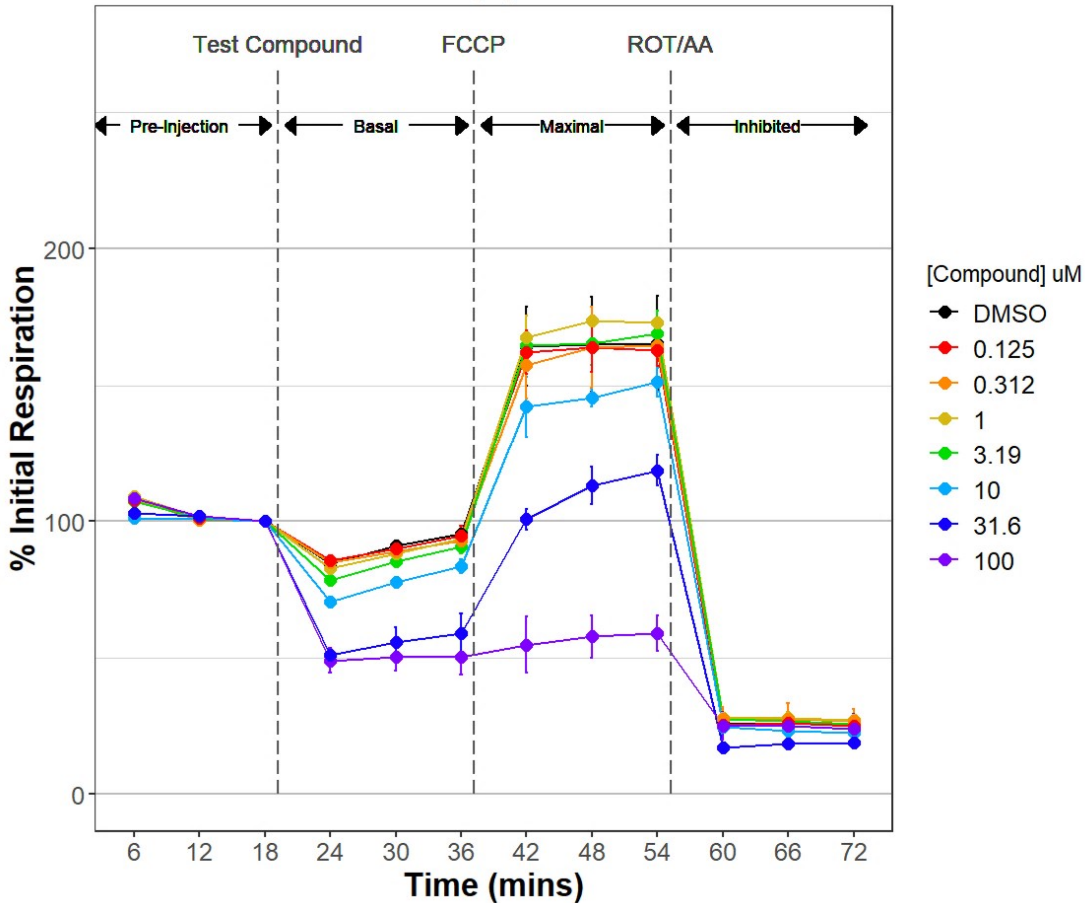
4-(2-Methylbutan-2-yl)phenol



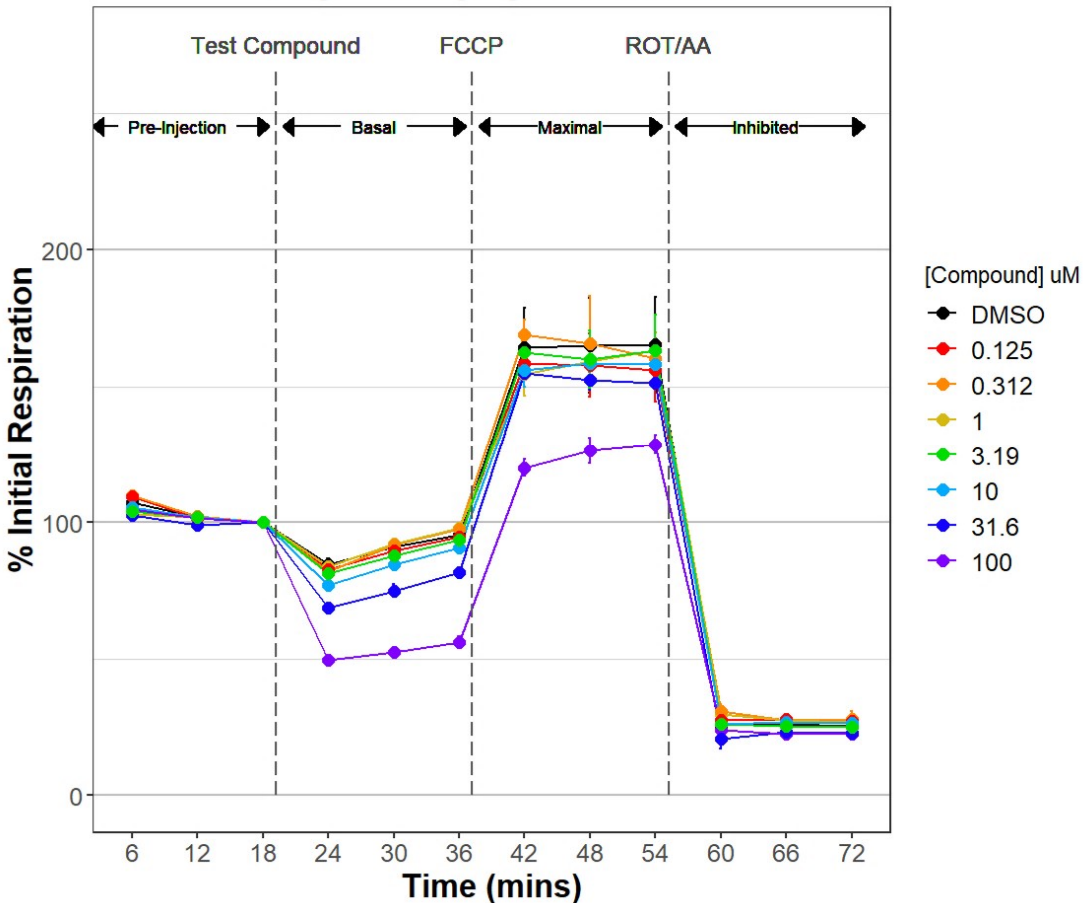
4-Androstene-3,17-dione



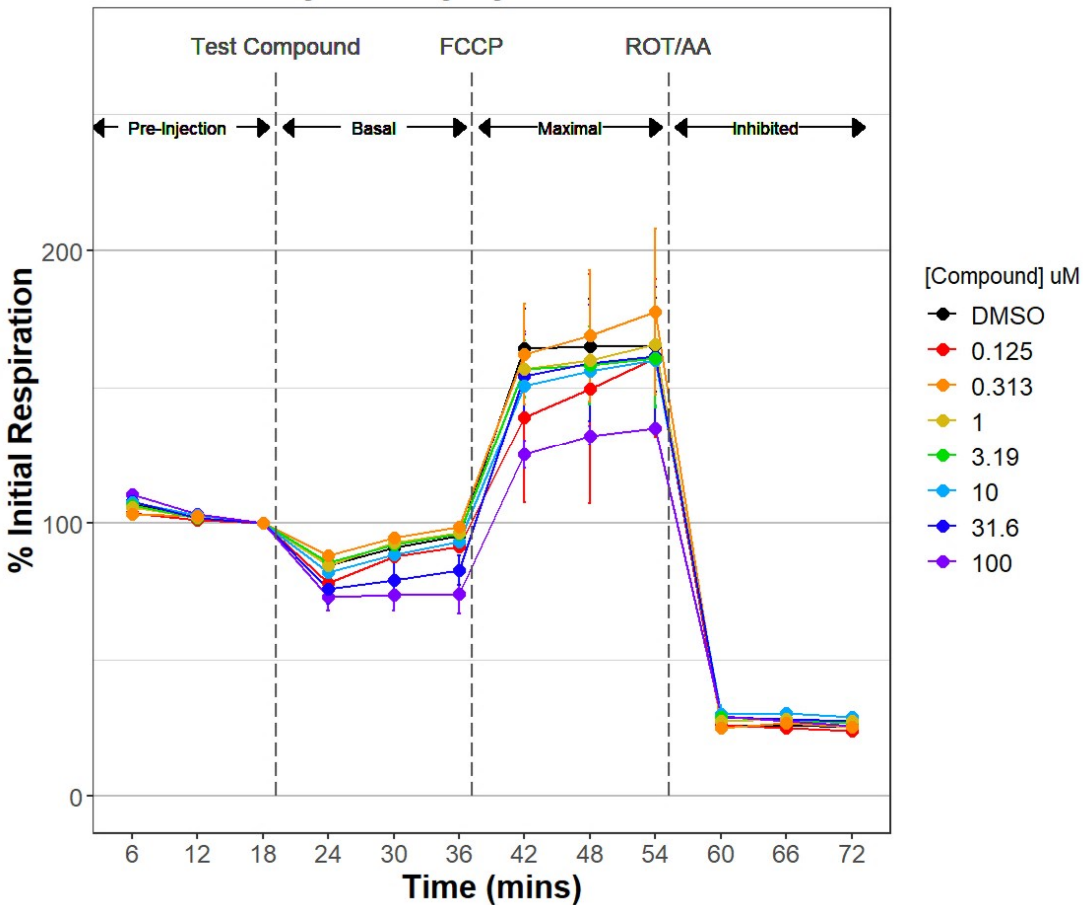
4-Cumylphenol



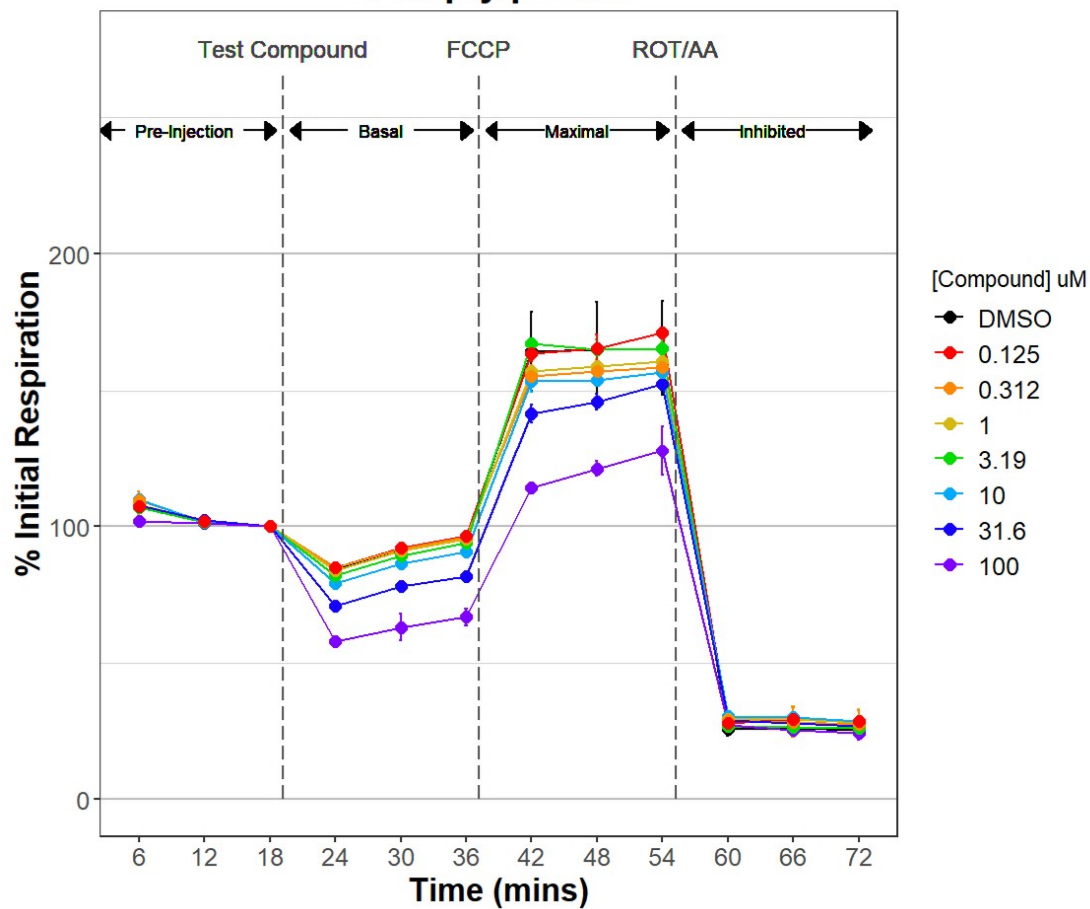
4-Cyclohexylcyclohexanol



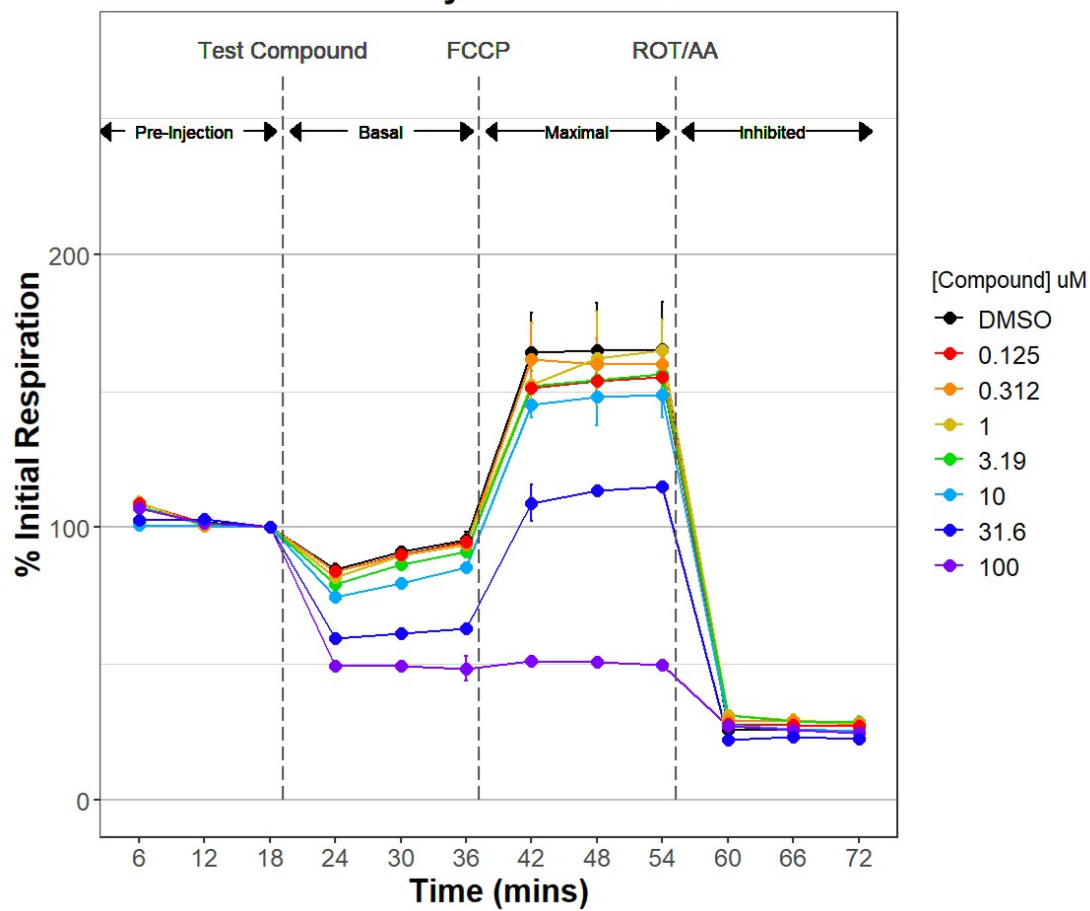
4-Cyclohexylcyclohexanone



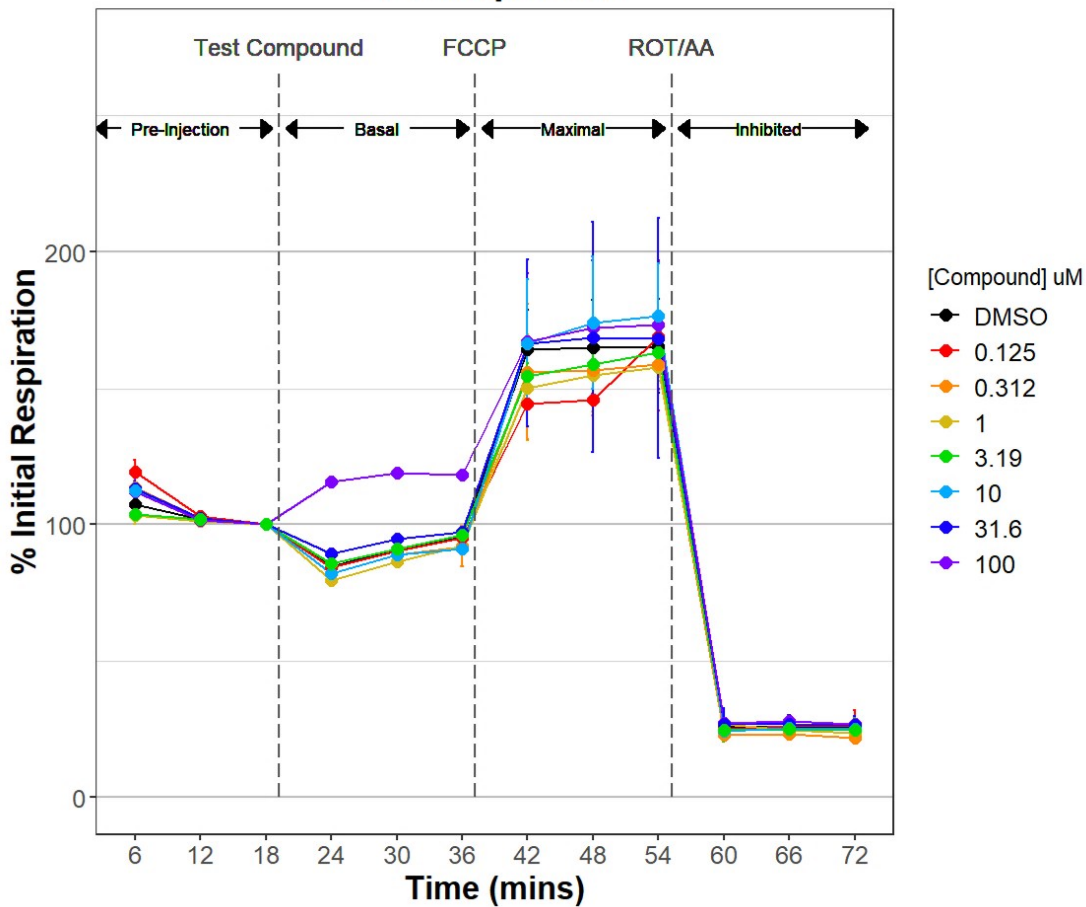
4-Heptylphenol



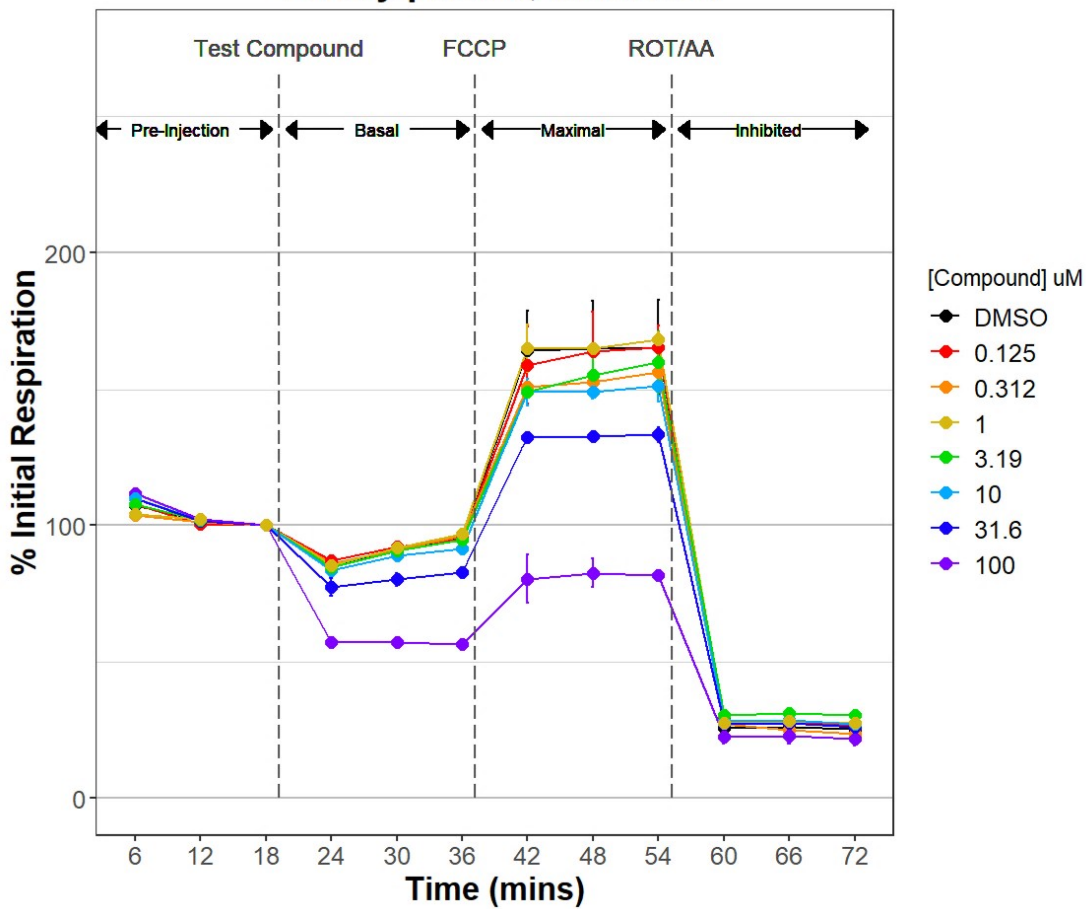
4-Hexylresorcinol



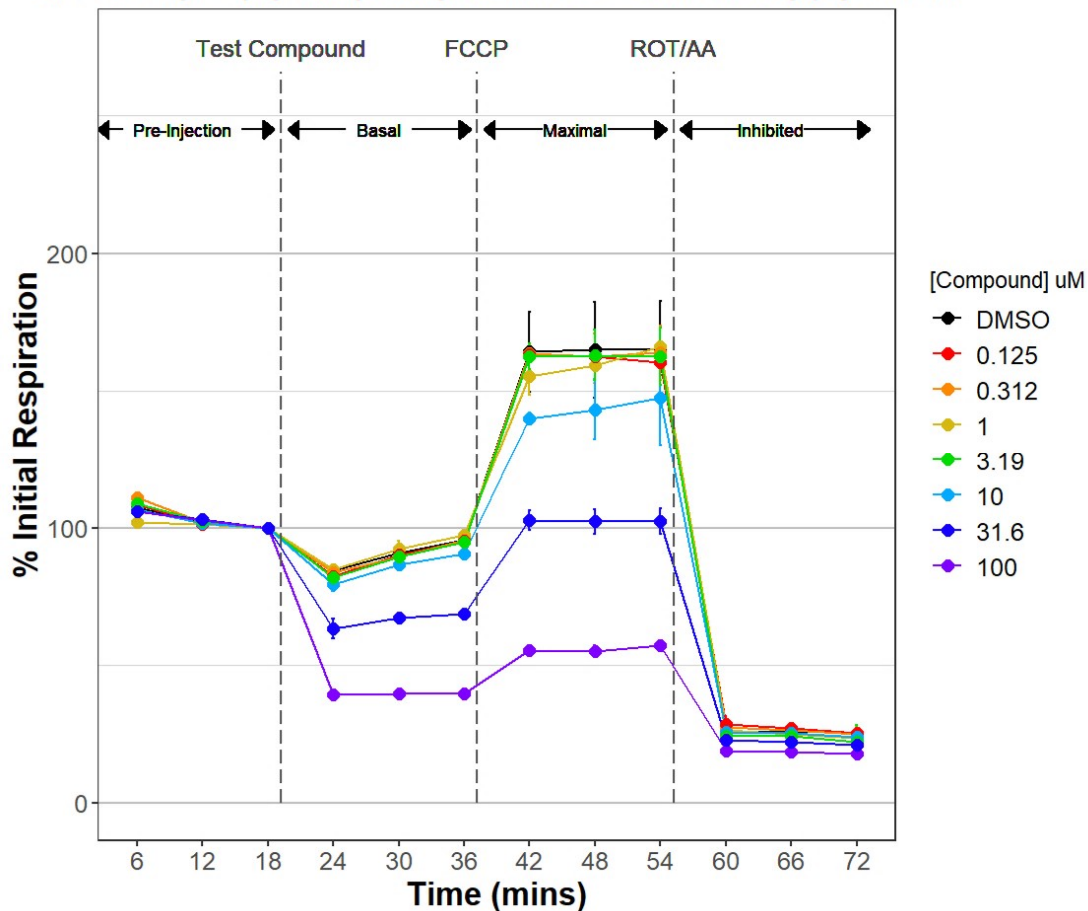
4-Nitrophenol



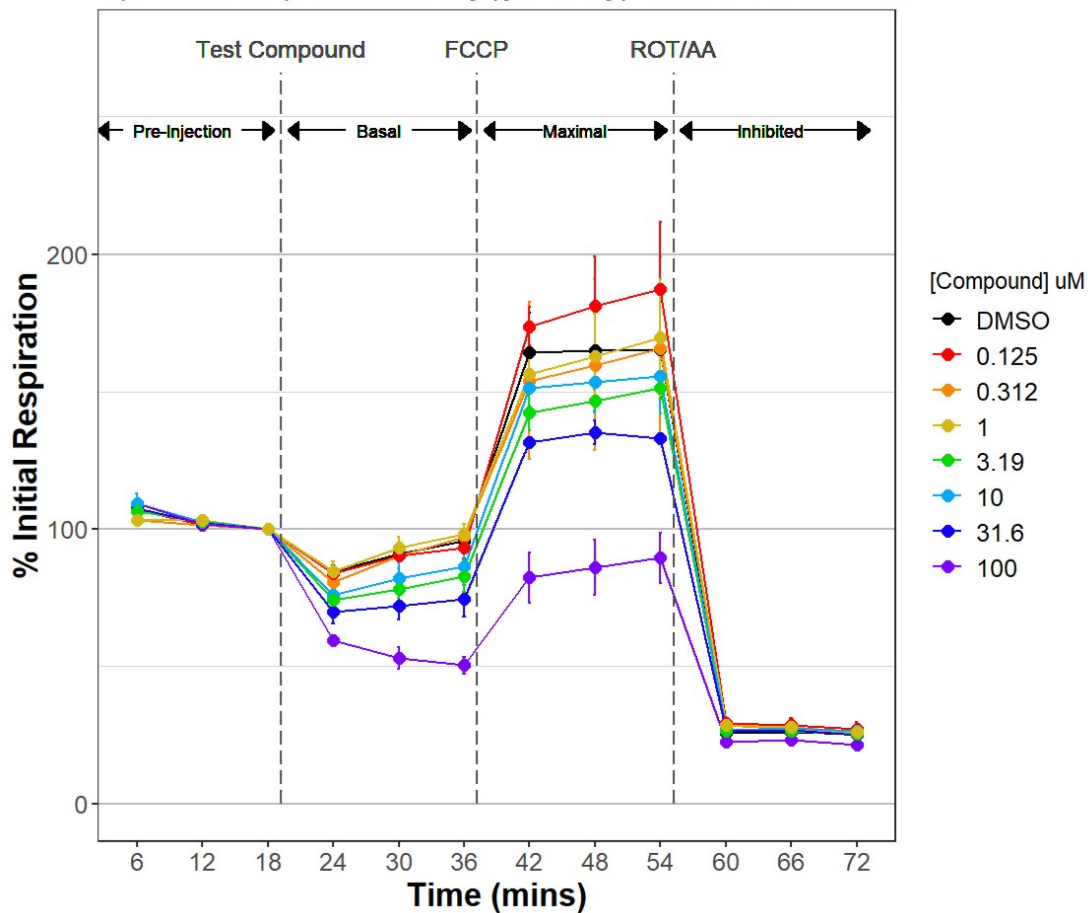
4-Nonylphenol, branched



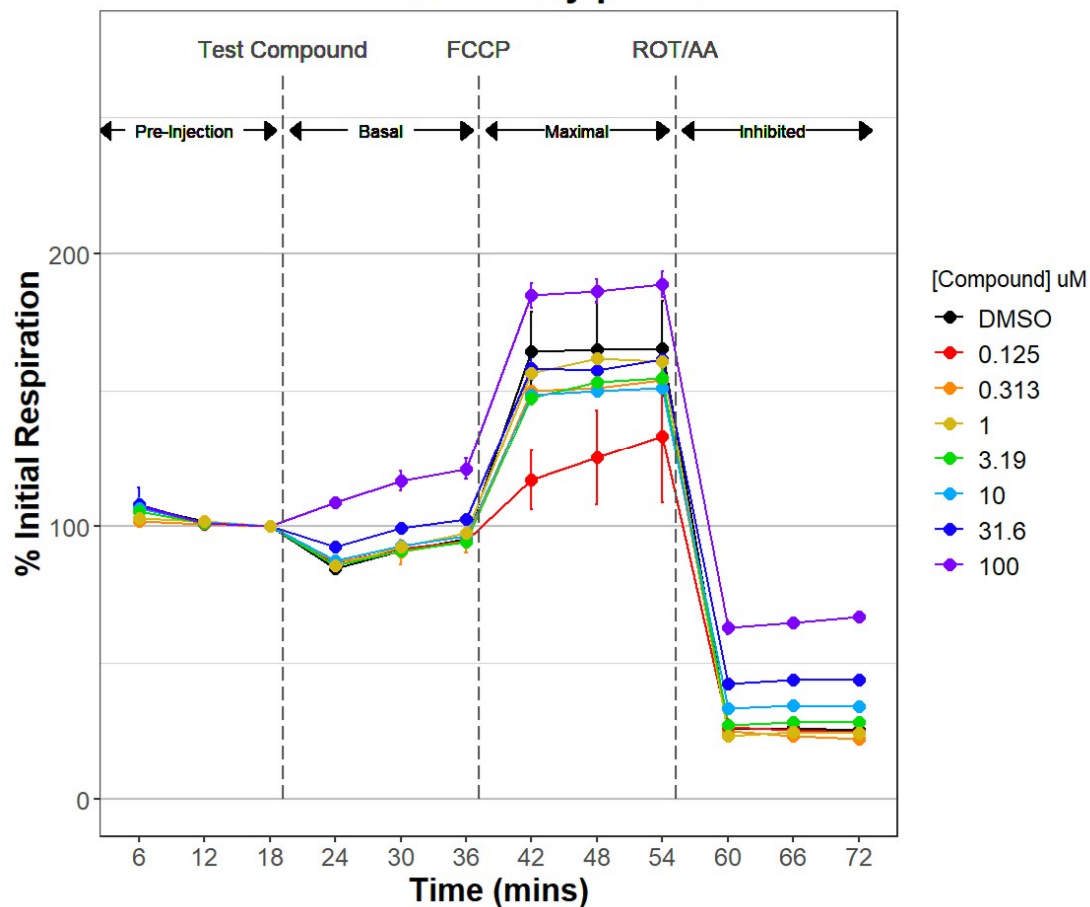
5,5-Dimethyl-3-(alpha,alpha,alpha-trifluoro-4-nitro-m-tolyl)hydantoin



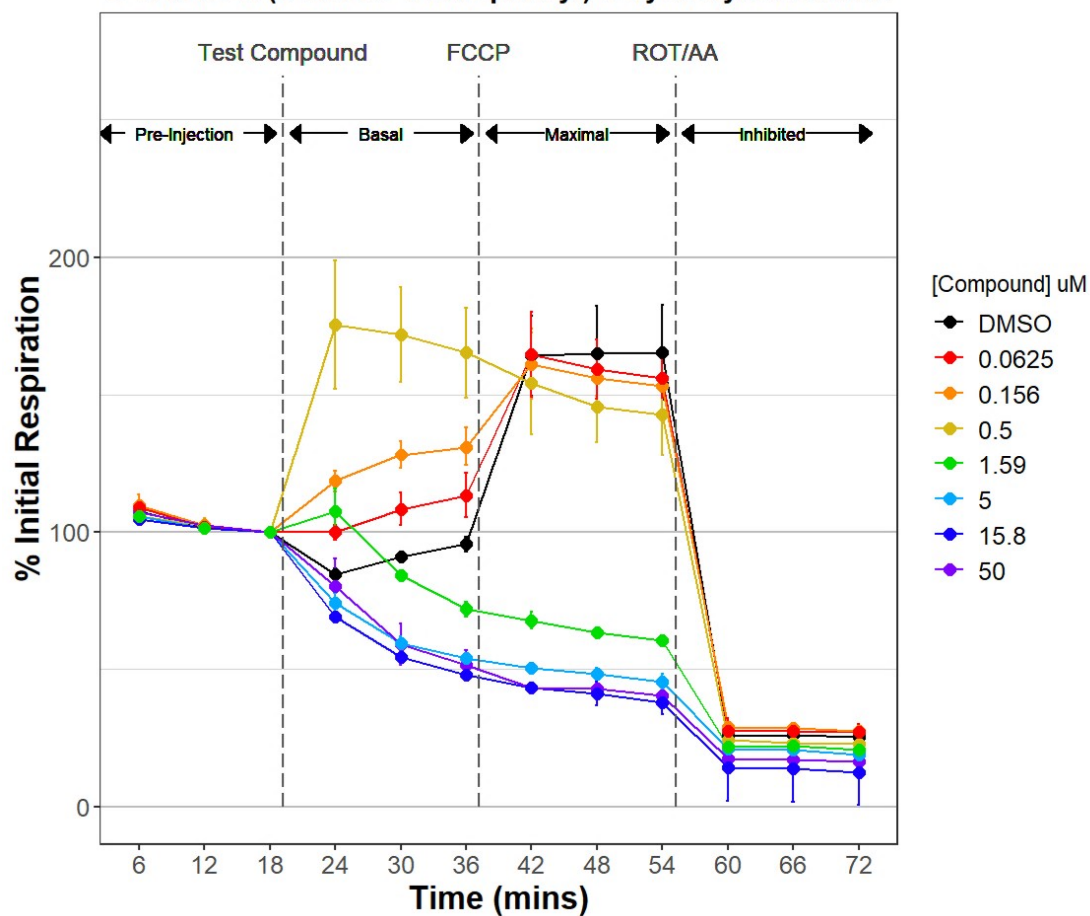
5-(2-Chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy)-2-nitrobenzoic acid



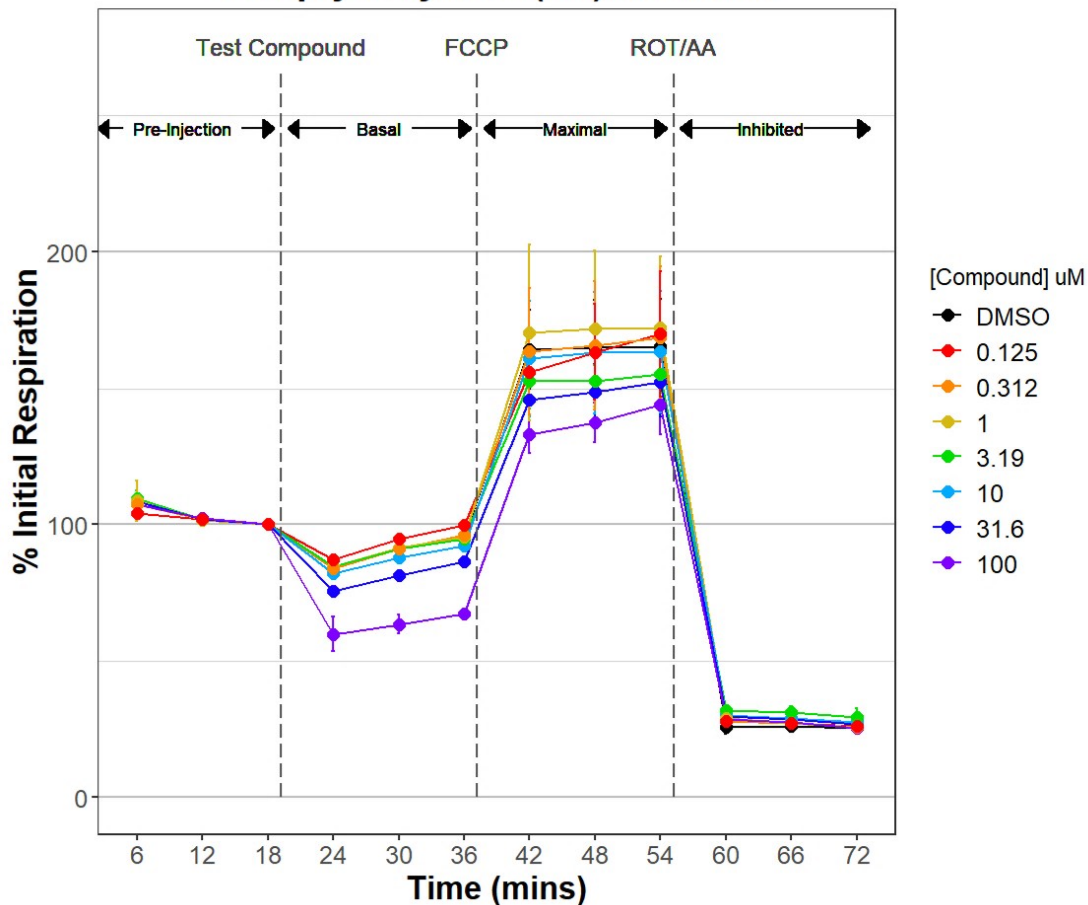
5-Amino-2-methylphenol



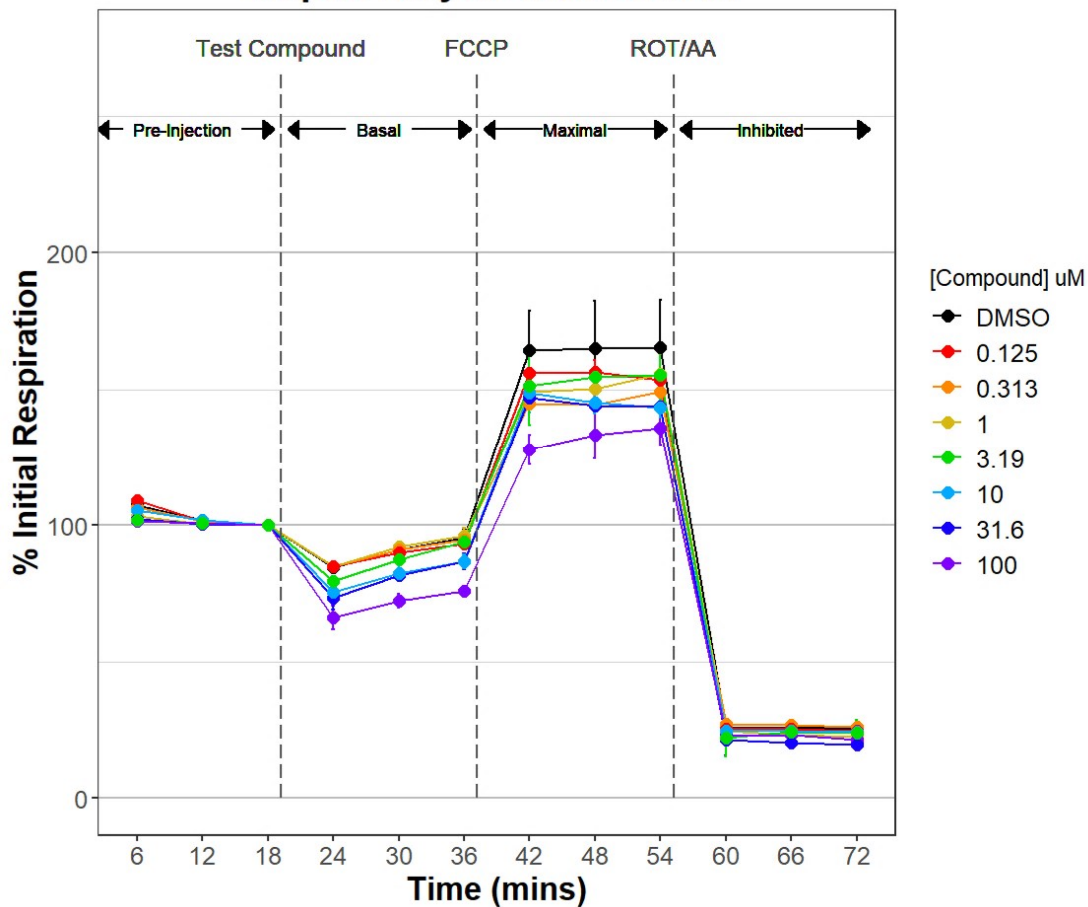
5-Chloro-N-(2-chloro-4-nitrophenyl)-2-hydroxybenzamide



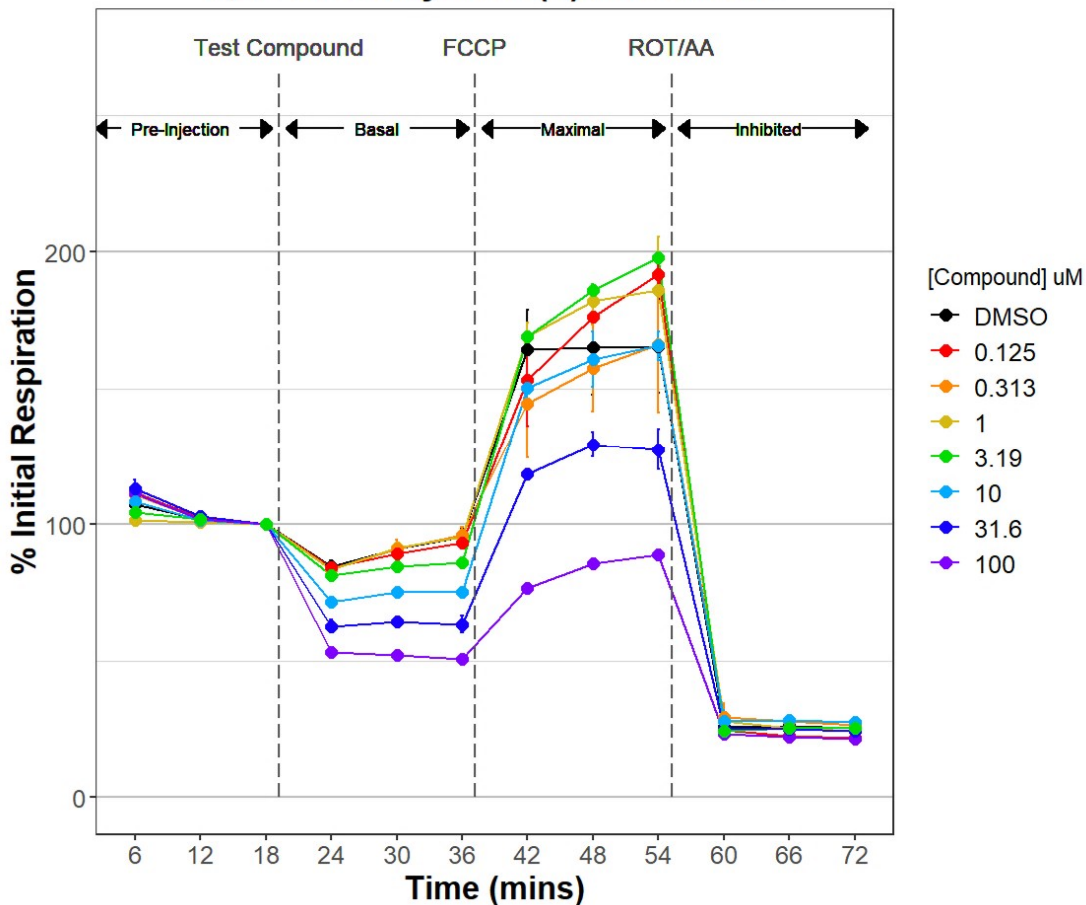
5-Heptyldihydro-2(3H)-furanone



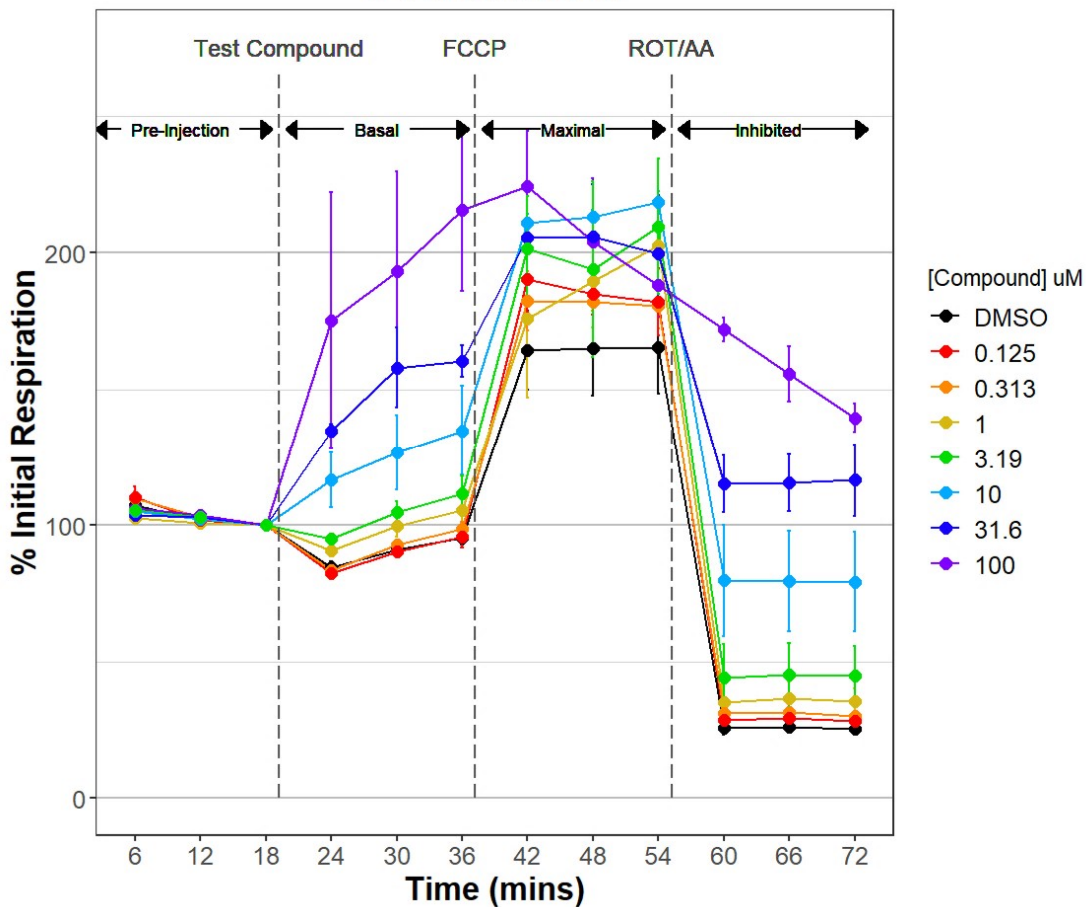
5alpha-Dihydrotestosterone

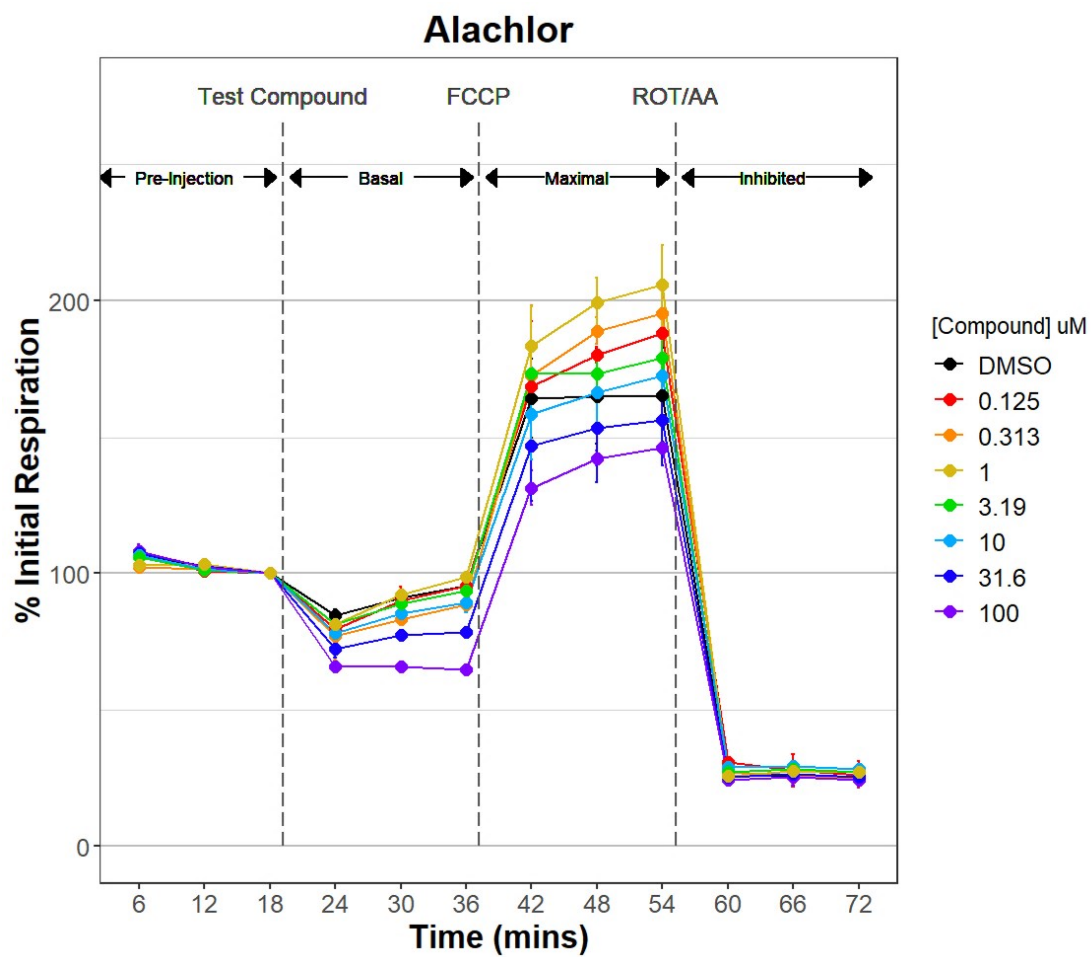
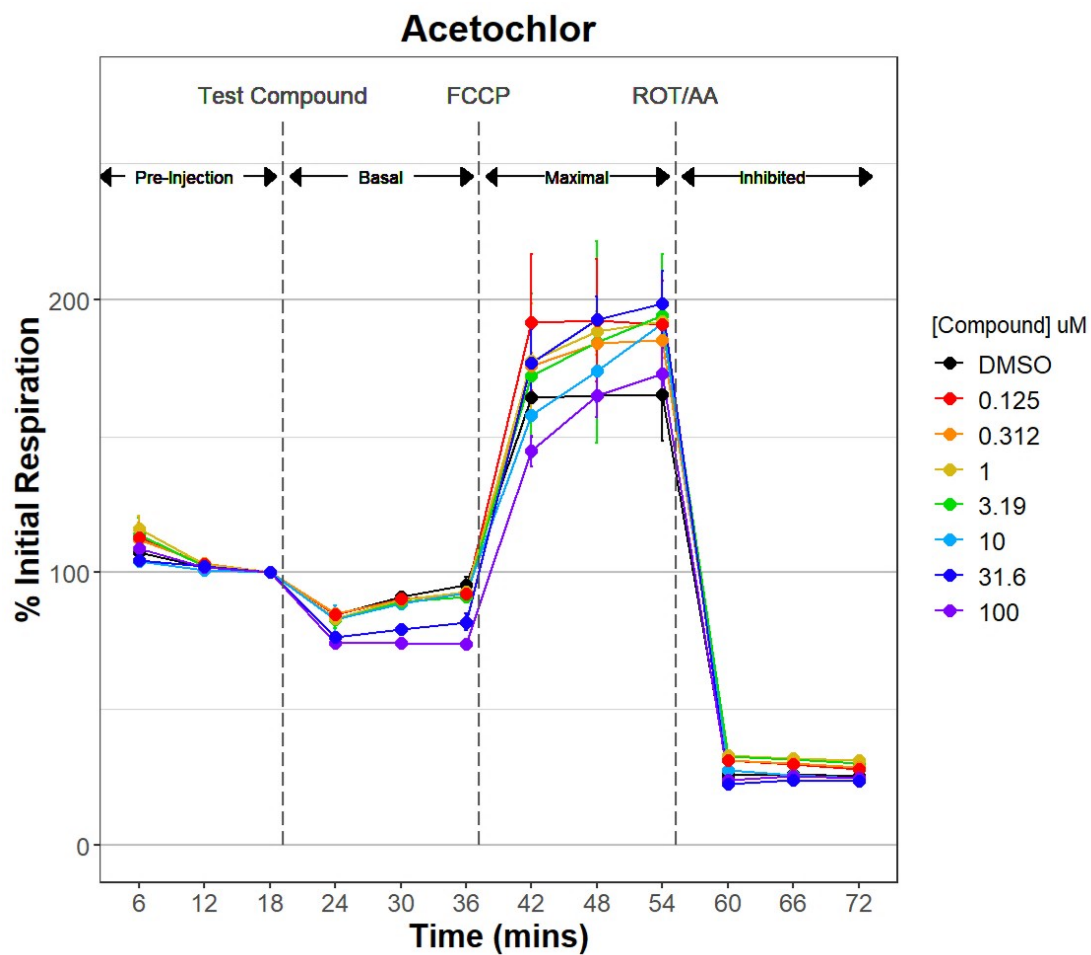


7,12-Dimethylbenz(a)anthracene

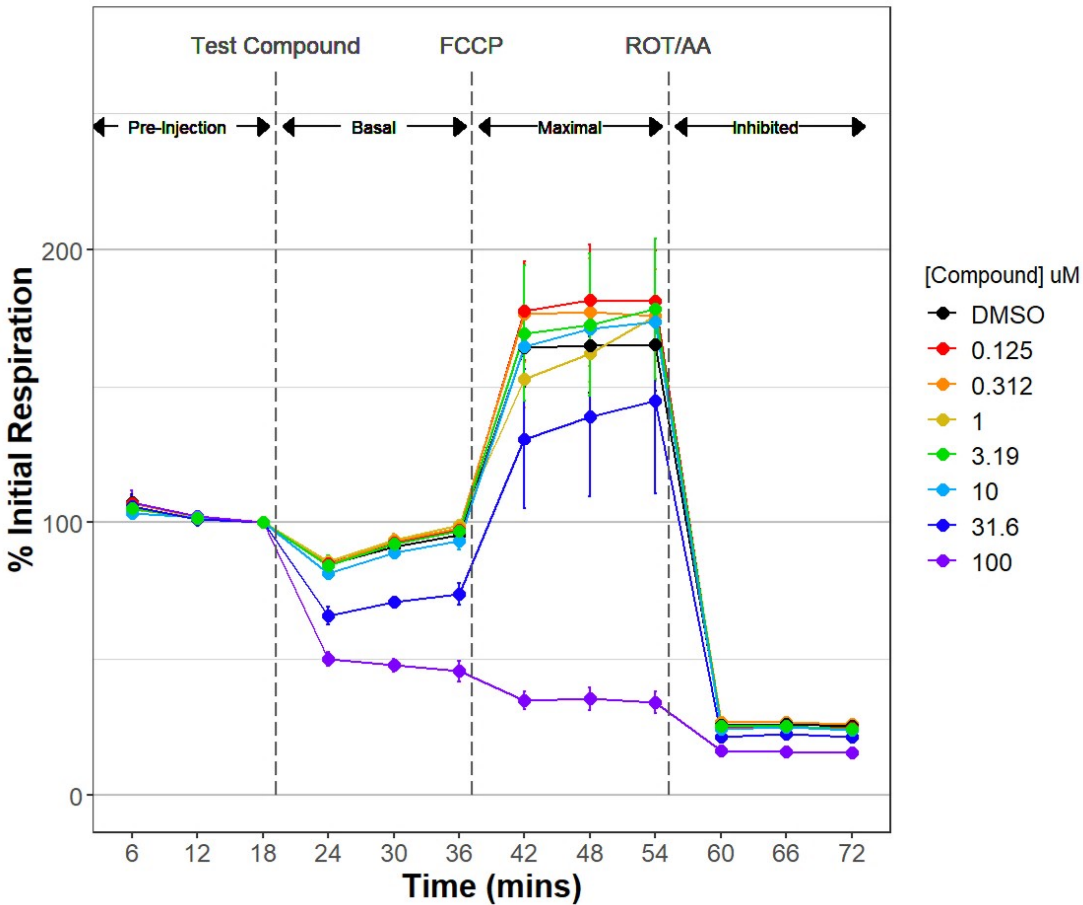


9-Phenanthrol

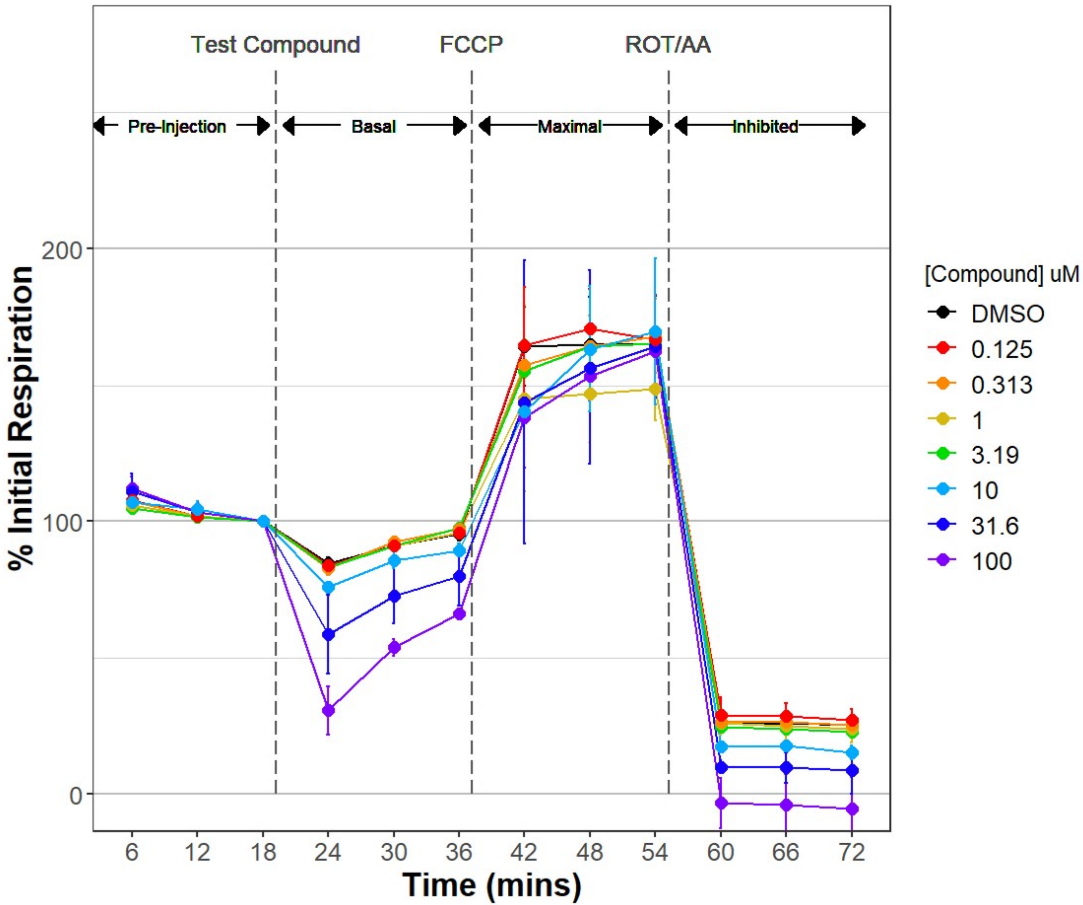




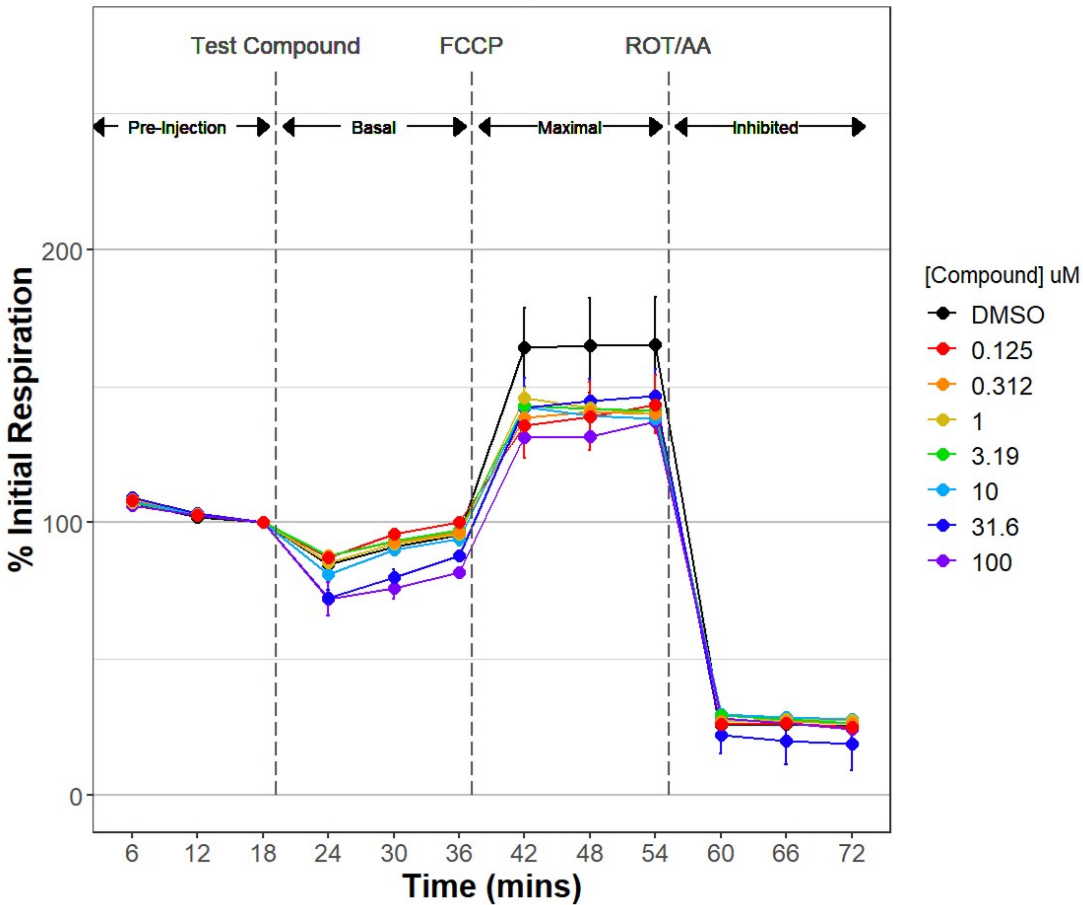
Allethrin



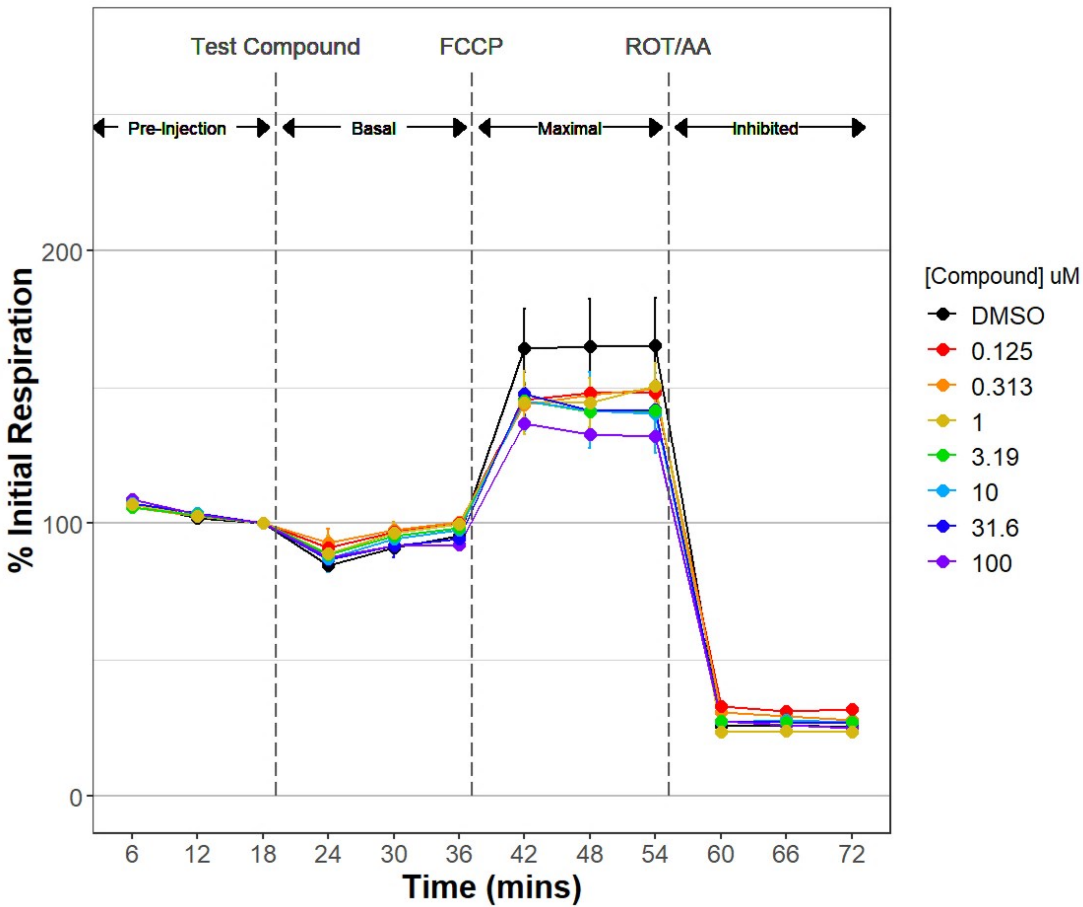
Allura Red C.I.16035



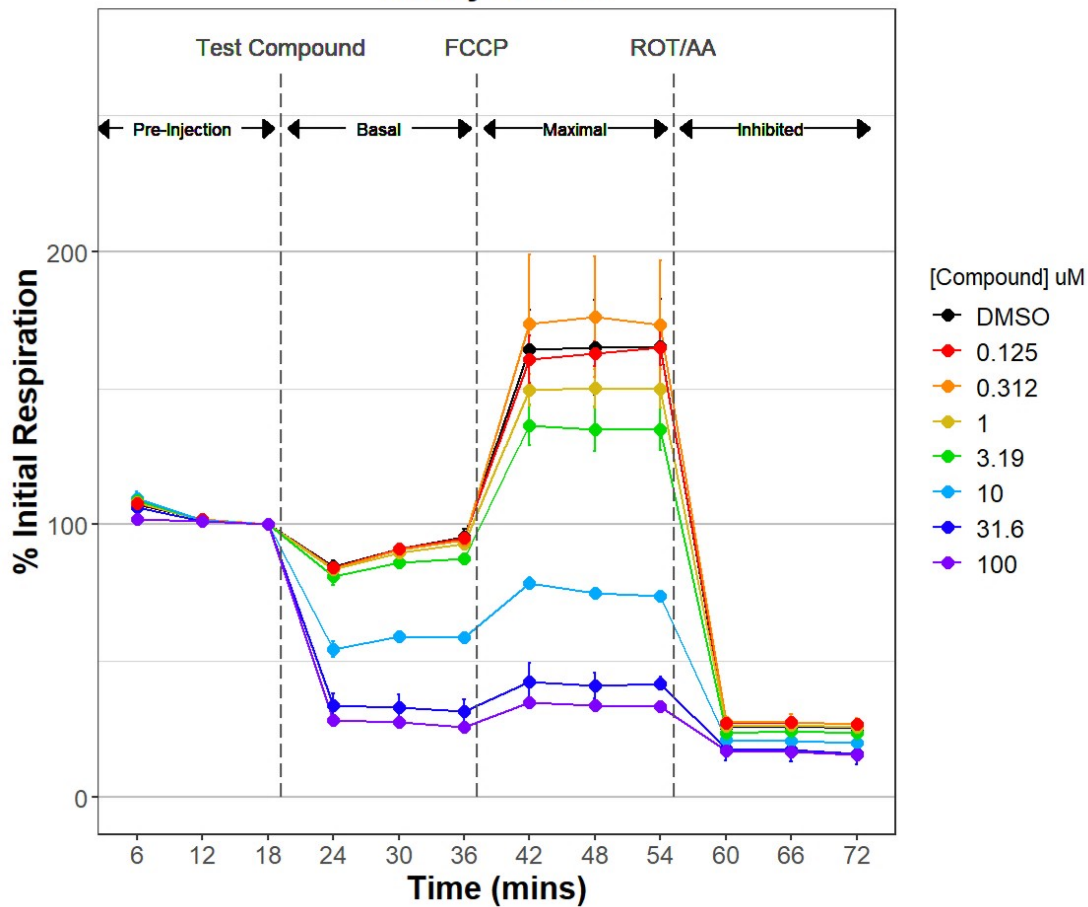
Ametryn



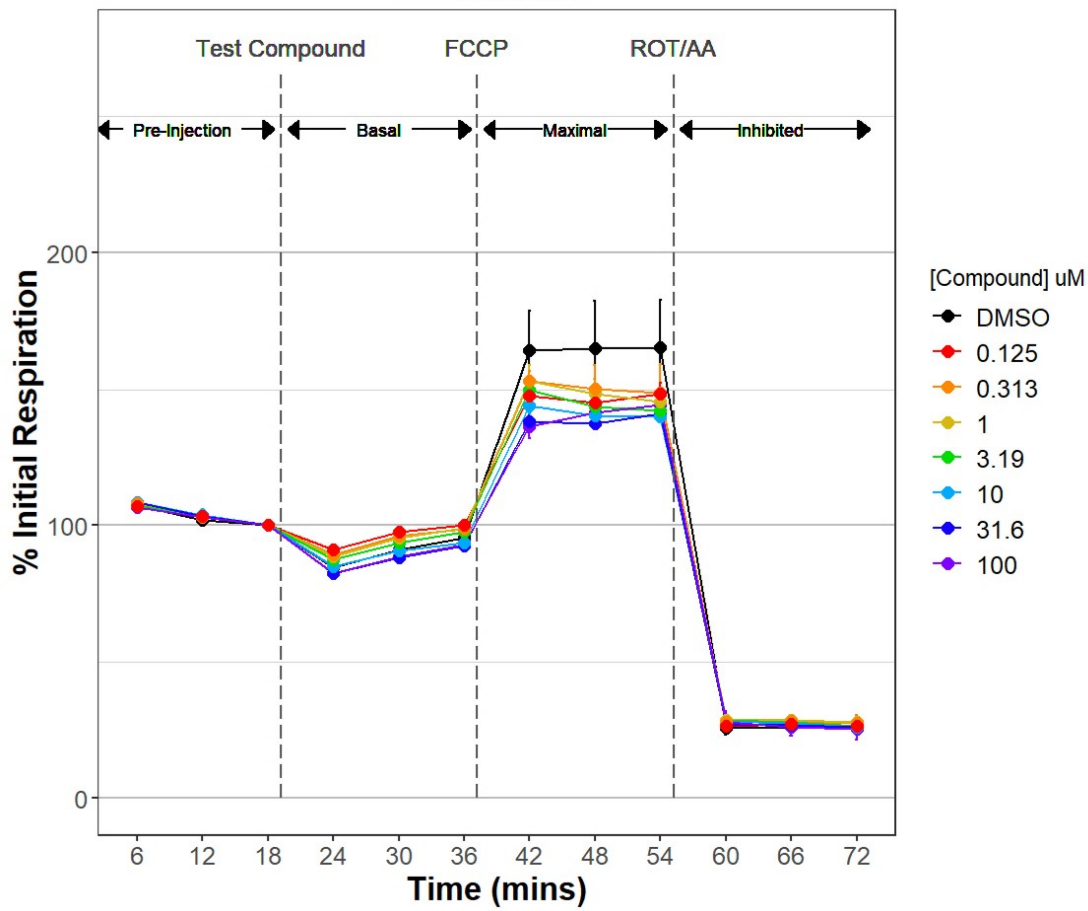
Amitraz



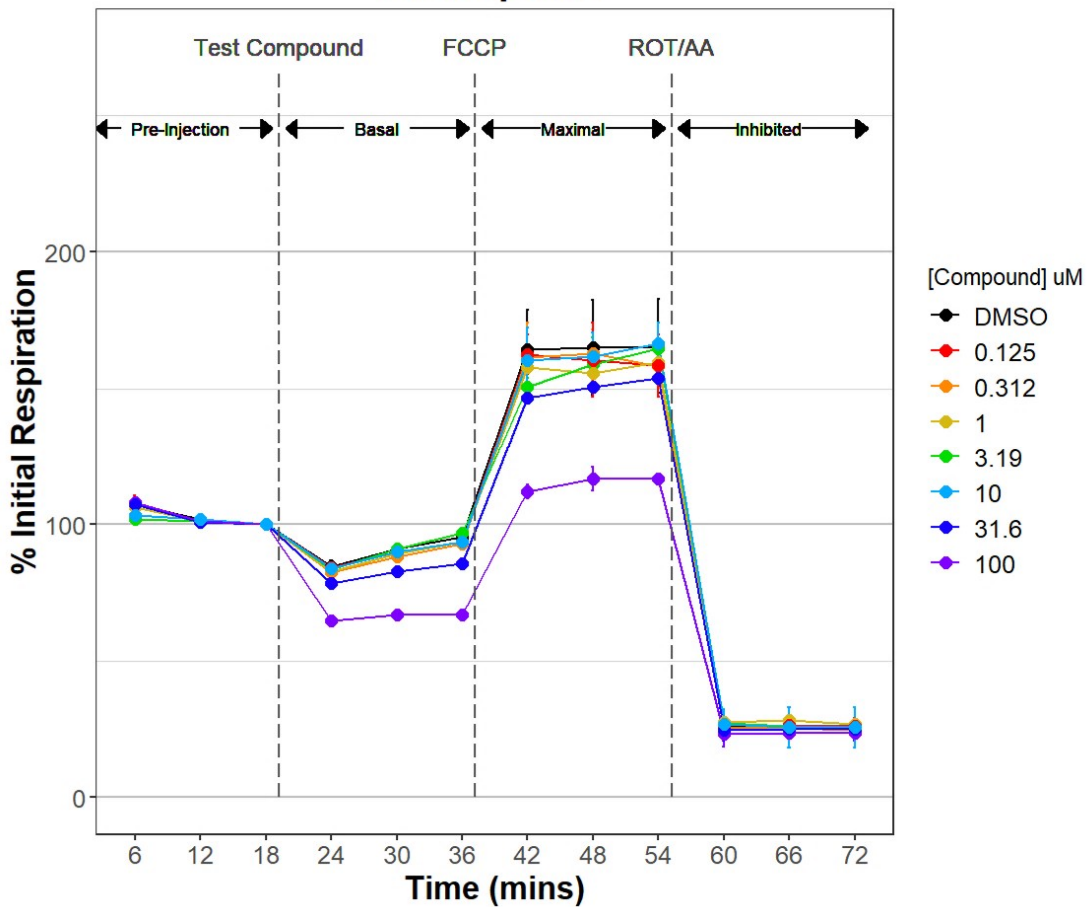
Azoxystrobin



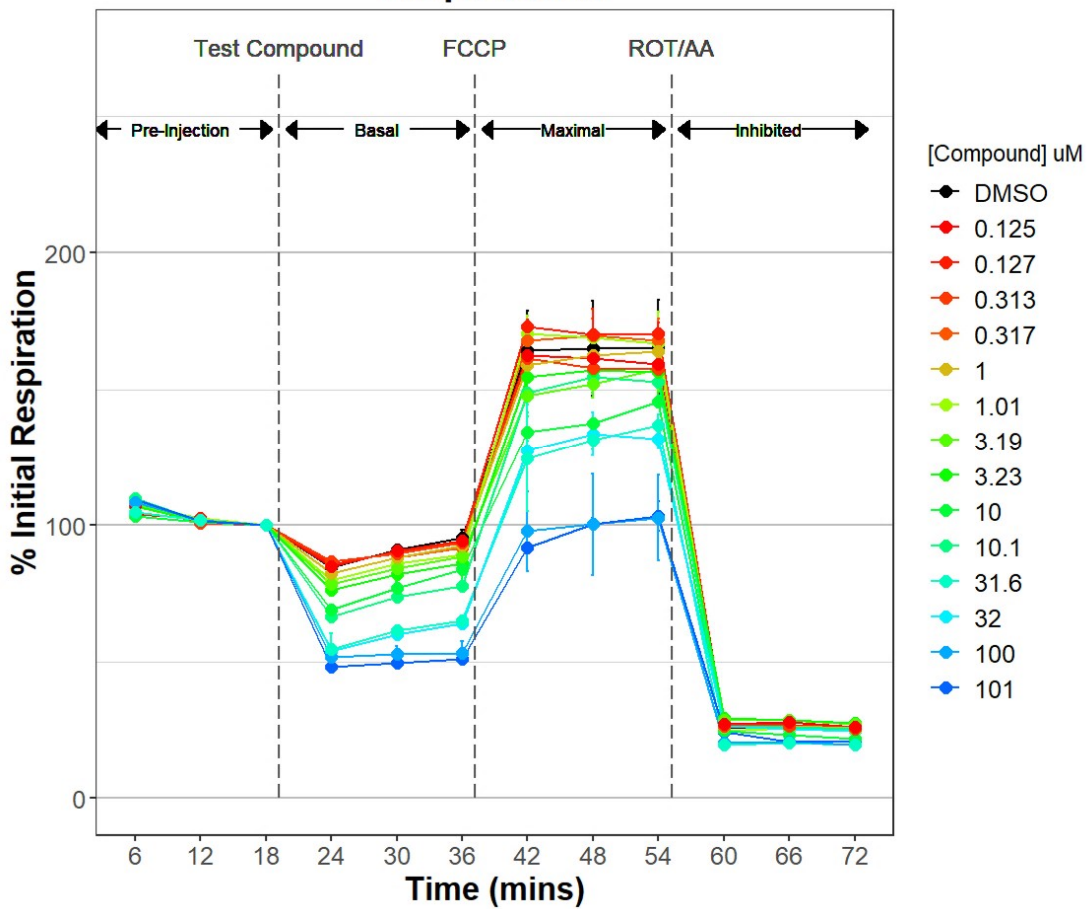
Bensulide



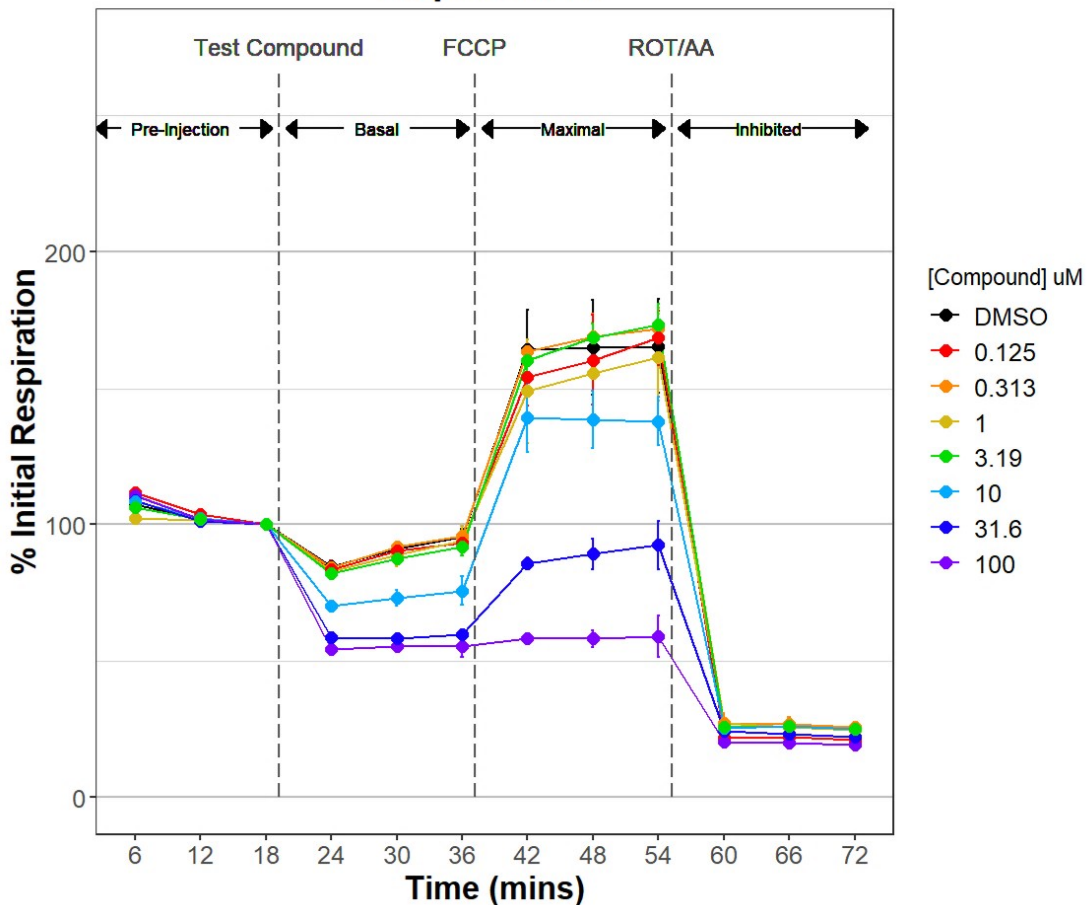
Besonprodil



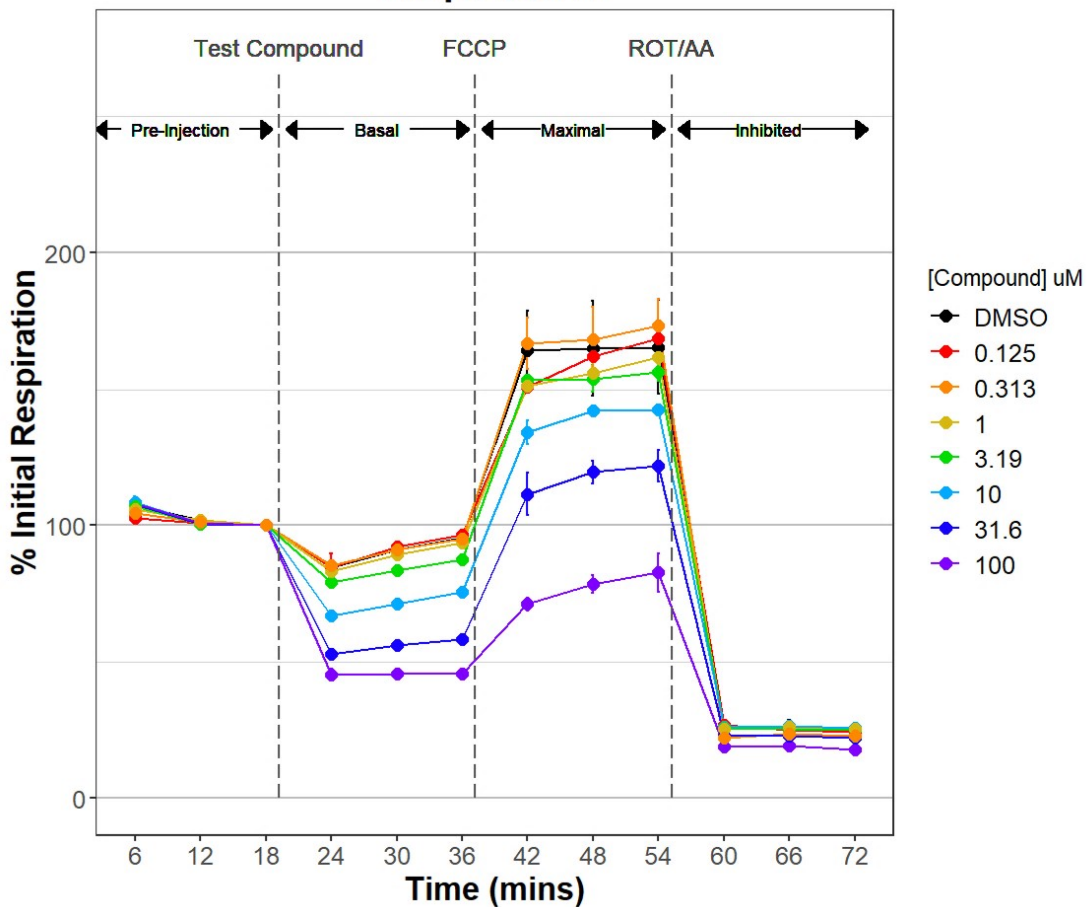
Bisphenol A



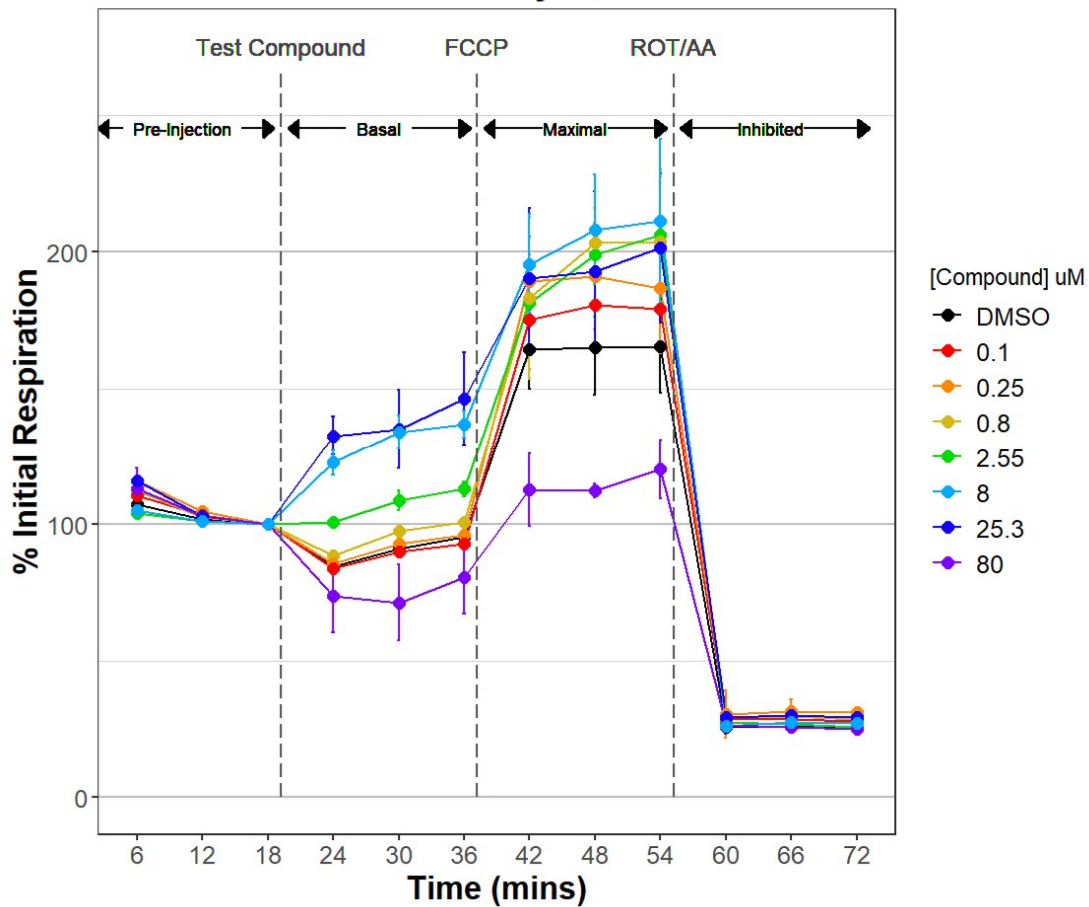
Bisphenol AF



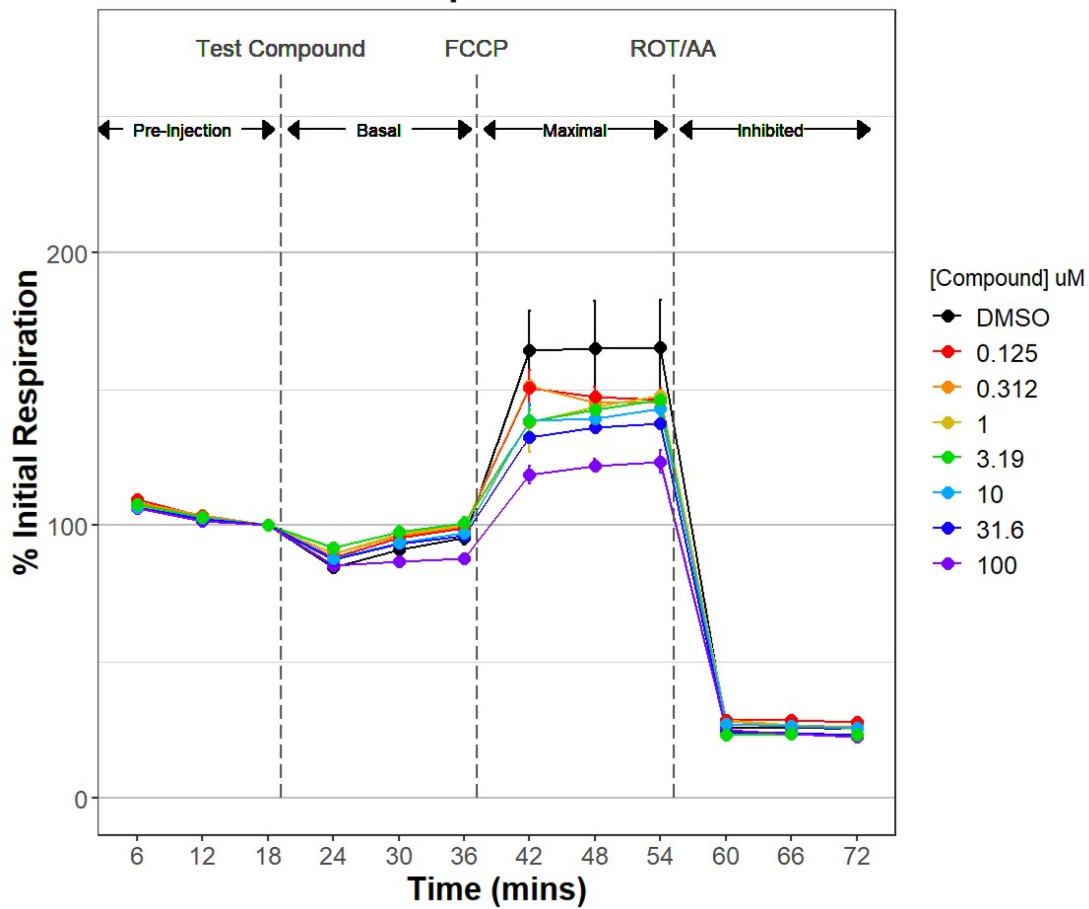
Bisphenol B



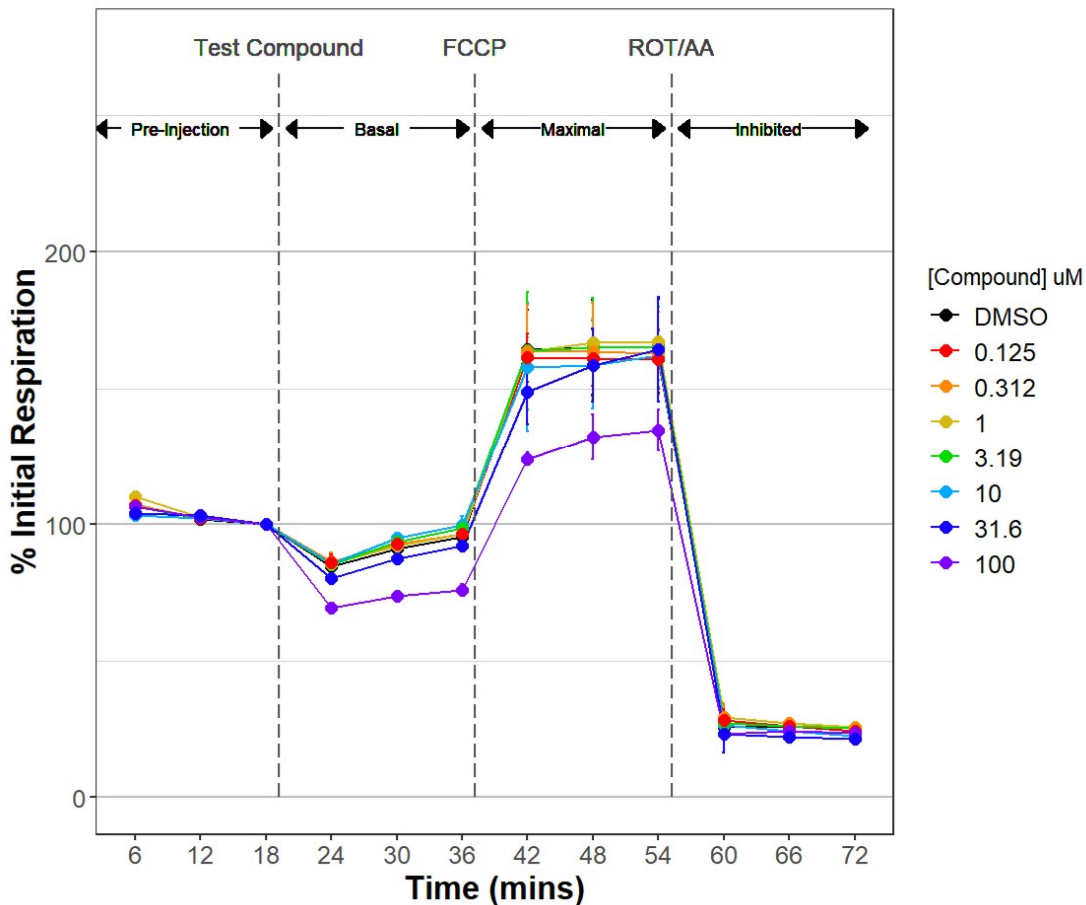
Bromoxynil



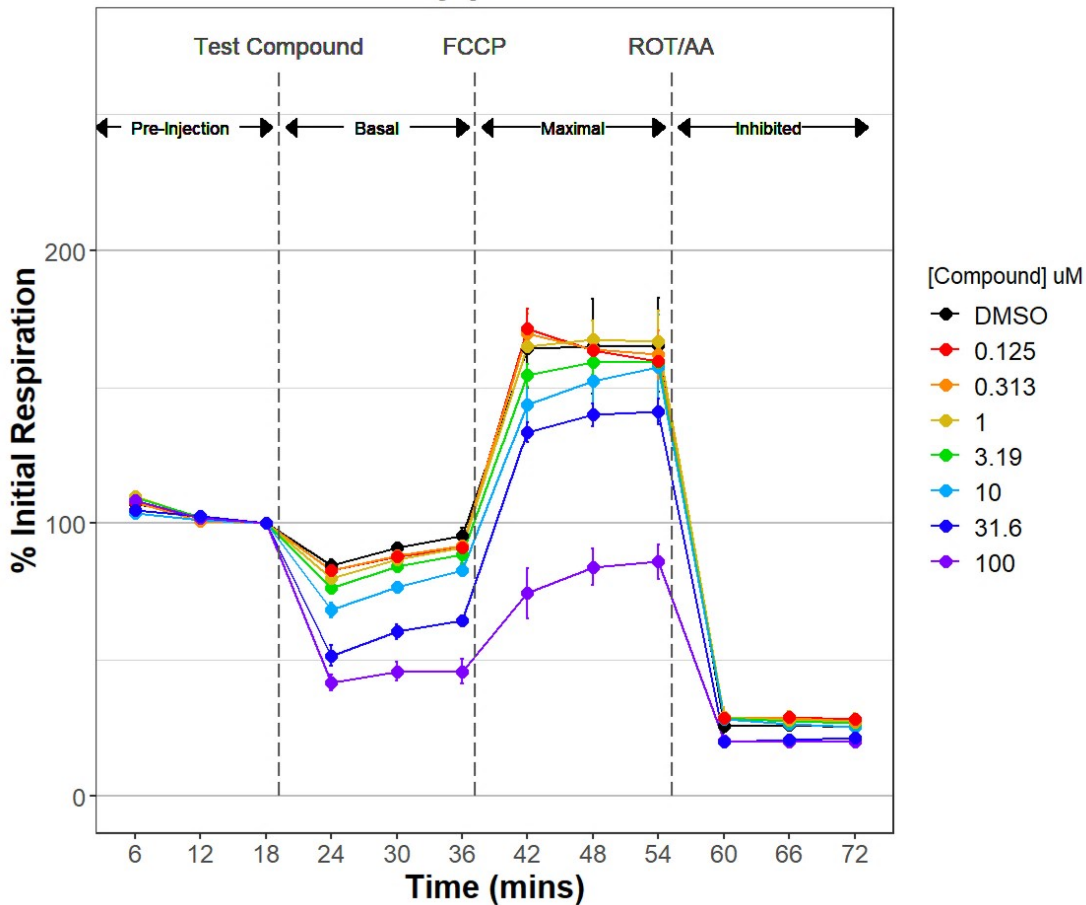
Buprofezin



Butam



Butylparaben



The graph displays the percentage of initial respiration over time for a test compound at various concentrations. The phases are defined as follows:

- Pre-Injection:** 6 to 18 minutes.
- Basal:** 18 to 36 minutes.
- Maximal:** 36 to 54 minutes.
- Inhibited:** 54 to 72 minutes.

The test compound is compared to FCCP and ROT/AA. The legend indicates the concentrations of the test compound in μM :

- DMSO (black circles)
- 0.125 (red circles)
- 0.312 (orange circles)
- 1 (yellow circles)
- 3.19 (green circles)
- 10 (light blue circles)
- 31.6 (dark blue circles)
- 100 (purple circles)

Respiration drops significantly after injection and remains low in the inhibited phase. The test compound shows a similar response to FCCP and ROT/AA, with a sharp drop in respiration after injection and a low level of respiration in the inhibited phase.

Figure 1 is a line graph showing the percentage of initial respiration over time (minutes) for various concentrations of a test compound. The y-axis represents % Initial Respiration (0 to 200), and the x-axis represents Time (mins) (6 to 72). The graph is divided into four phases: Pre-Injection, Basal, FCCP, and ROT/AA. The legend indicates the concentration of the compound in μM : DMSO (black), 0.0625 (red), 0.156 (orange), 0.5 (yellow), 1.59 (green), 5 (cyan), 15.8 (blue), and 50 (purple). The graph shows that respiration is stable during the Pre-Injection phase, decreases slightly during the Basal phase, and increases sharply during the FCCP phase. The ROT/AA phase shows a sharp decline in respiration, indicating inhibition. The 50 μM concentration shows the most significant inhibition during the Basal phase.

[illegible][illegible]

Figure 1: Effect of FCCP and ROT/AA on mitochondrial respiration in the presence of the test compound.

The graph displays % Initial Respiration (Y-axis, 0 to 200) versus Time (mins) (X-axis, 6 to 72). The experimental protocol is divided into four phases: Pre-Injection, Basal, Maximal, and Inhibited. FCCP is added at 36 minutes, and ROT/AA is added at 54 minutes. The test compound is added at 18 minutes. The legend indicates the concentration of the test compound in μM : DMSO (black), 0.0625 (red), 0.156 (orange), 0.5 (yellow), 1.59 (green), 5 (light blue), 15.8 (dark blue), and 50 (purple).

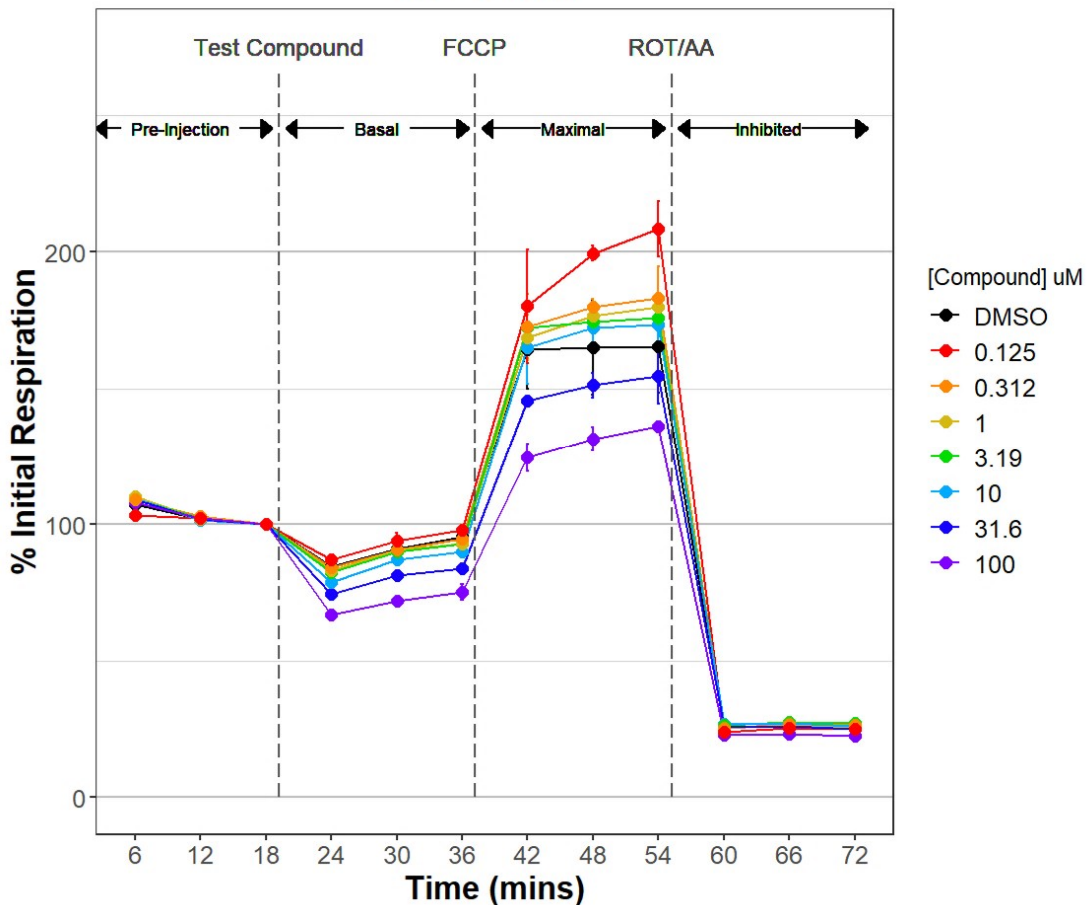
Key observations from the graph:

- Pre-Injection:** Respiration is stable at approximately 100% for all conditions.
- Basal Phase (18-36 mins):** Respiration decreases to a basal level. The 15.8 μM and 50 μM conditions show the lowest basal respiration levels.
- Maximal Phase (36-54 mins):** FCCP addition (36 mins) induces a sharp increase in respiration. The DMSO condition reaches the highest maximal respiration (~160%). Higher concentrations of the test compound result in lower maximal respiration values, indicating dose-dependent inhibition of the FCCP-induced response.
- Inhibited Phase (54-72 mins):** ROT/AA addition (54 mins) induces a further increase in respiration. The DMSO condition shows a robust response, reaching ~190% respiration. Higher concentrations of the test compound show a reduced response to ROT/AA, with the 50 μM condition showing the least recovery.

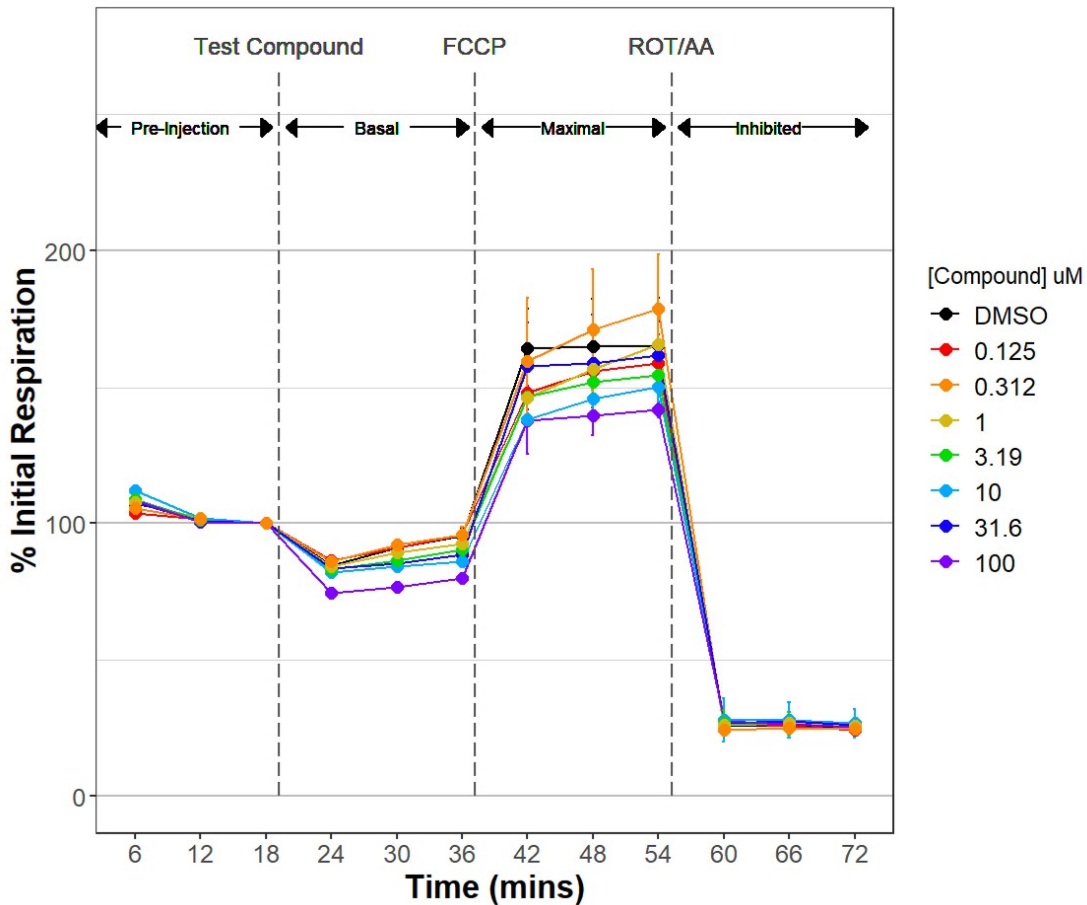
Error bars represent standard deviation.

Figure 1 is a line graph showing the effect of various concentrations of compound 1 on mitochondrial respiration. The y-axis represents '% Initial Respiration' (0 to 200) and the x-axis represents 'Time (mins)' (0 to 72). The graph is divided into four phases: Pre-Injection (0-18 min), Basal (18-36 min), FCCP (36-54 min), and ROT/AA (54-72 min). The legend indicates the concentrations of compound 1: DMSO (black), 0.0625 uM (red), 0.156 uM (orange), 0.5 uM (yellow), 1.59 uM (green), 5 uM (light blue), 15.8 uM (dark blue), and 50 uM (purple). All series show a sharp increase in respiration during the FCCP phase, peaking around 42-54 minutes. The 50 uM series shows a significant decrease in respiration during the ROT/AA phase compared to other concentrations.

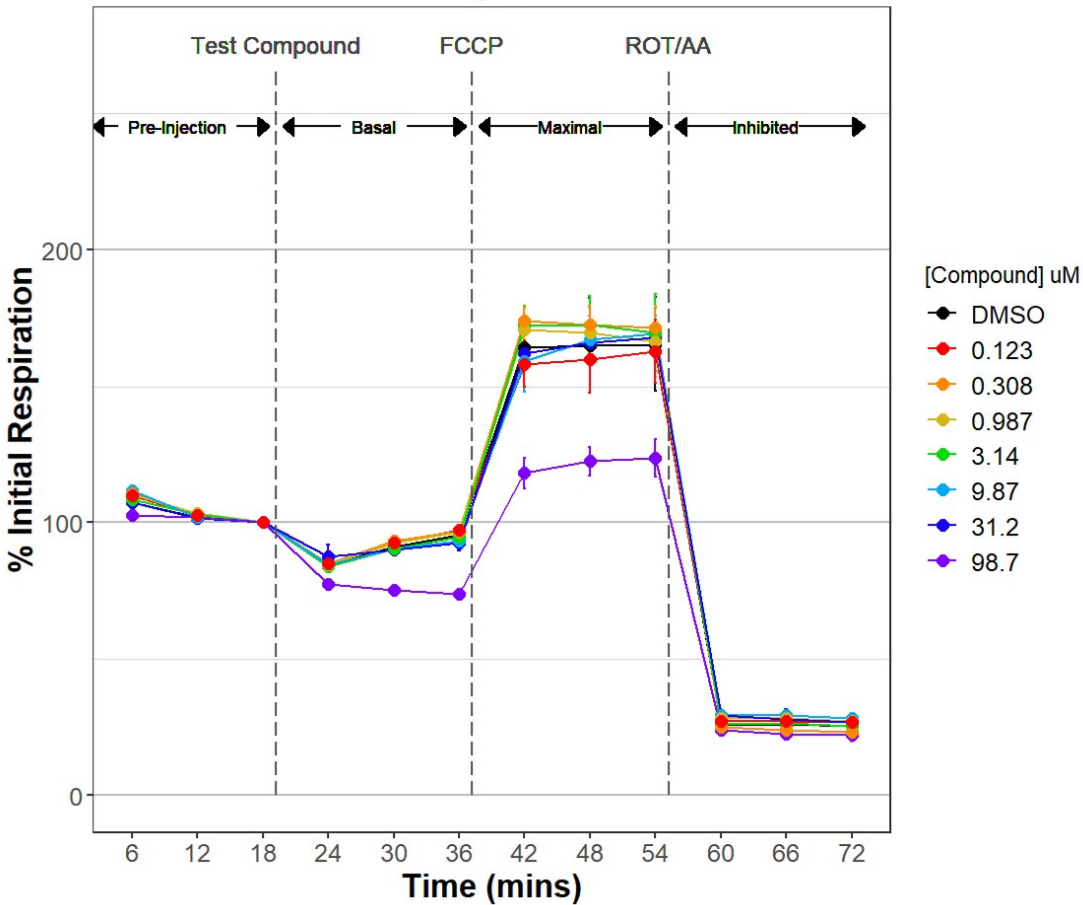
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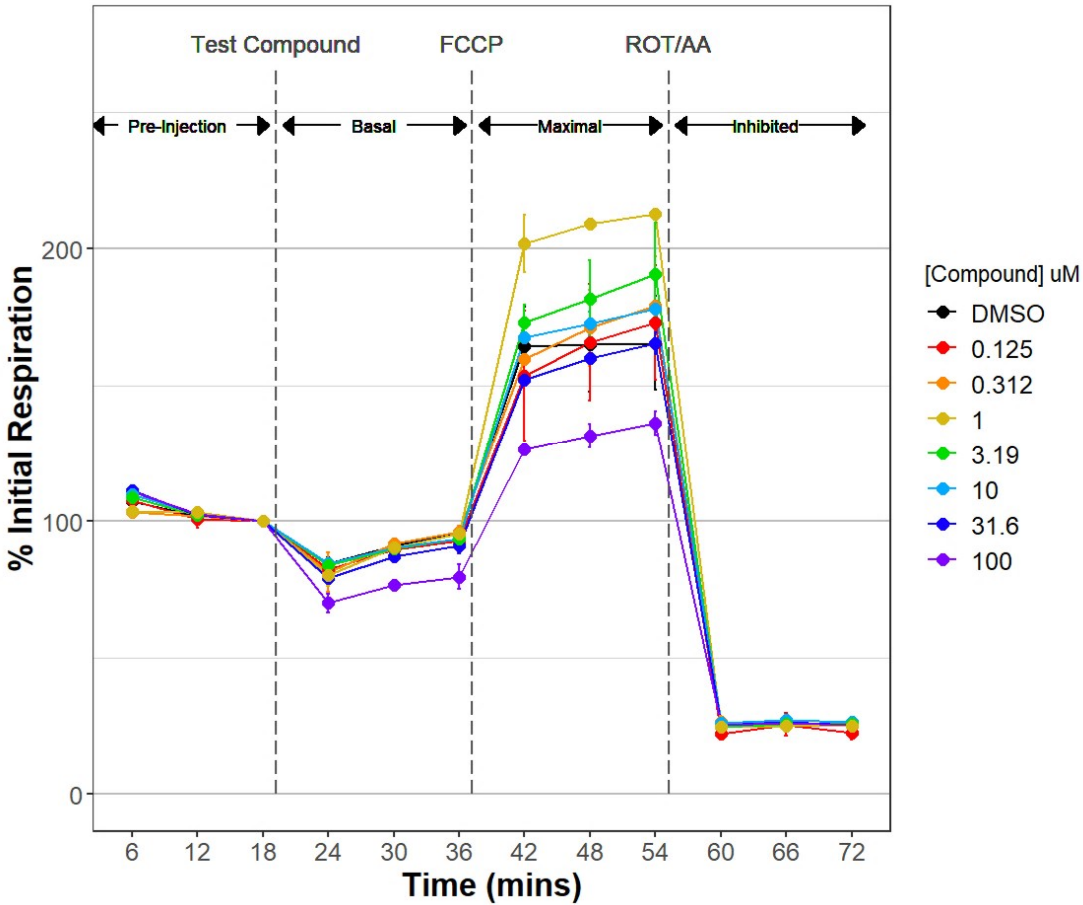
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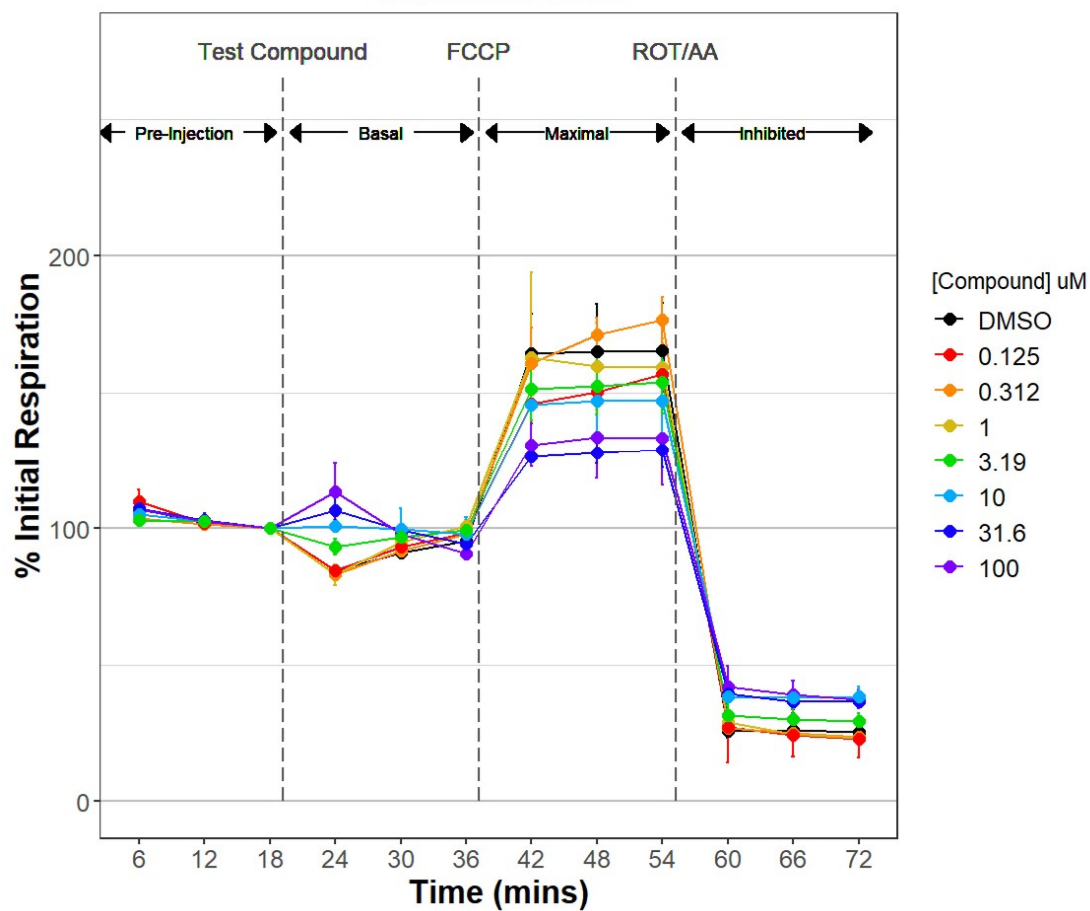
Captain



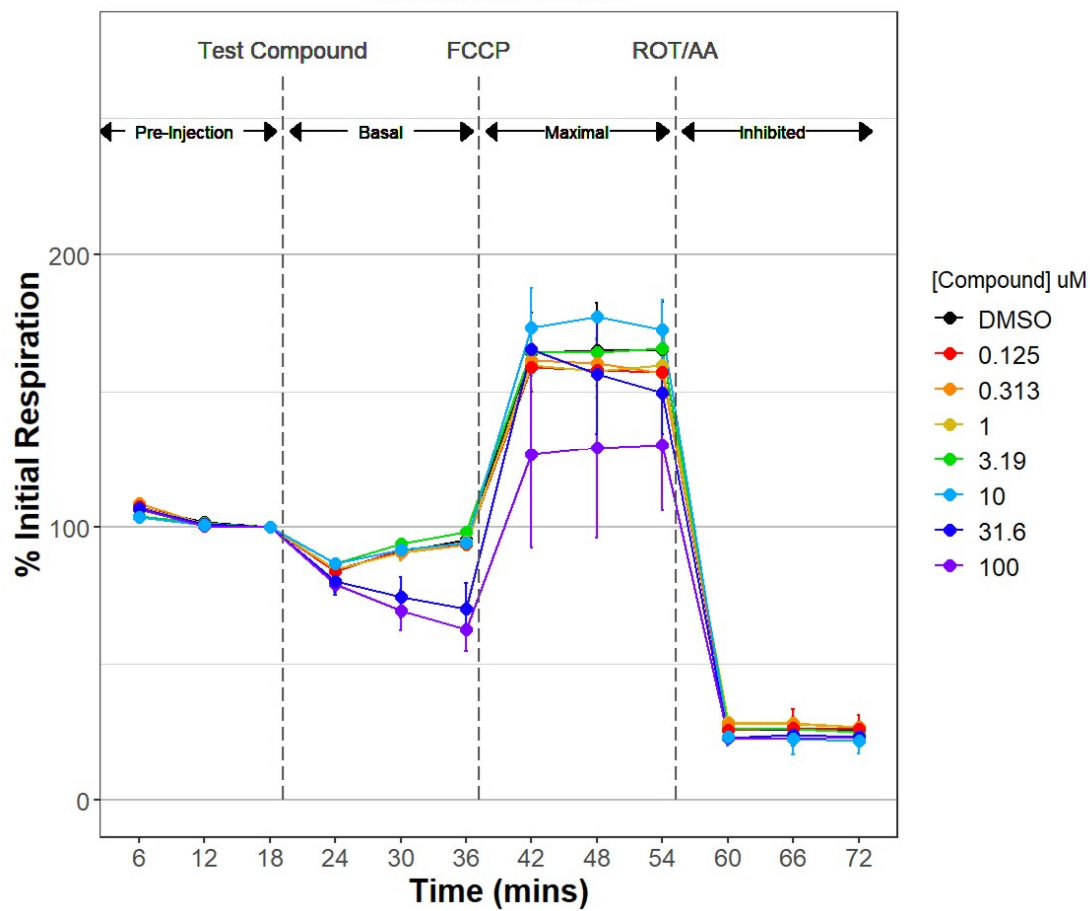
Carboxin



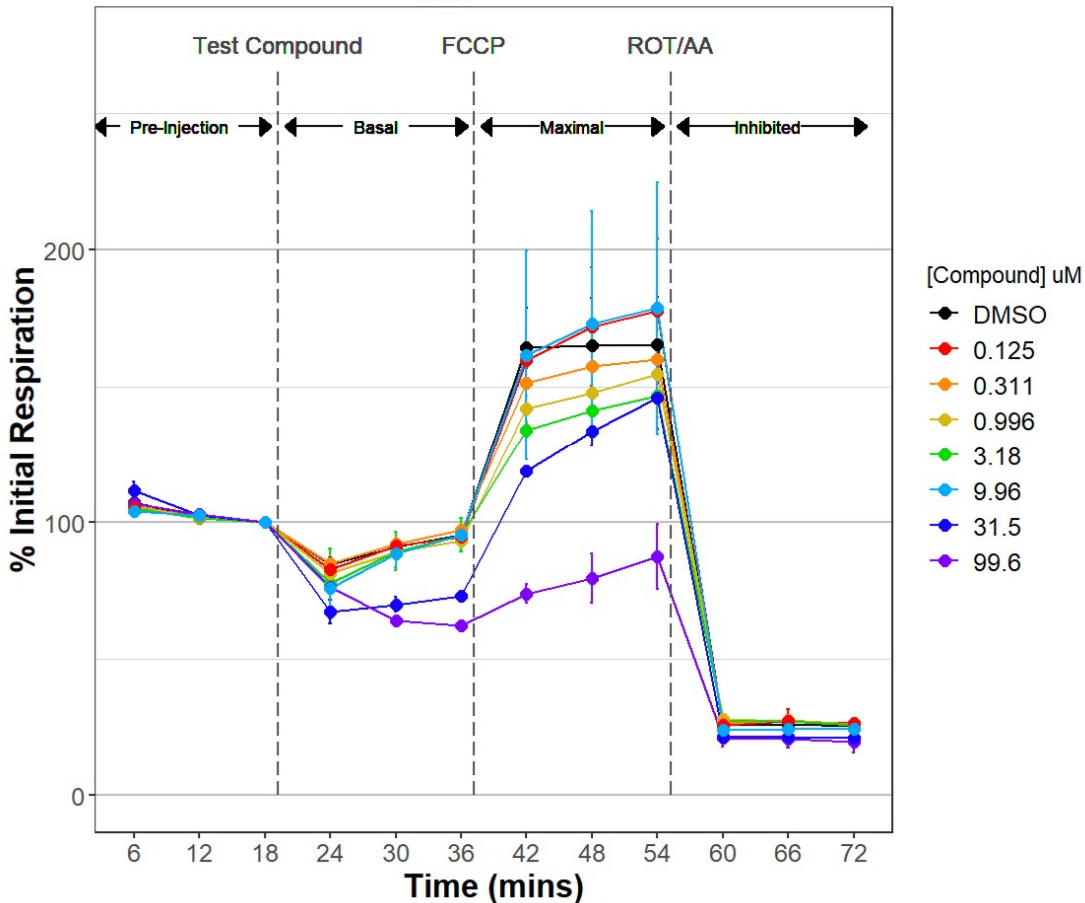
Carminic acid



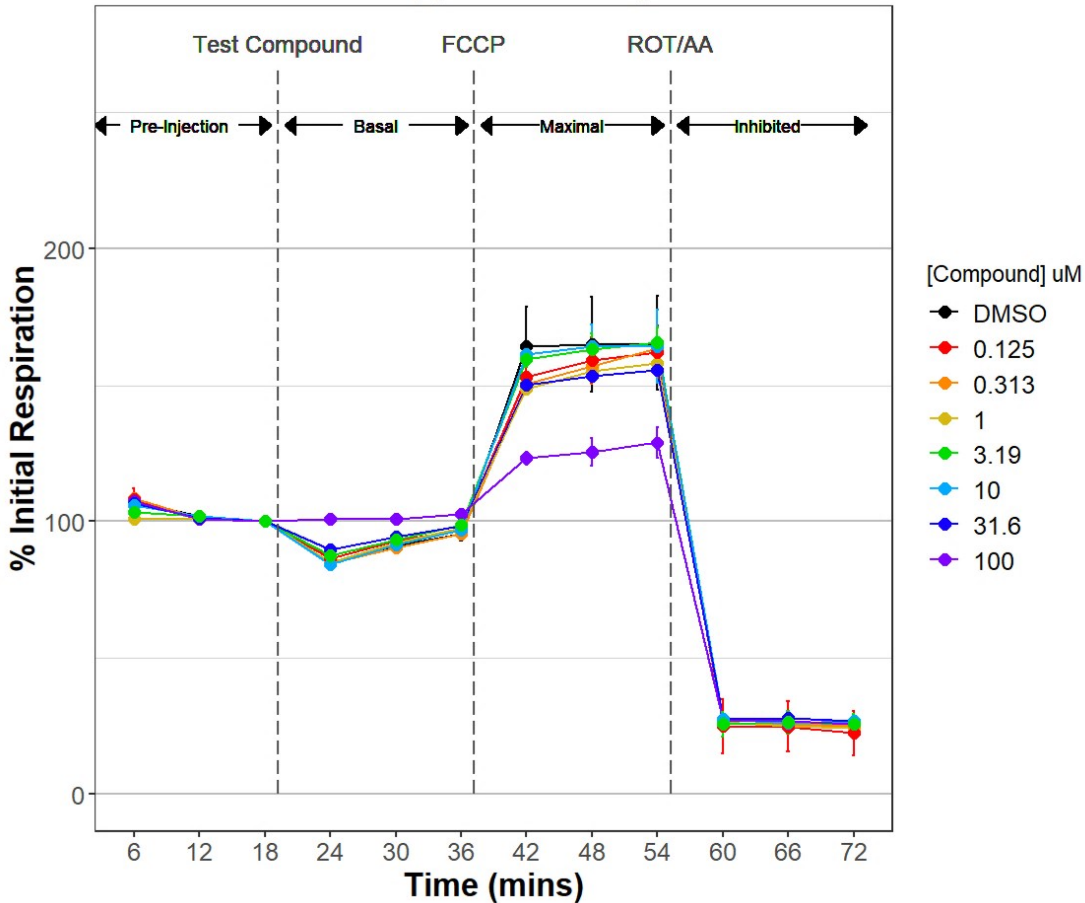
Chlorothalonil



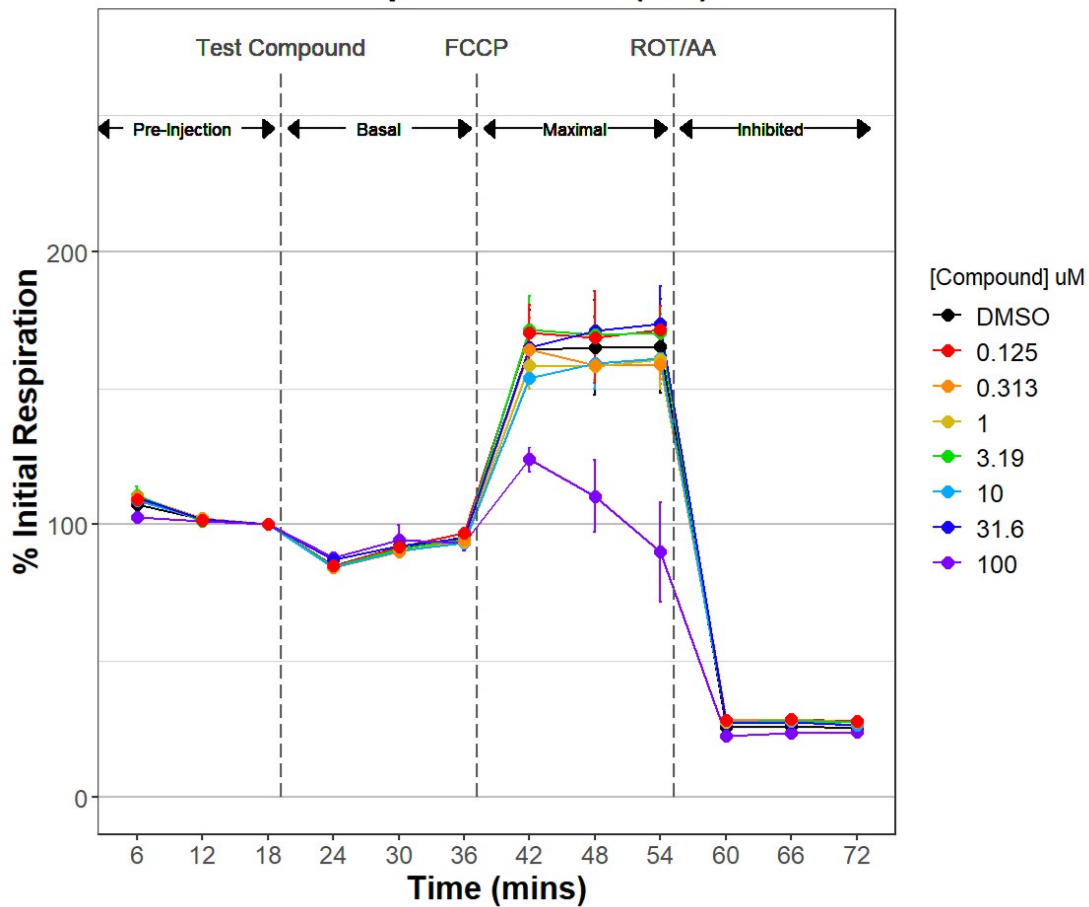
Chlorpyrifos oxon



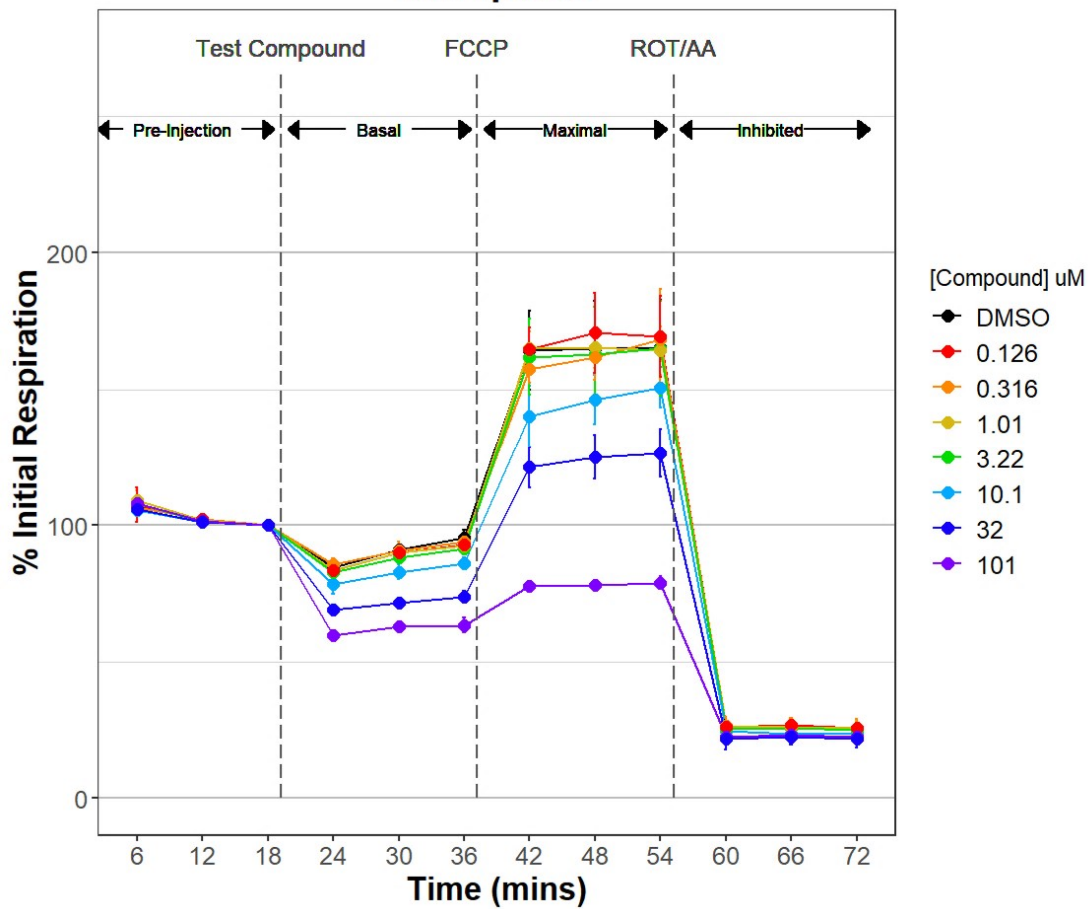
Chlorpyrifos-methyl



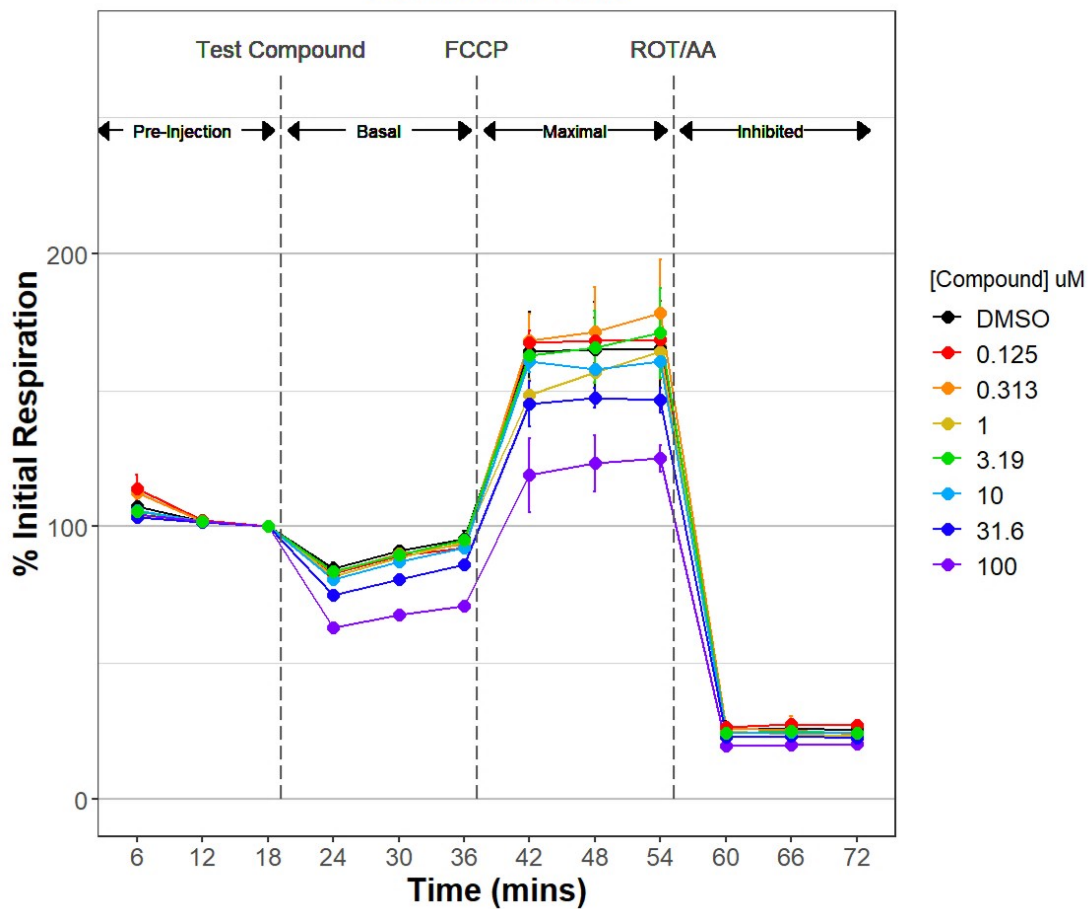
Clomiphene citrate (1:1)



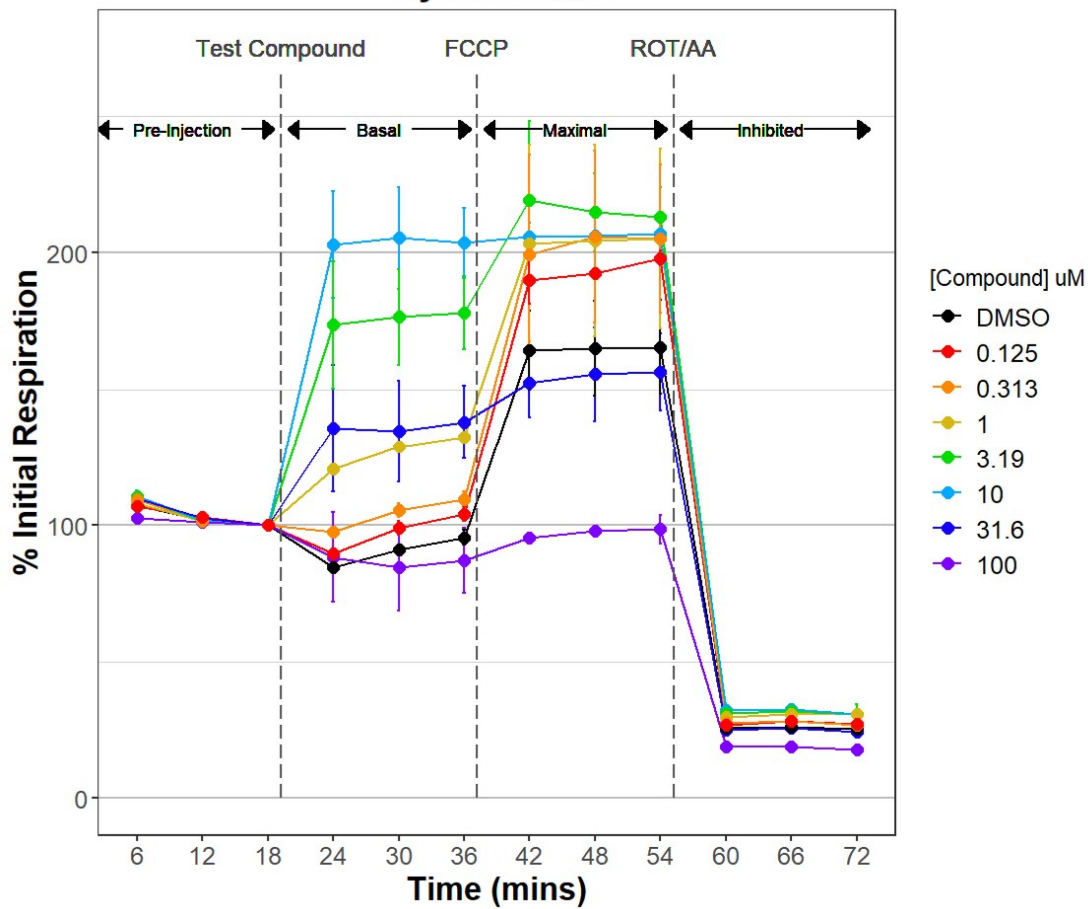
Clorophene



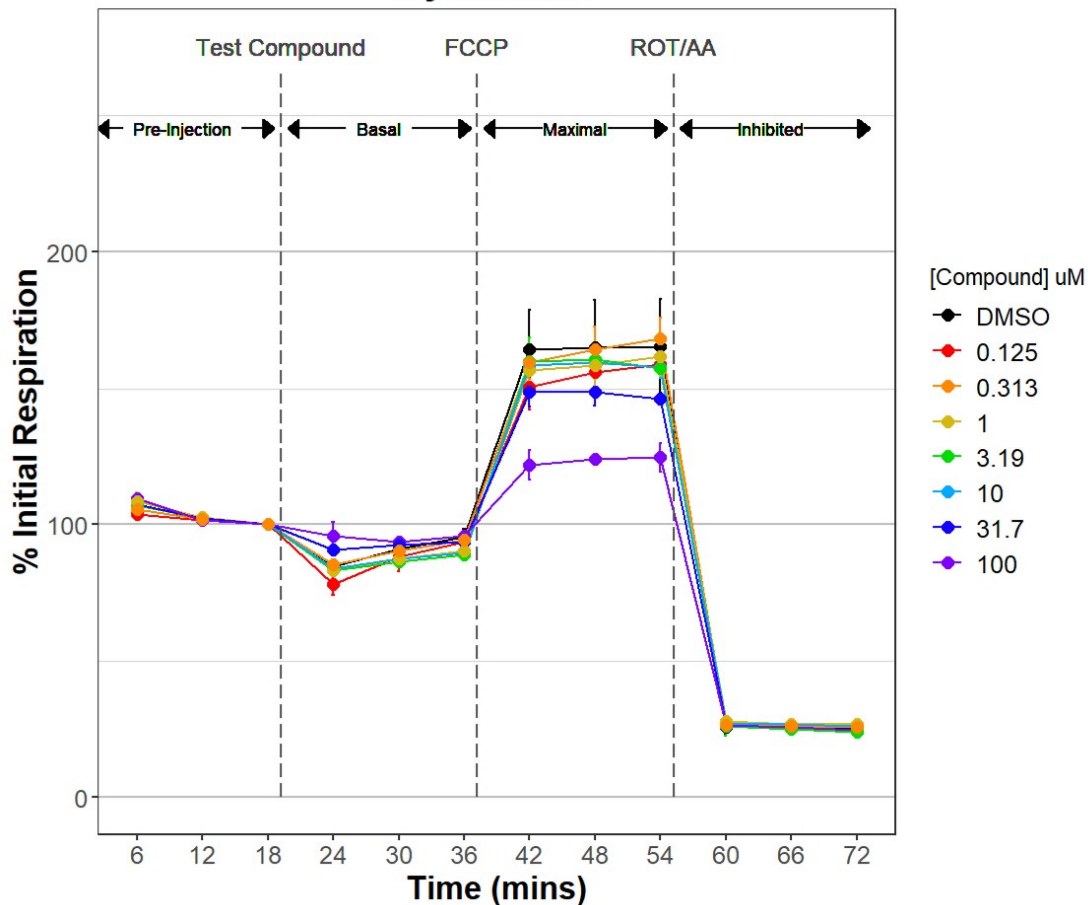
Corticosterone



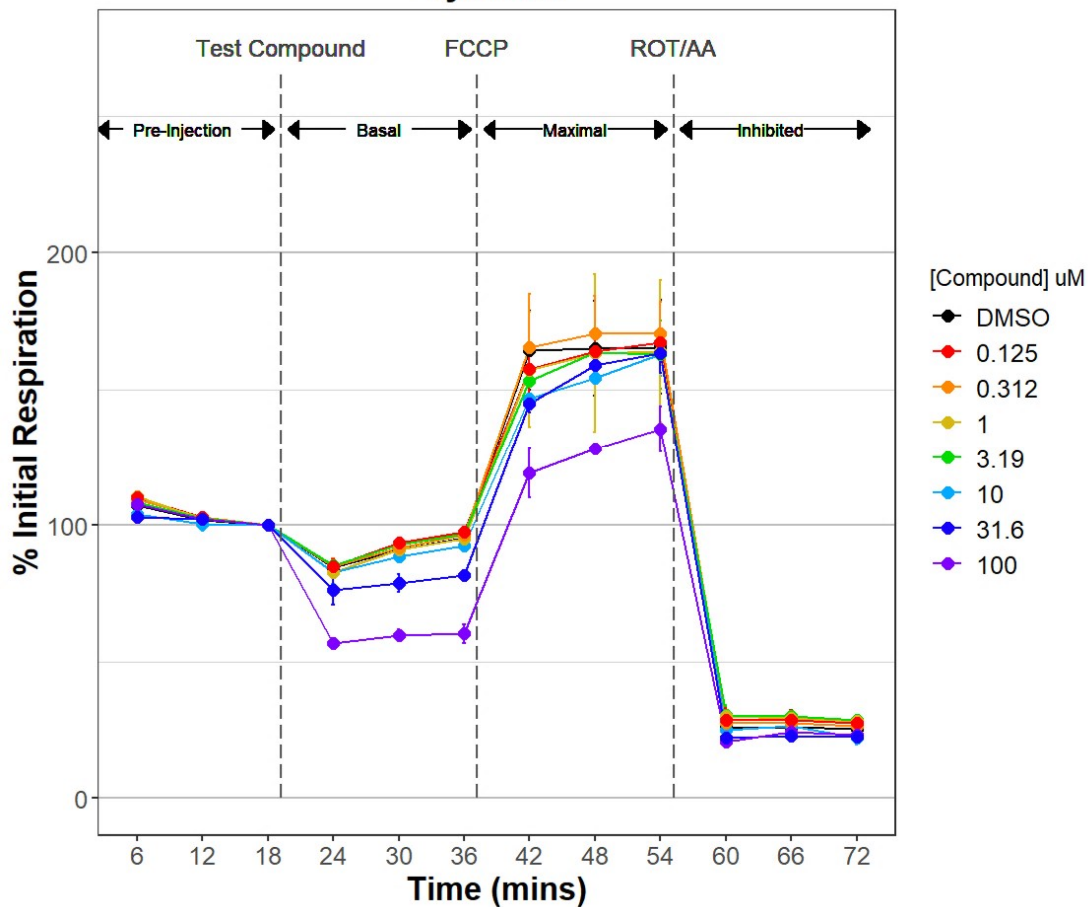
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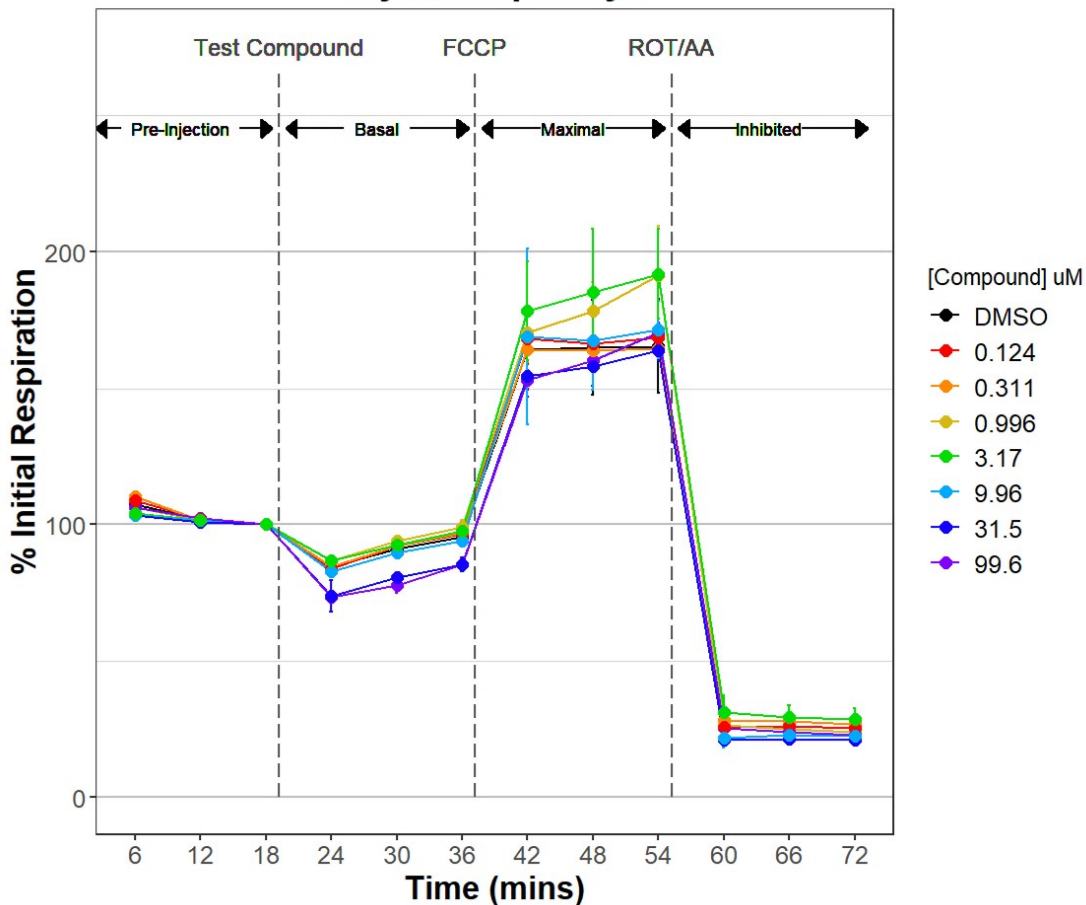
Cyclanilide



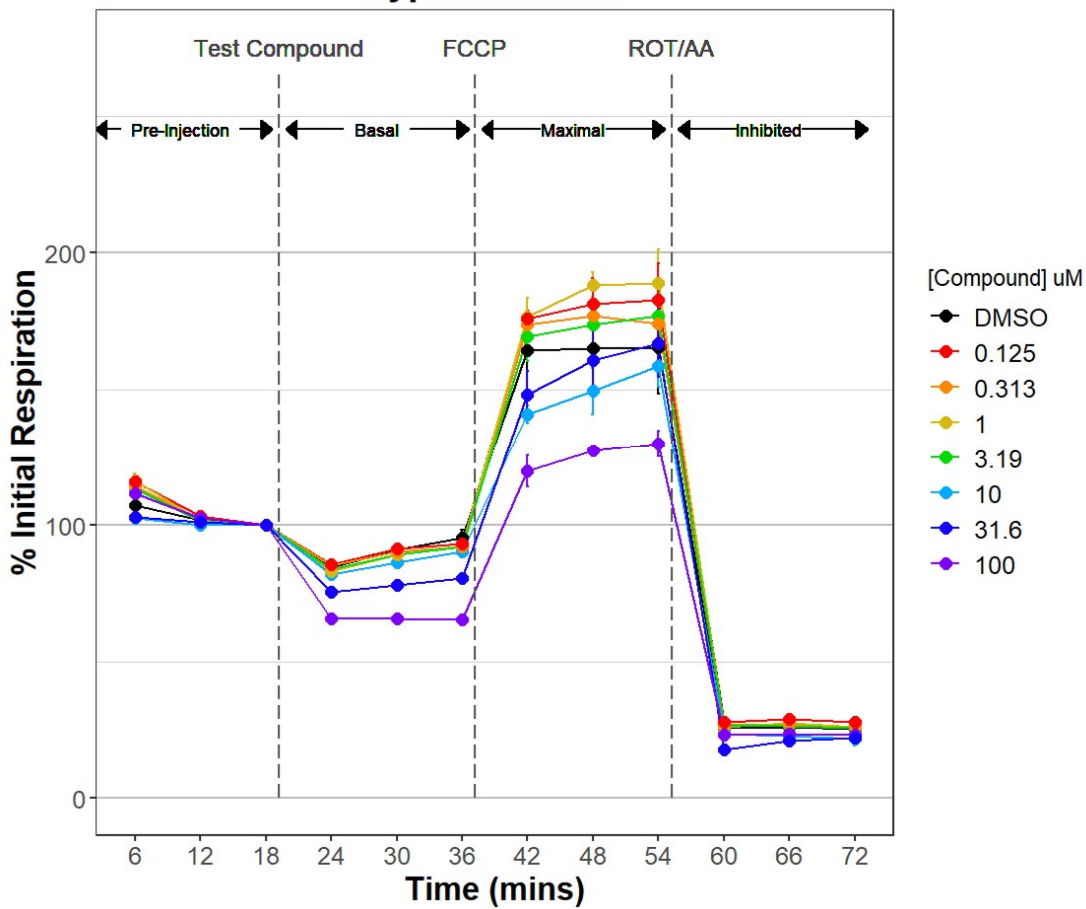
Cycloate



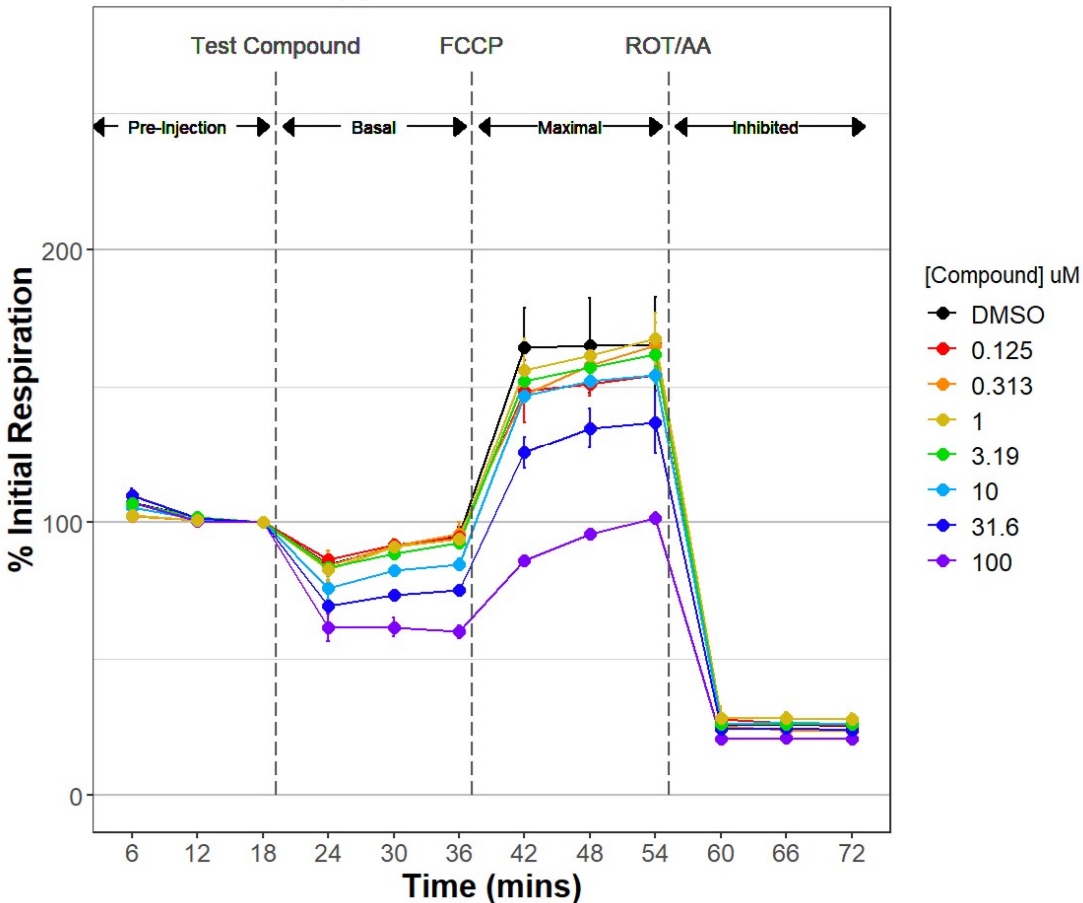
Cyhalofop-butyl



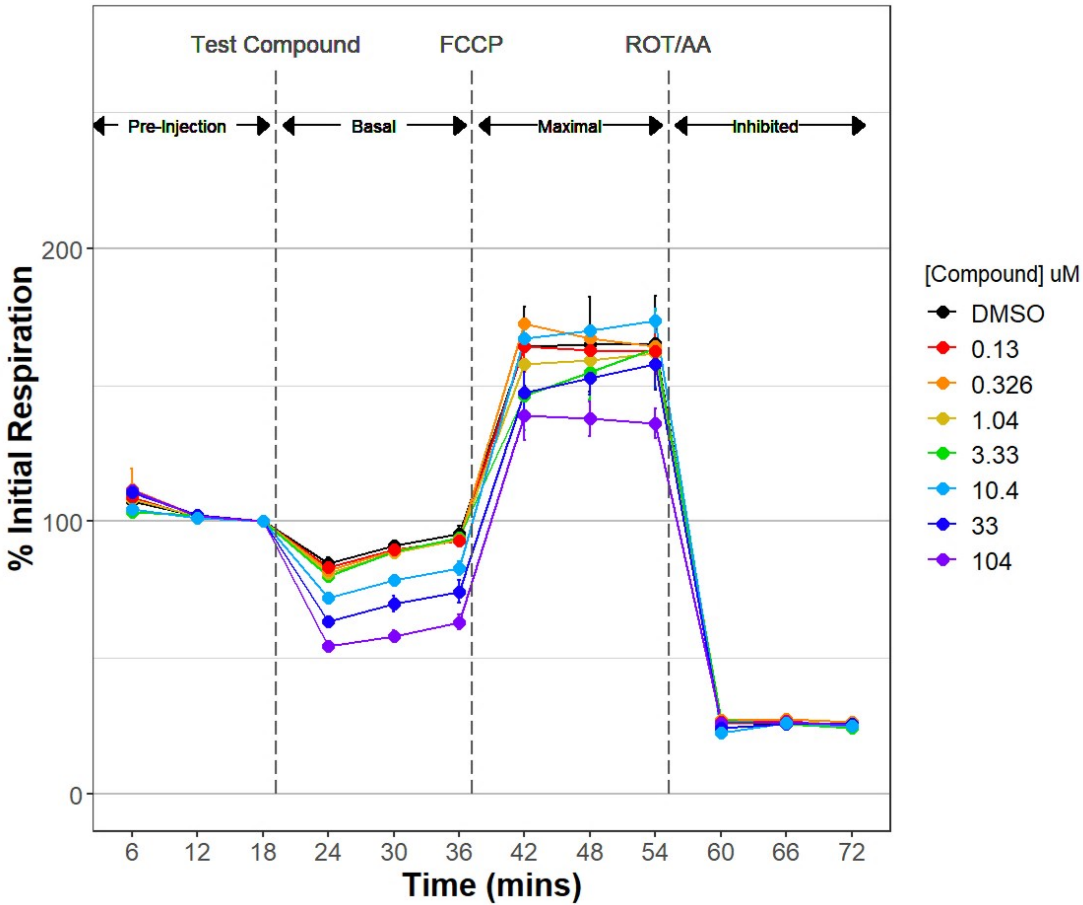
Cyproconazole



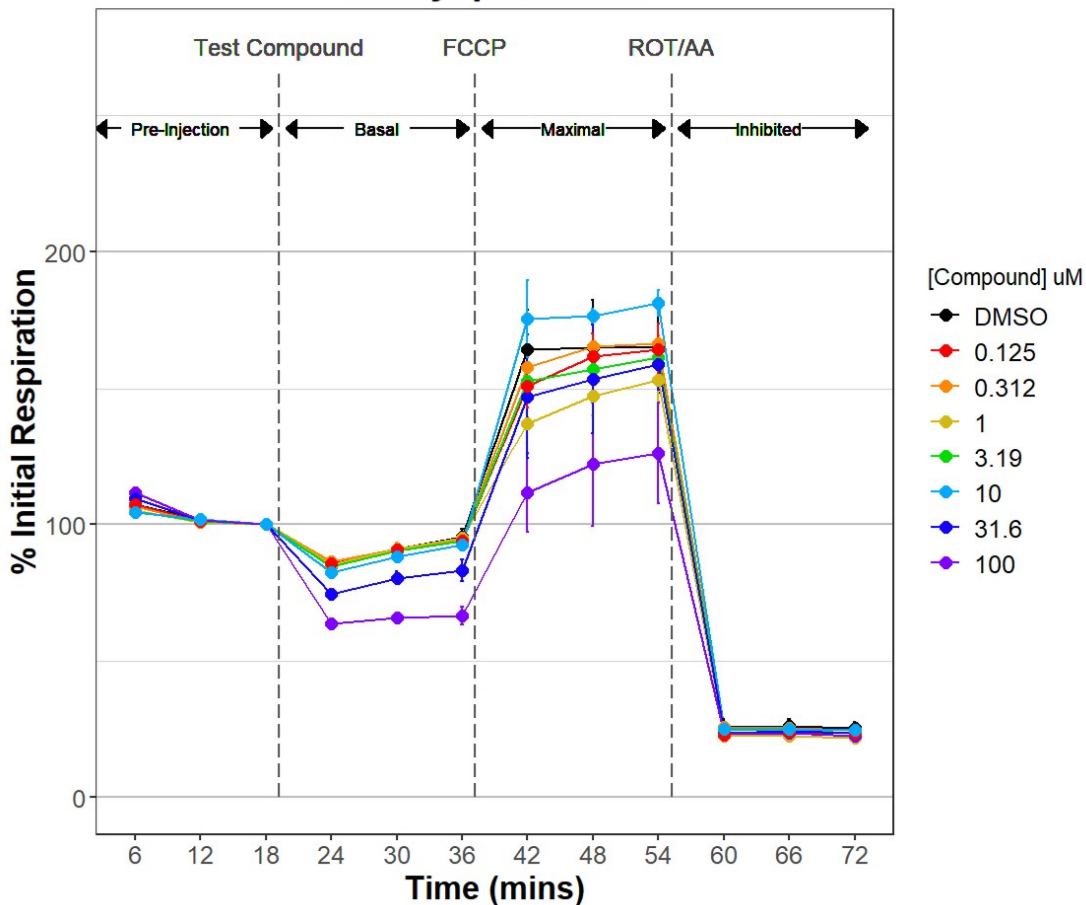
Cyproterone acetate



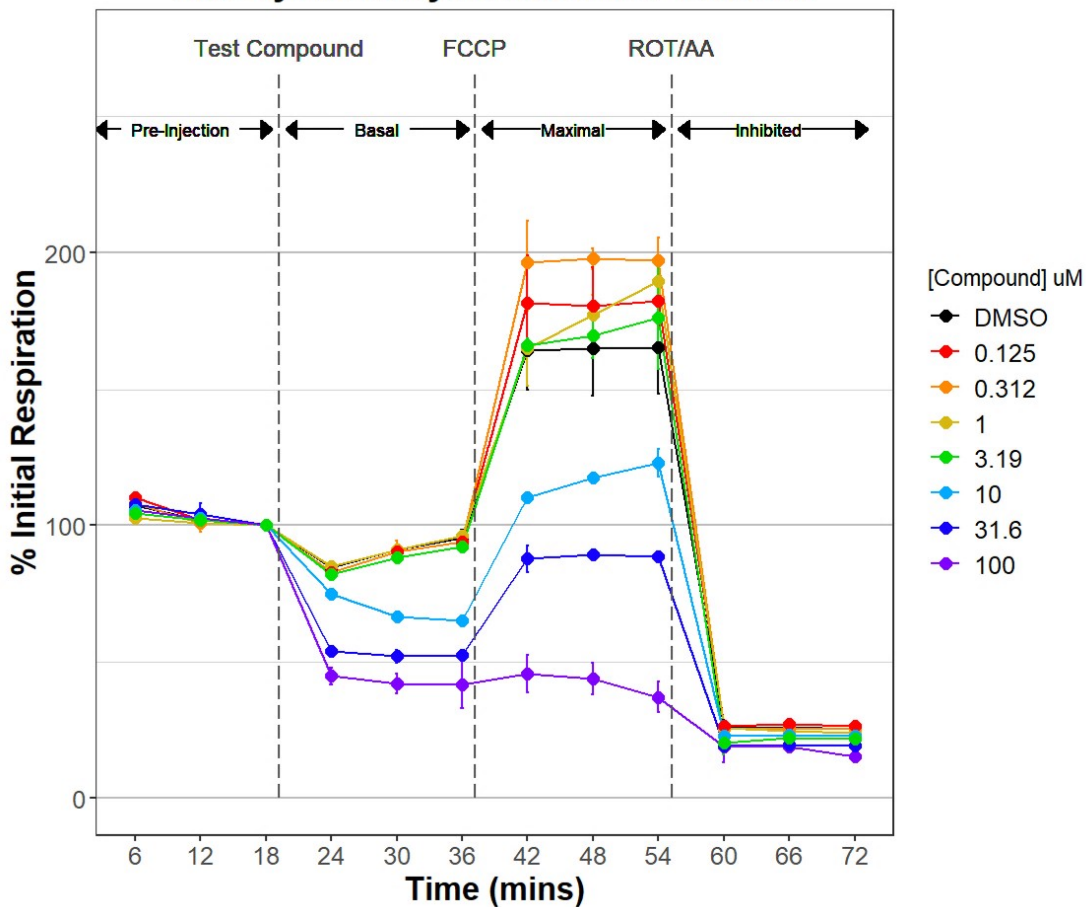
Decanoic acid



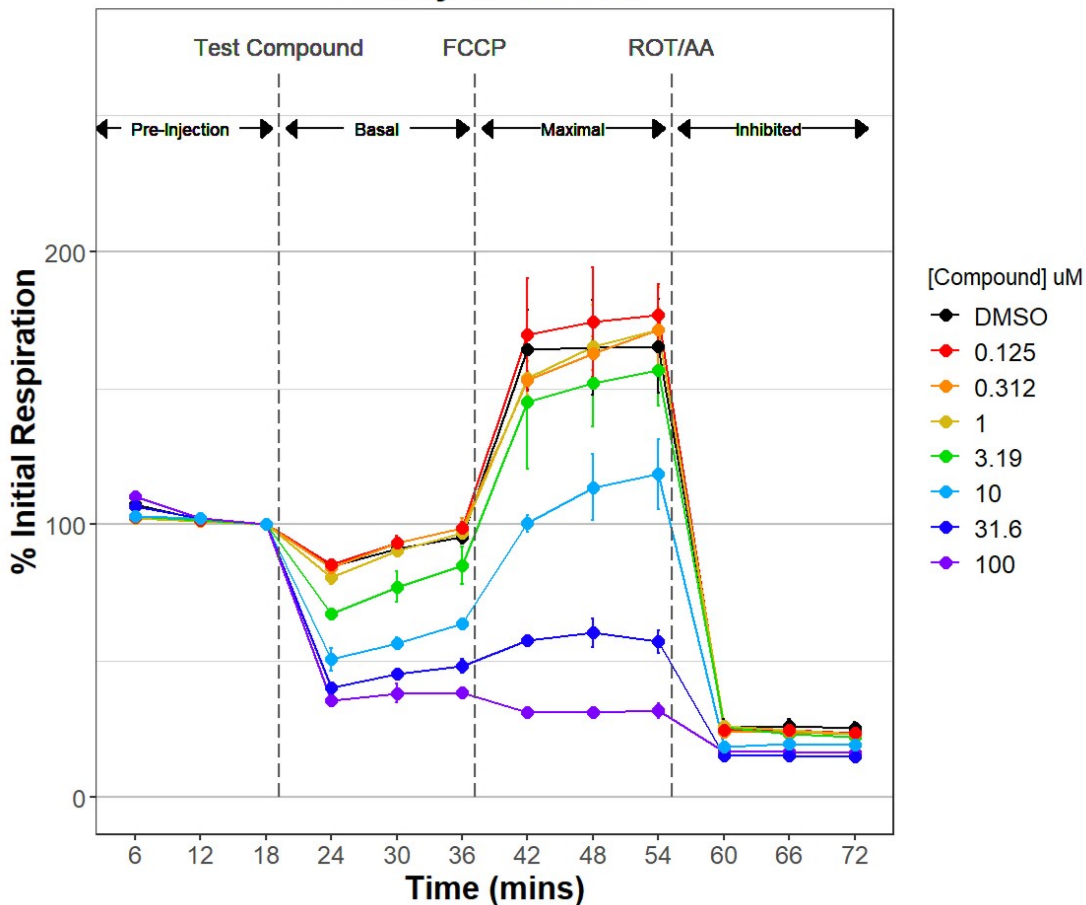
Diallyl phthalate



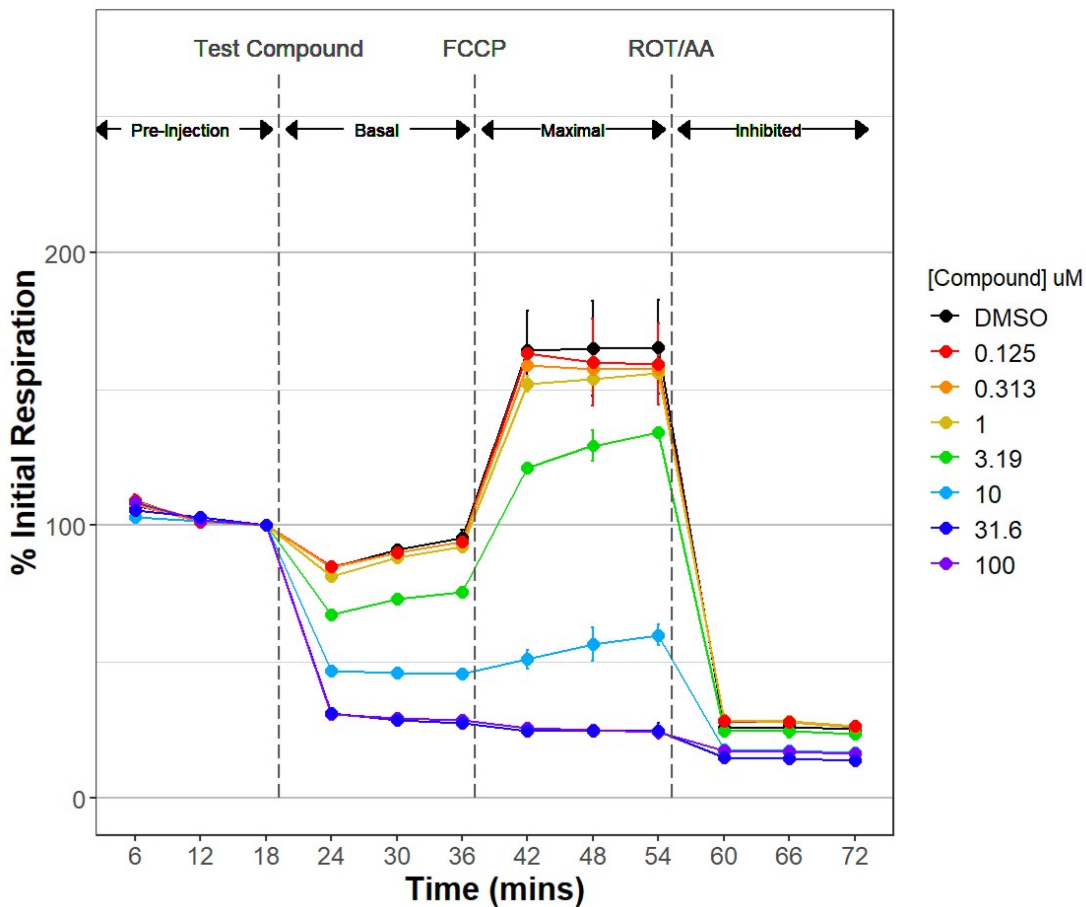
Didecyldimethylammonium chloride



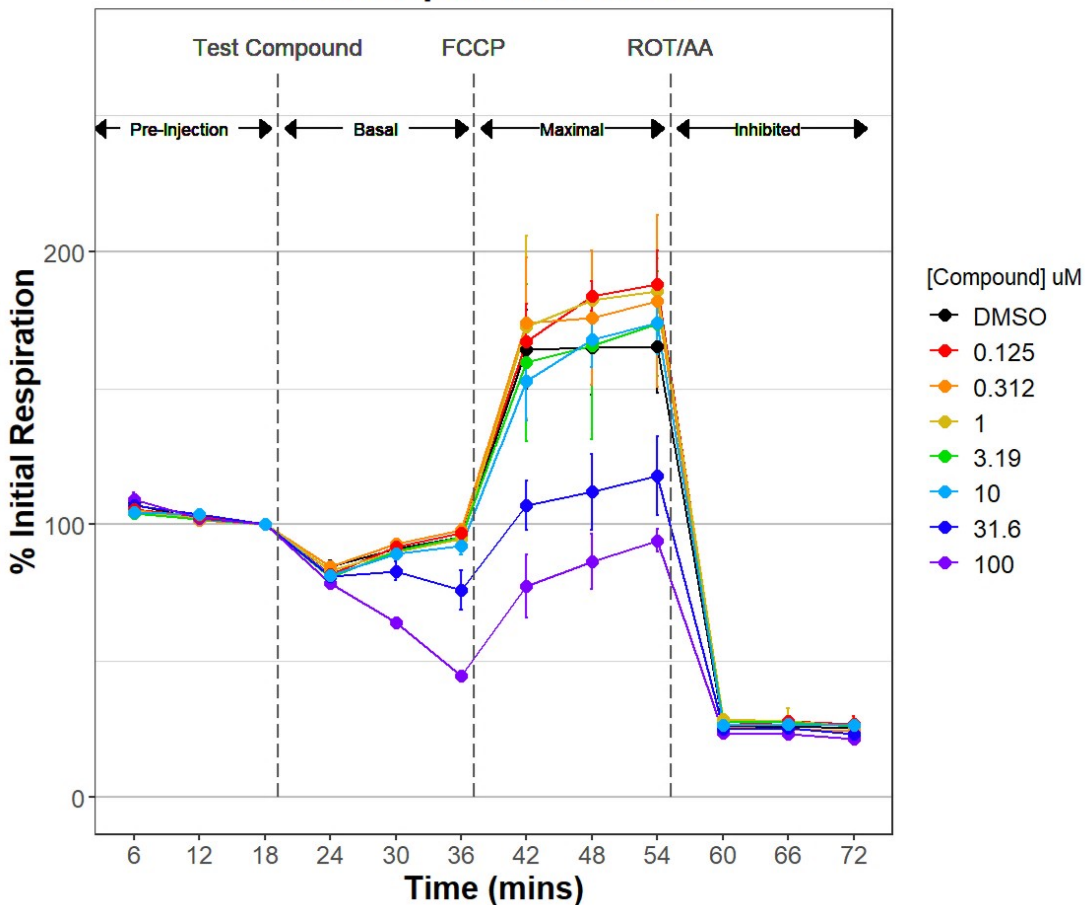
Diethylstilbestrol



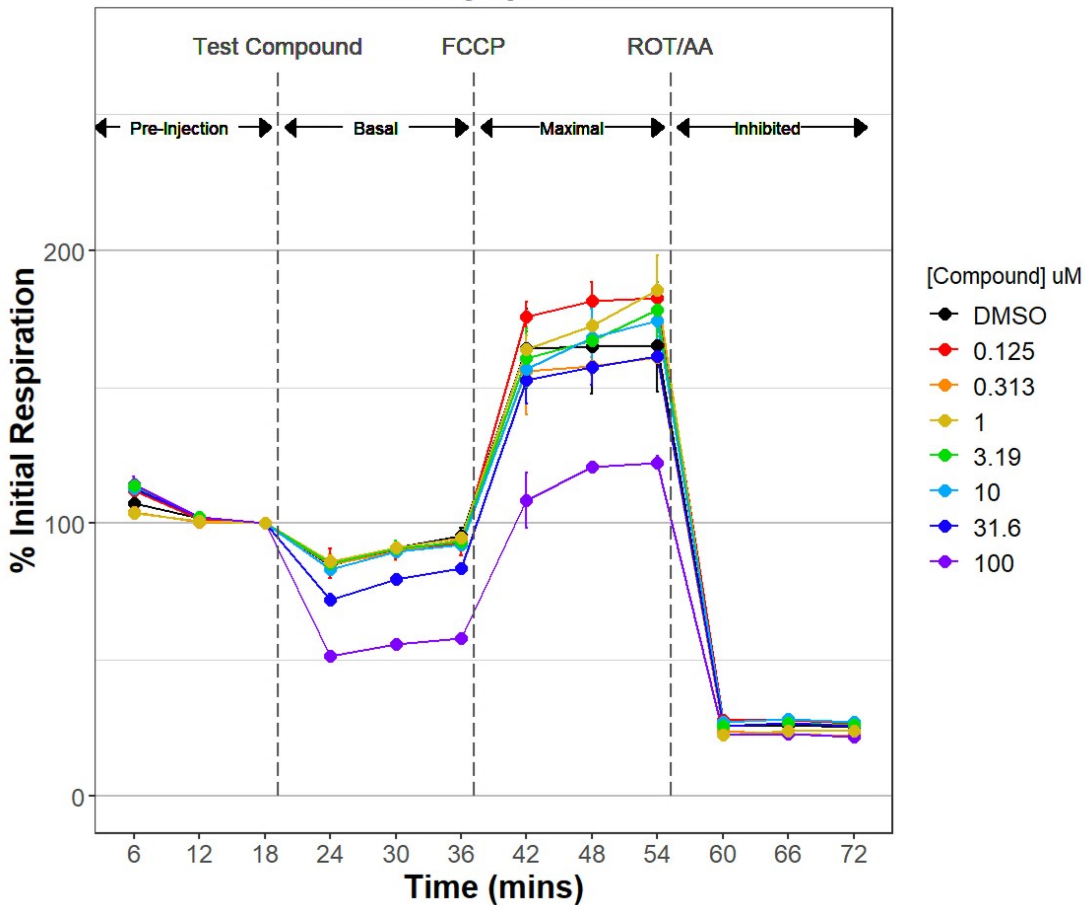
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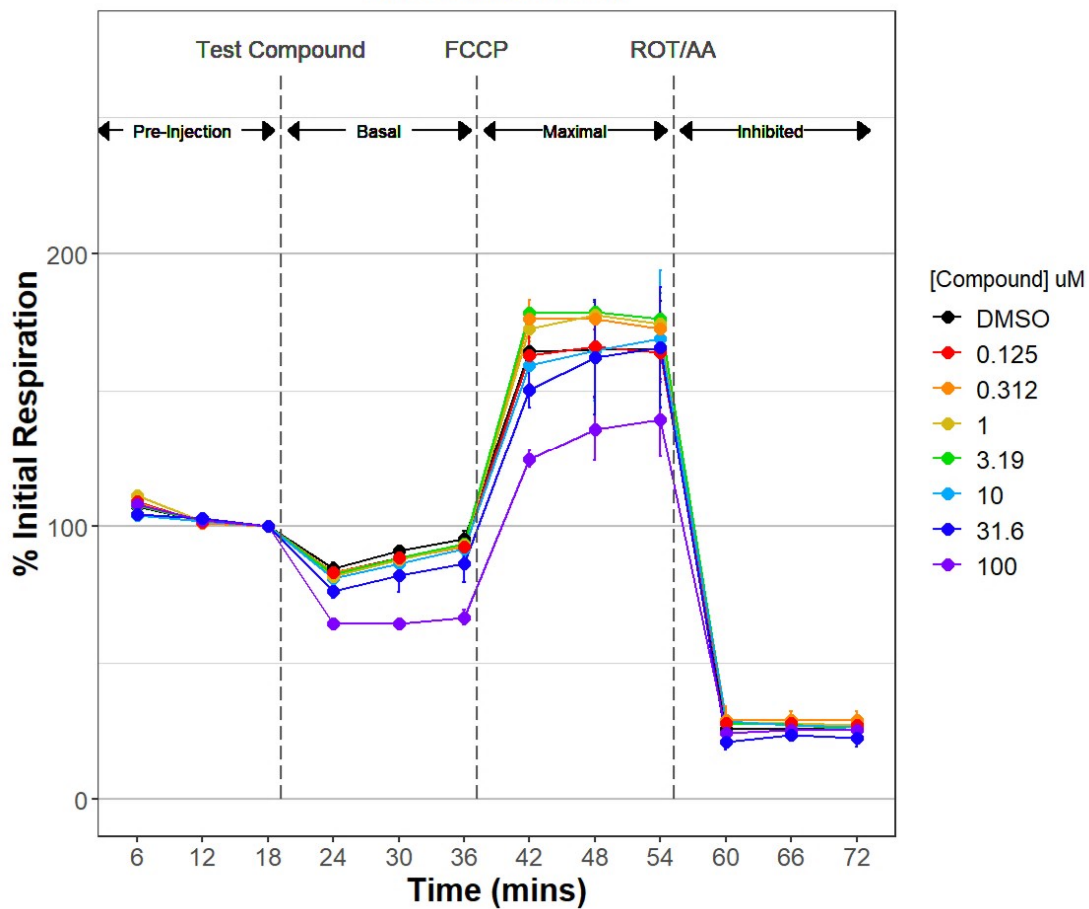
Difenzoquat metilsulfate



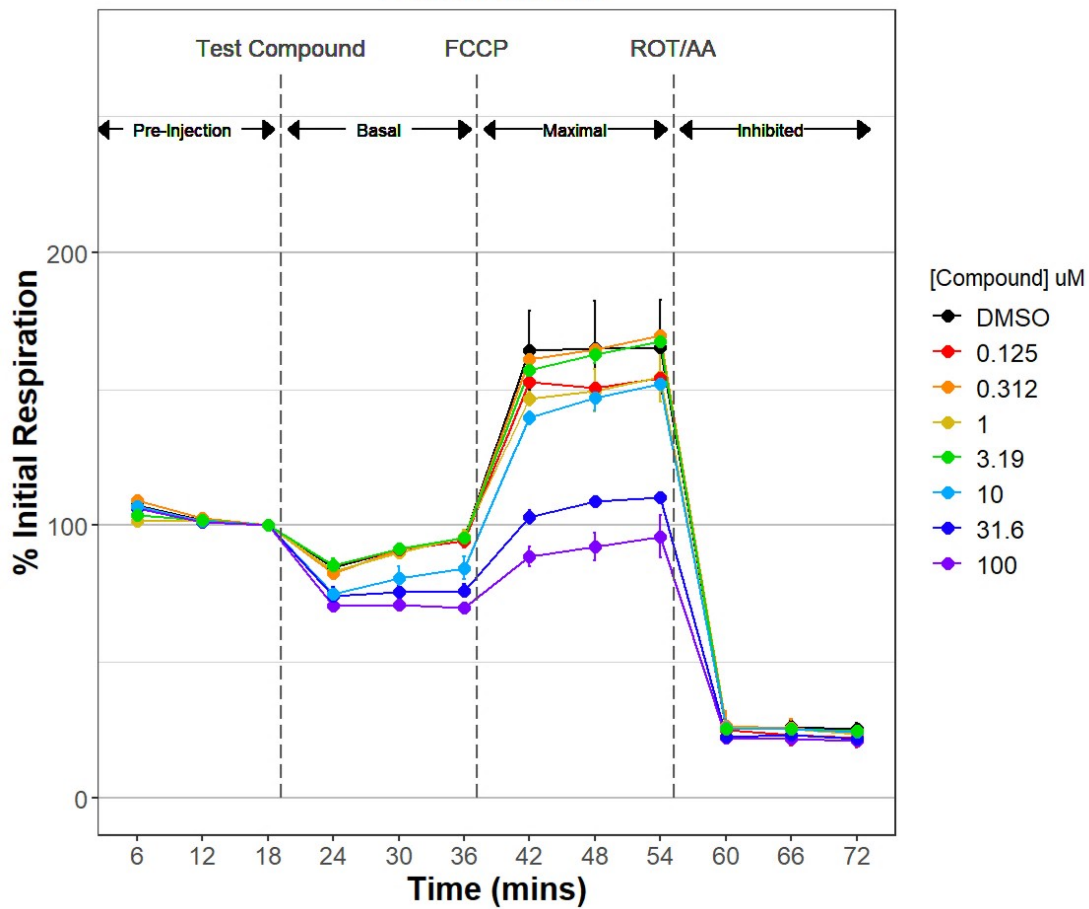
Diisobutyl phthalate



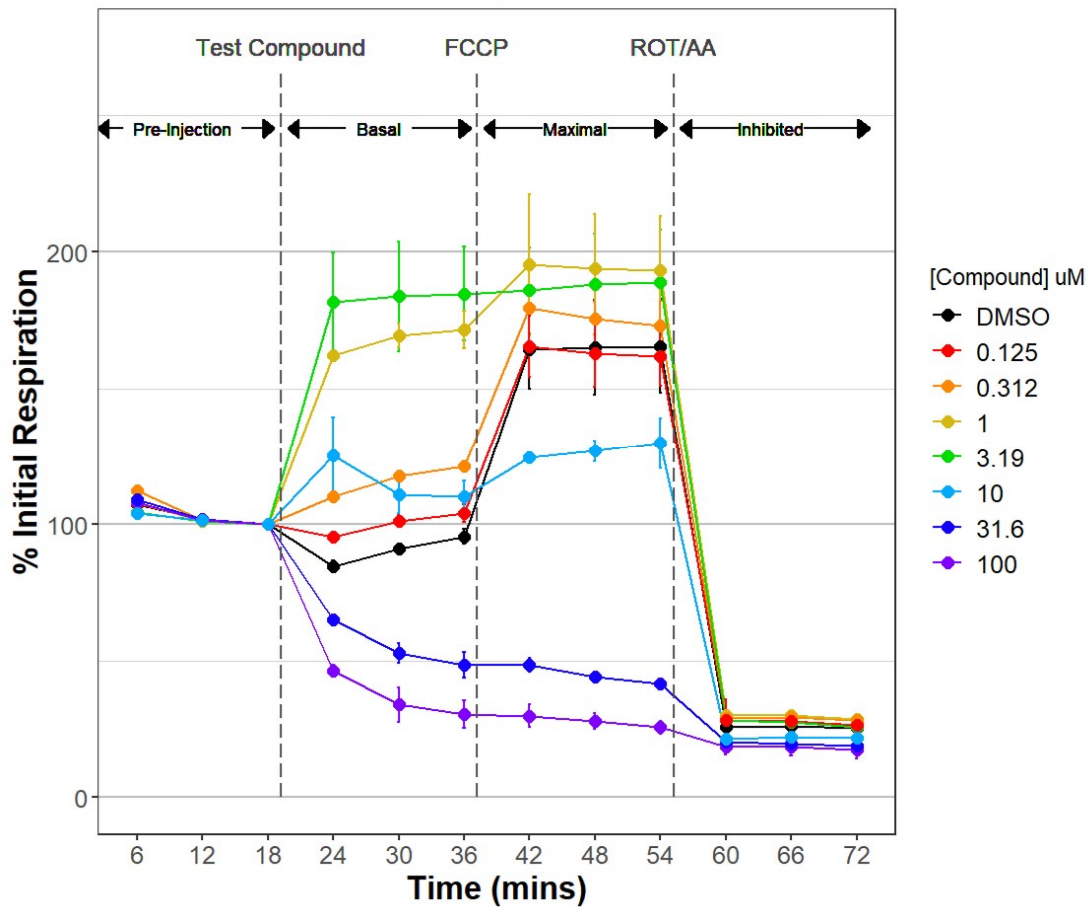
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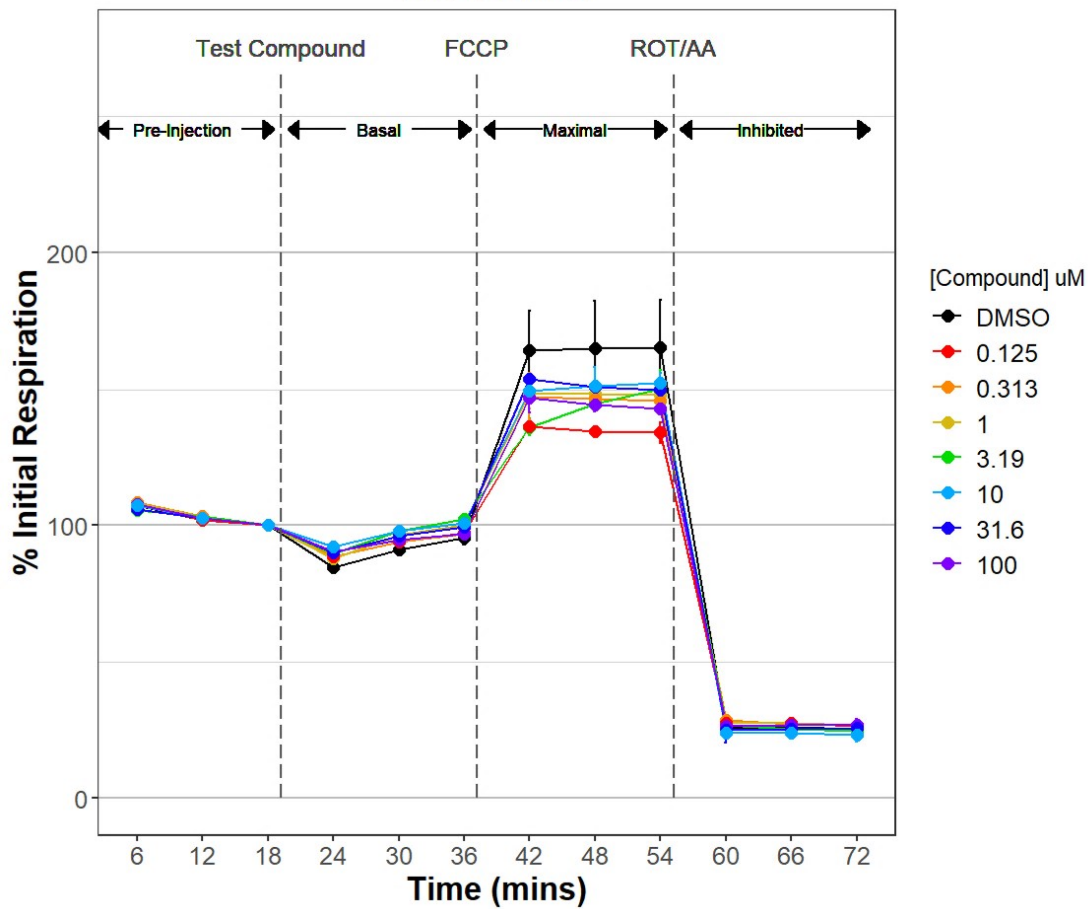
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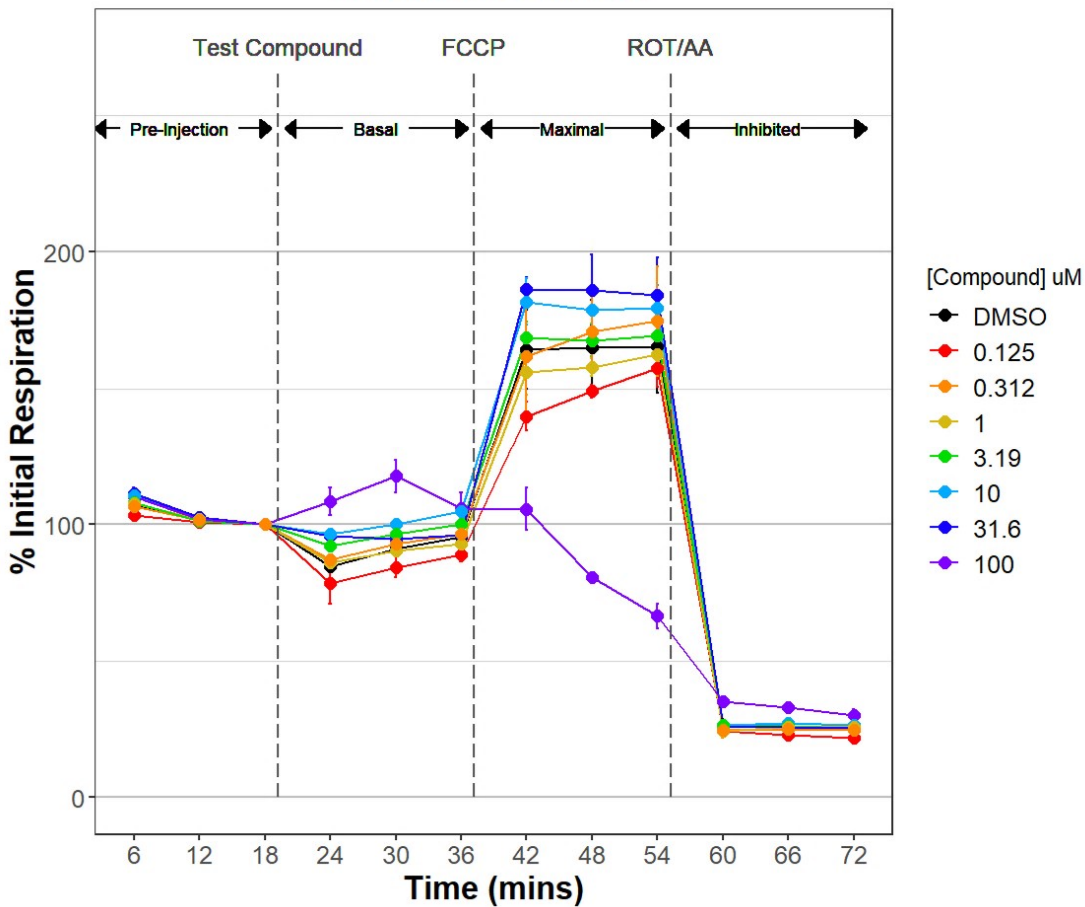
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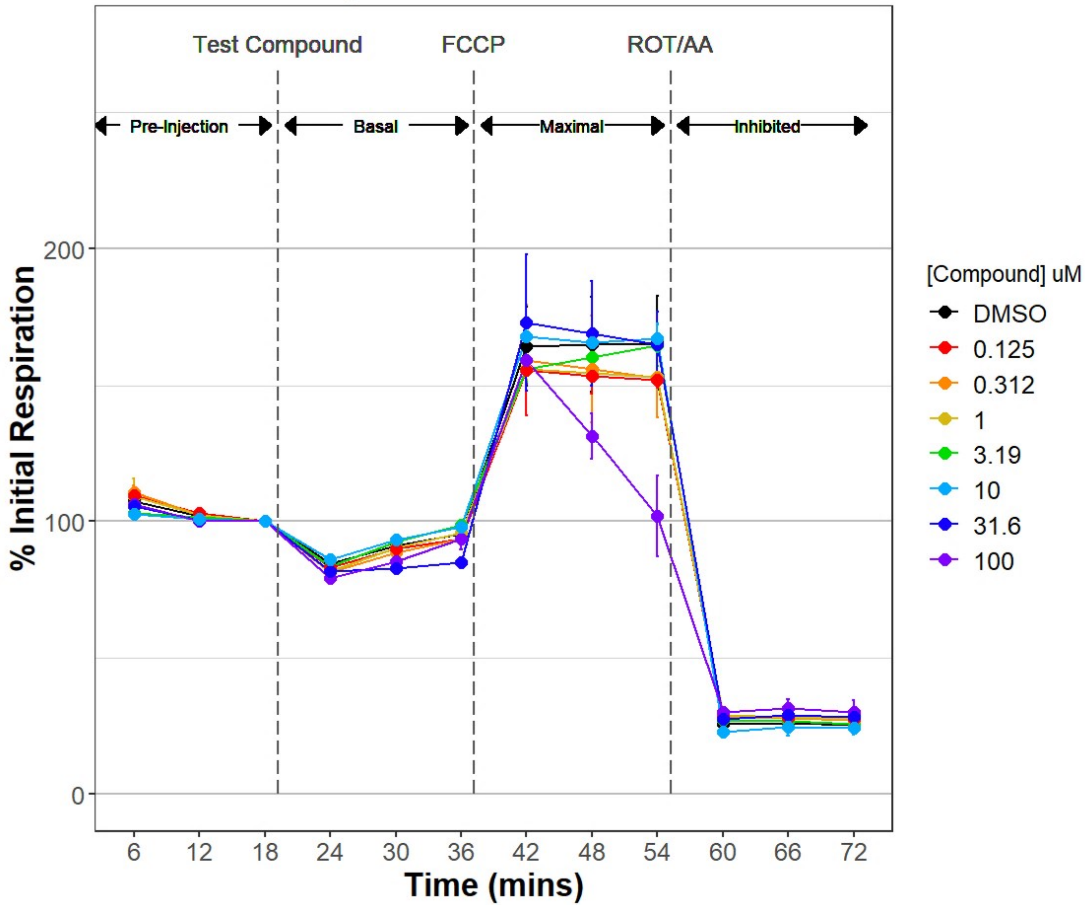
Disulfoton



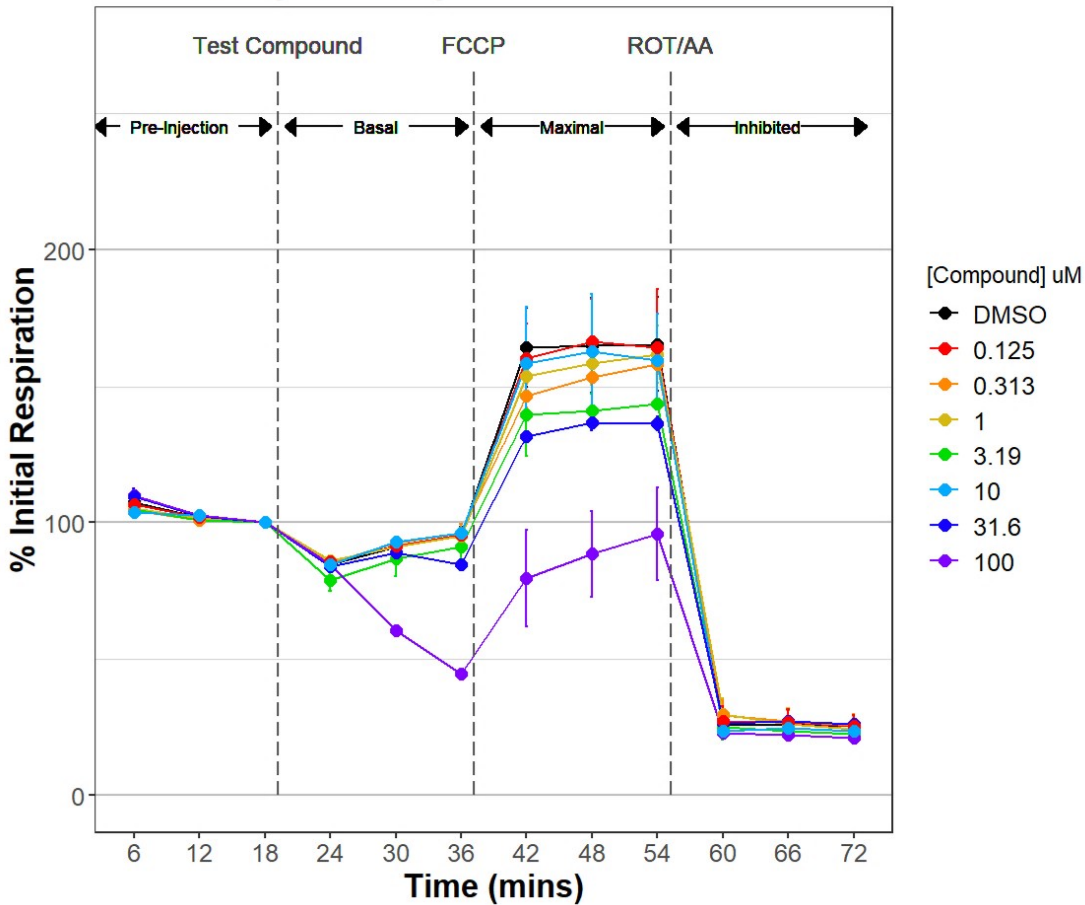
Docusate sodium



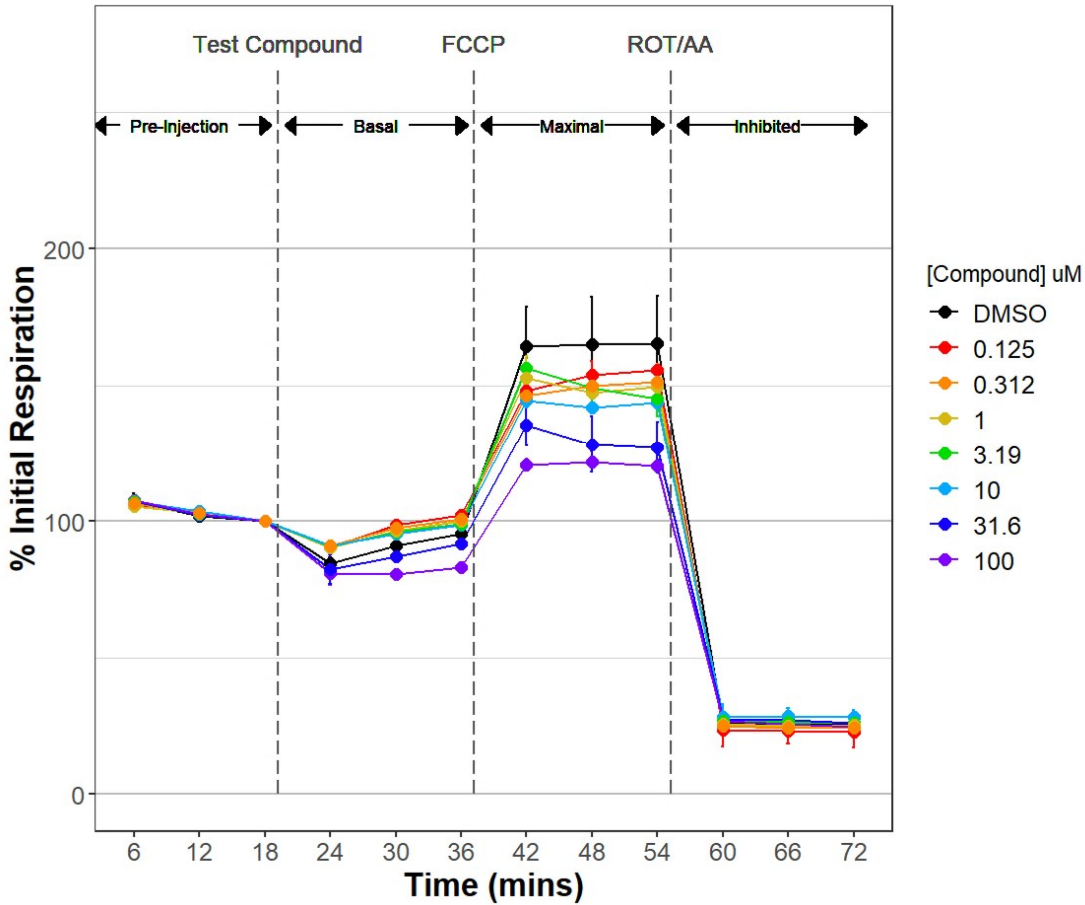
Dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid



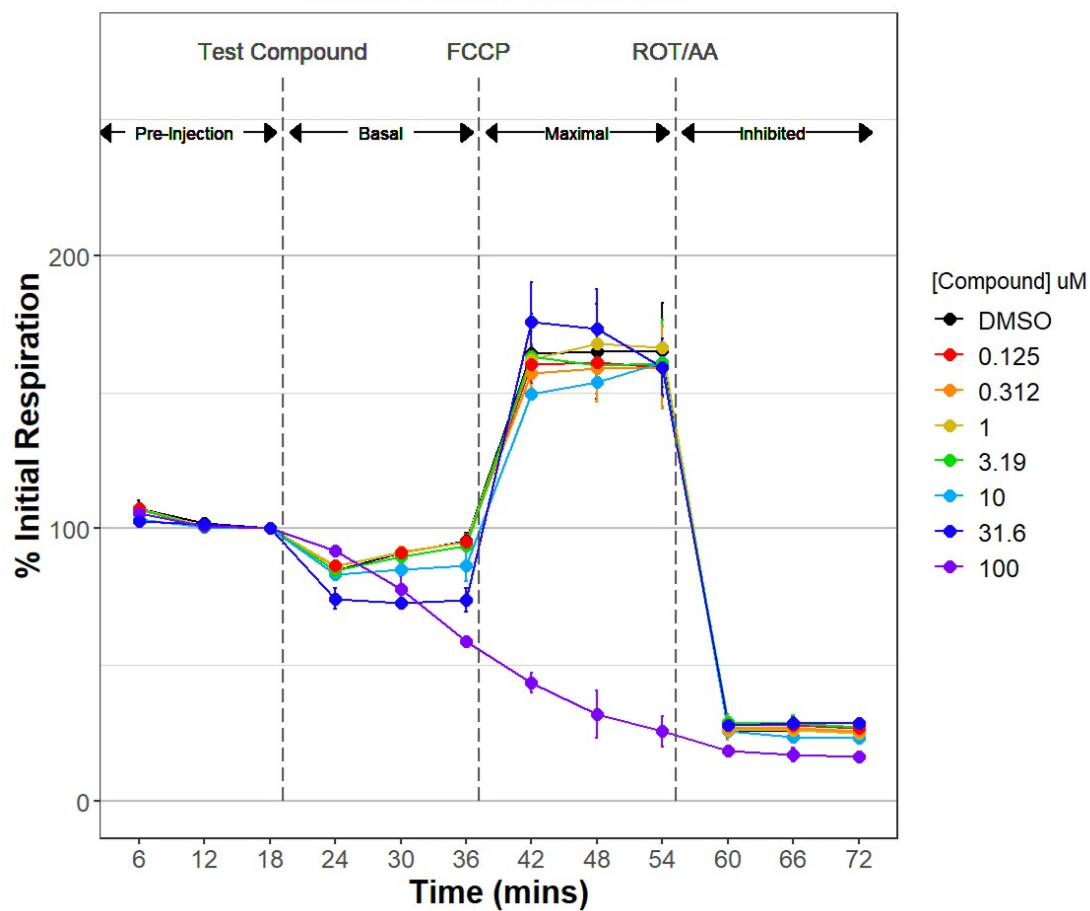
Dodecyltrimethylammonium chloride



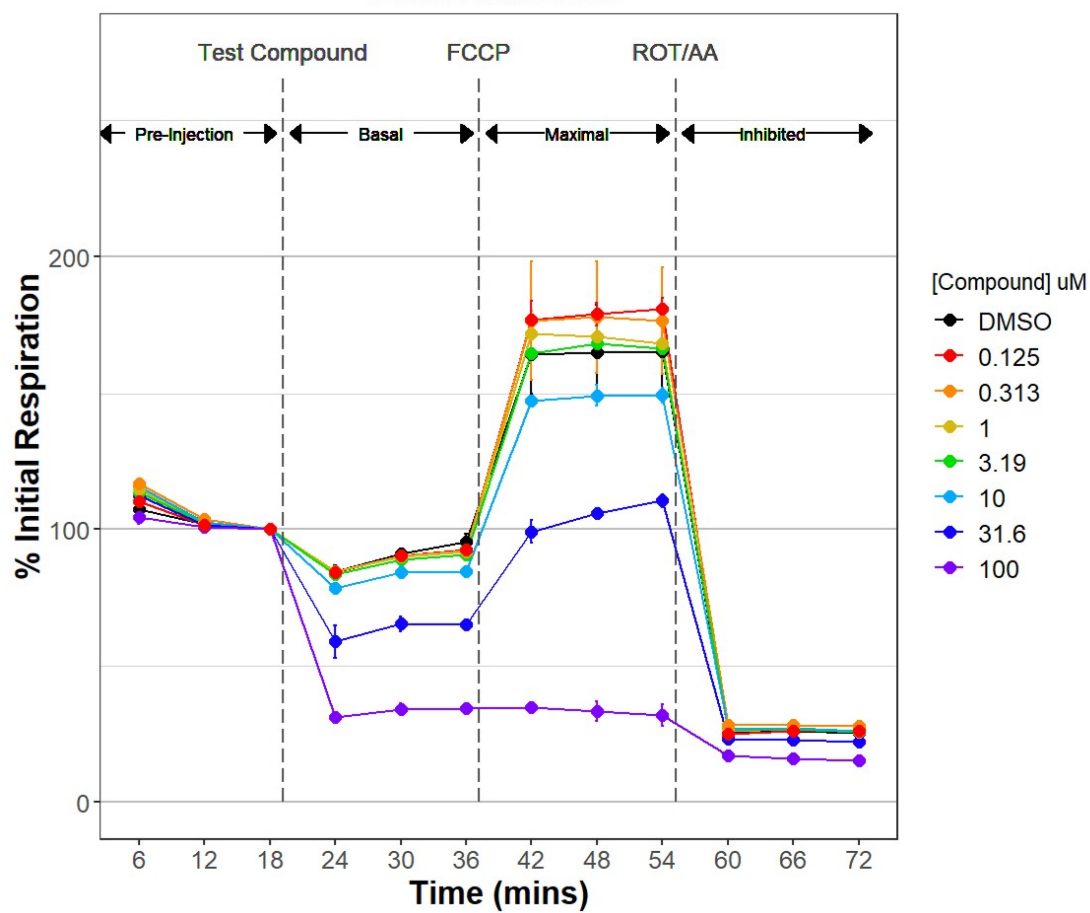
Elzasonan



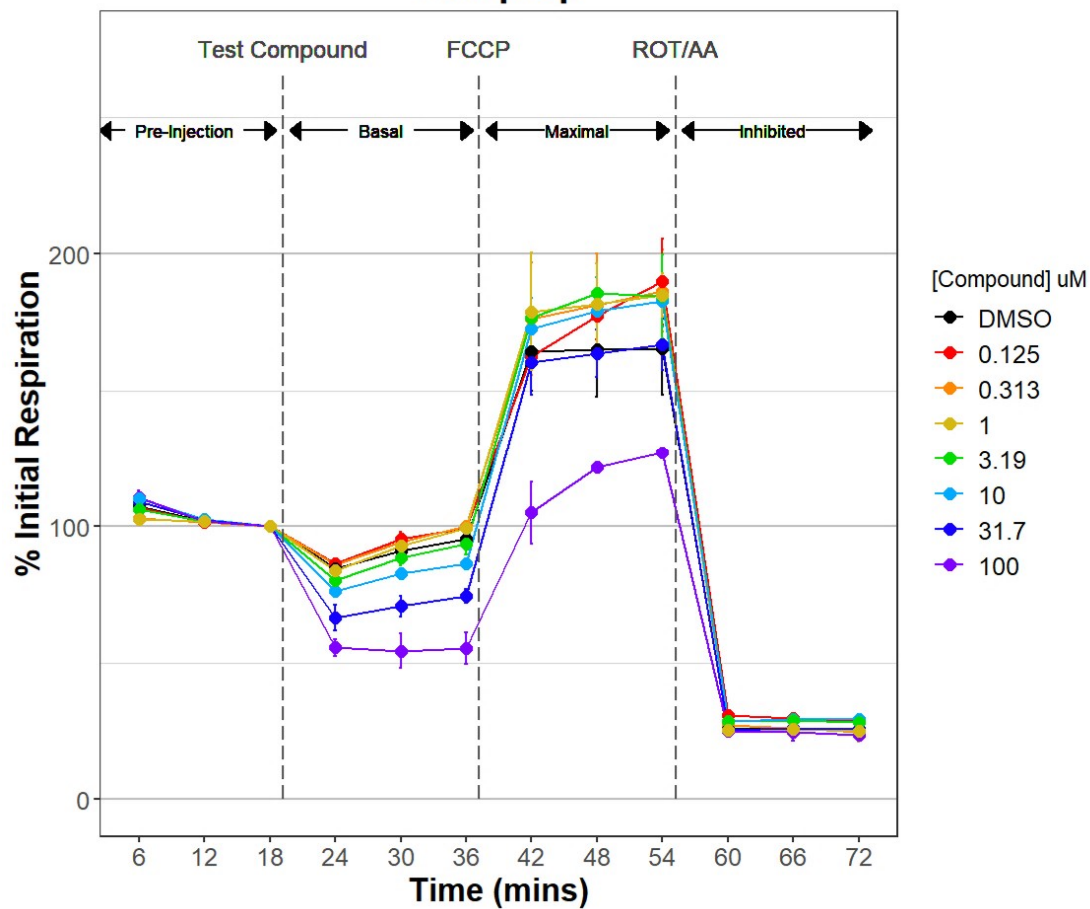
Emamectin benzoate



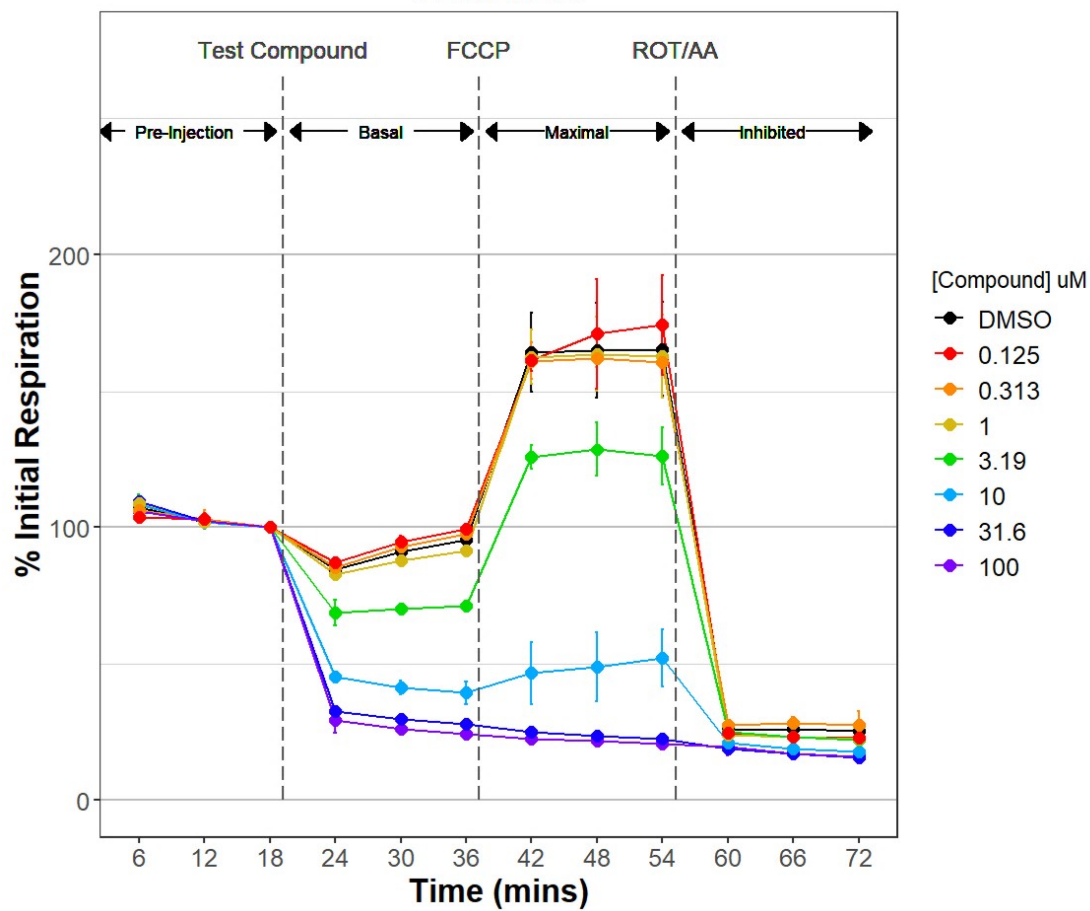
Ethofumesate



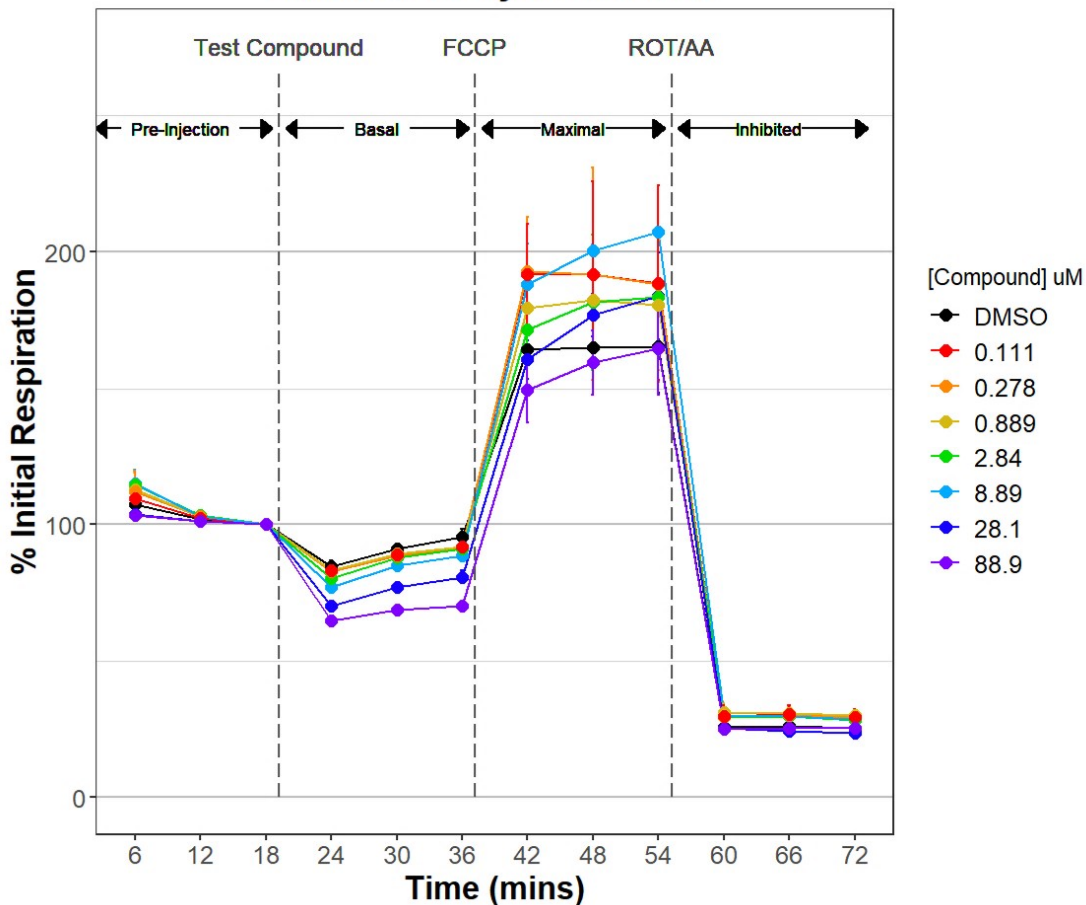
Ethoprop



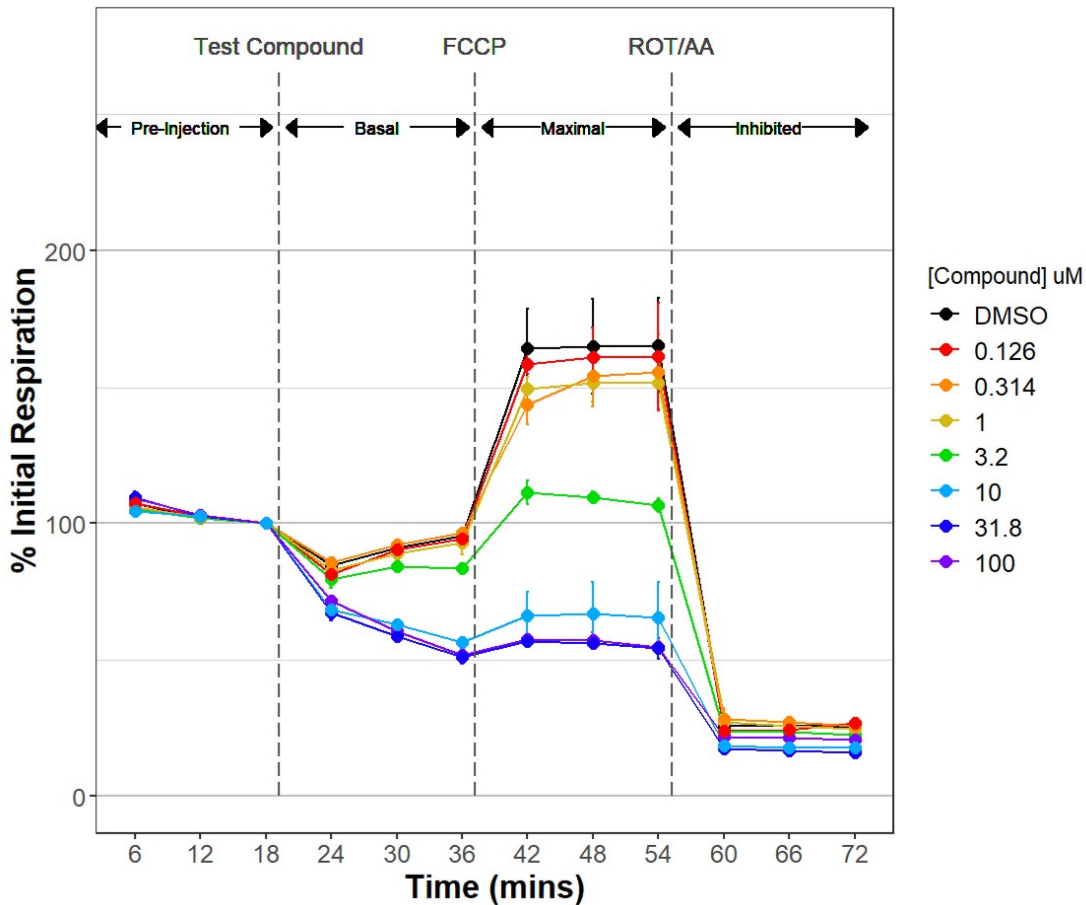
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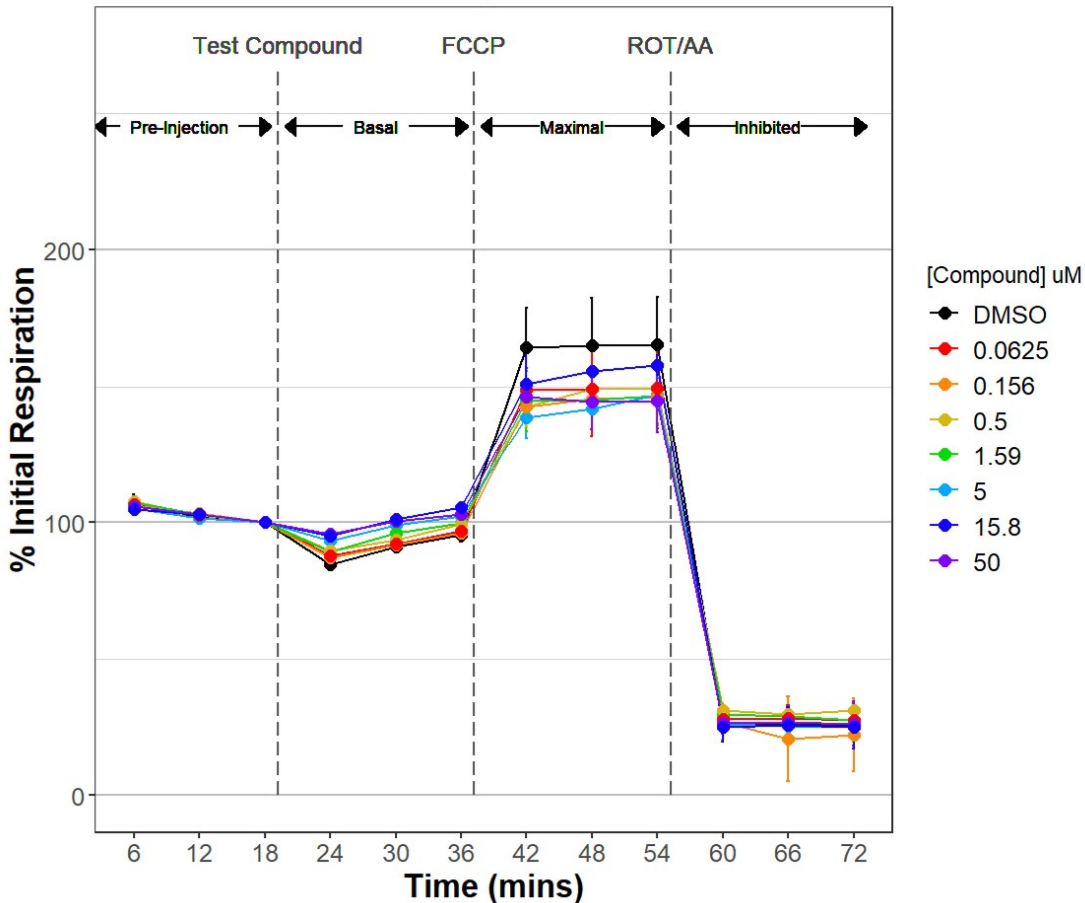
Fabesetron hydrochloride



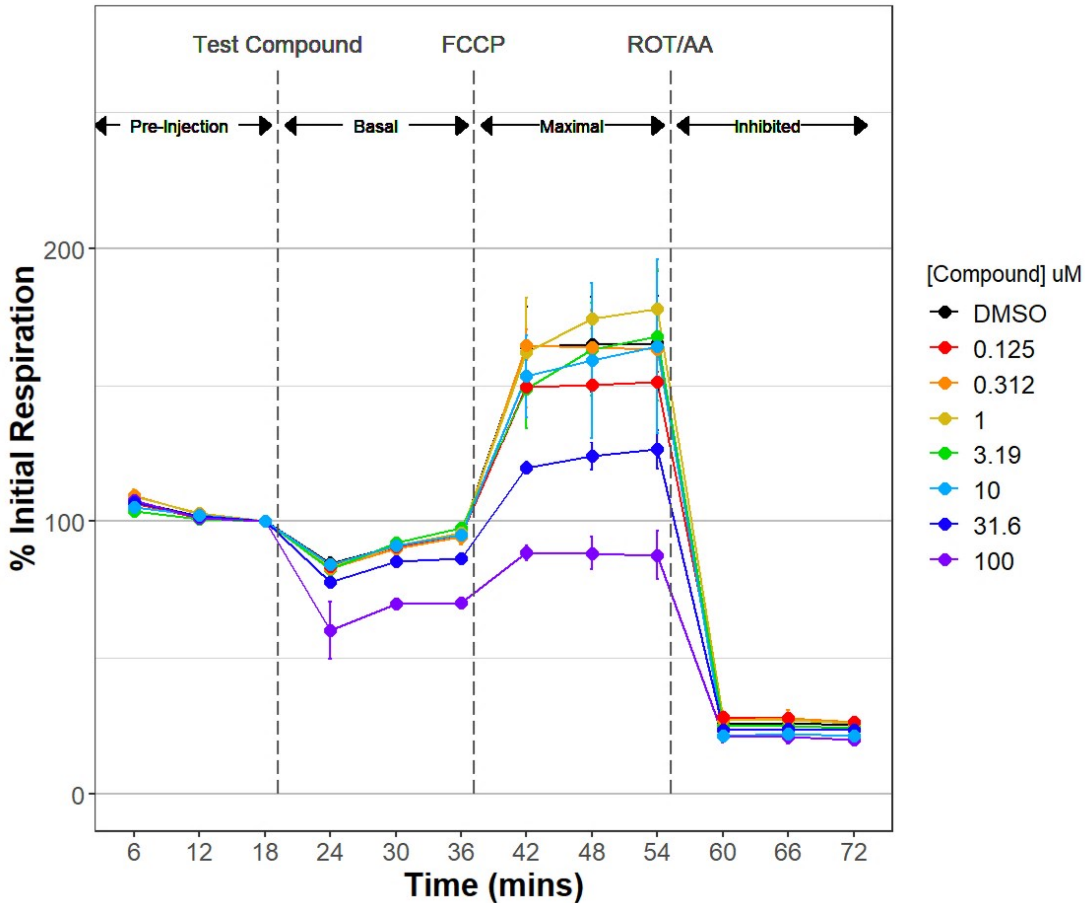
Famoxadone



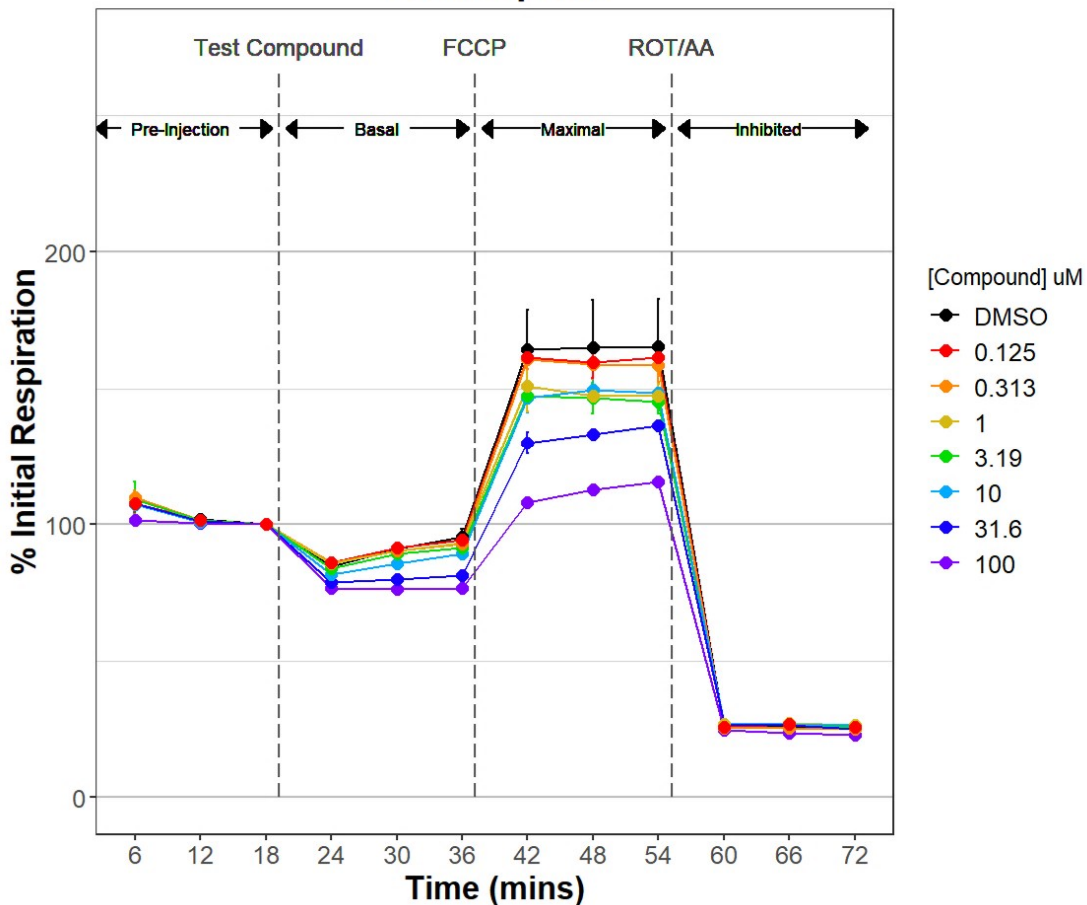
Fandosentan potassium salt



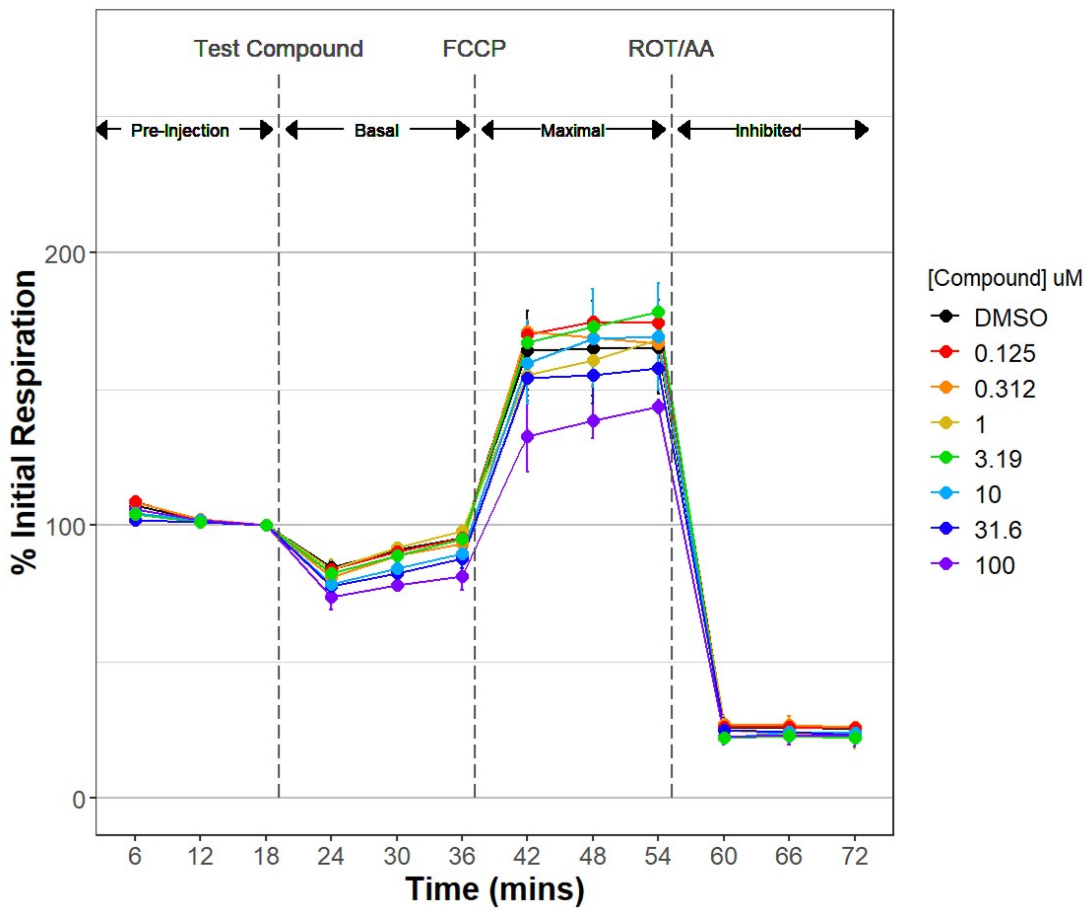
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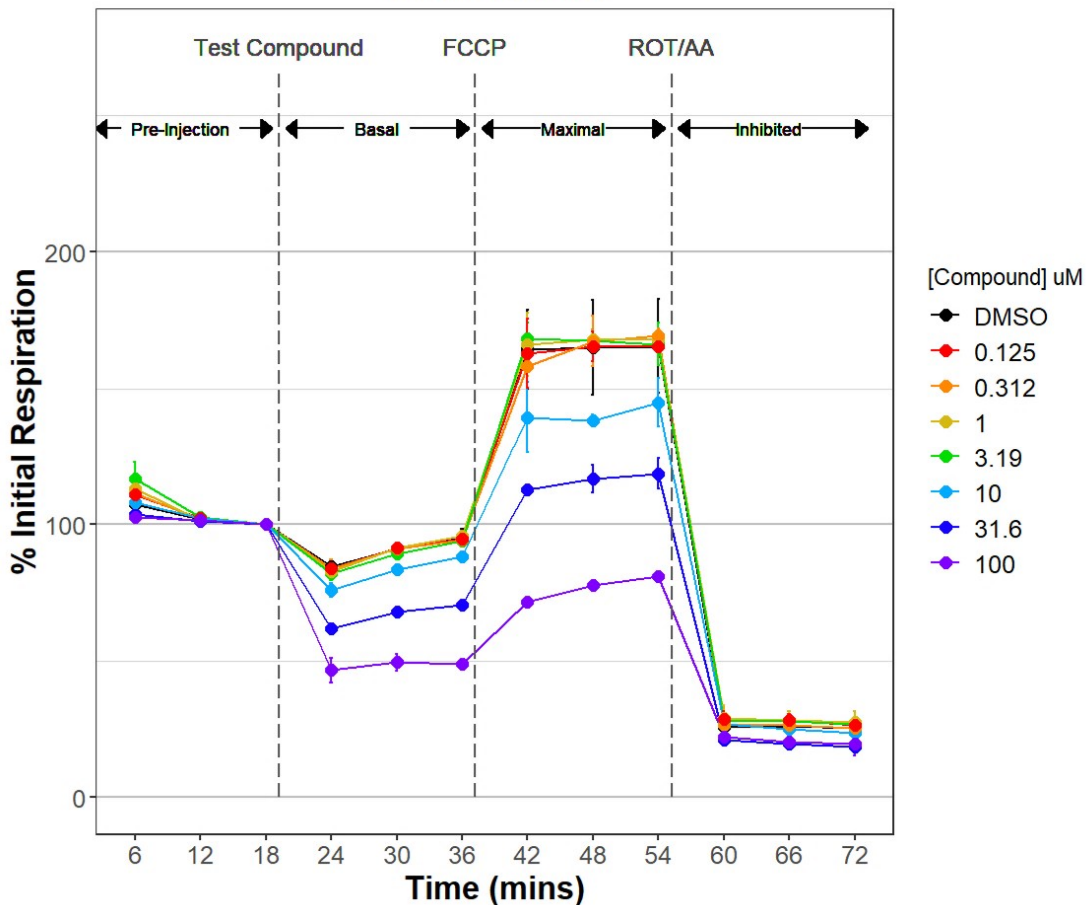
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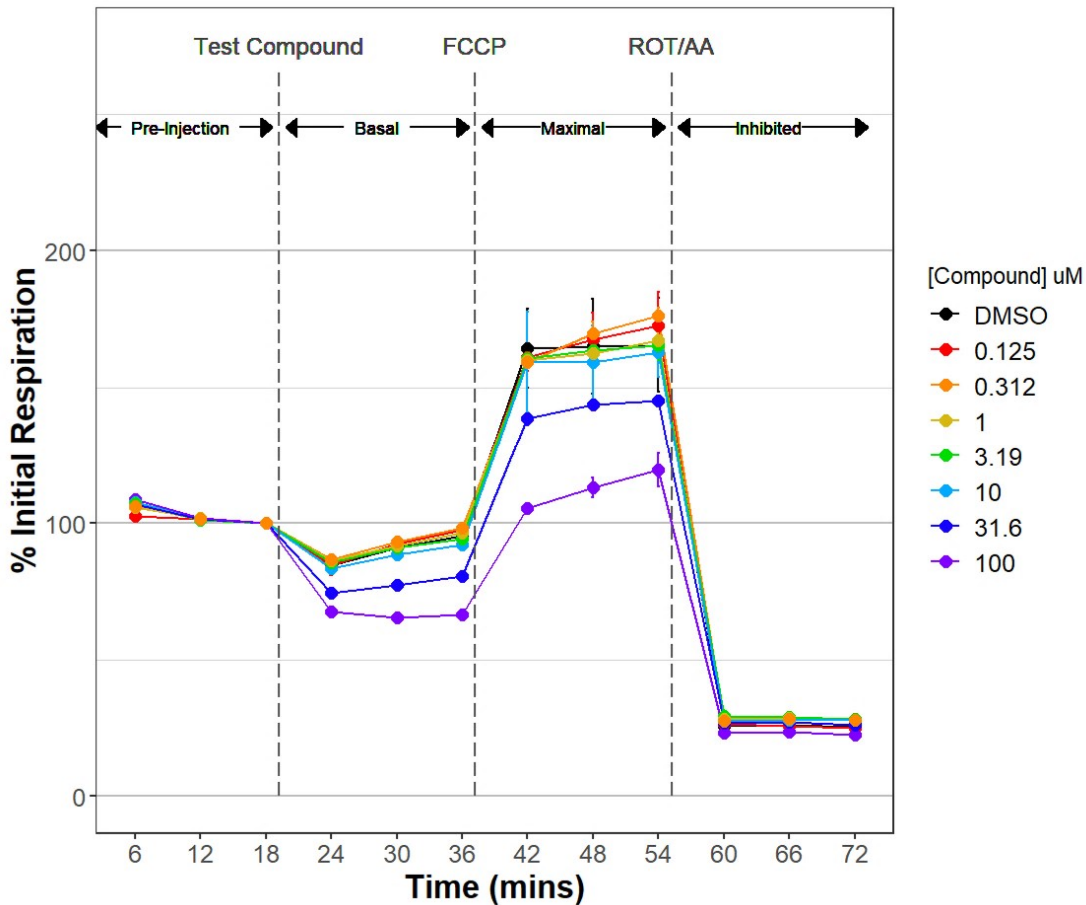
Fenbuconazole



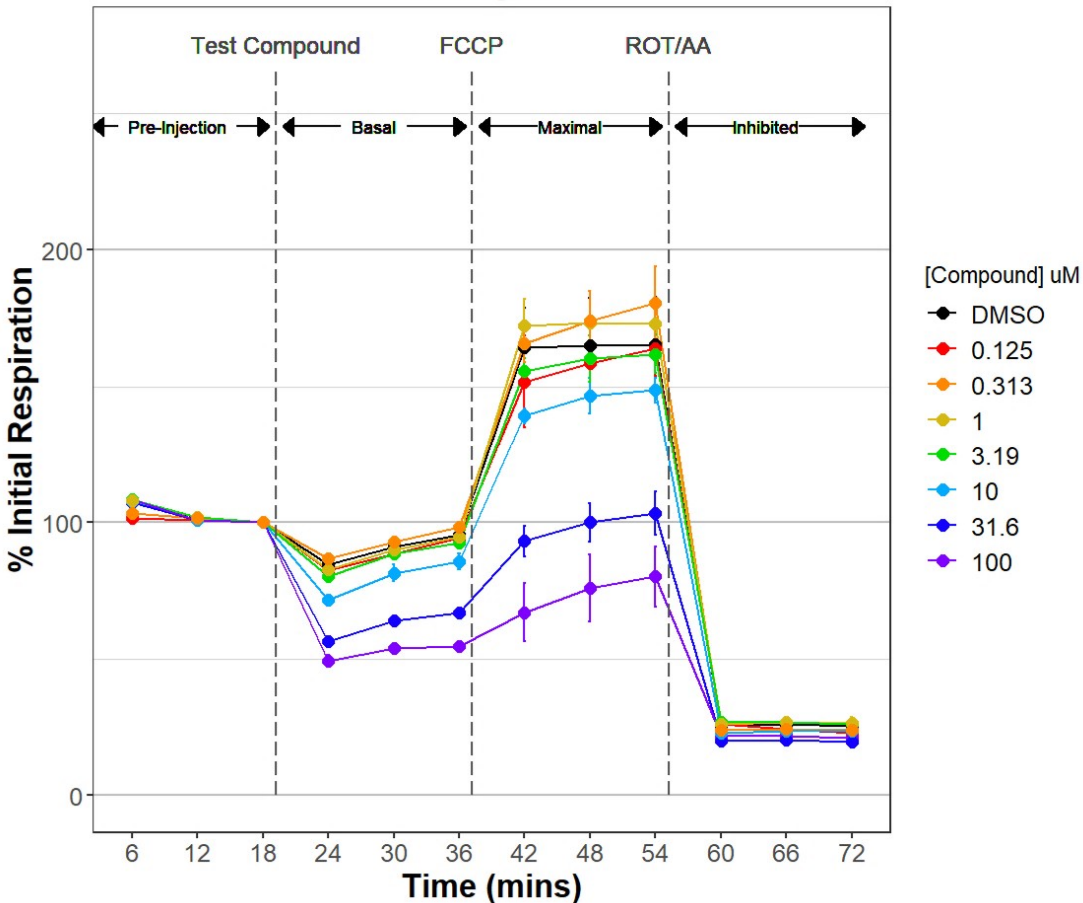
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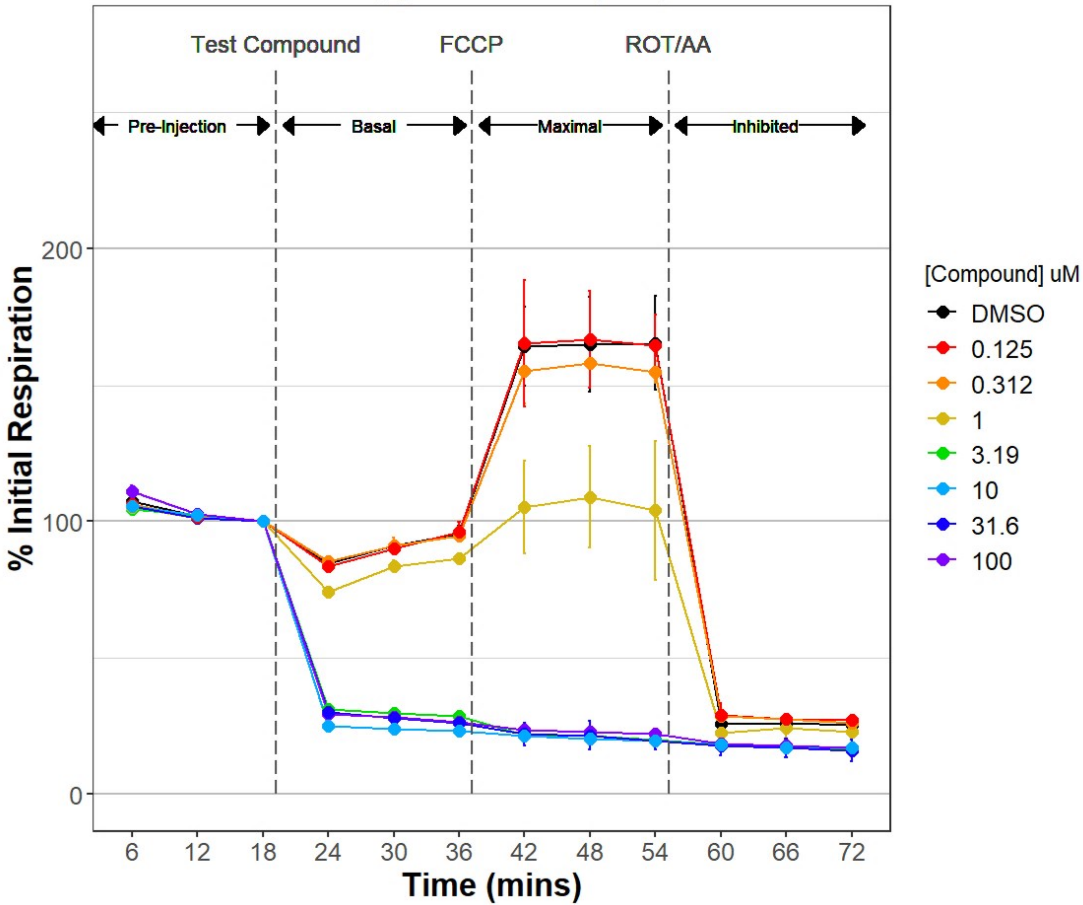
Fenofibrate



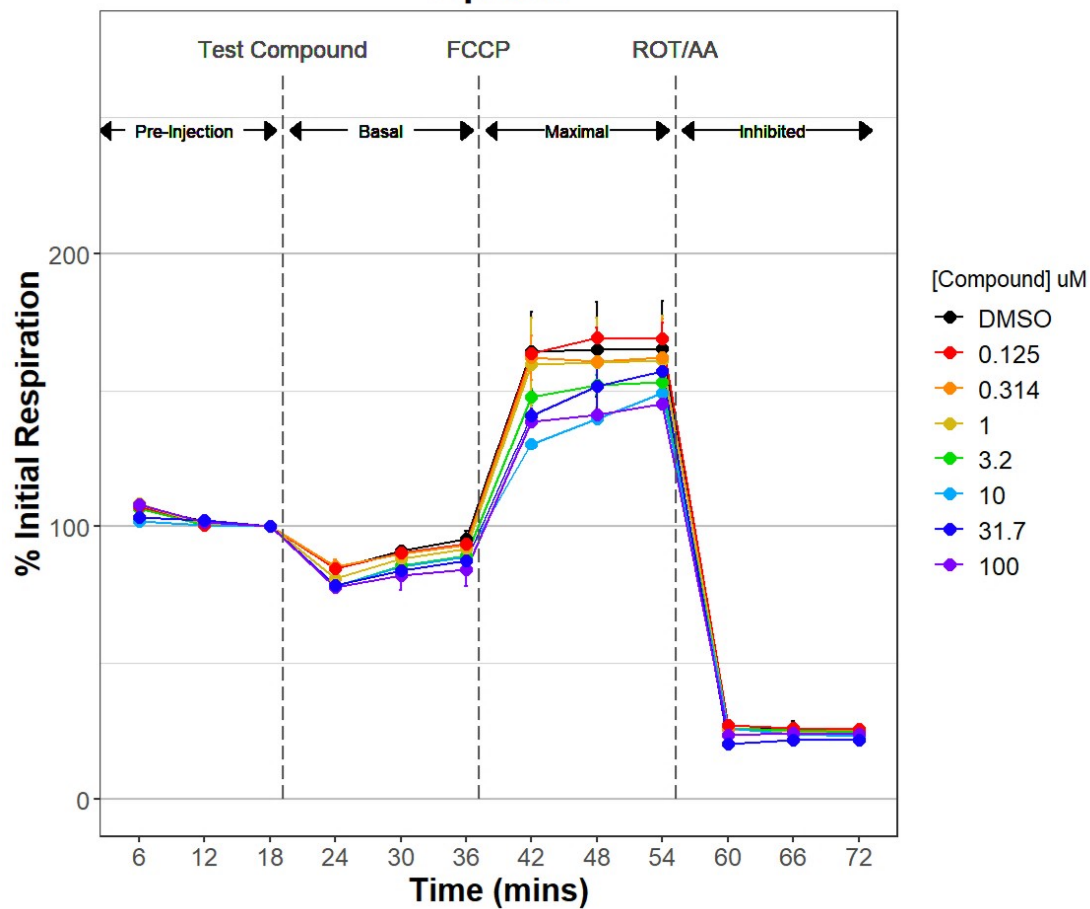
Fenoxycarb



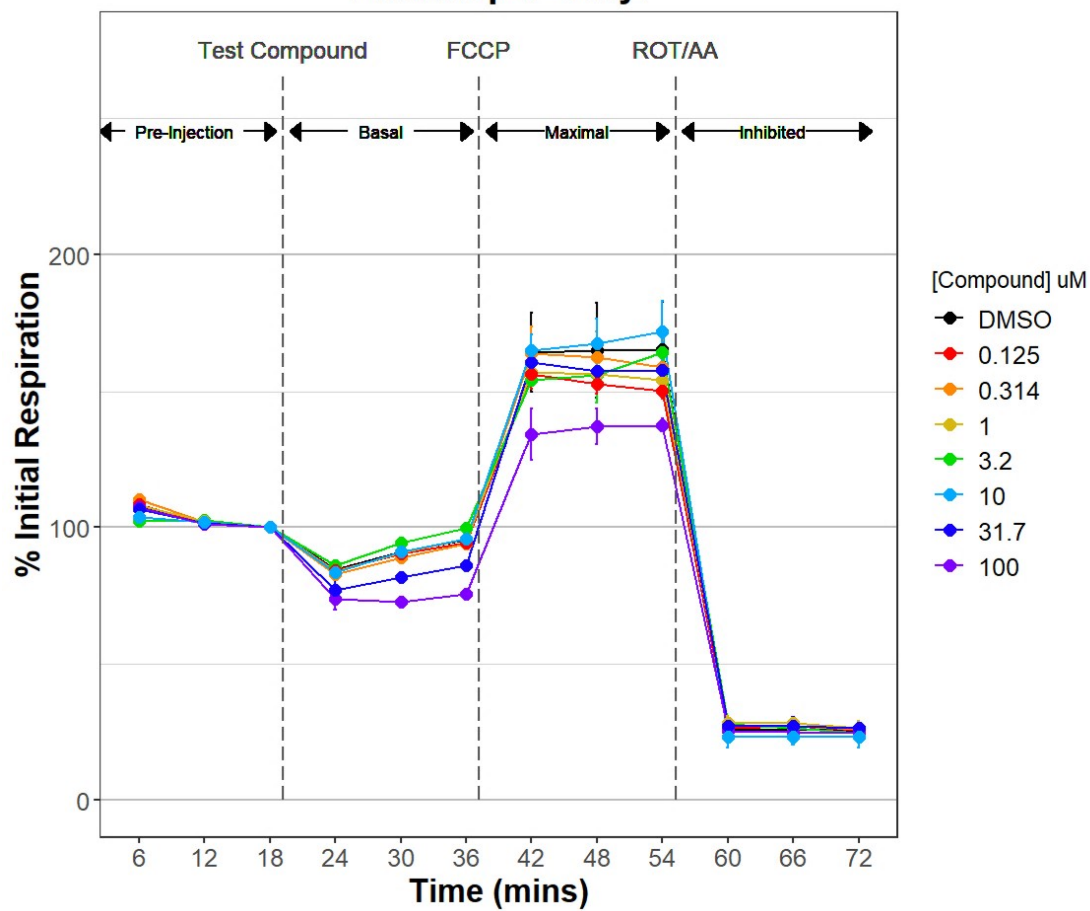
Fenpyroximate (Z,E)



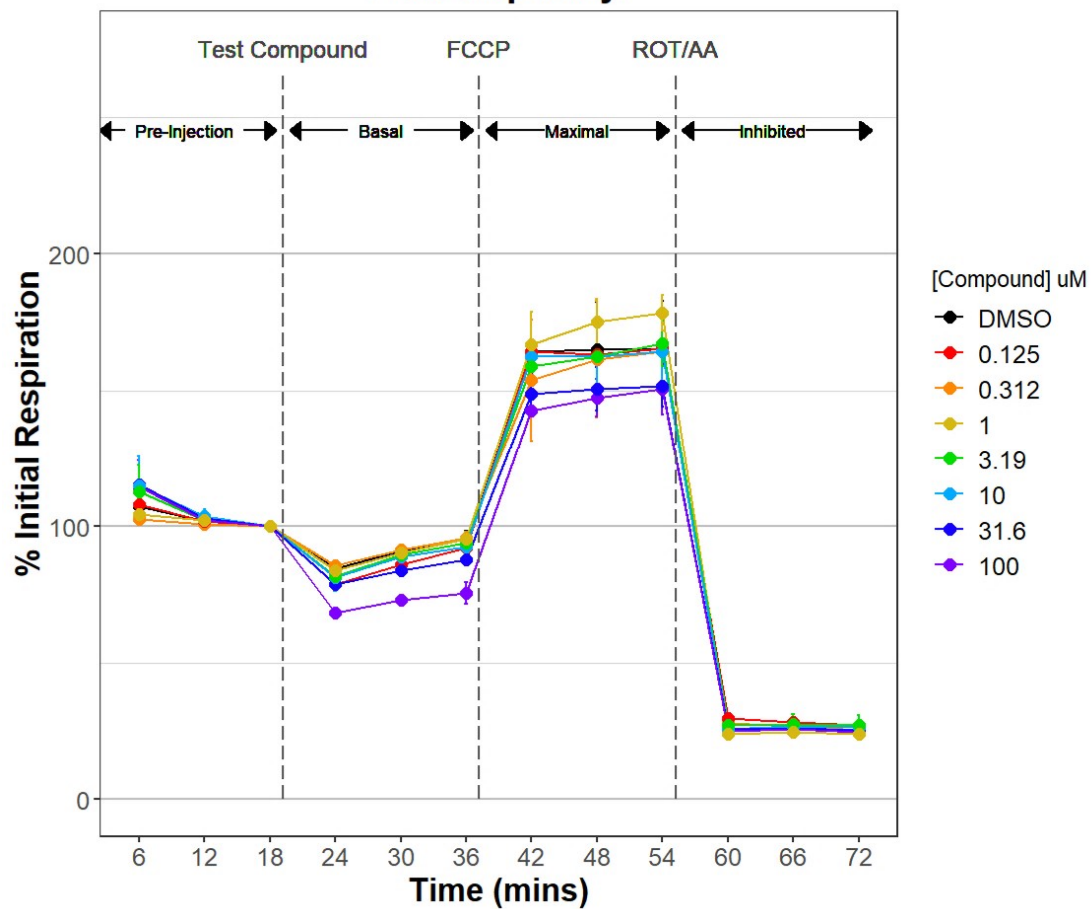
Fipronil



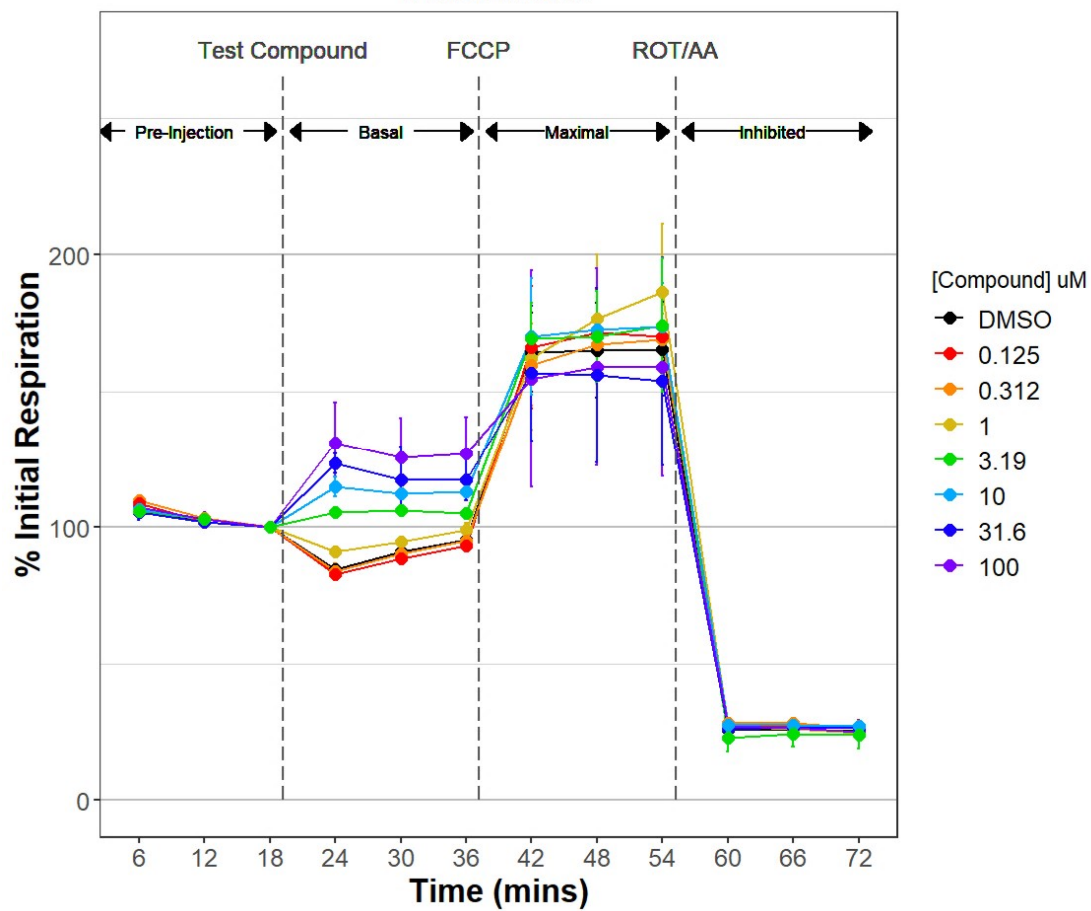
Fluazifop-P-butyl



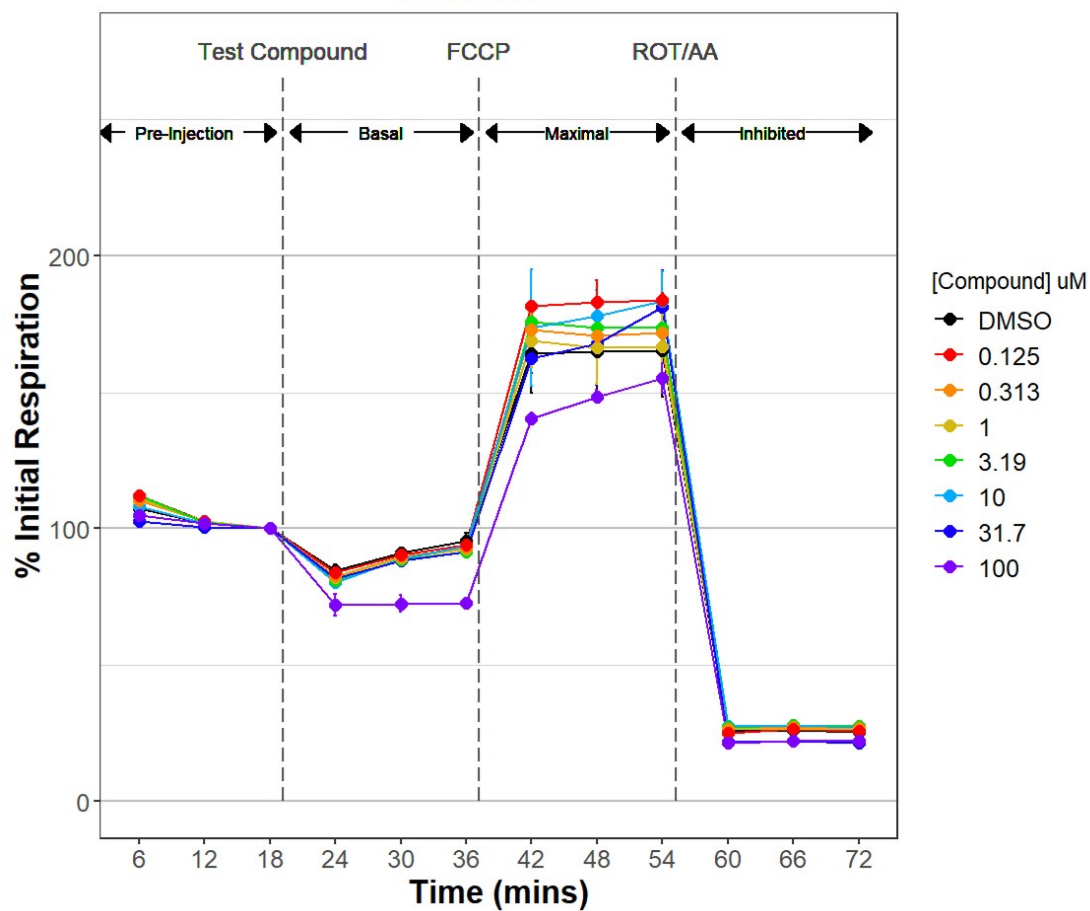
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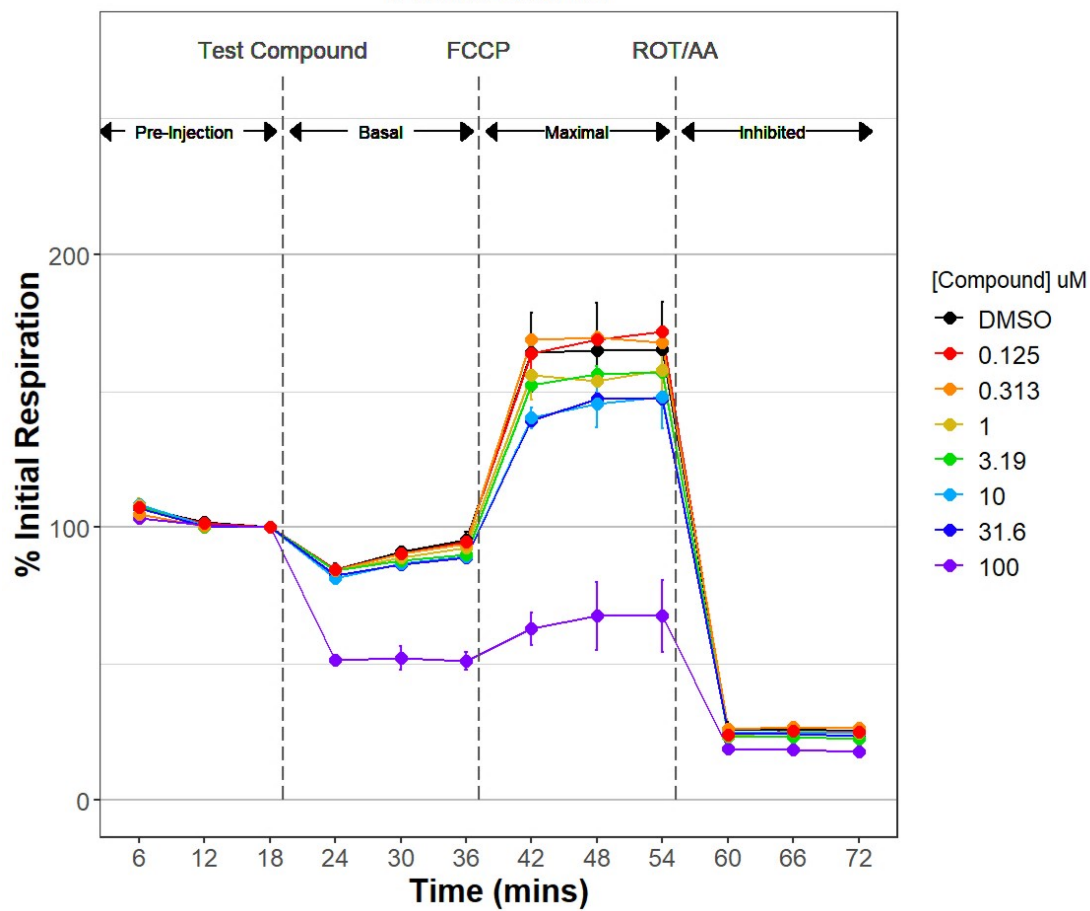
Fluazinam



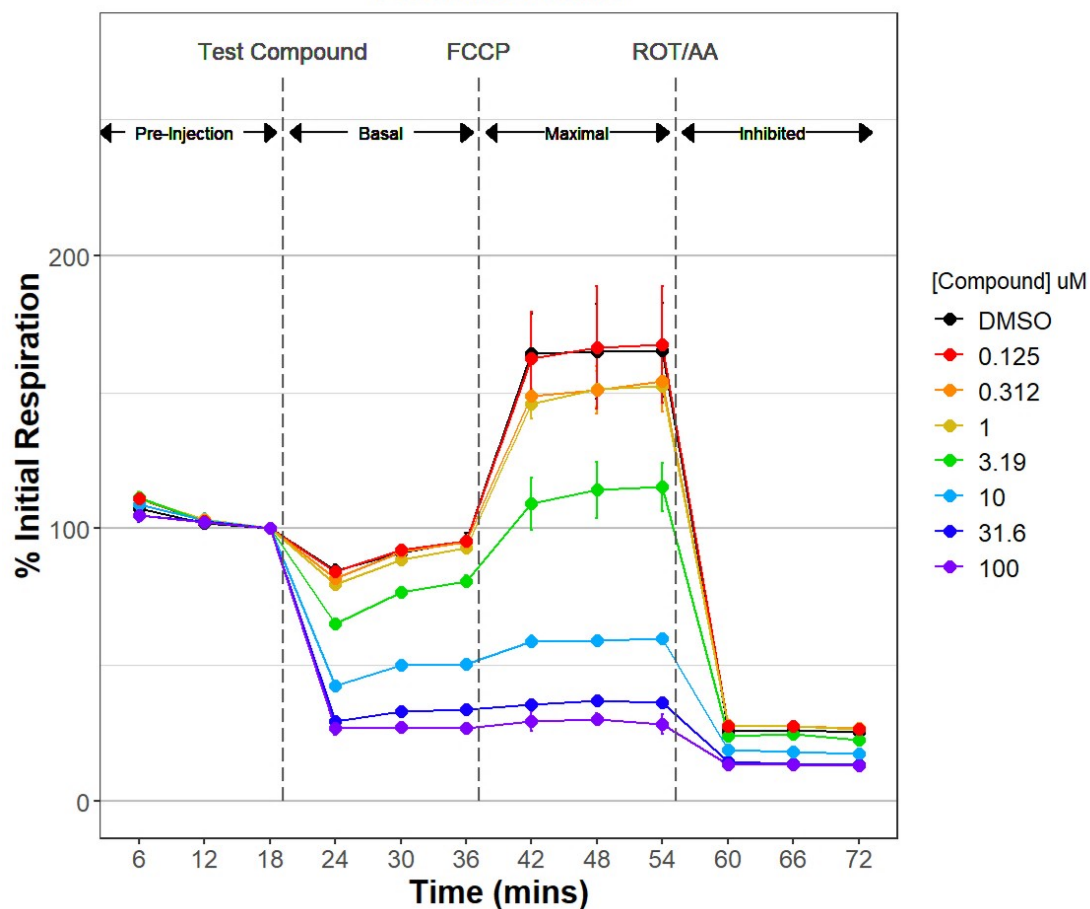
Fludioxonil



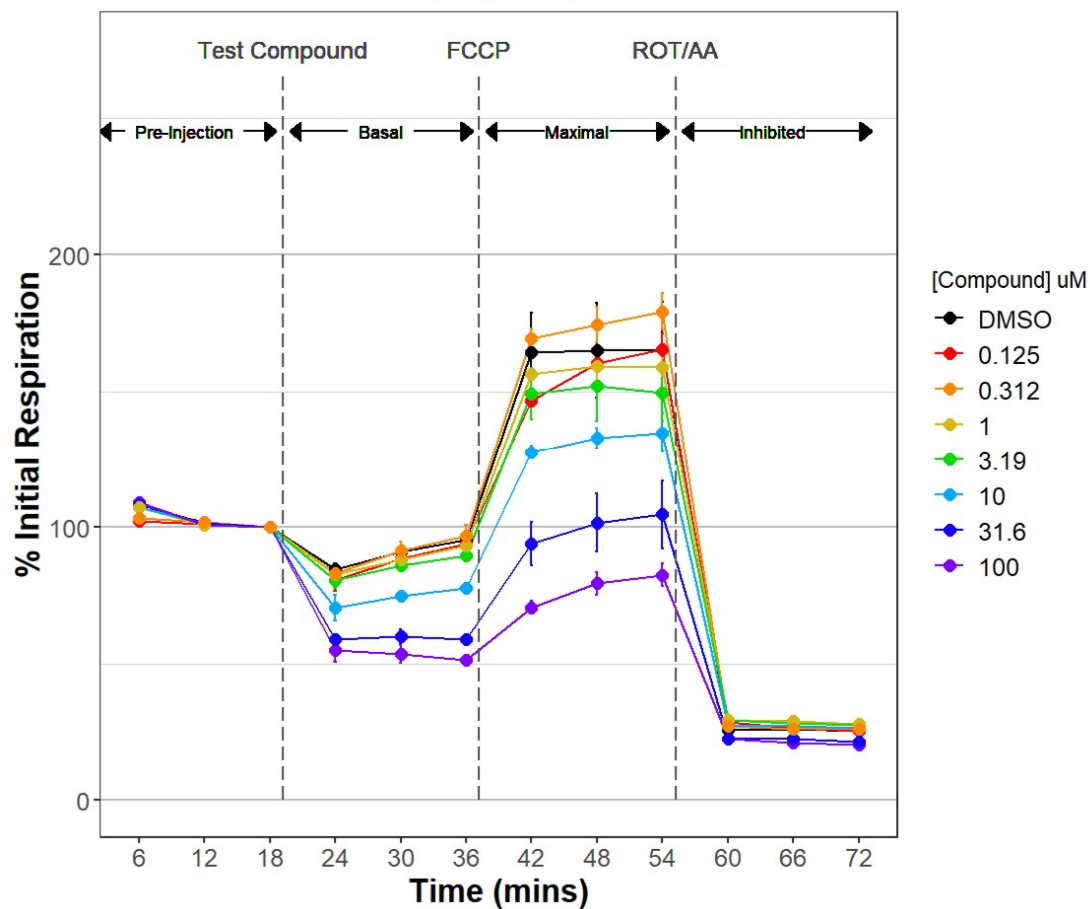
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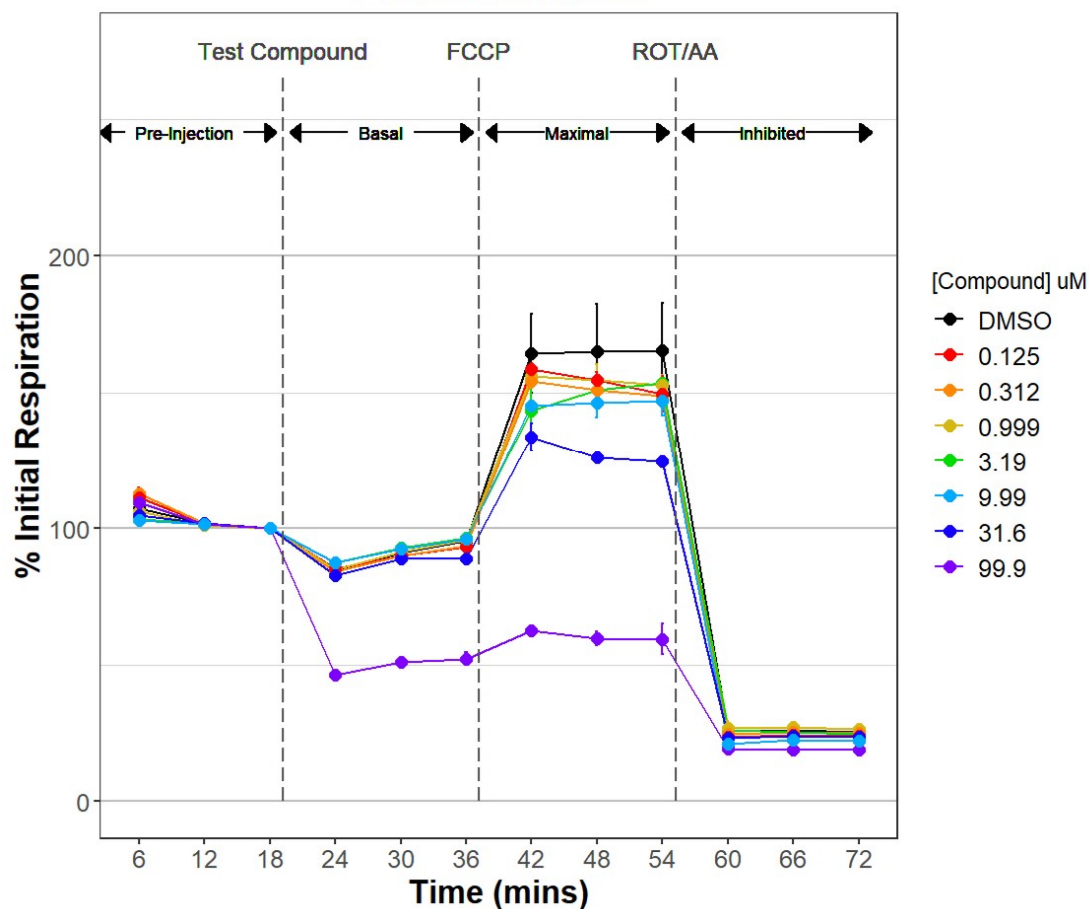
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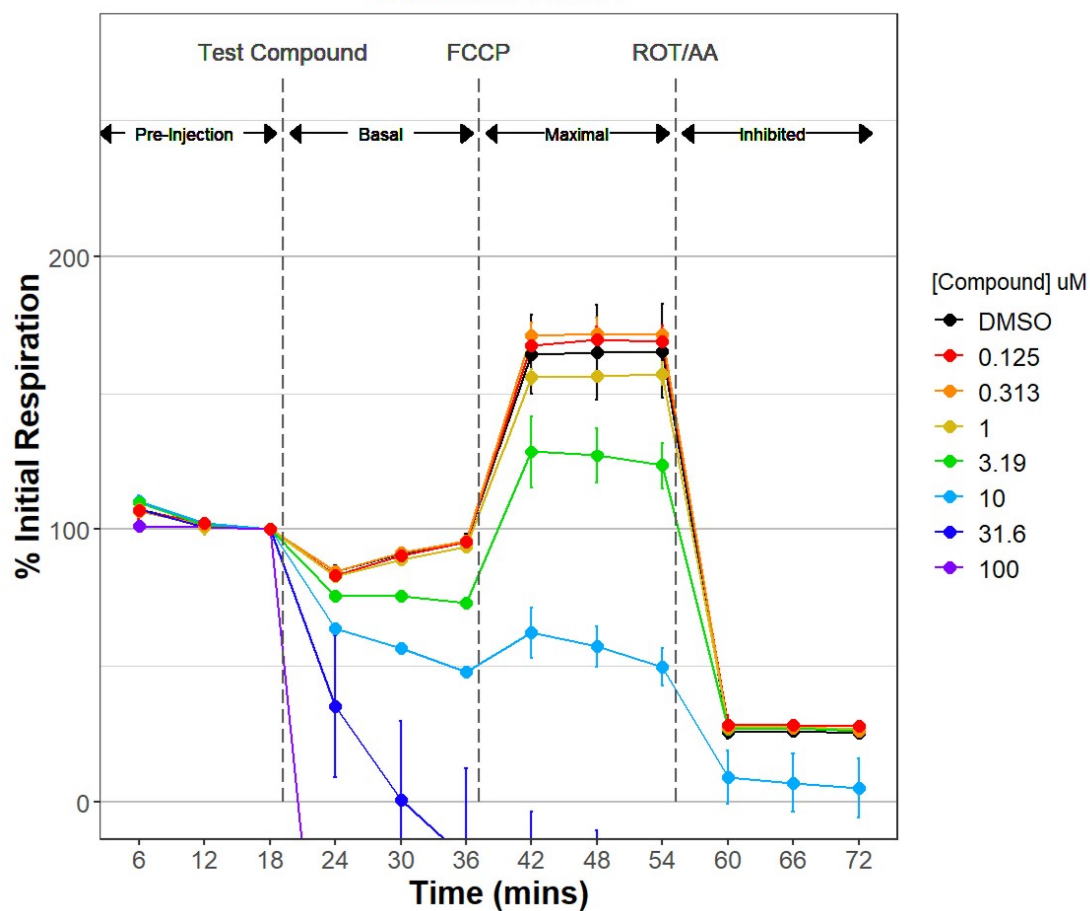
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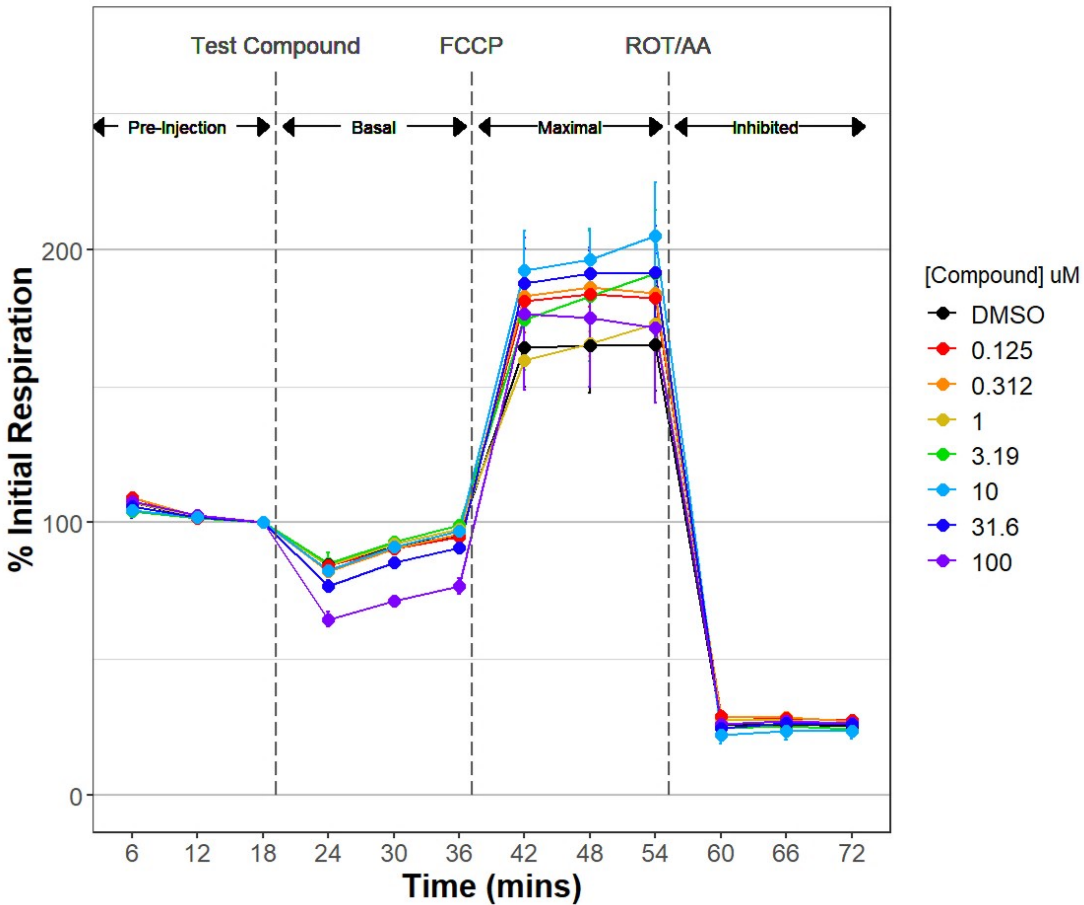
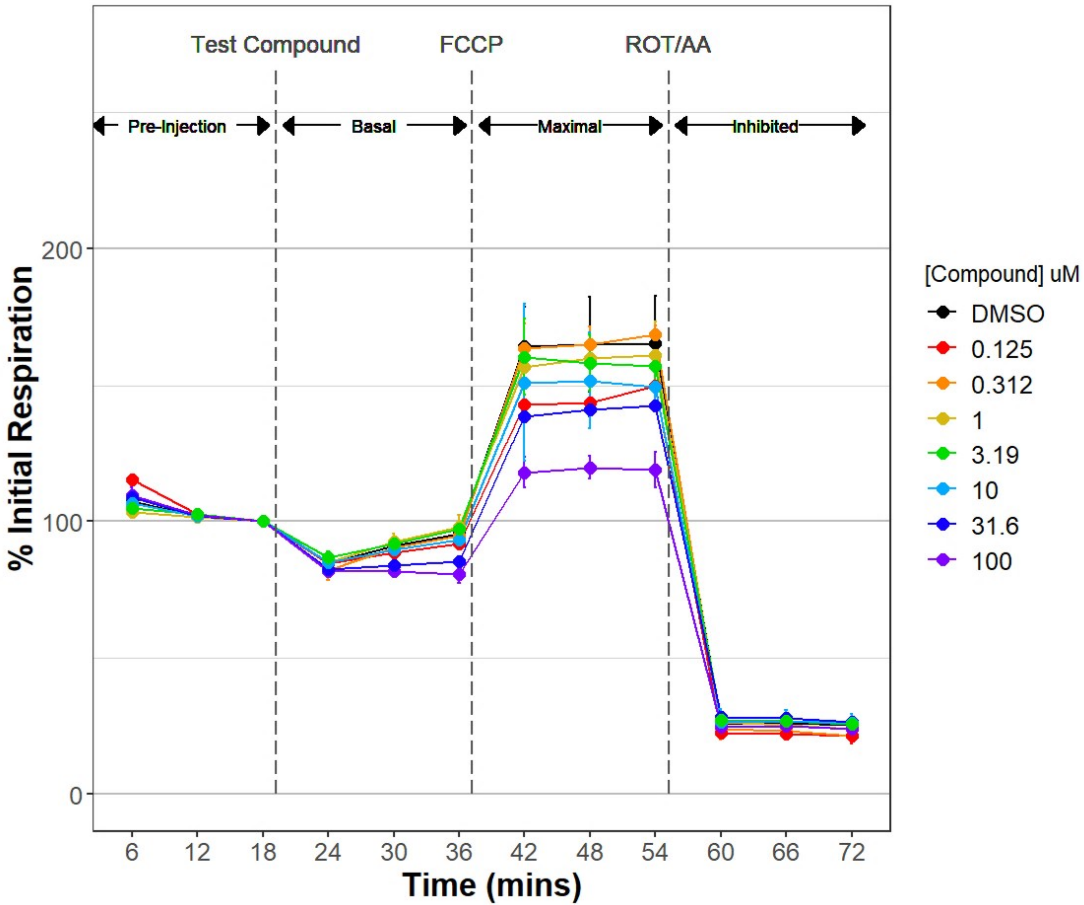
Forchlorfenuron



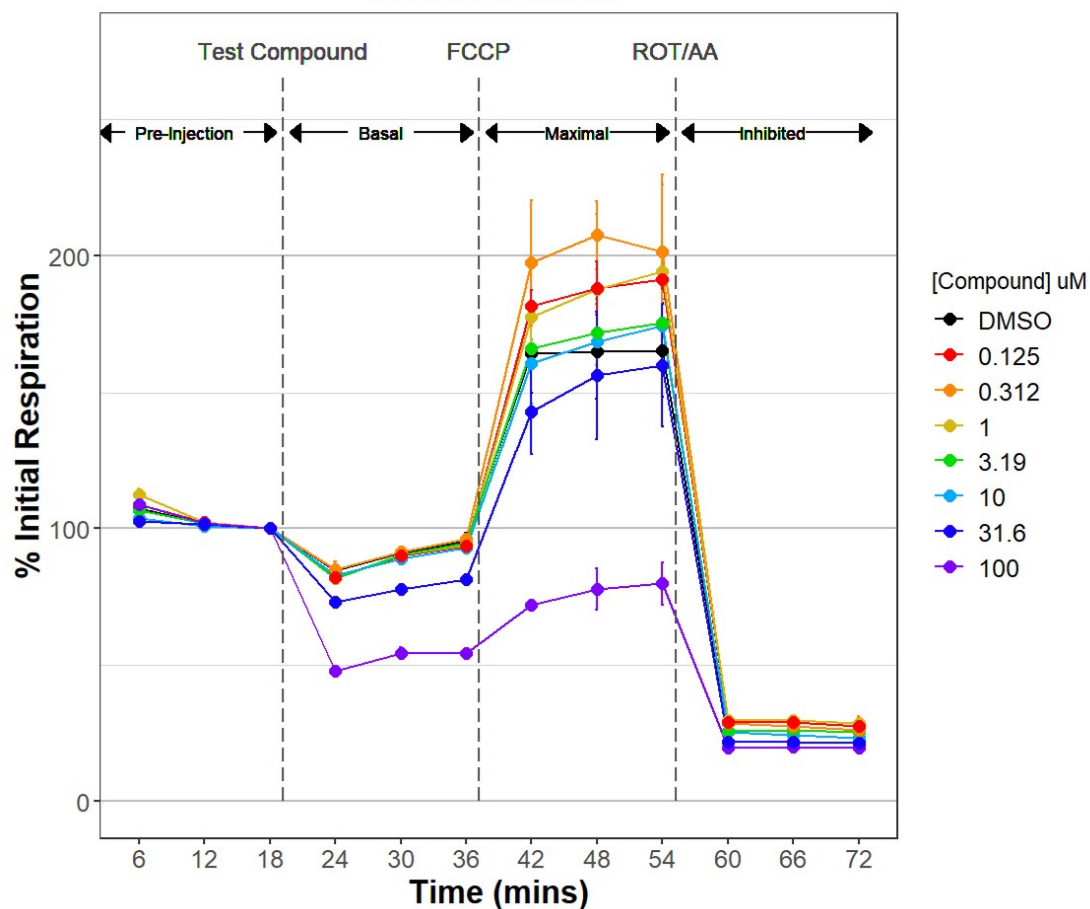
Gentian Violet



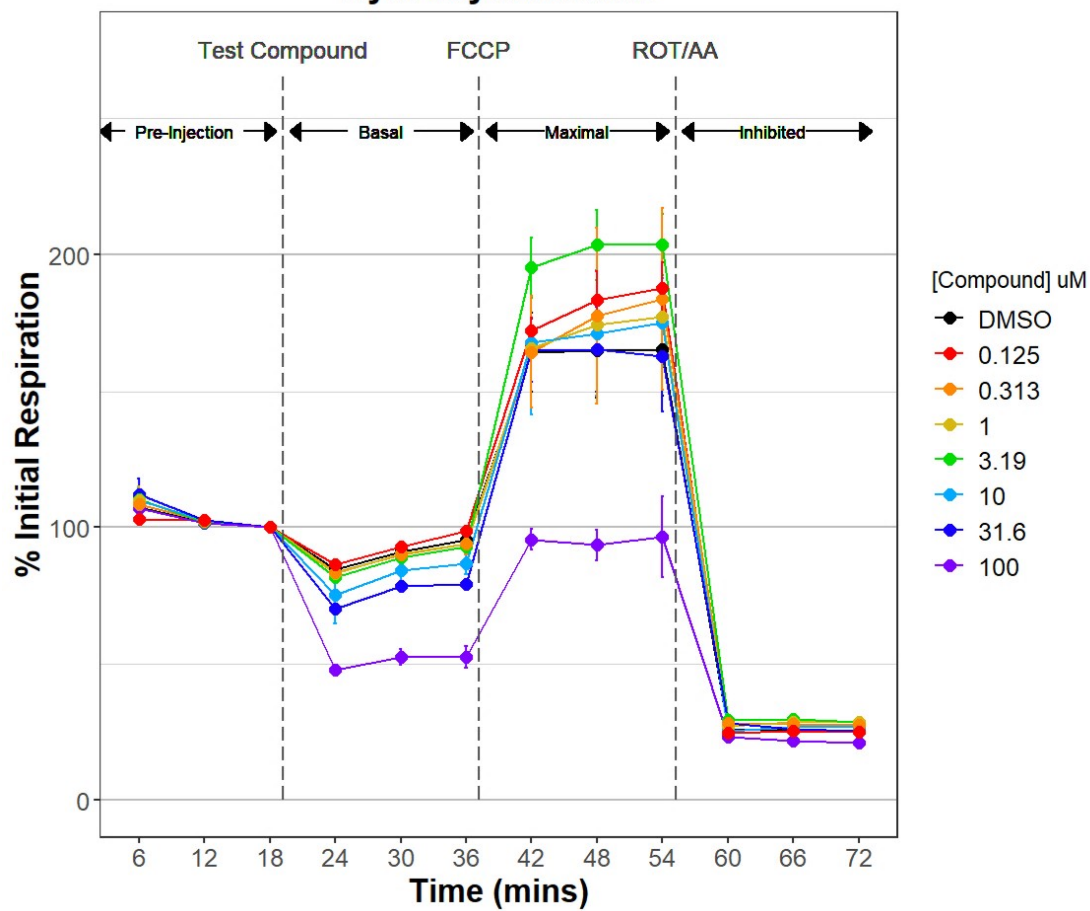
Geraniol

**HMR1426**

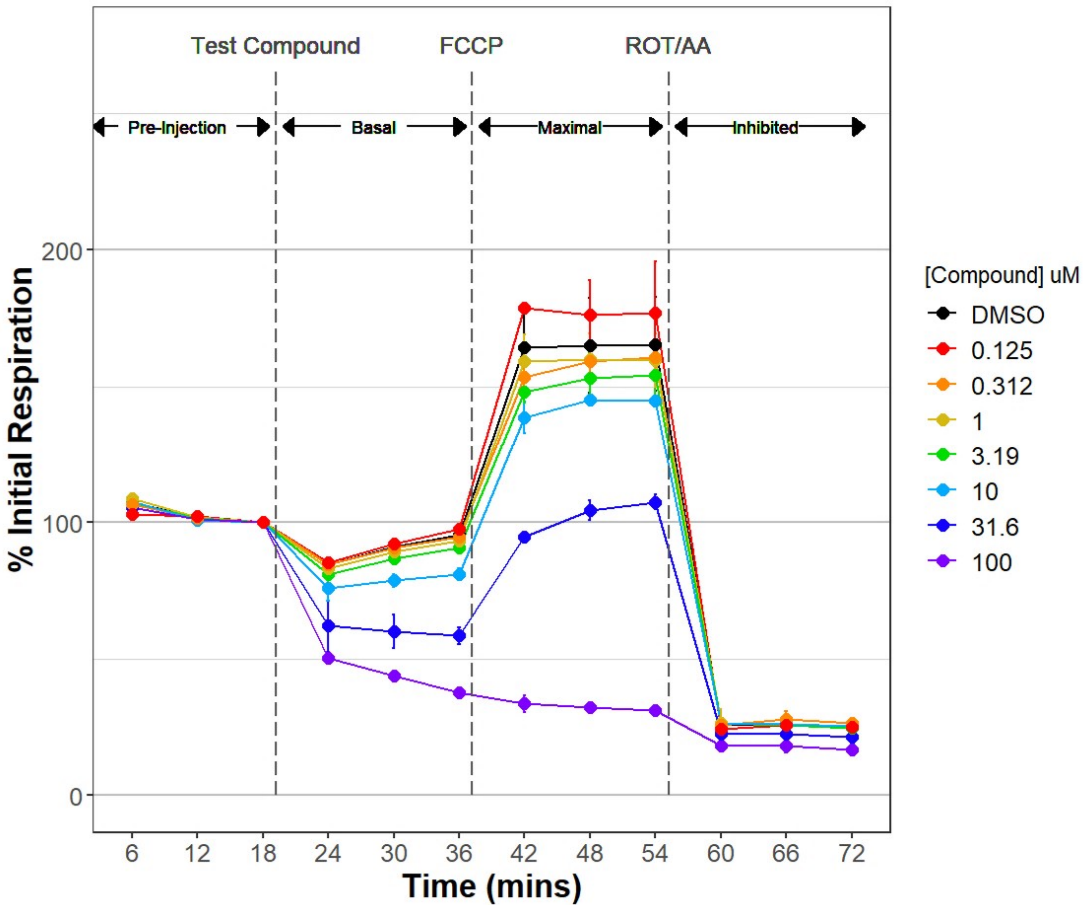
Hexaconazole



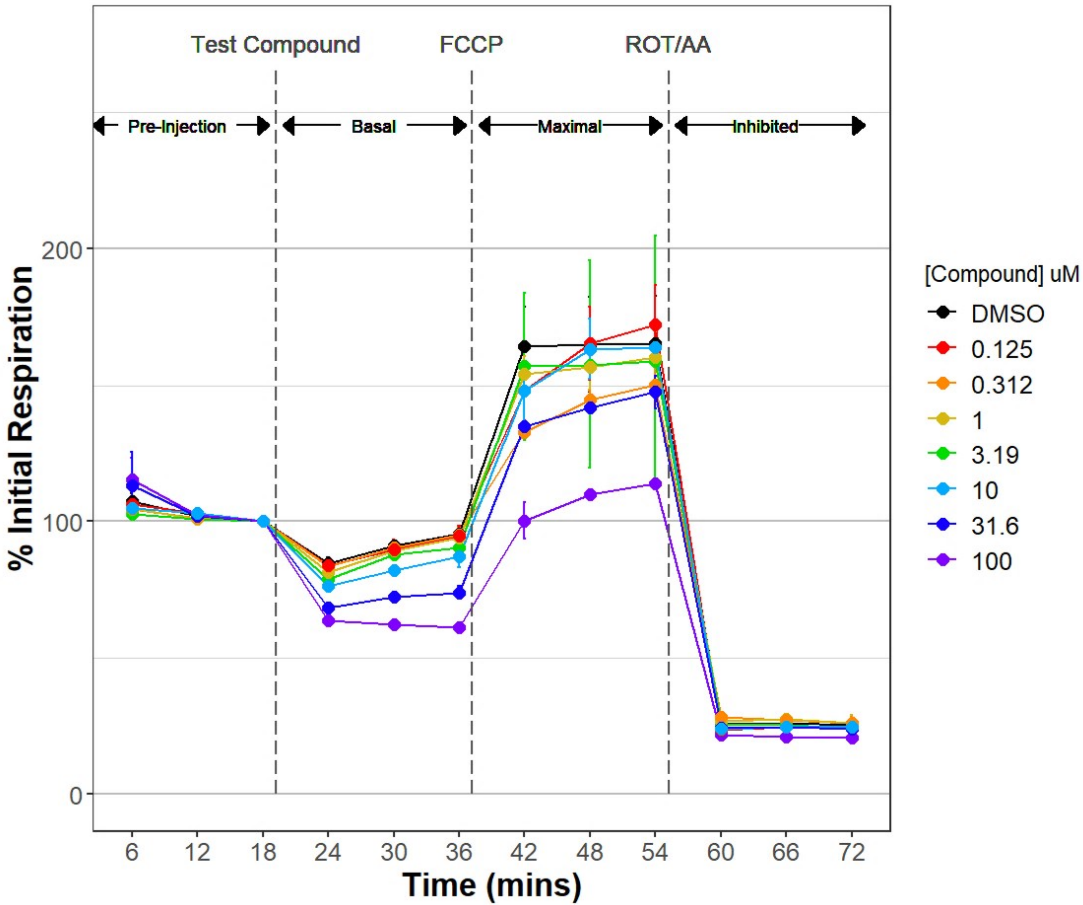
Hydroxyflutamide



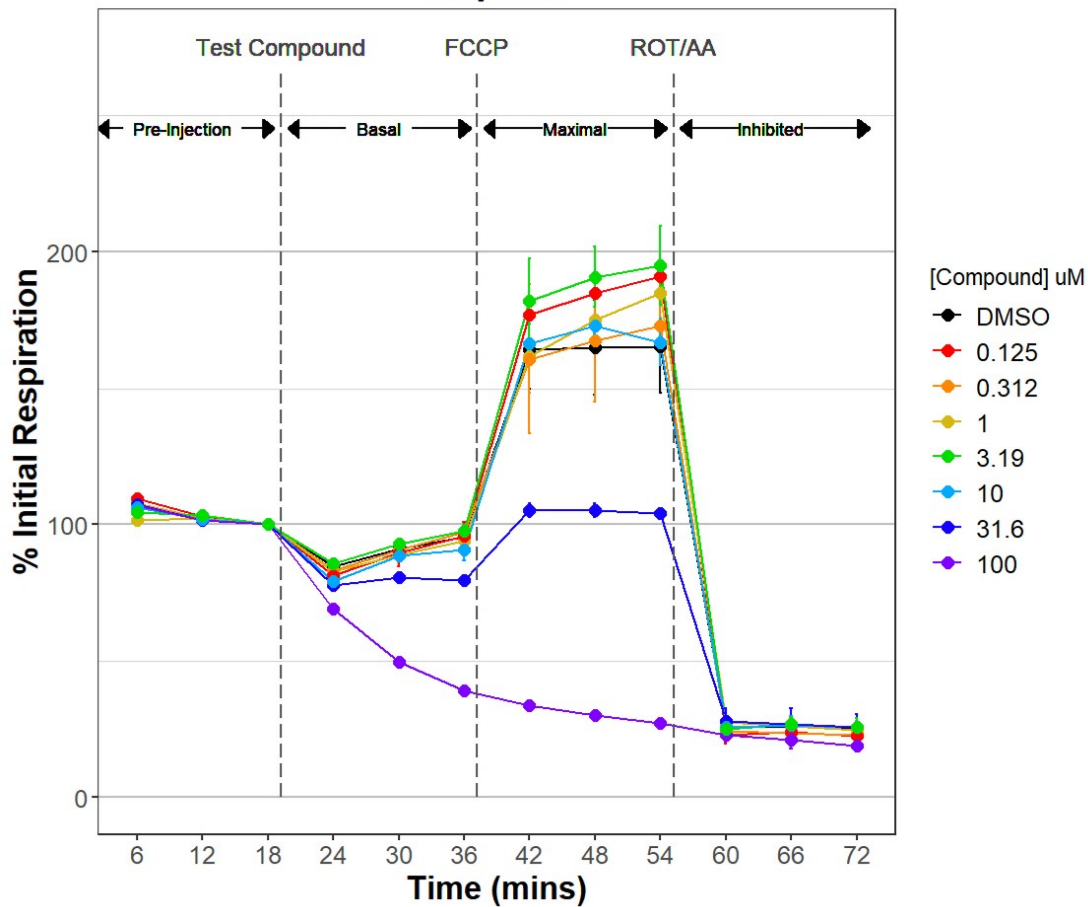
Imazalil



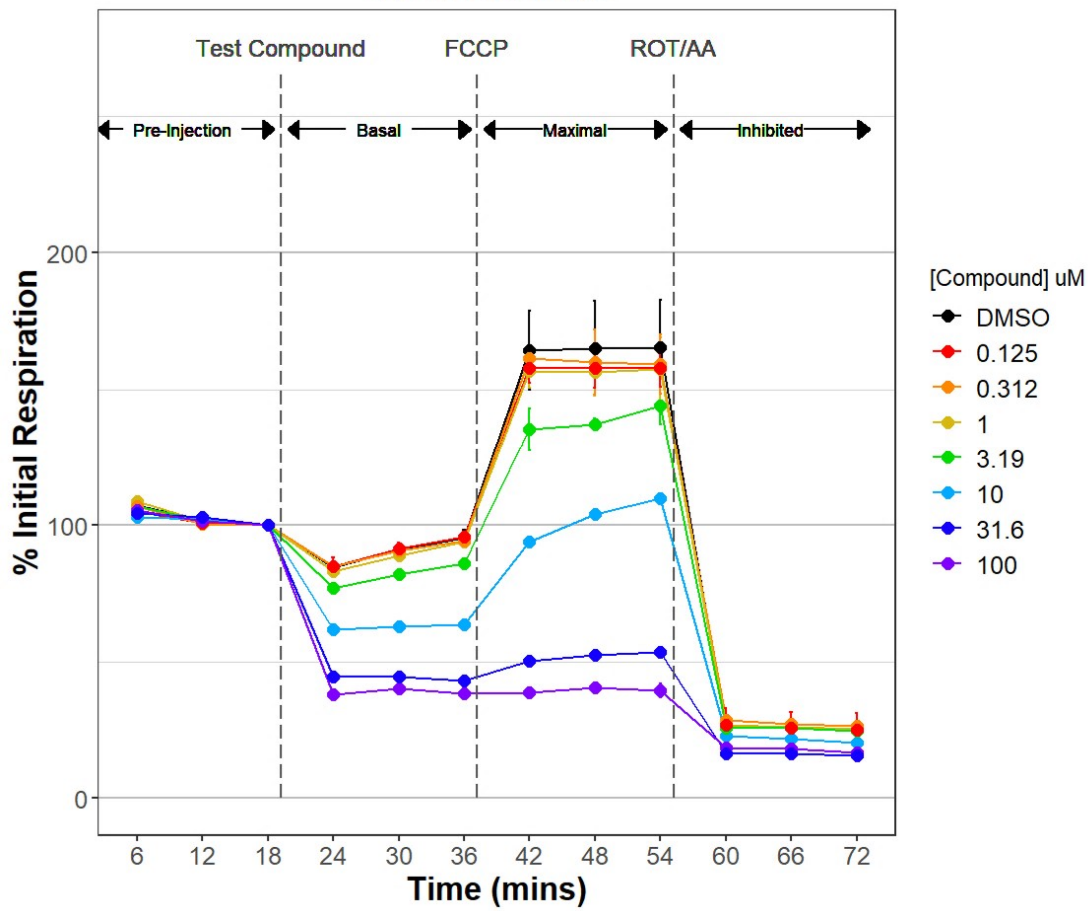
Isazofos



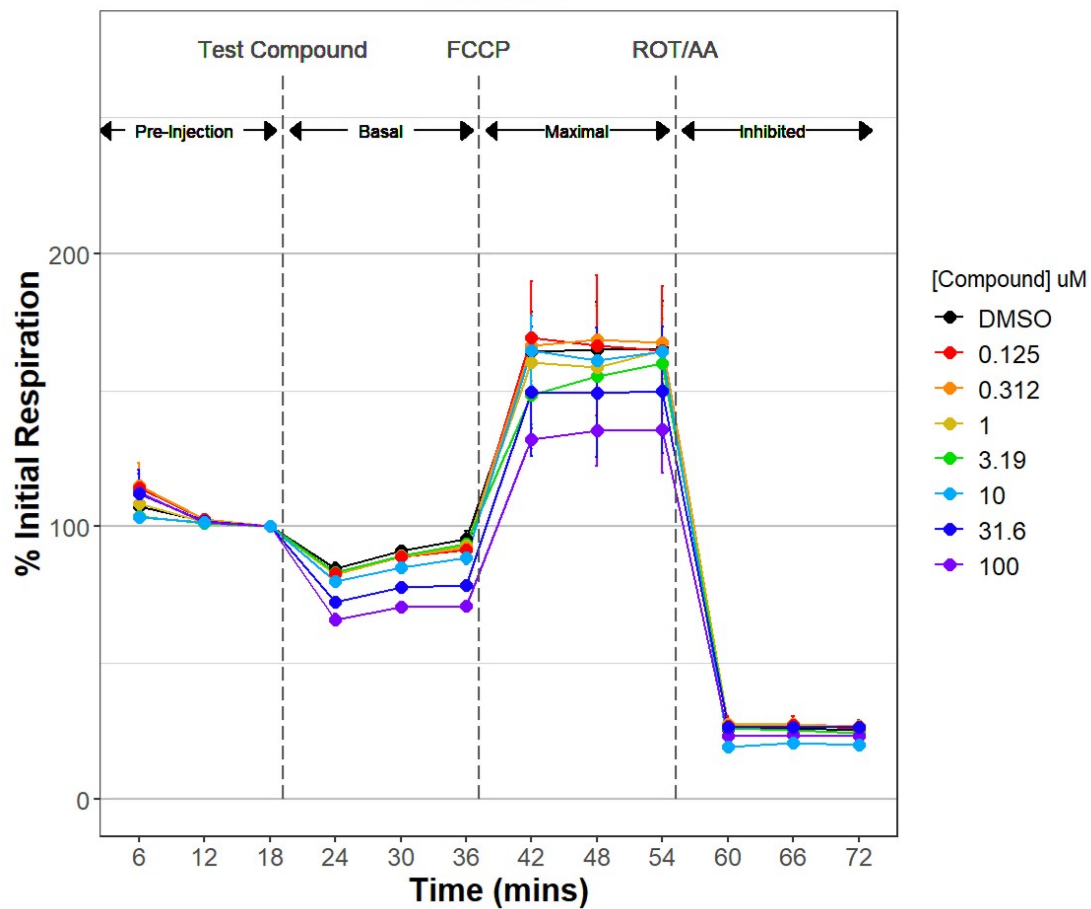
Kepone



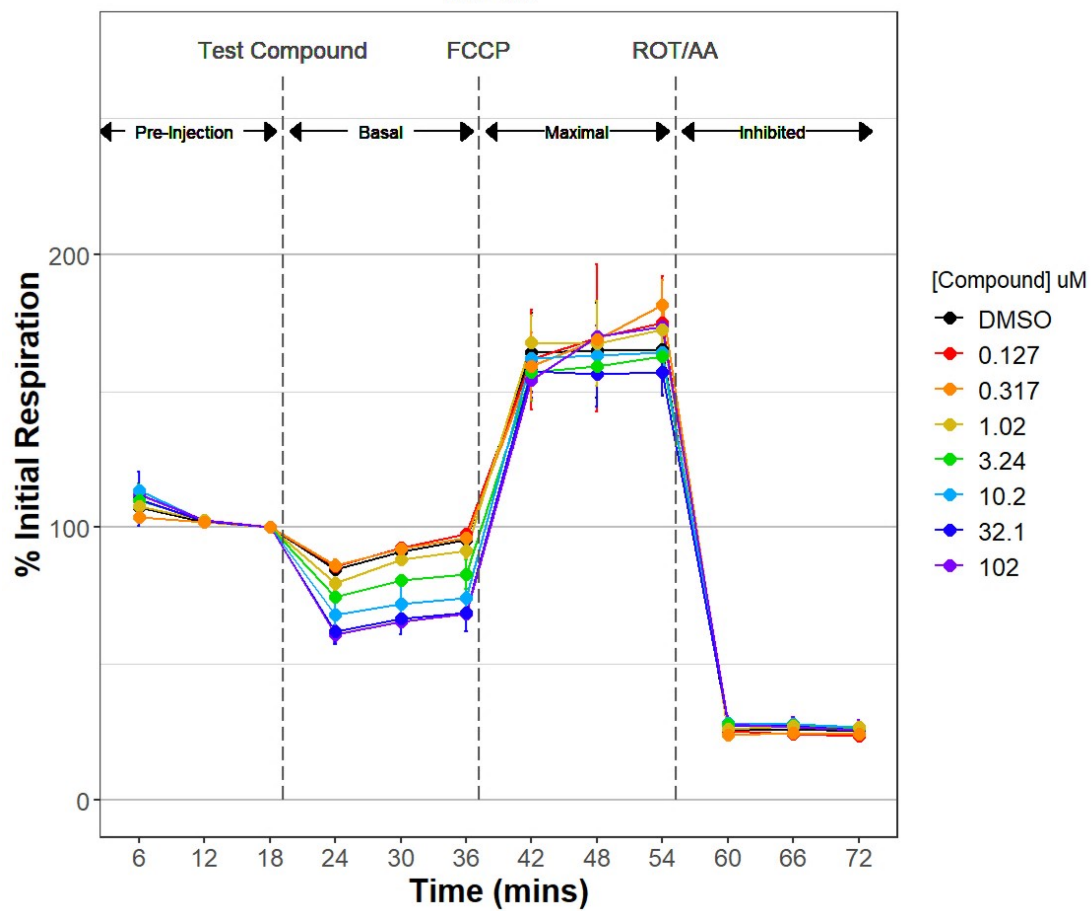
Ketoconazole



Linuron



MEHP



The graph displays the percentage of initial respiration over time for different concentrations of FCCP and ROT/AA. The y-axis represents % Initial Respiration (0 to 200), and the x-axis represents Time in minutes (6 to 72). The graph is divided into four phases: Pre-Injection (6-18 min), Basal (18-36 min), Maximal (36-54 min), and Inhibited (54-72 min). The legend indicates the concentration of the compound in μM : DMSO (black), 0.125 (red), 0.313 (orange), 1 (yellow), 3.19 (green), 10 (light blue), 31.6 (dark blue), and 100 (purple).

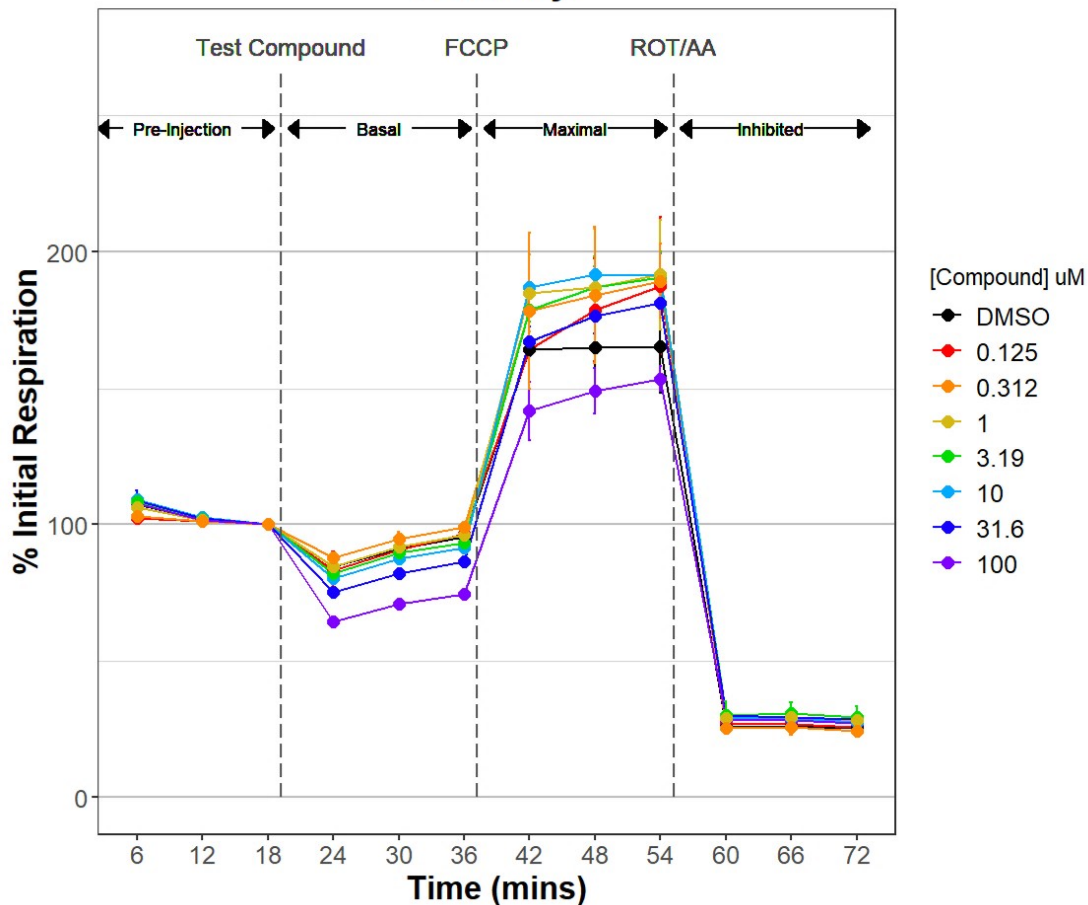
Time (mins)	DMSO	0.125	0.313	1	3.19	10	31.6	100
6	110	105	105	110	105	115	115	115
12	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105
18	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
24	85	85	85	85	85	70	75	75
30	90	90	90	90	90	75	75	65
36	95	95	95	95	95	75	75	65
42	165	155	155	175	140	100	100	85
48	165	160	160	175	150	110	105	90
54	165	165	165	175	155	110	110	95
60	30	30	30	30	30	25	25	25
66	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
72	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25

Figure 1 is a line graph showing the effect of various concentrations of compound 1 on mitochondrial respiration over time. The y-axis represents '% Initial Respiration' (0 to 200) and the x-axis represents 'Time (mins)' (0 to 72). The graph is divided into four phases: Pre-Injection (0-18 min), Basal (18-36 min), FCCP (36-54 min), and ROT/AA (54-72 min). The legend indicates the concentrations of compound 1: DMSO (black), 0.125 uM (red), 0.312 uM (orange), 1 uM (yellow), 3.19 uM (green), 10 uM (cyan), 31.6 uM (blue), and 100 uM (purple). All series show a sharp increase in respiration during the FCCP phase, peaking around 48-54 minutes, followed by a rapid decline after ROT/AA addition. Higher concentrations of compound 1 show a more pronounced inhibition of respiration during the Basal phase.

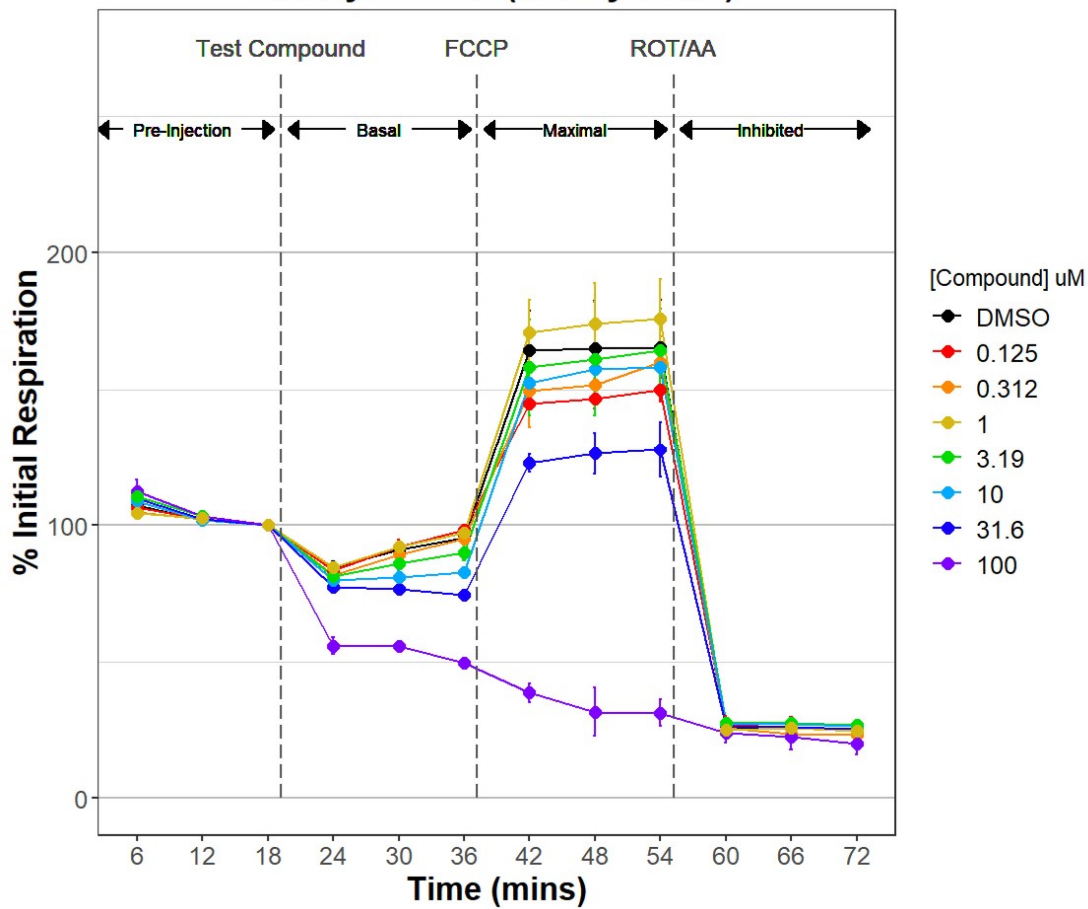
Figure 1 is a line graph showing the effect of FCCP and ROT/AA on mitochondrial respiration in the presence of various concentrations of the test compound. The y-axis represents '% Initial Respiration' (0 to 200) and the x-axis represents 'Time (mins)' (6 to 72). The graph is divided into four phases: Pre-Injection, Basal, Maximal, and Inhibited. FCCP is added at 36 minutes, and ROT/AA is added at 54 minutes. The test compound is added at 18 minutes. The legend shows concentrations: DMSO (black), 0.125 (red), 0.313 (orange), 1 (yellow), 3.19 (green), 10 (light blue), 31.6 (dark blue), and 100 (purple) uM. All concentrations show a similar response pattern, with a sharp drop in respiration after ROT/AA addition, indicating that the test compound does not significantly inhibit mitochondrial respiration at the tested concentrations.

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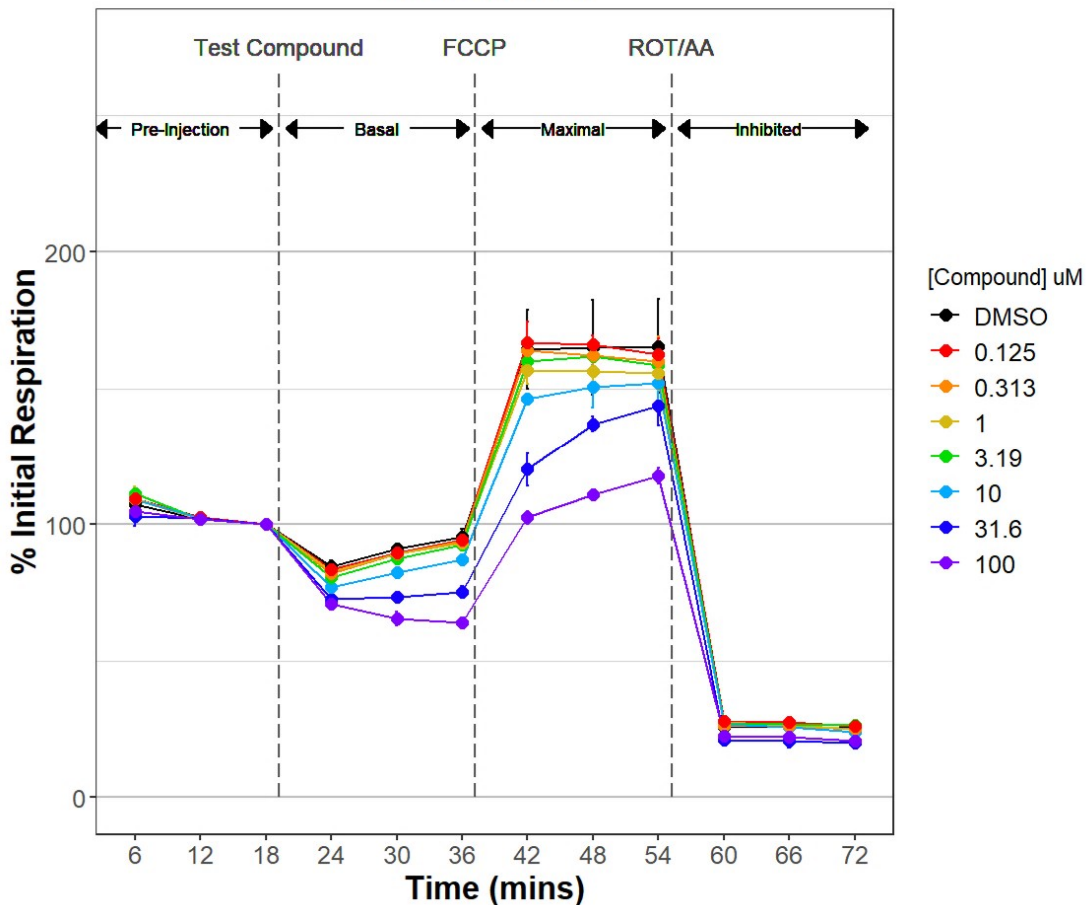
Metalaxyl



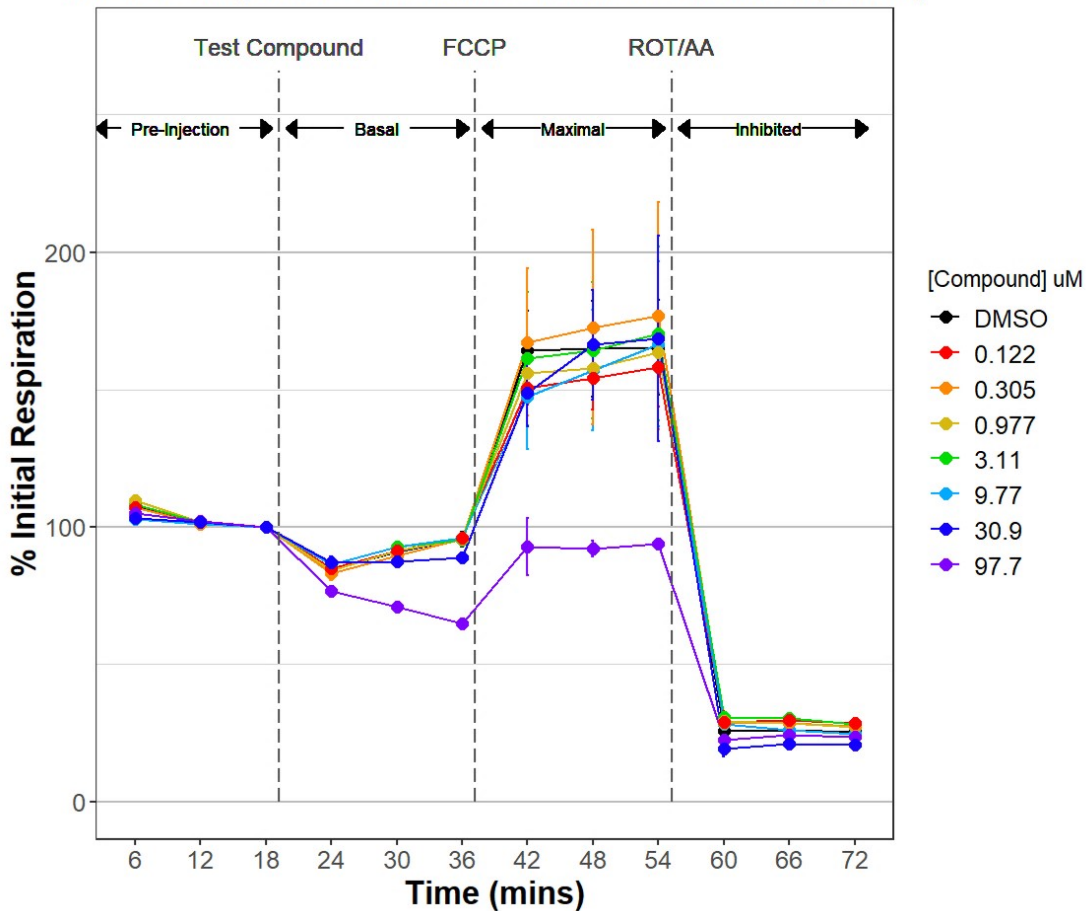
Methylene bis(thiocyanate)



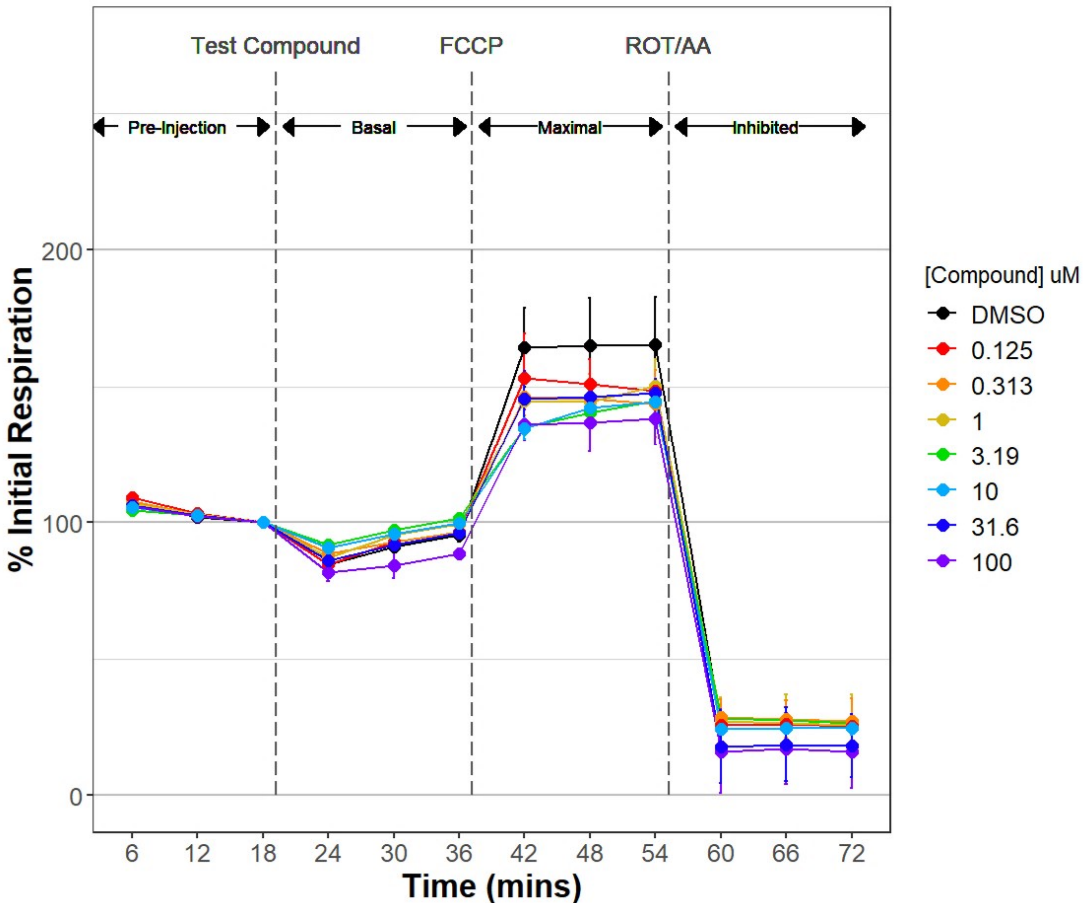
Metolachlor



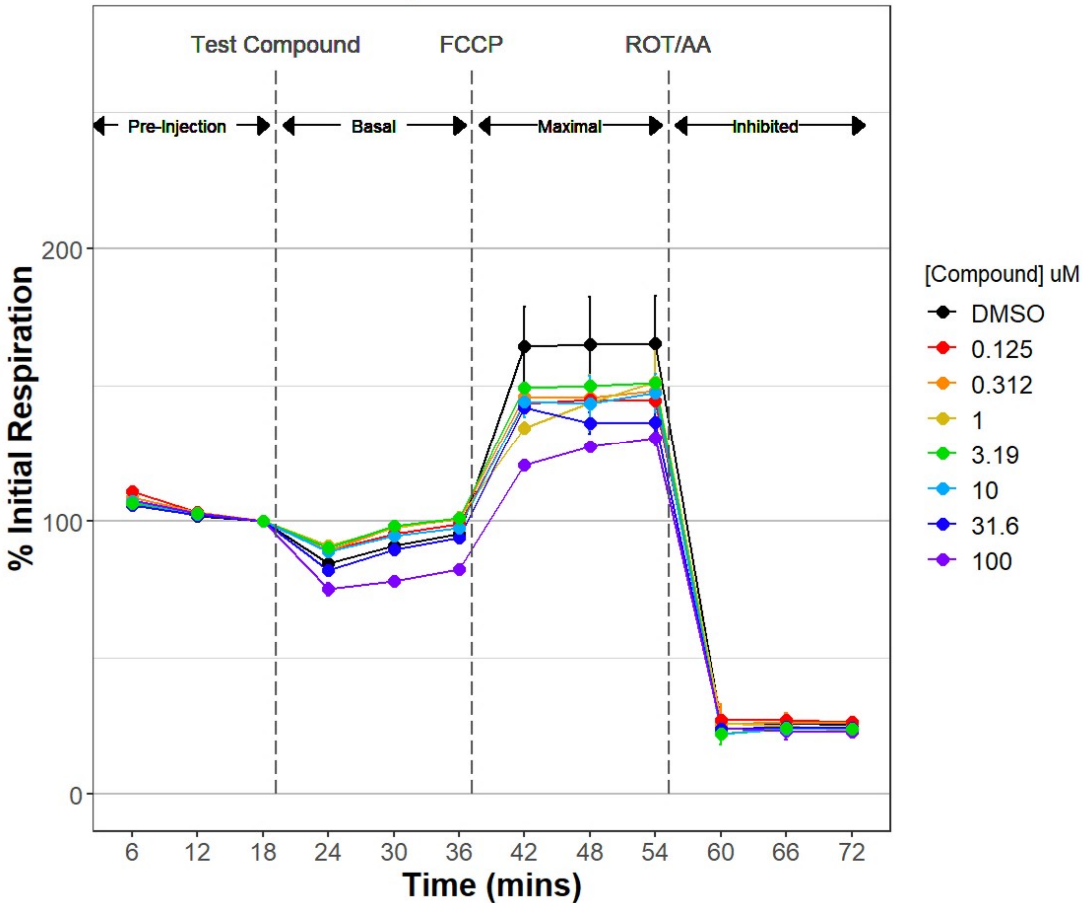
Milbemectin (mixture of 70% Milbemcin A4, 30% Milbemycin A3)



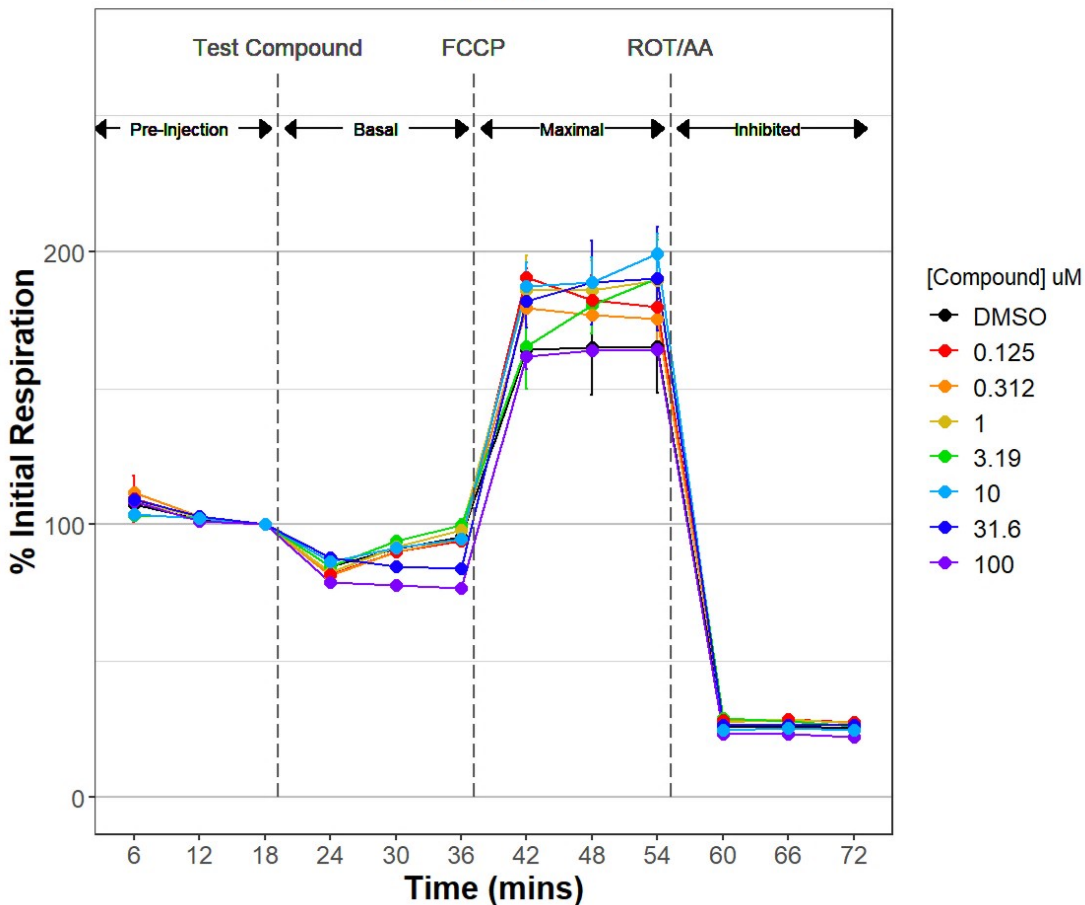
Molinate



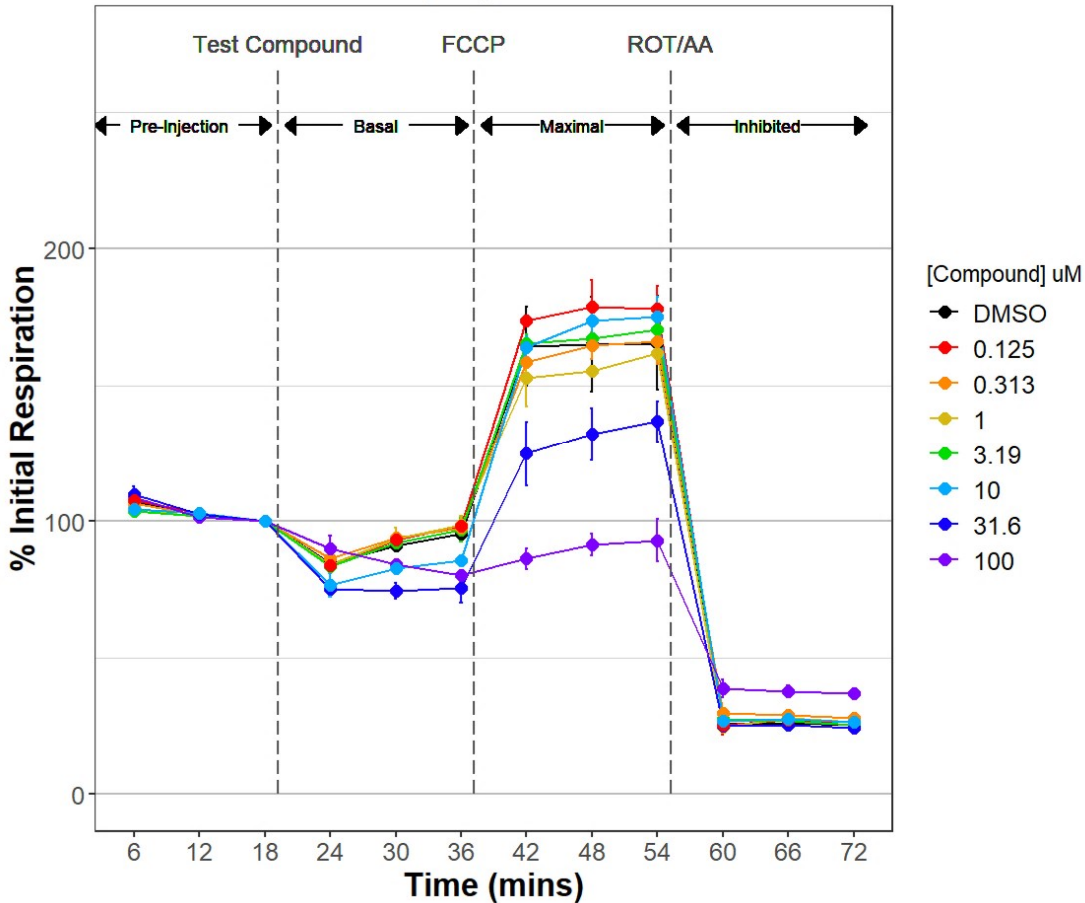
Myclobutanil



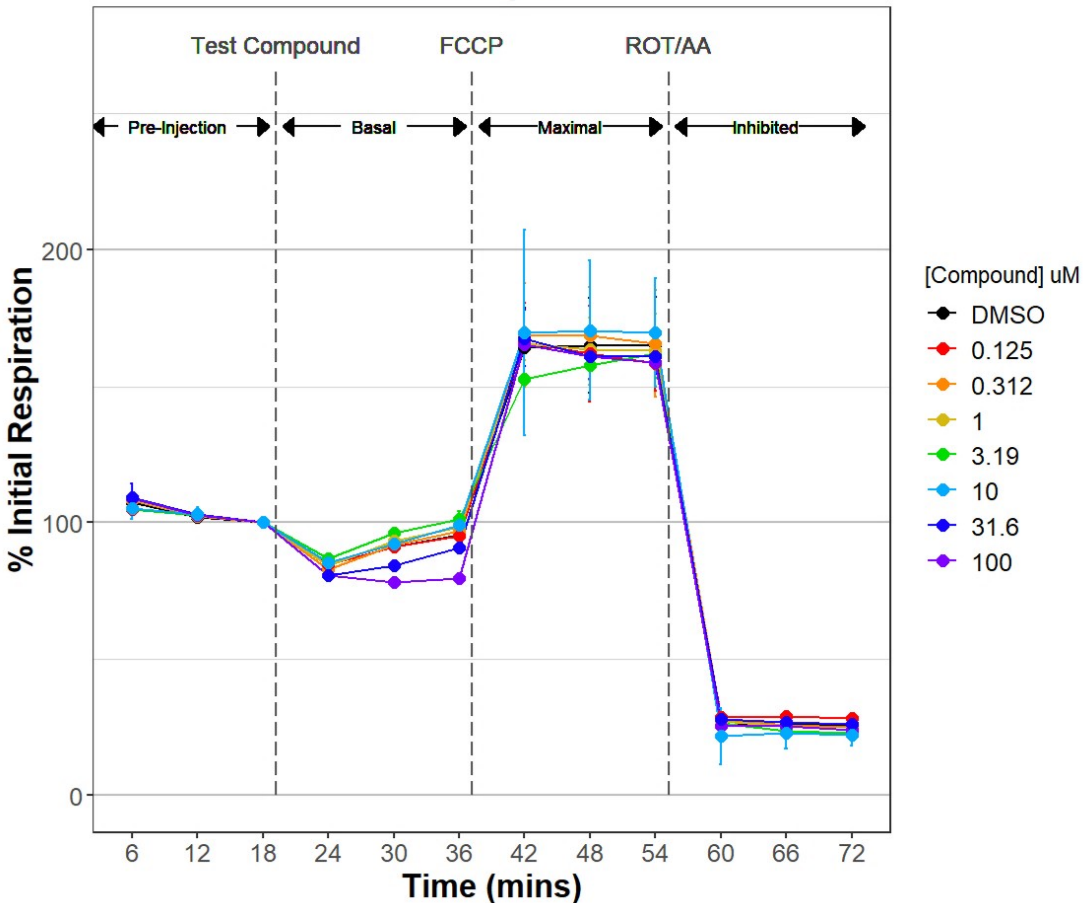
Naled



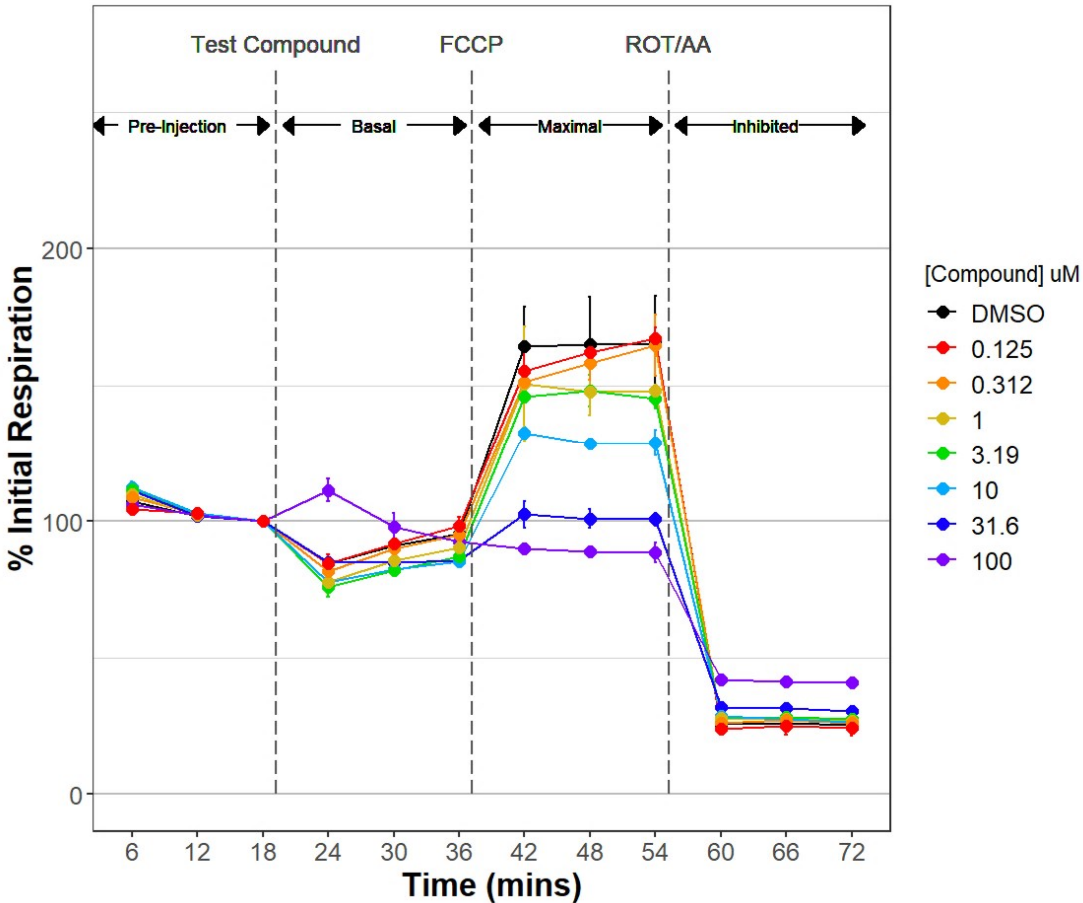
Napropamide



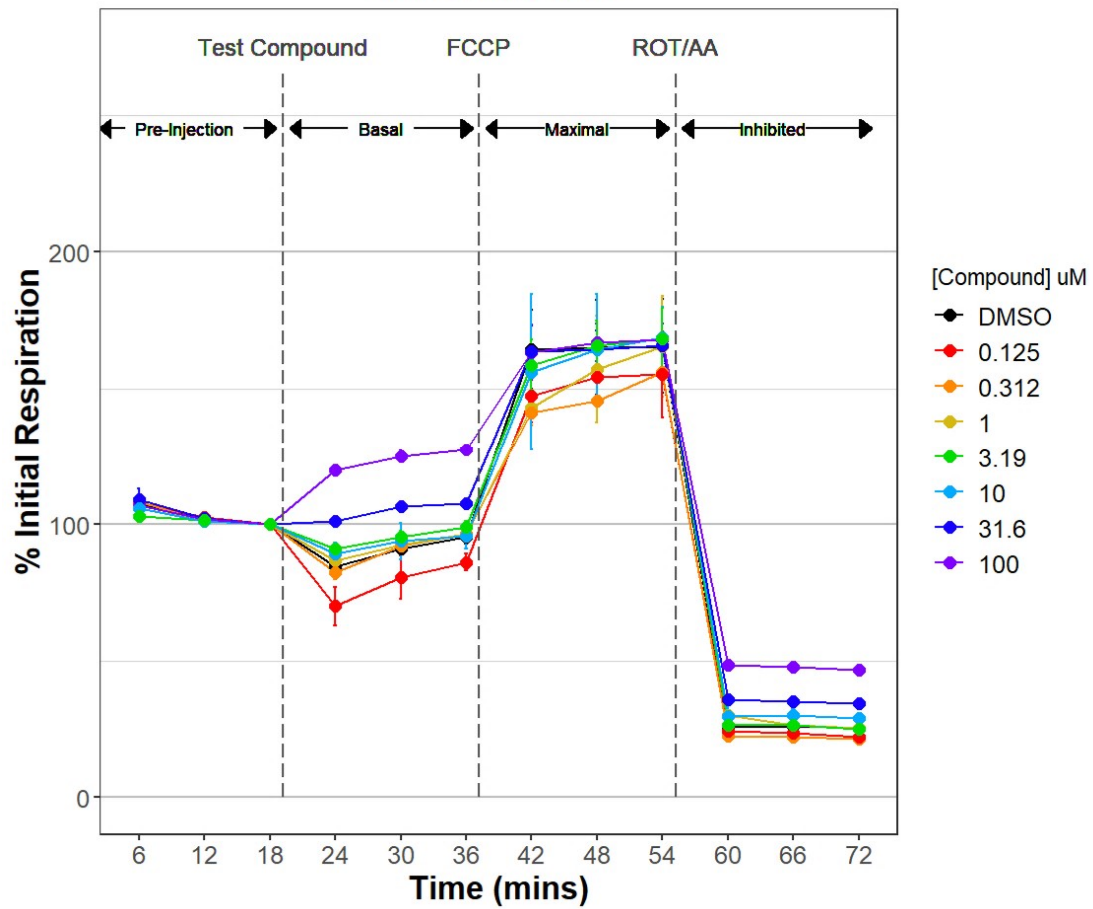
Nelivaptan



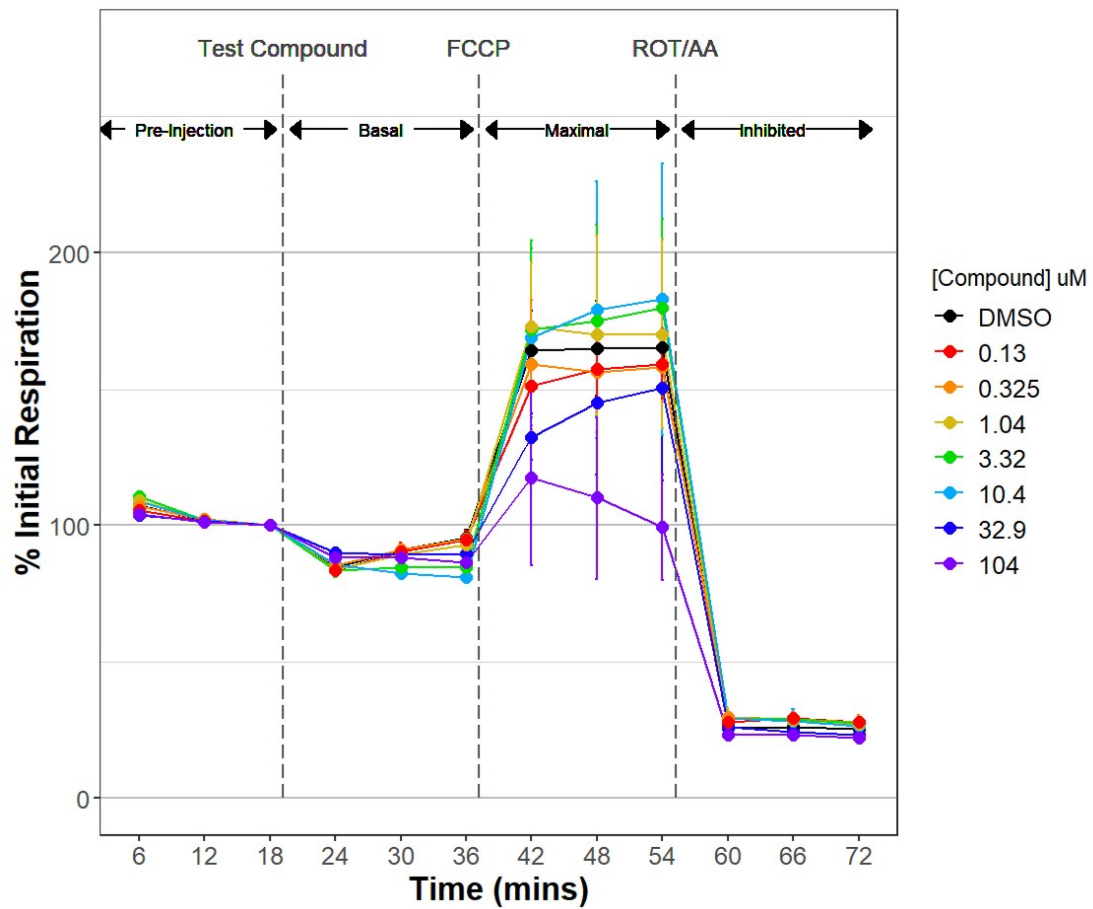
Nitrofurantoin



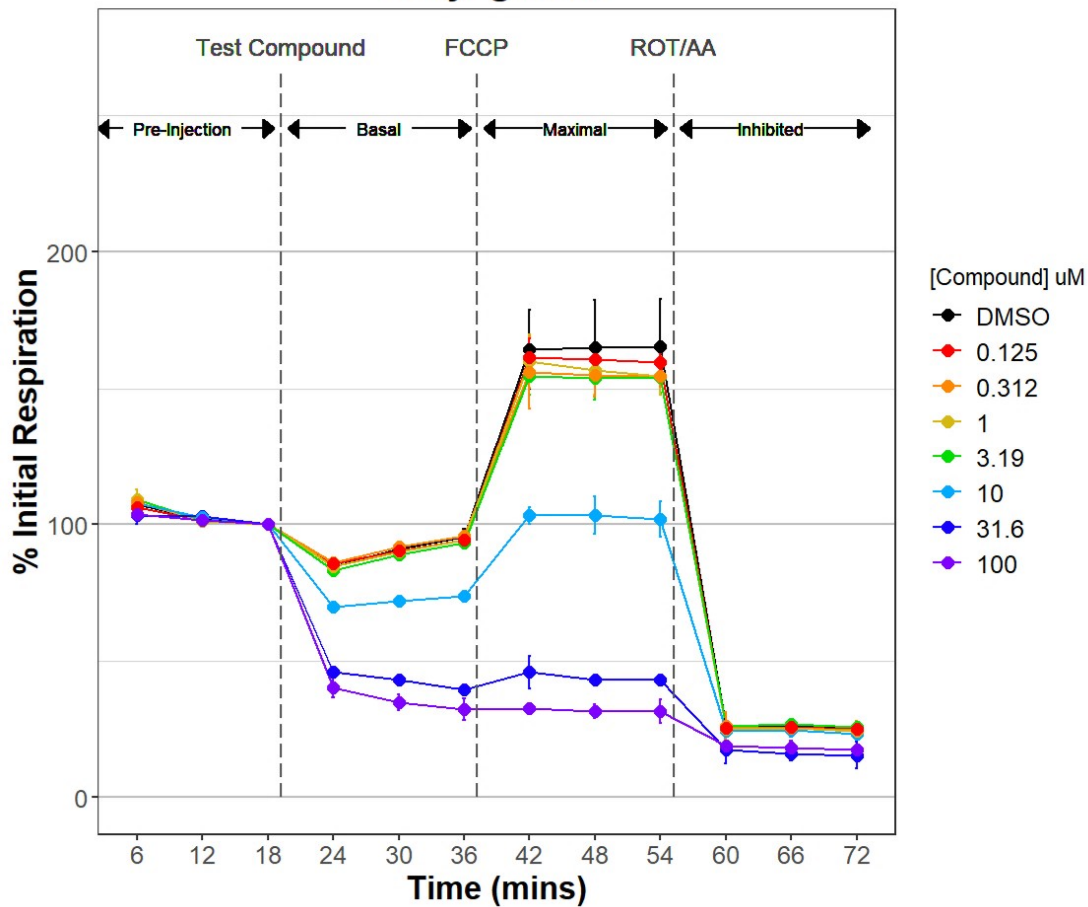
Nitrofurazone



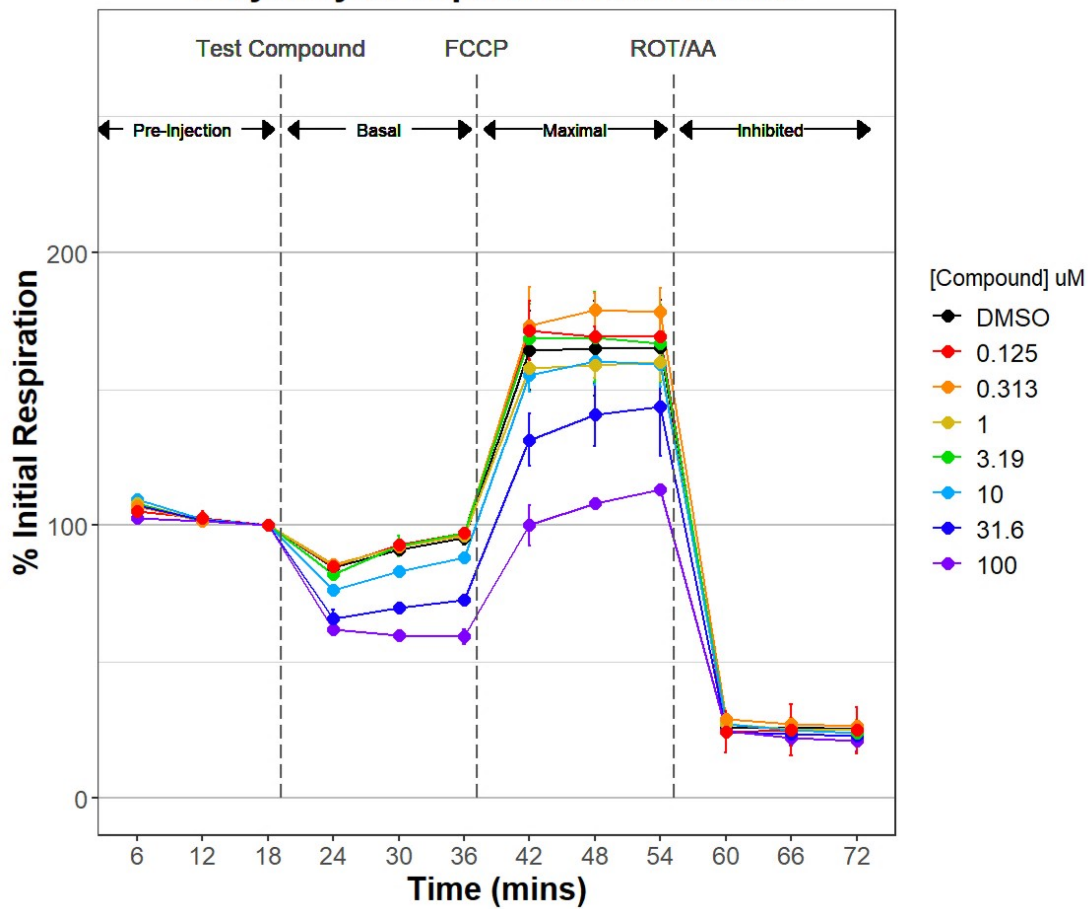
Octhilinone



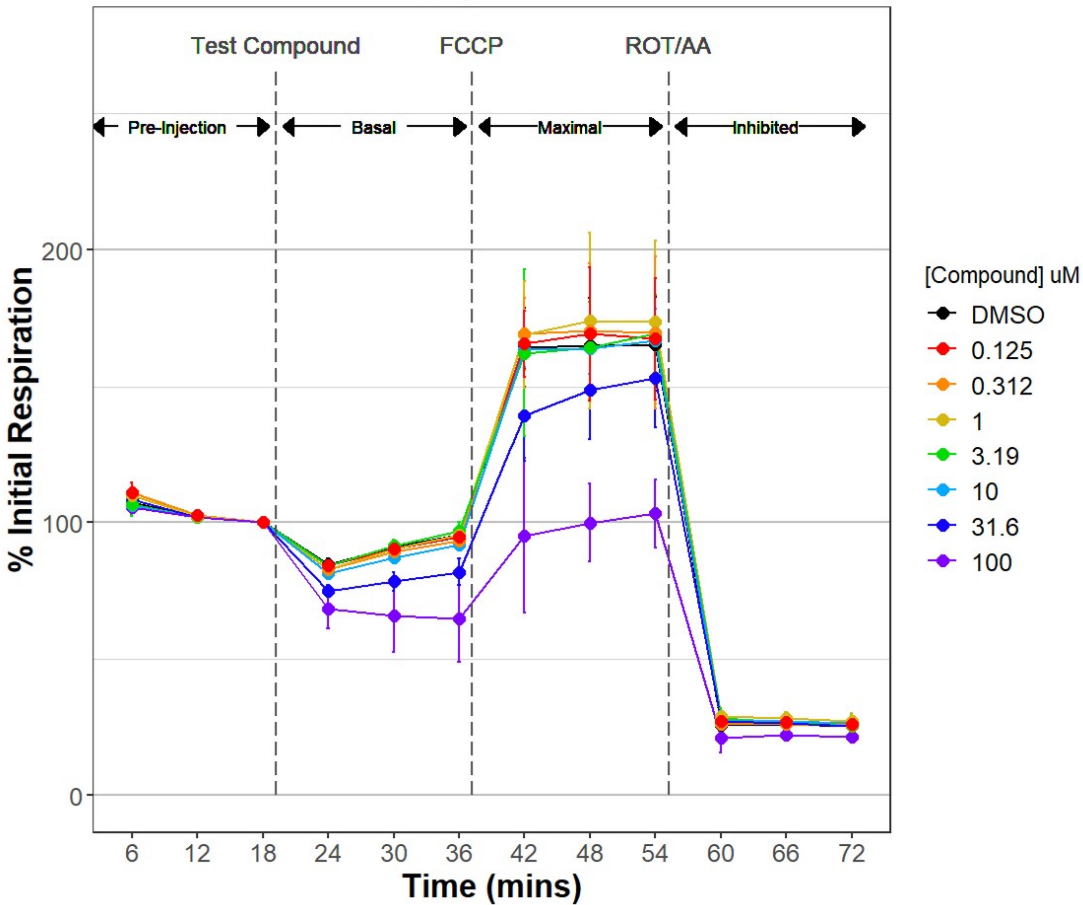
Octyl gallate



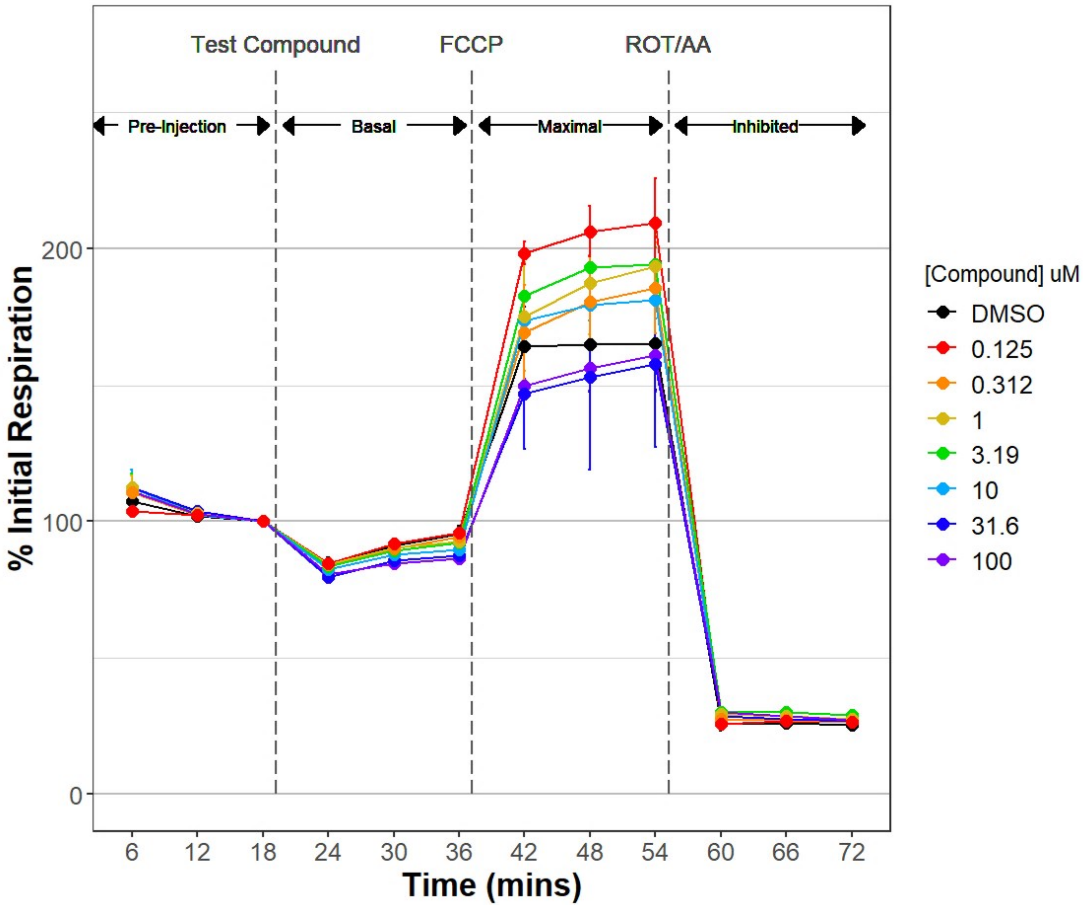
Octylbicycloheptenedicarboximide



Oryzalin

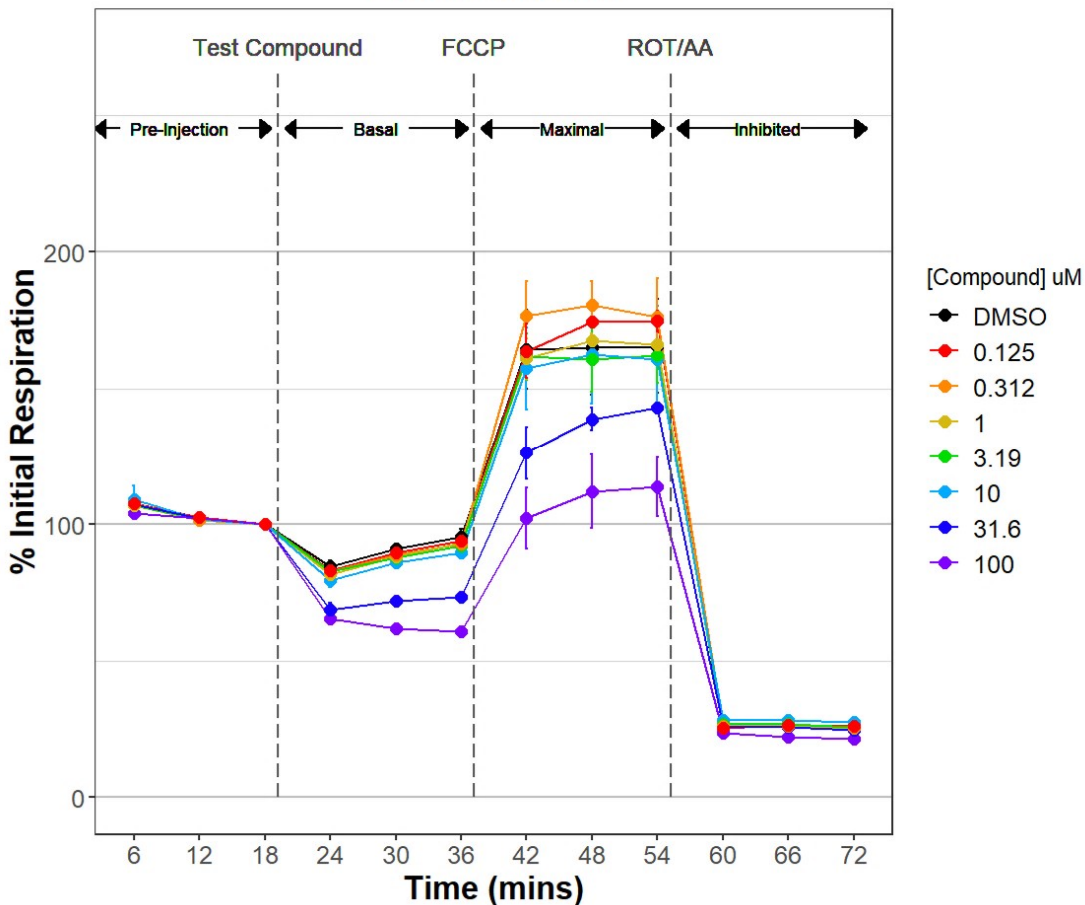


Oxadiazon

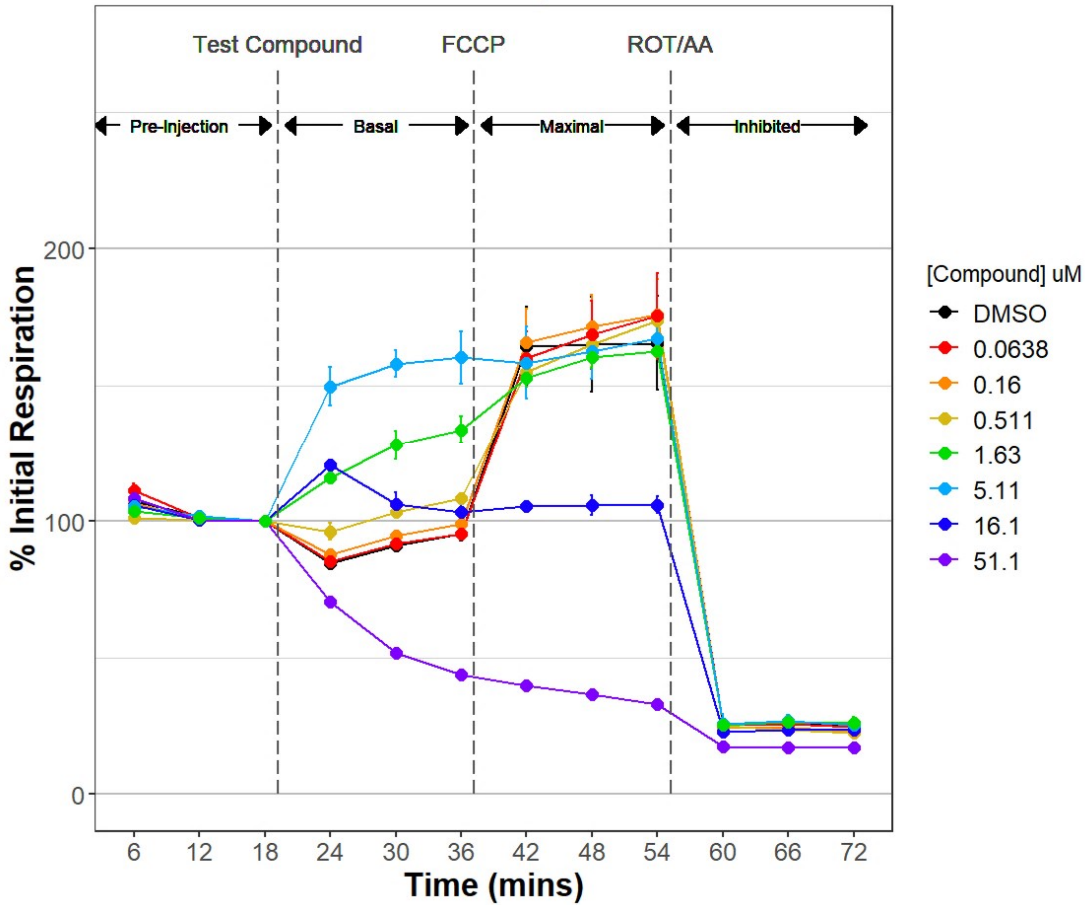


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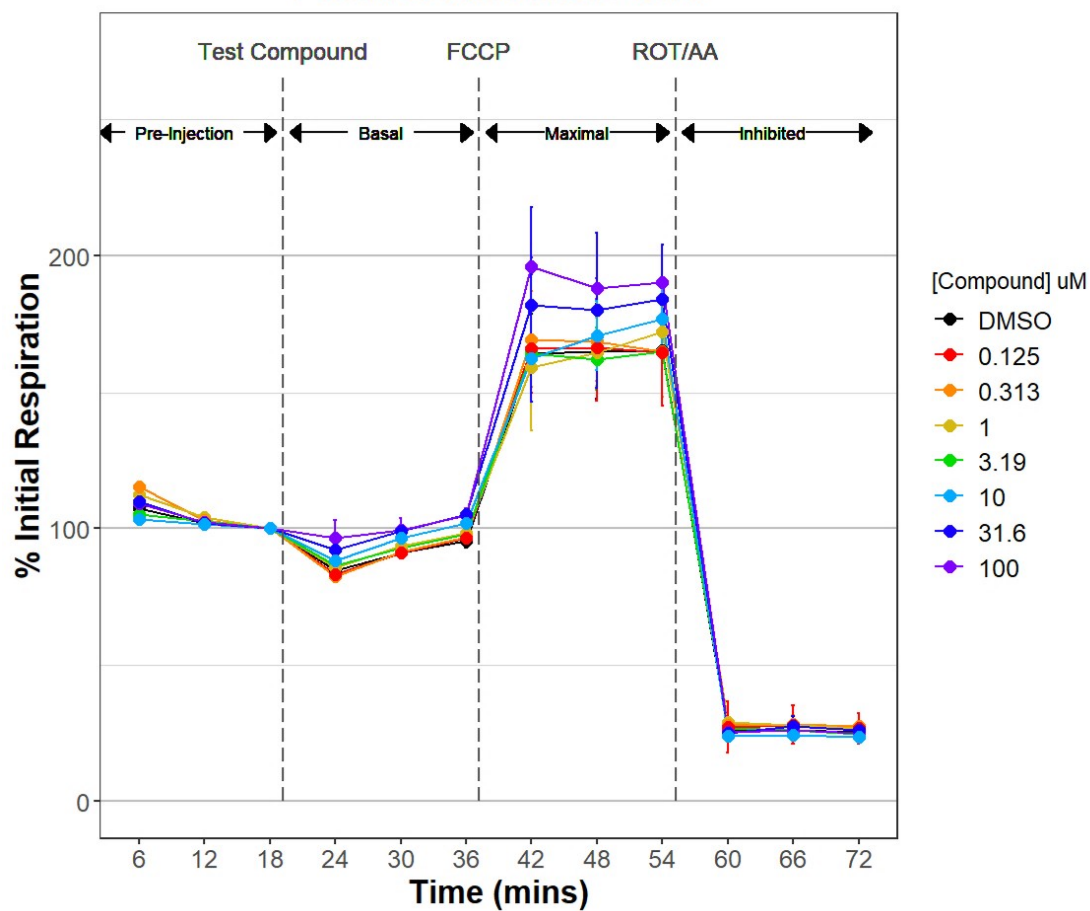
Pendimethalin



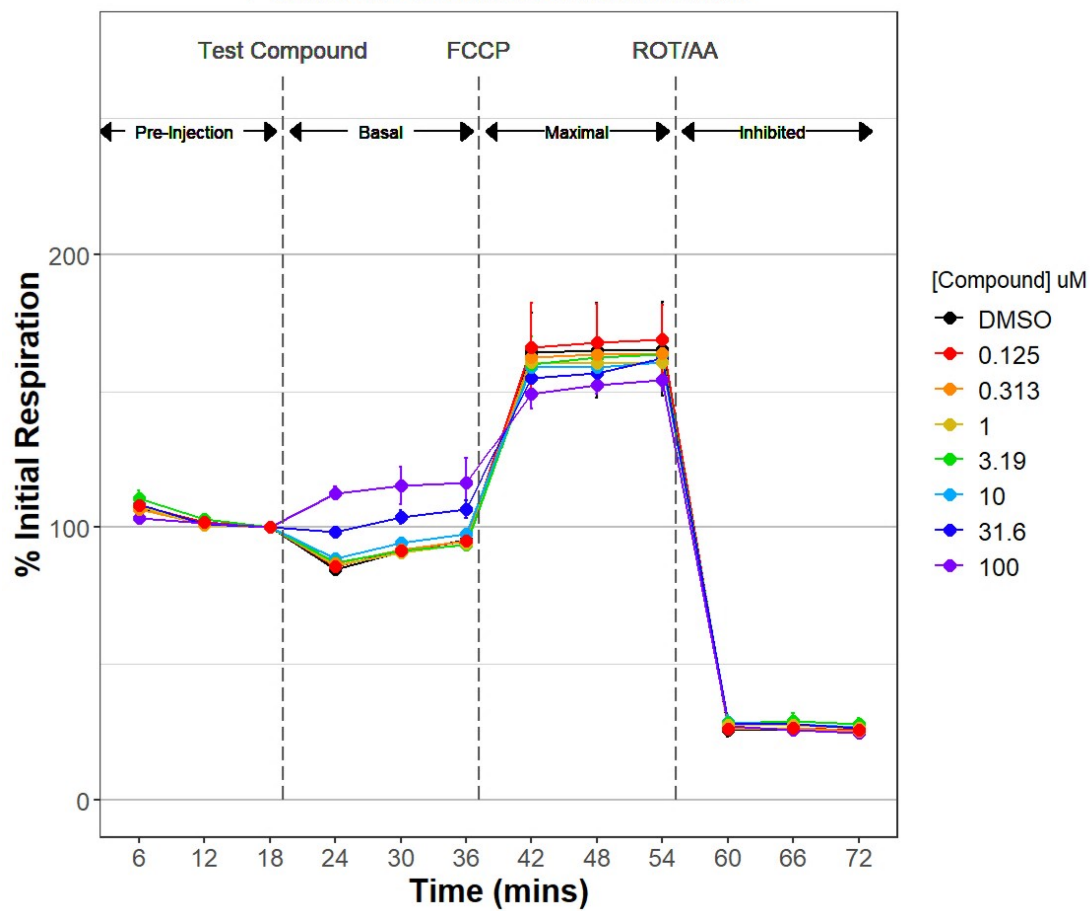
Pentachlorophenol



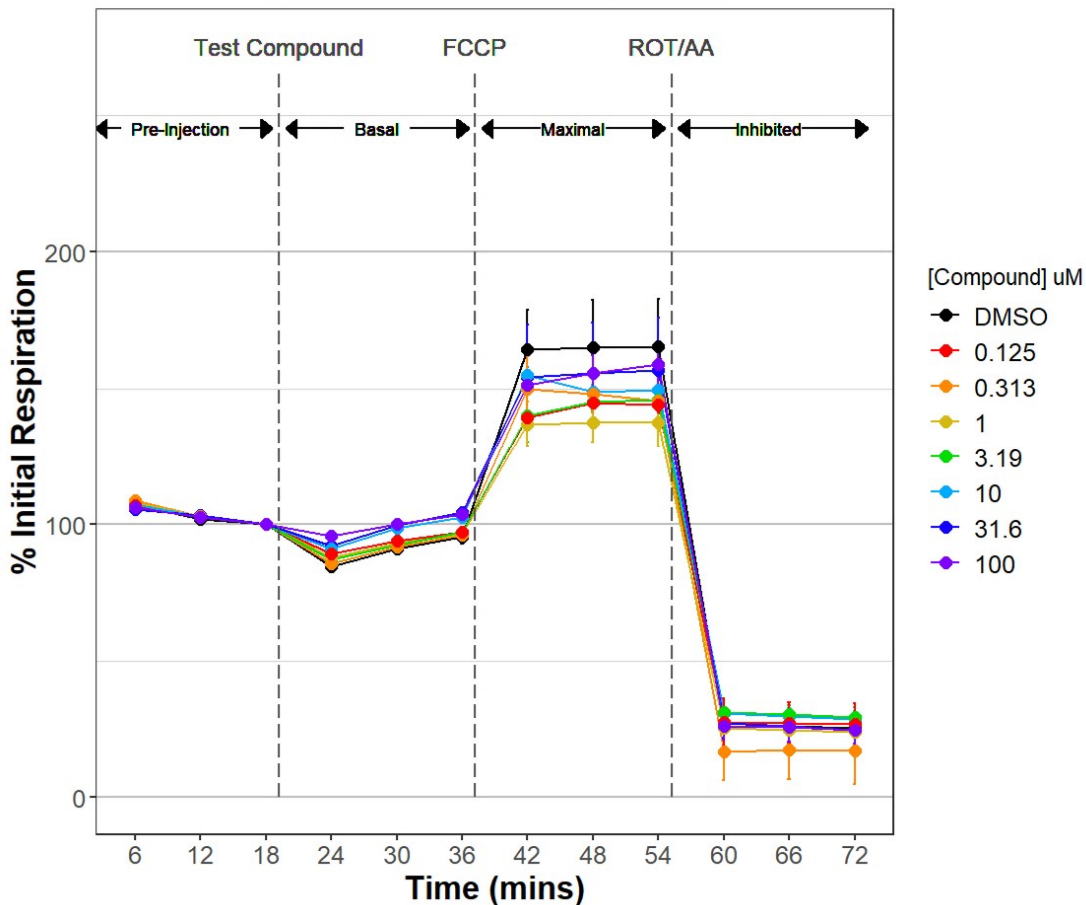
Perfluorodecanoic acid



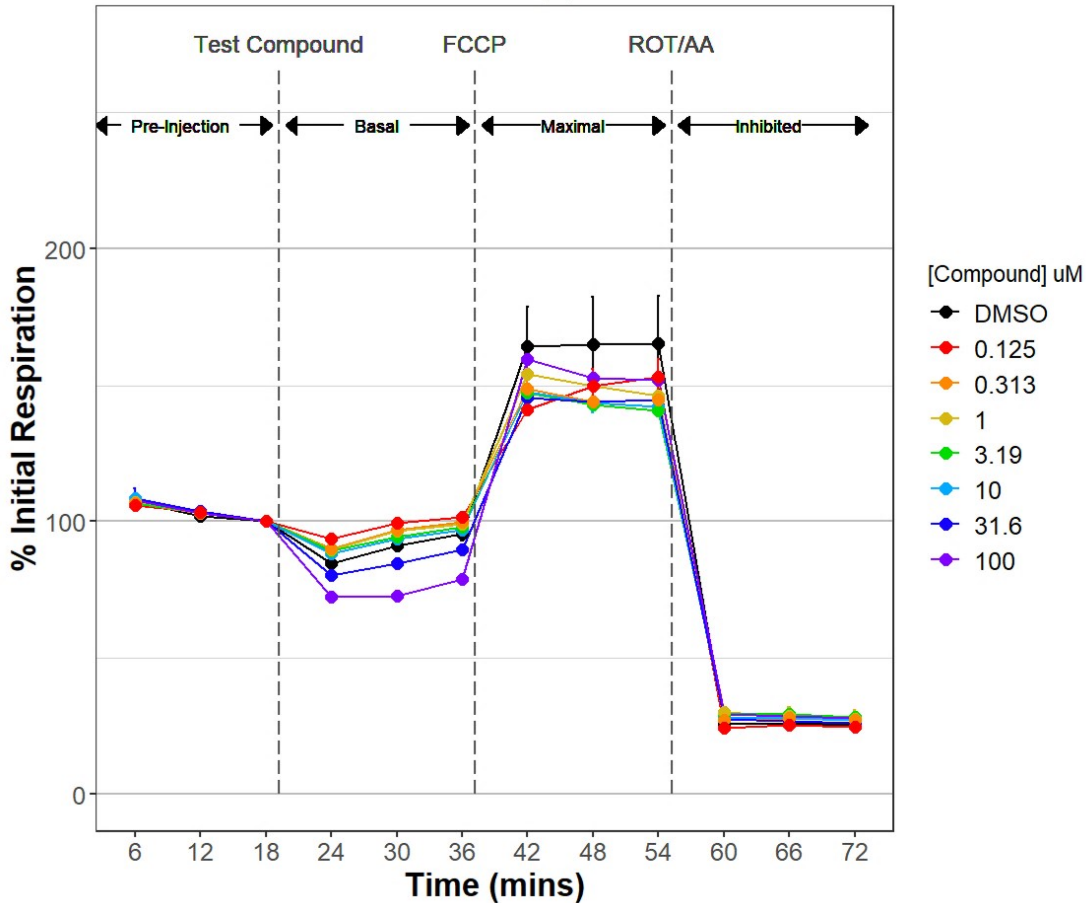
Perfluorooctanesulfonamide



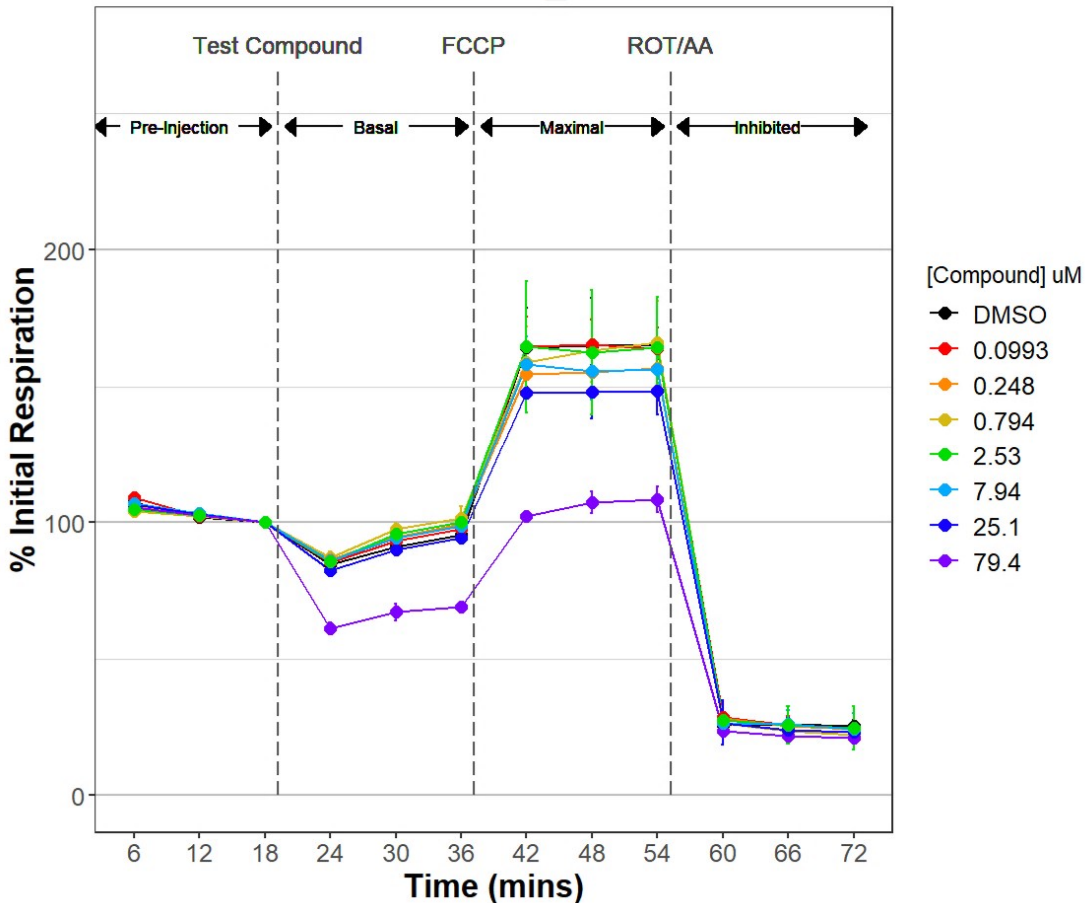
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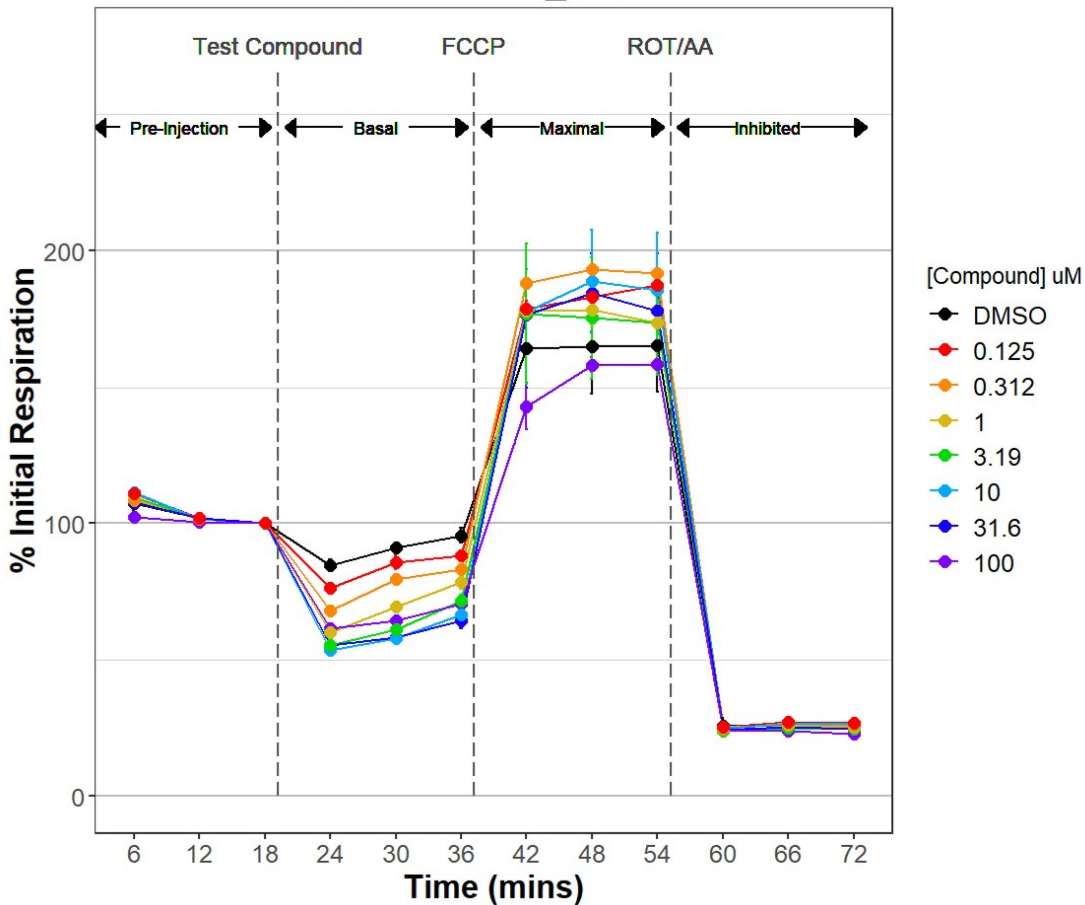
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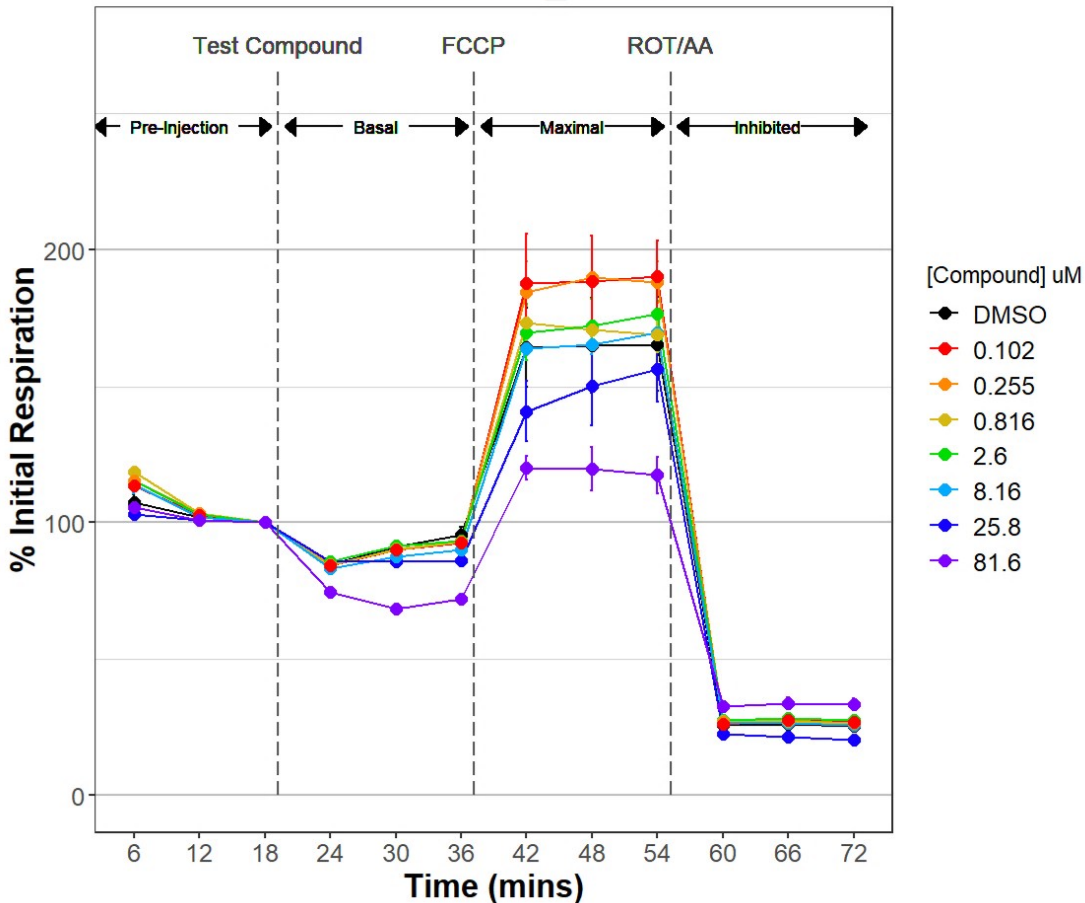
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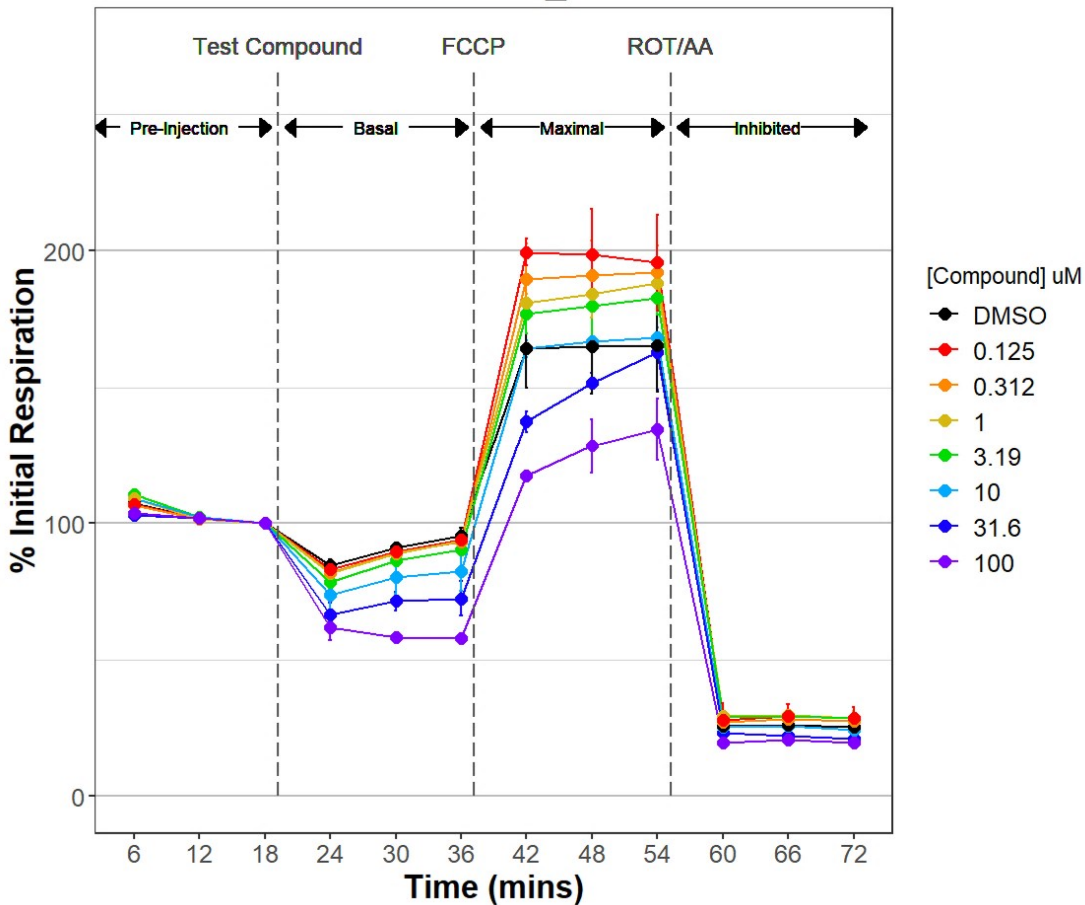
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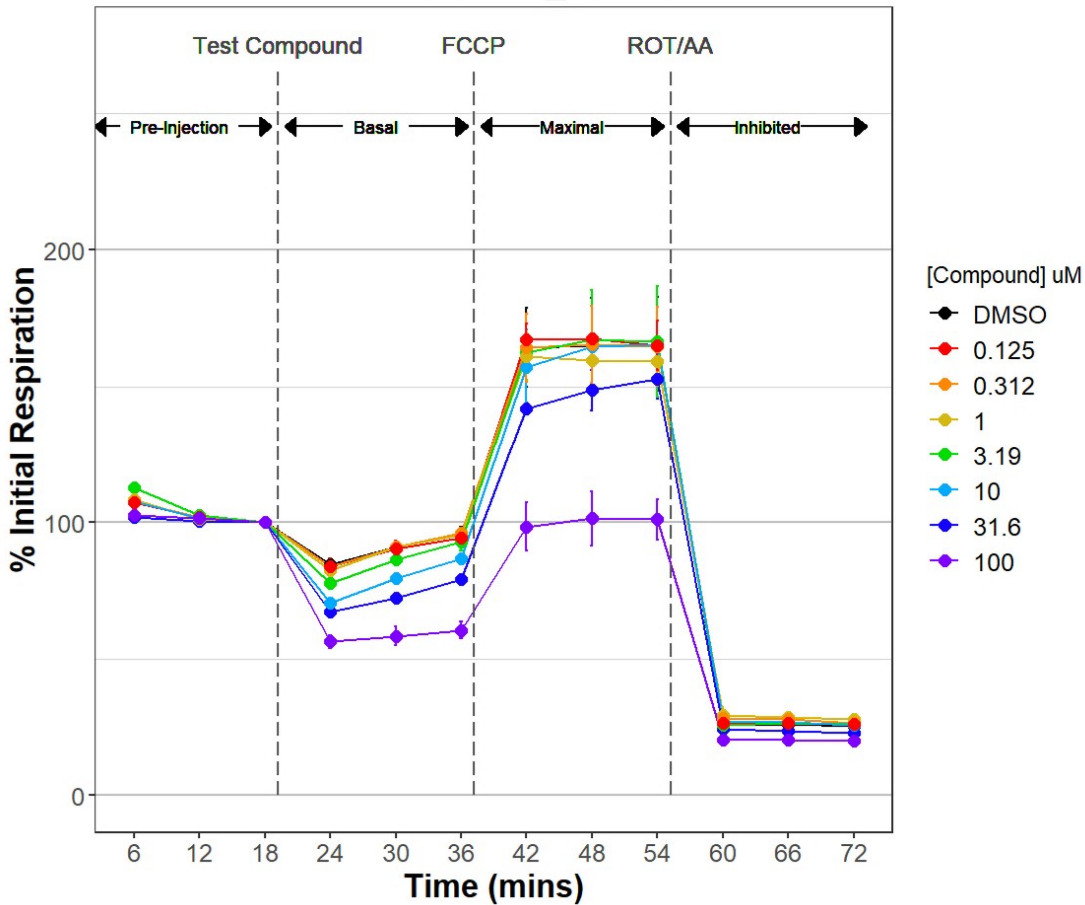
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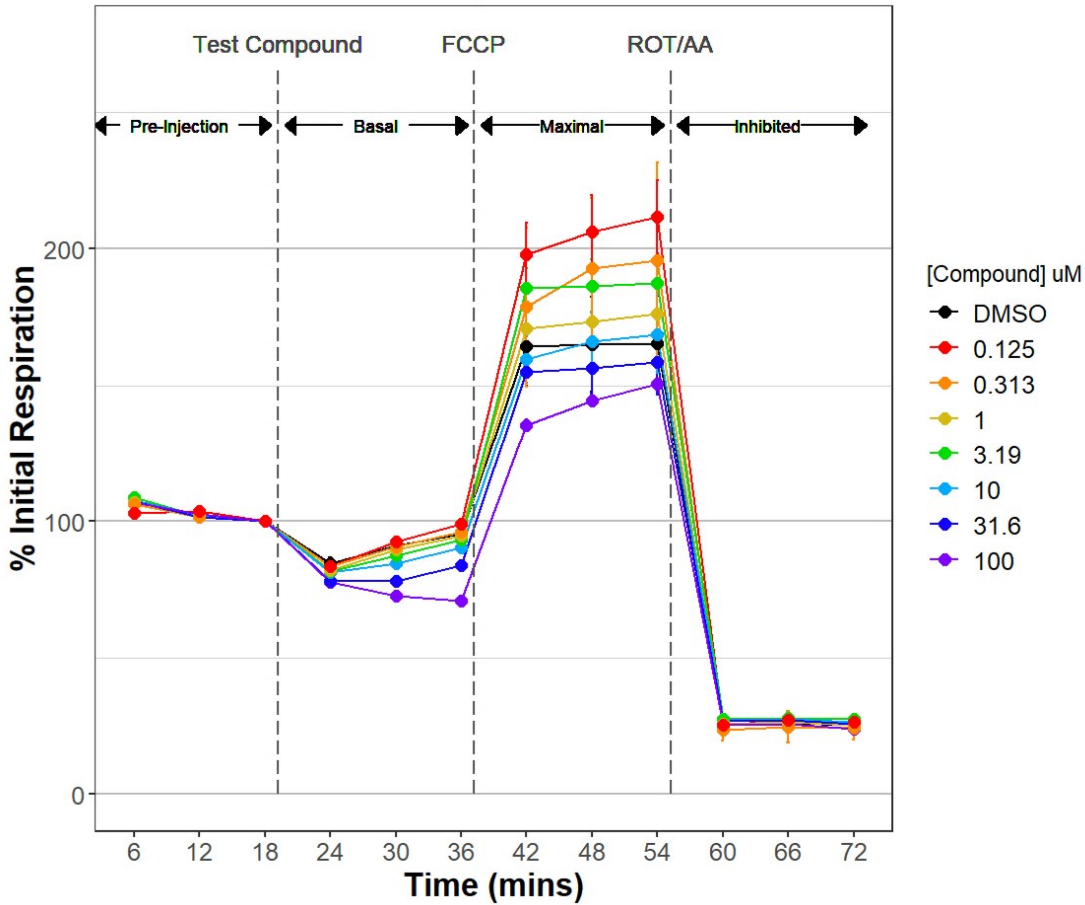
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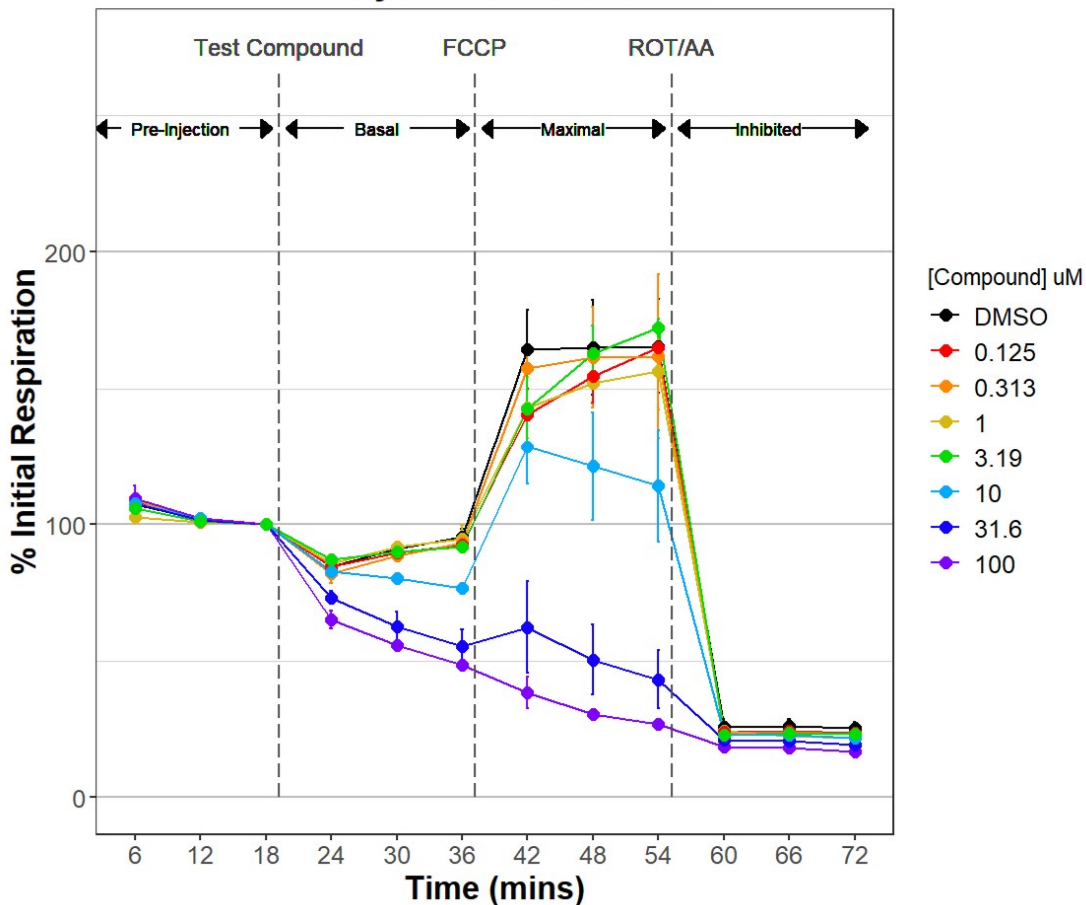
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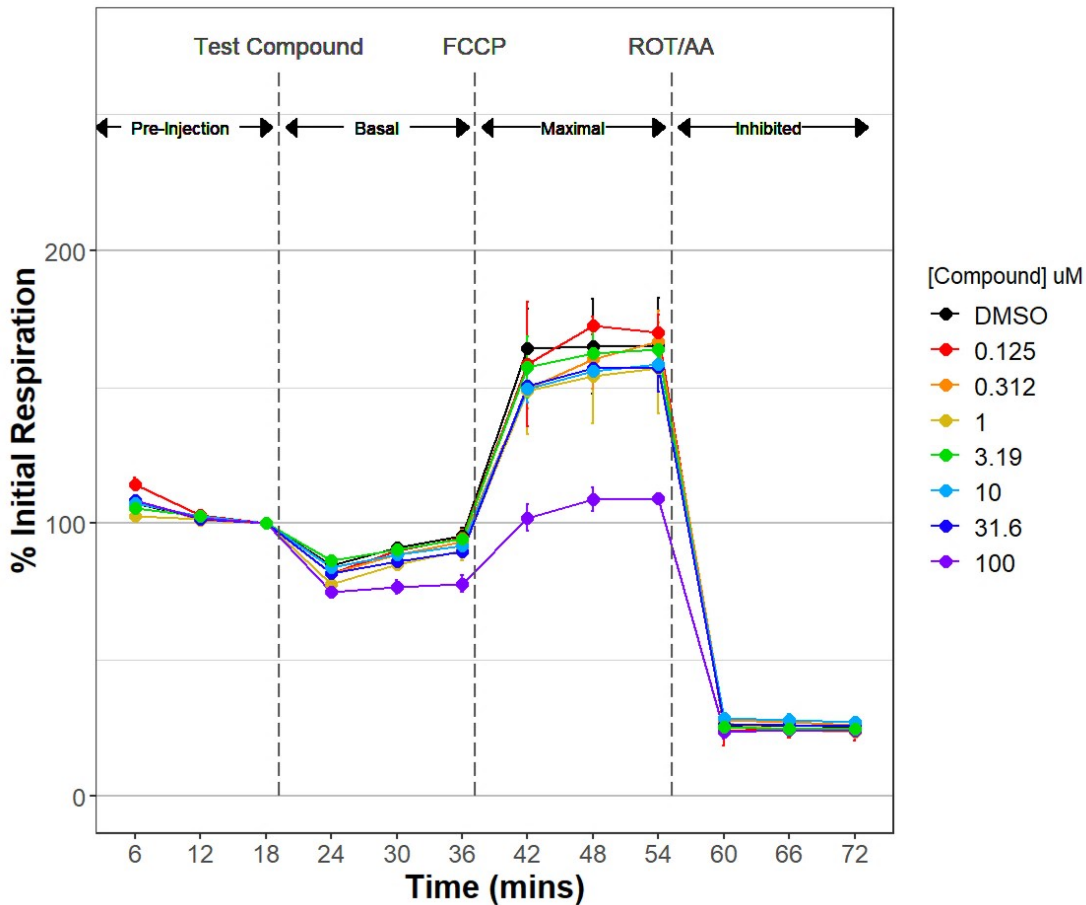
Phenolphthalein



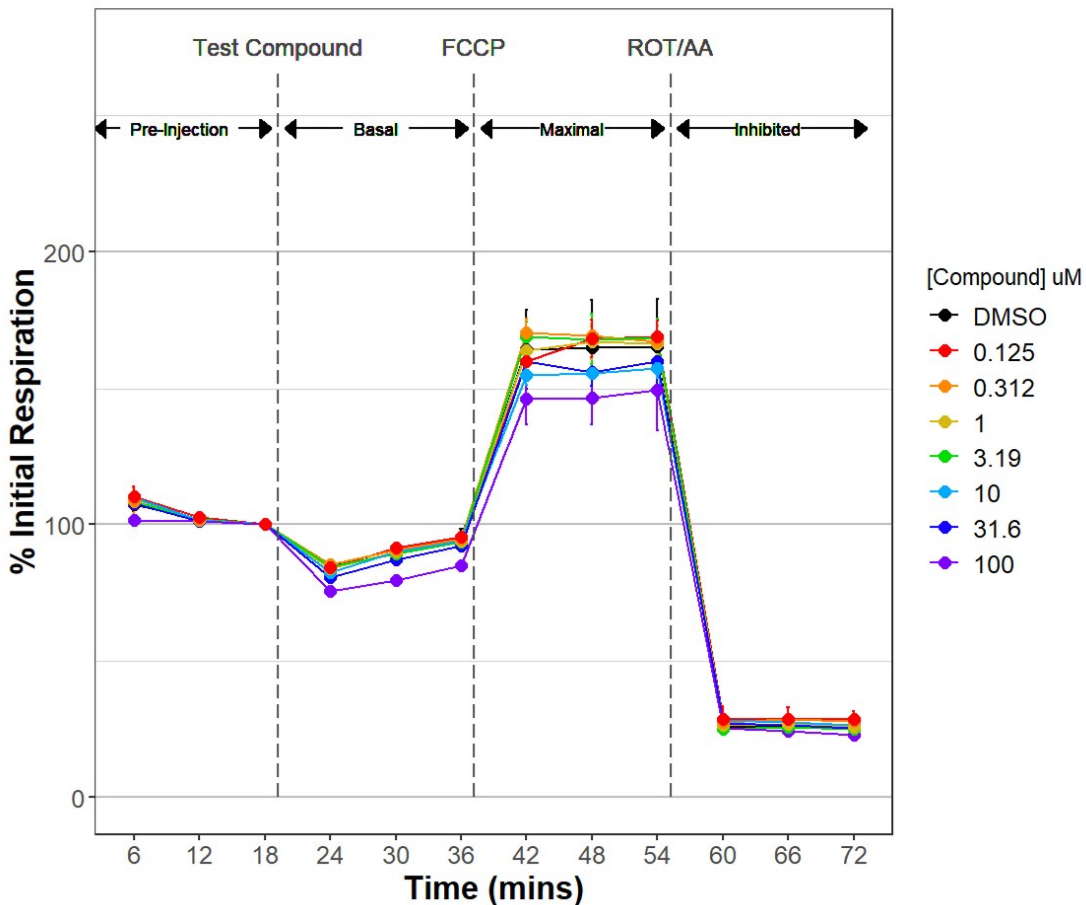
Phenylmercuric acetate



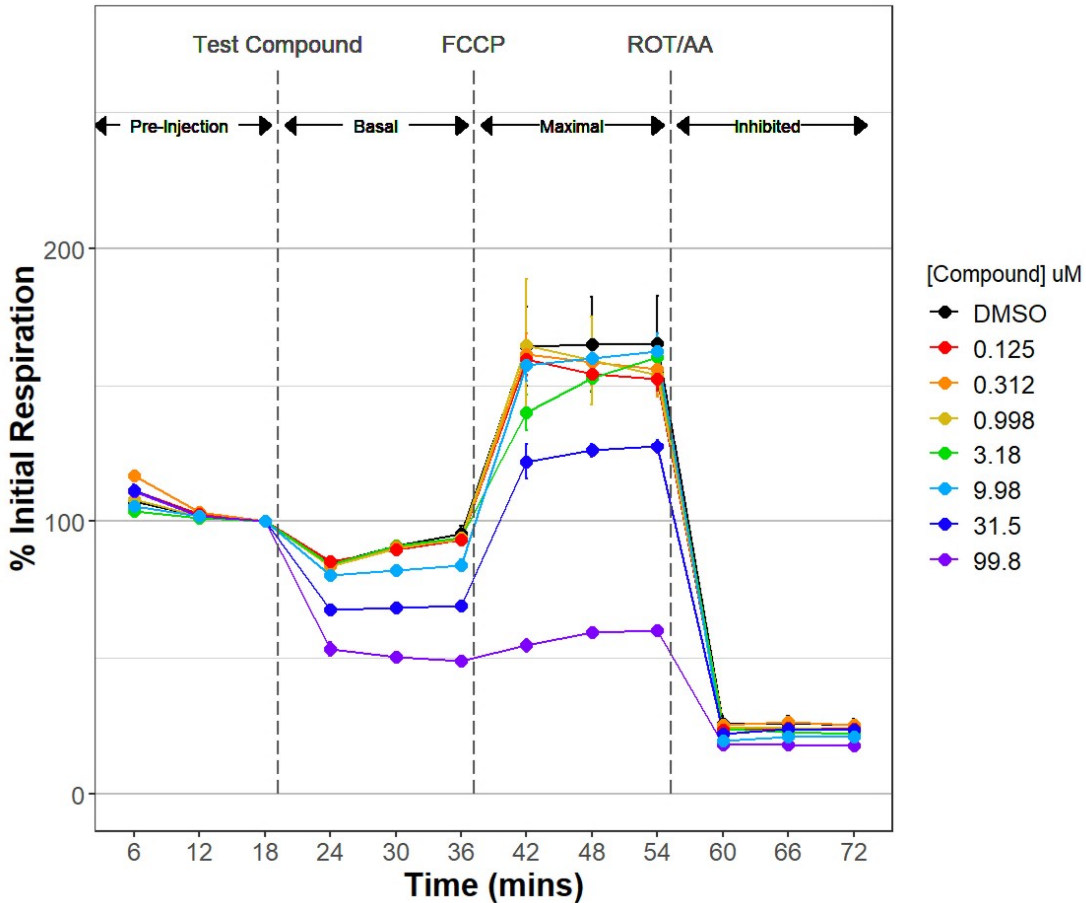
Phorate



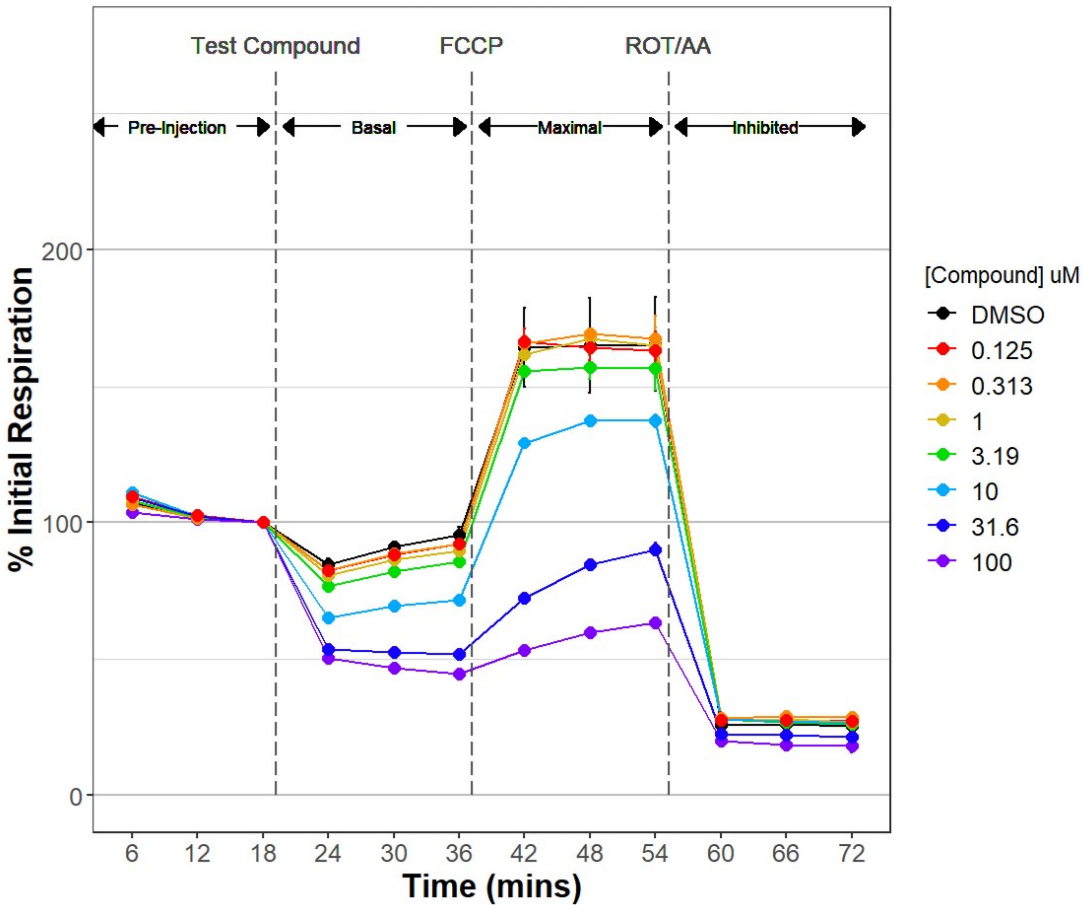
Pirinixic acid



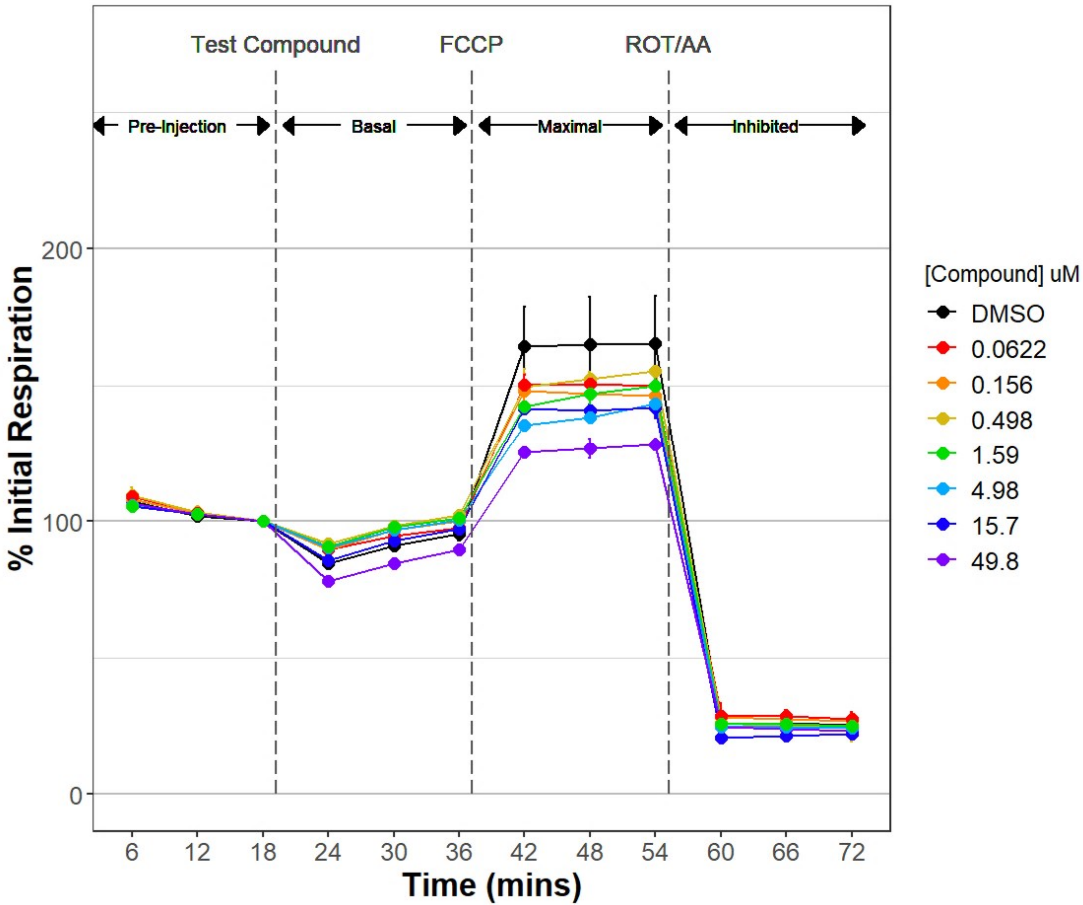
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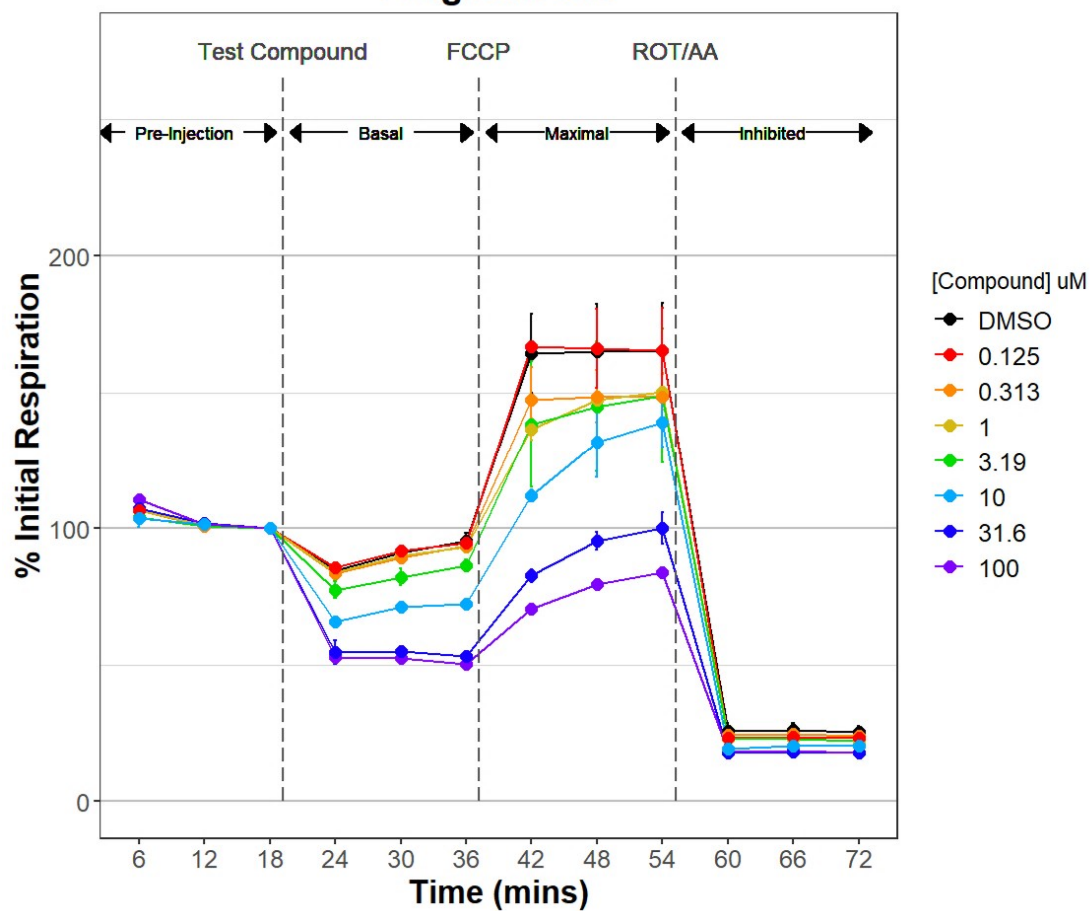
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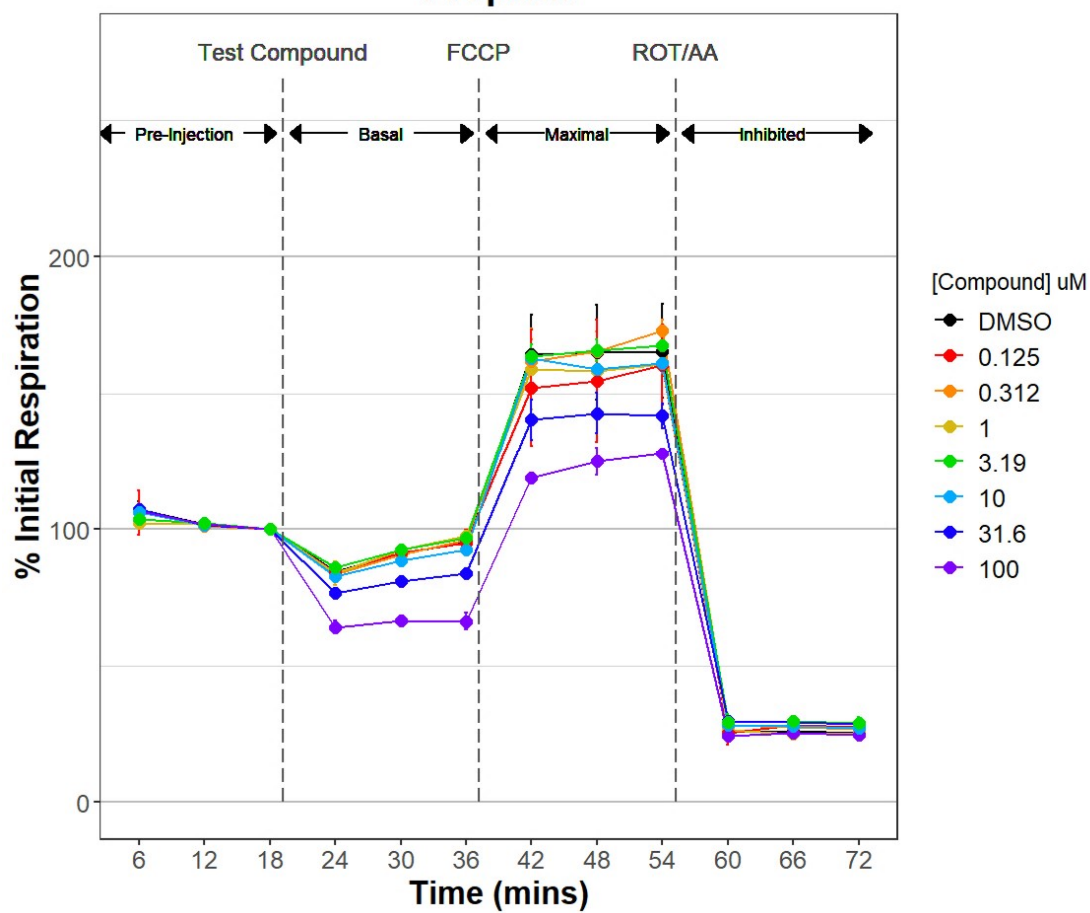
Profenofos



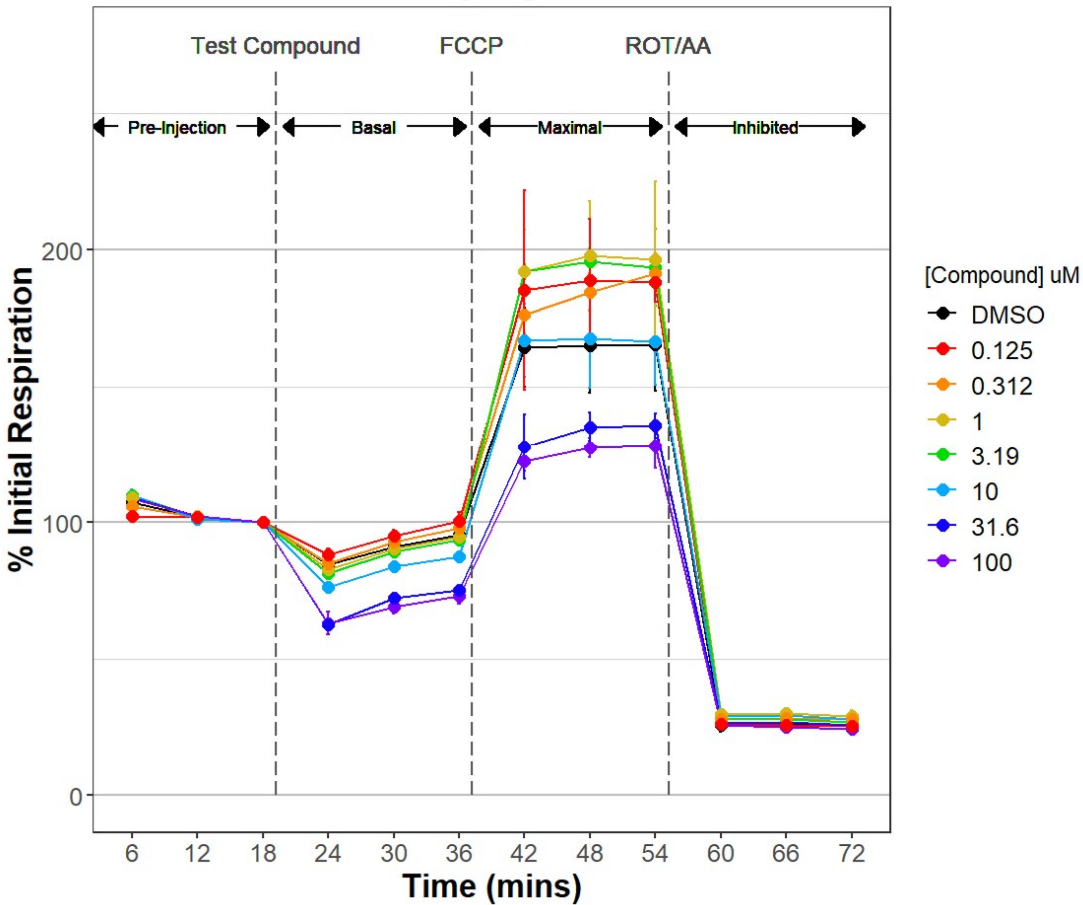
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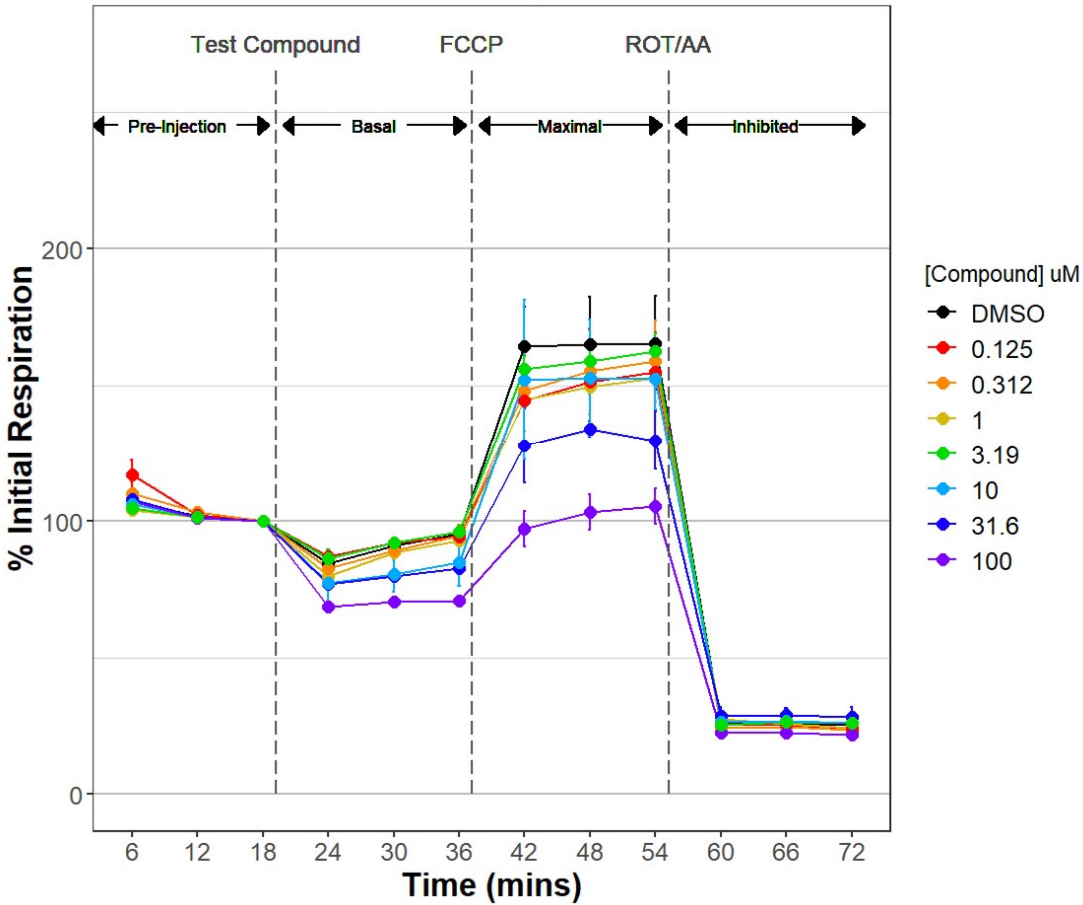
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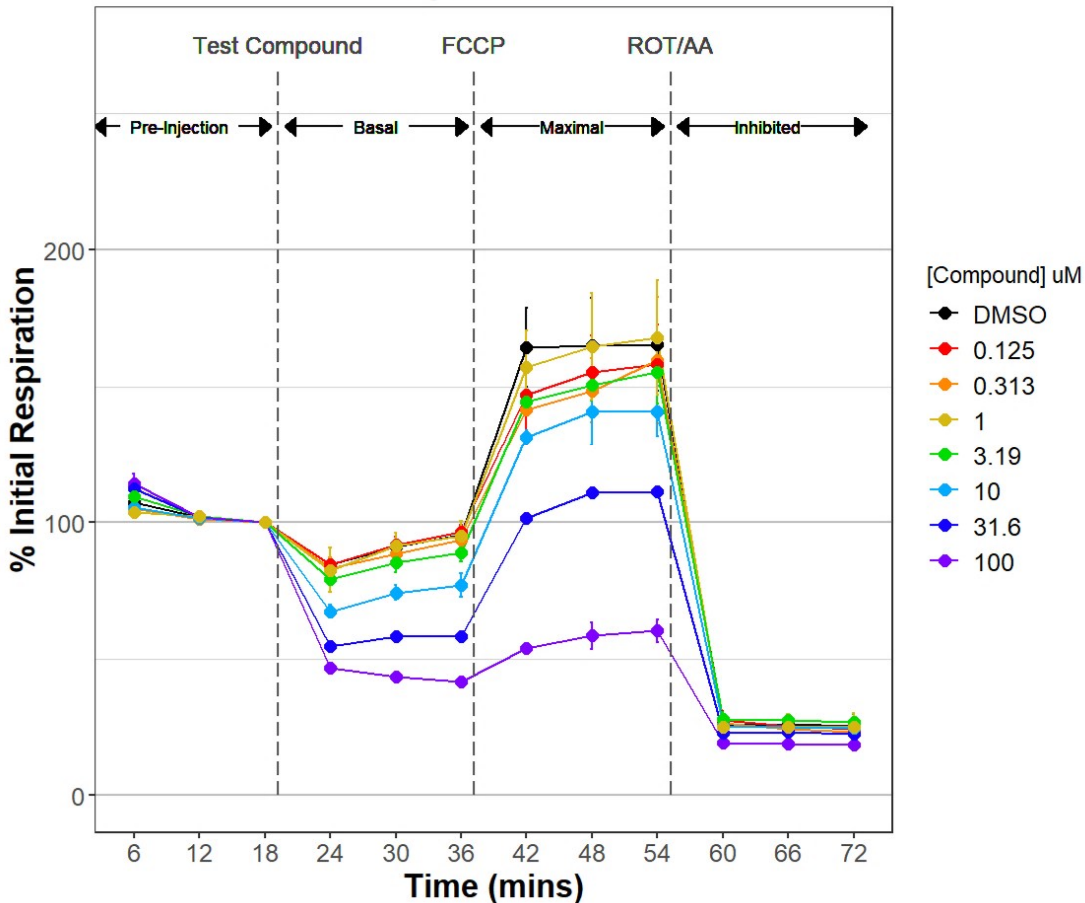
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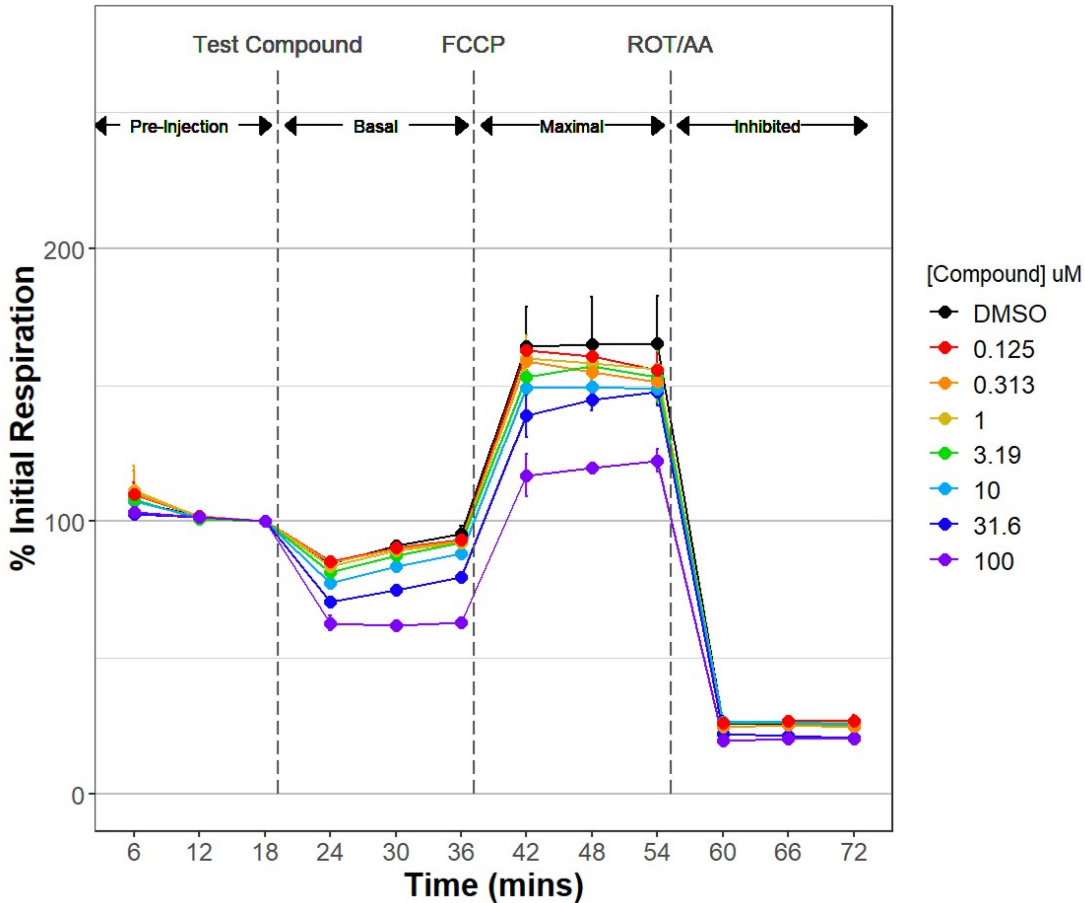
Propetamphos



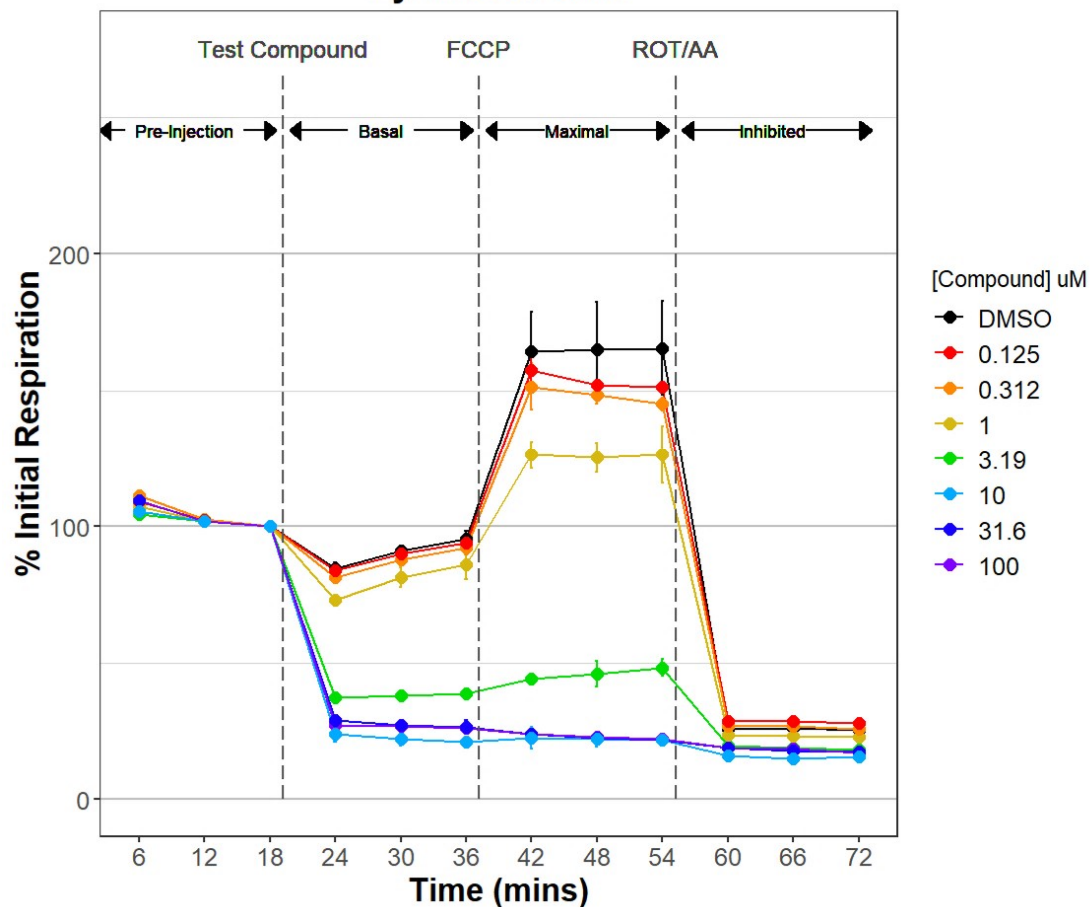
Propiconazole



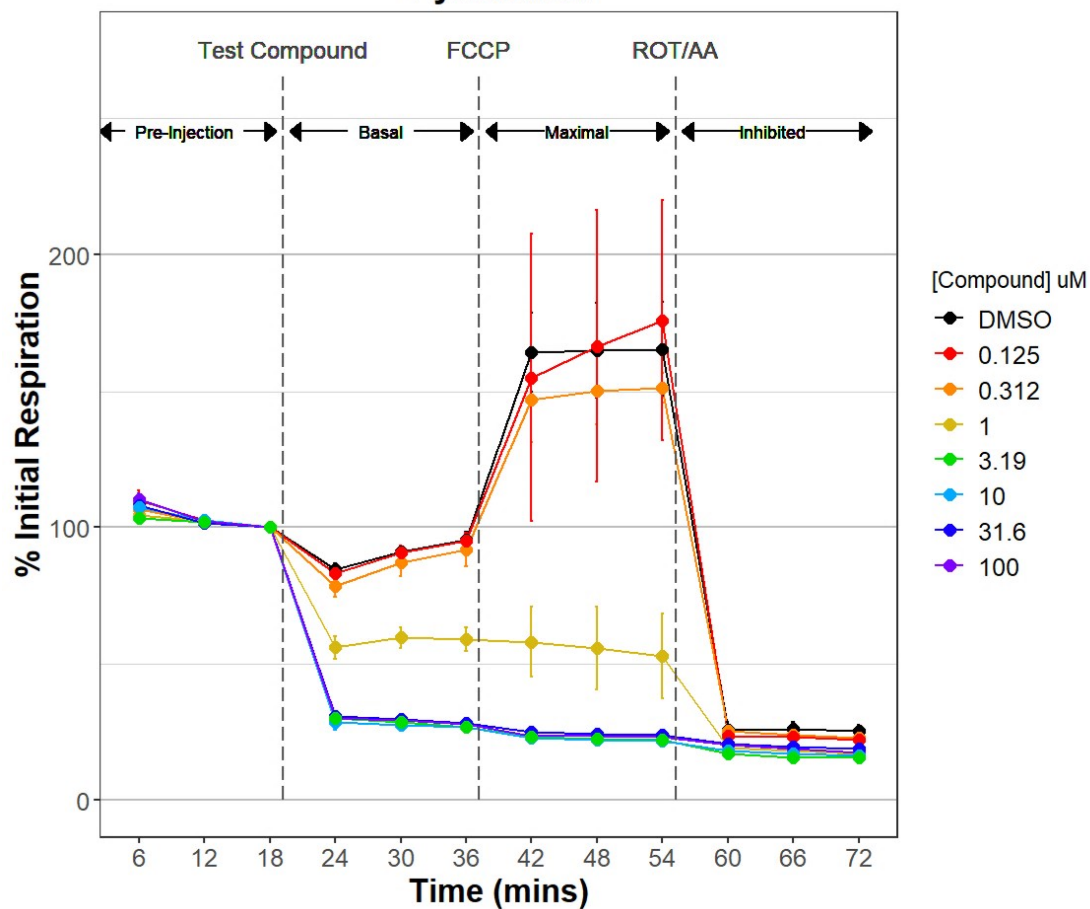
Propylparaben



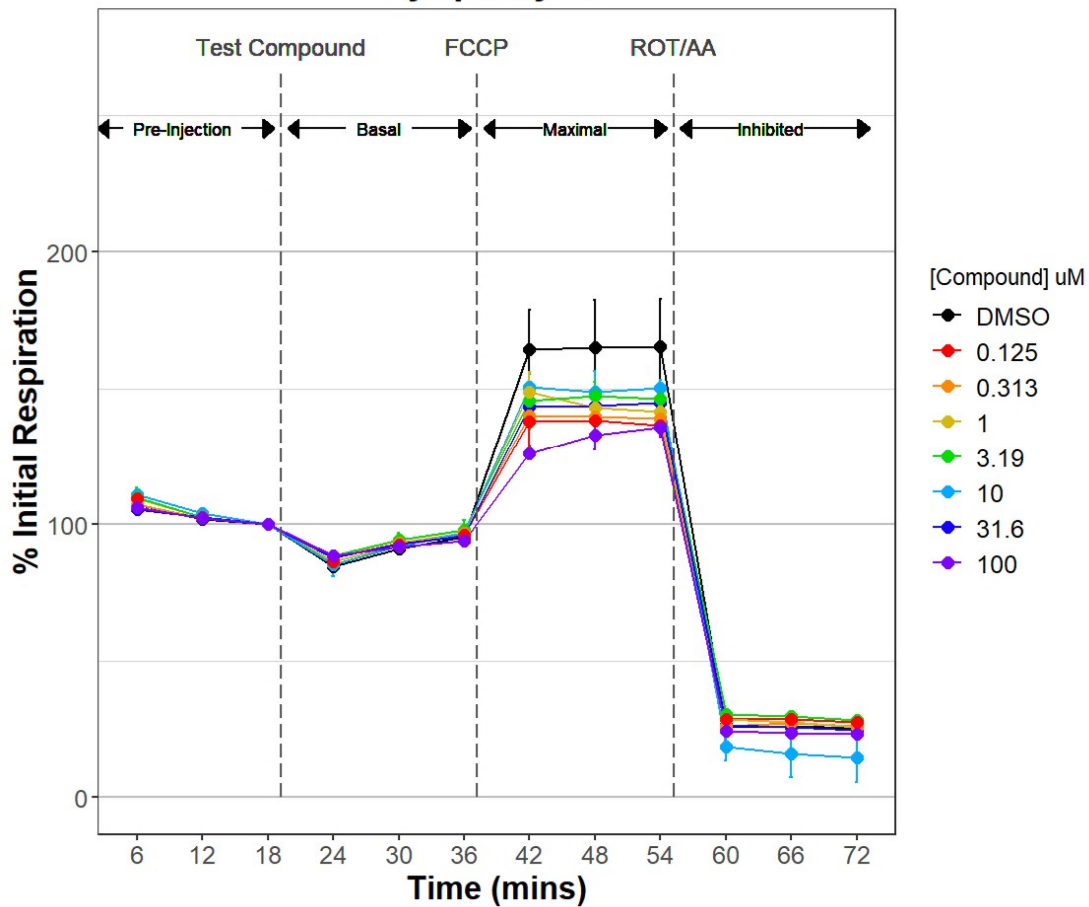
Pyraclostrobin



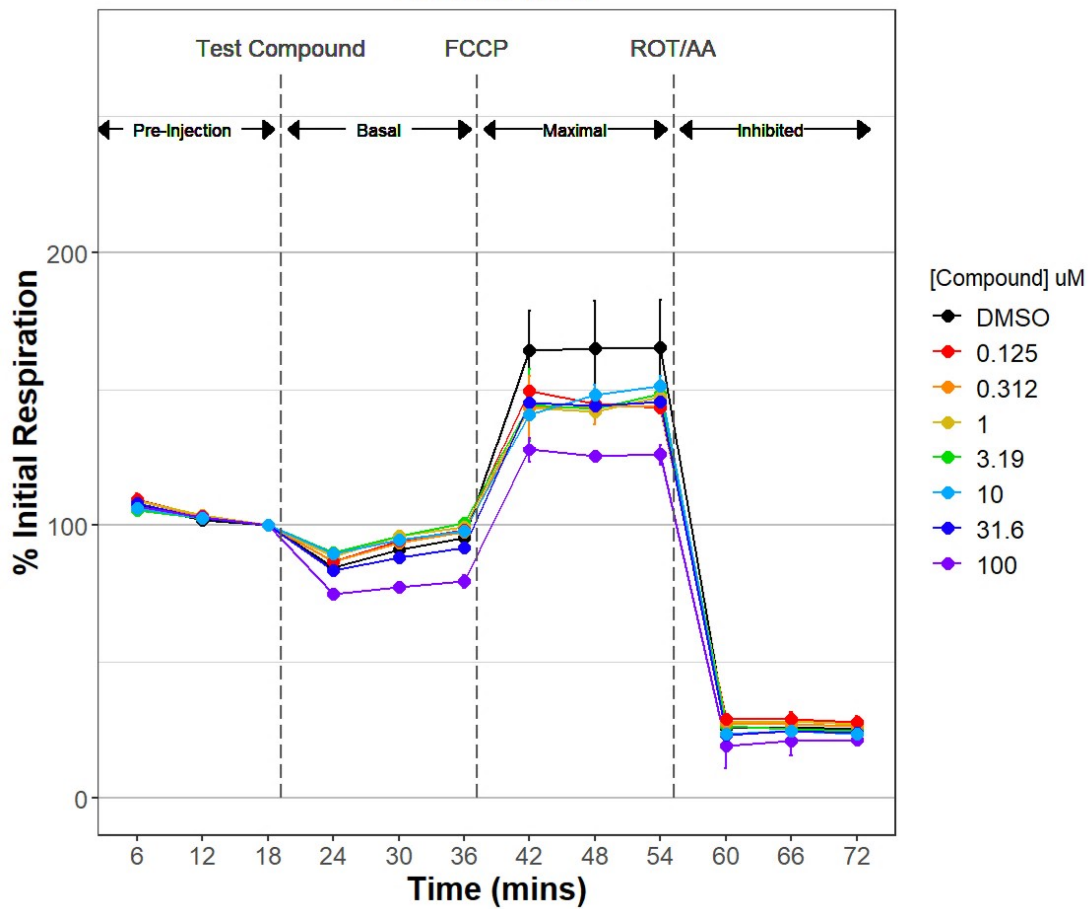
Pyridaben



Pyriproxyfen



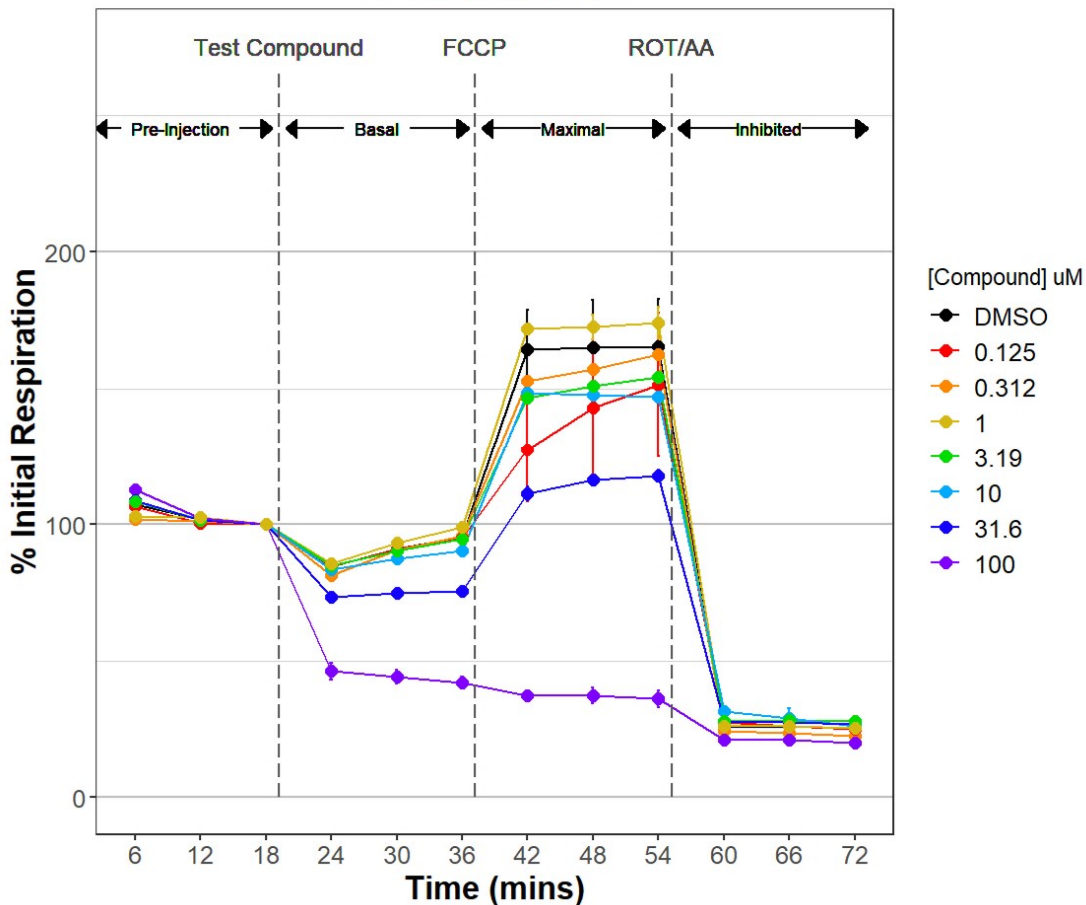
Resmethrin



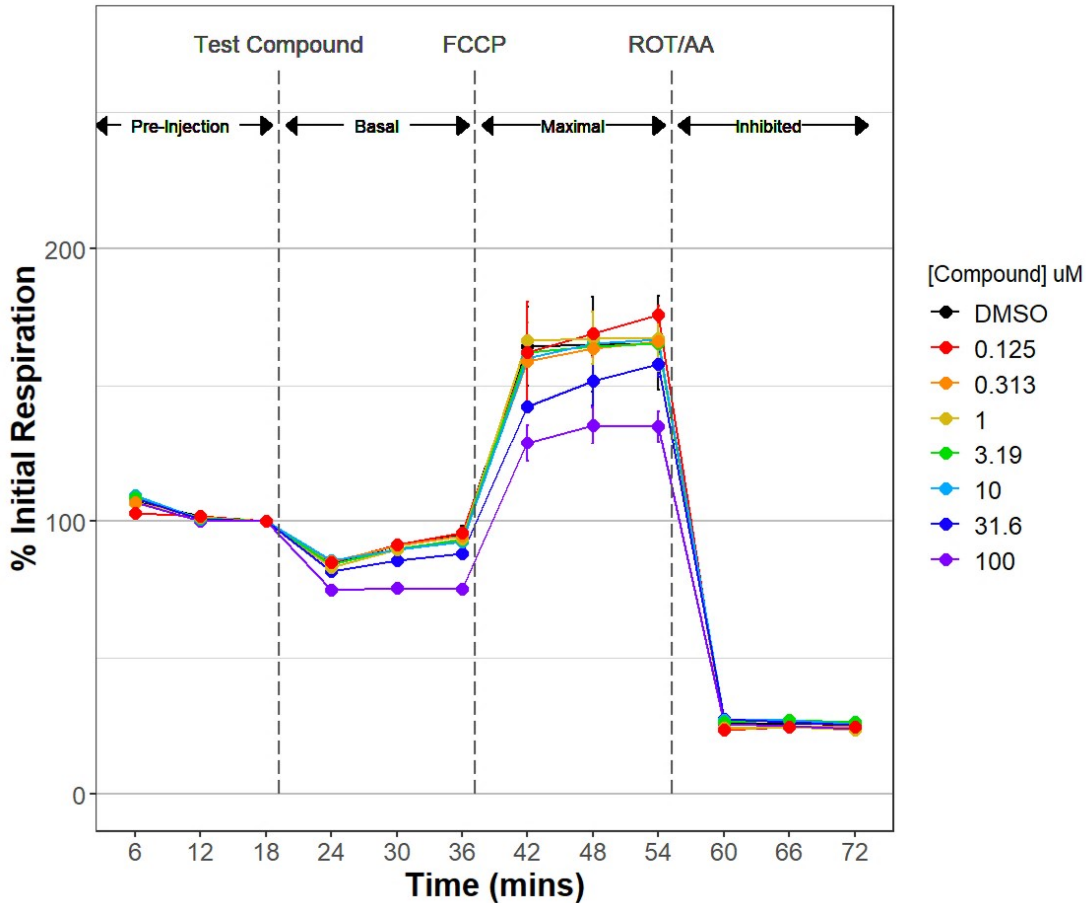
[illegible]

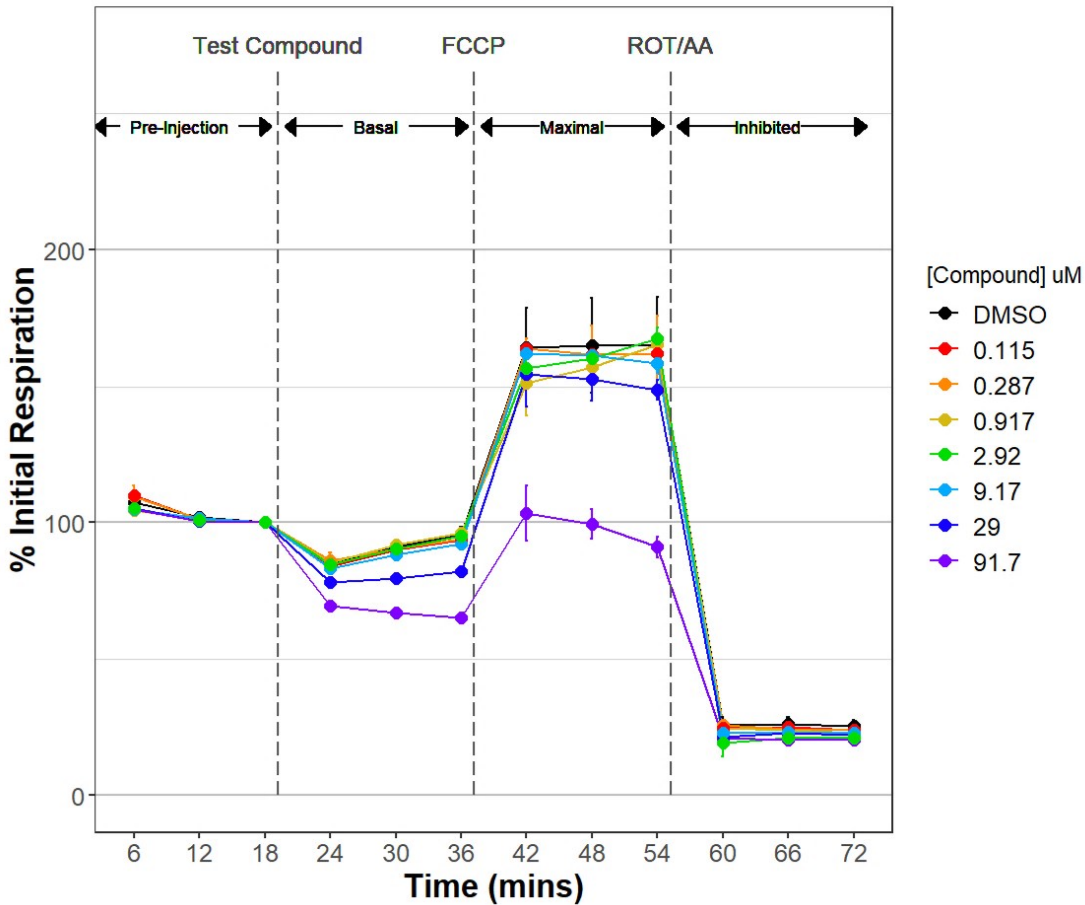
Figure 1 is a line graph showing the effect of various concentrations of compound 1 on mitochondrial respiration. The y-axis represents '% Initial Respiration' (0 to 200) and the x-axis represents 'Time (mins)' (6 to 72). The graph is divided into four phases: Pre-Injection, Basal, FCCP (Maximal), and ROT/AA (Inhibited). The legend indicates the concentration of compound 1 in uM for each line: DMSO (black), 7.34e-05 (red), 0.000257 (red), 0.000808 (orange), 0.00242 (orange), 0.00698 (yellow), 0.0202 (yellow-green), 0.0588 (green), 0.125 (green), 0.312 (green), 0.438 (cyan), 1 (cyan), 1.38 (cyan), 3.19 (blue), 4.12 (blue), 10 (blue), 11.9 (blue), 31.6 (purple), 34.5 (purple), and 100 (purple). The graph shows that DMSO and 0.000808 uM compound 1 maintain high respiration levels during the FCCP phase, while higher concentrations of compound 1 lead to a dose-dependent decrease in respiration. The 100 uM concentration shows almost no response during the FCCP phase.

S-Bioallethrin



SAR 150640



SR58611

SSR126768

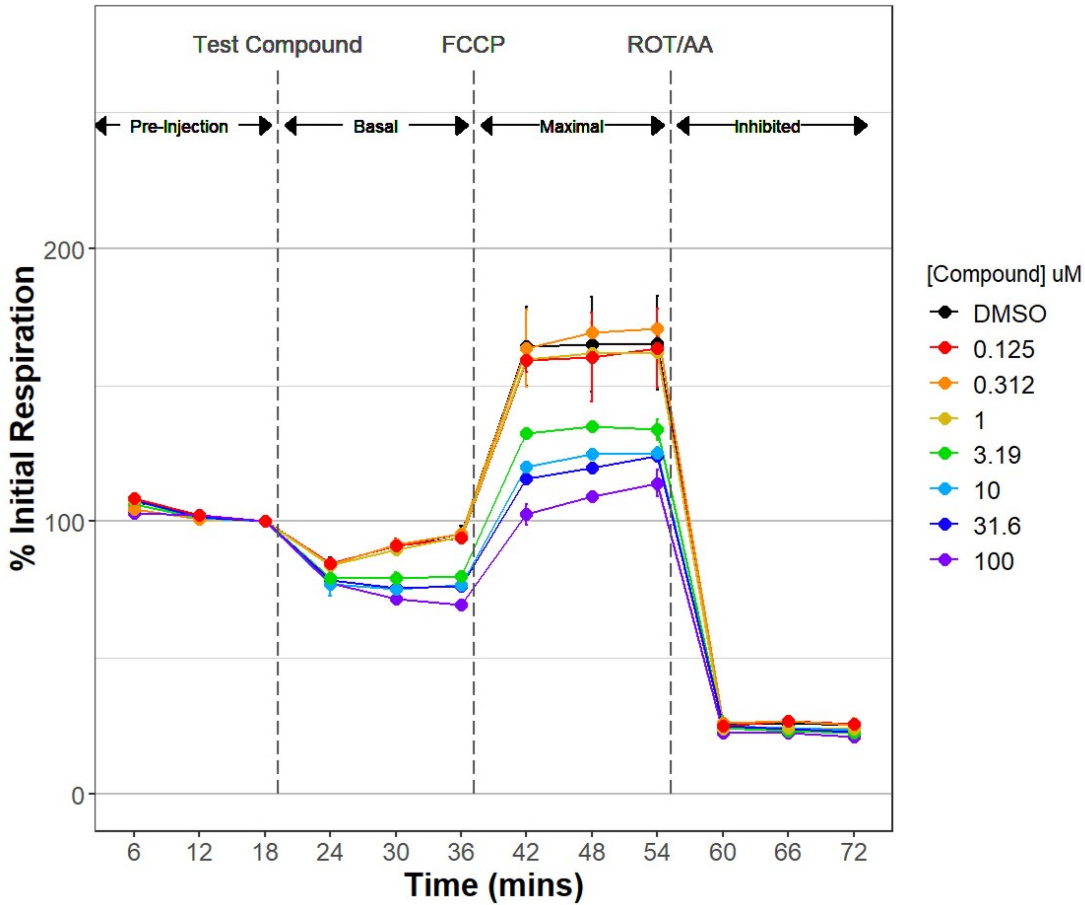
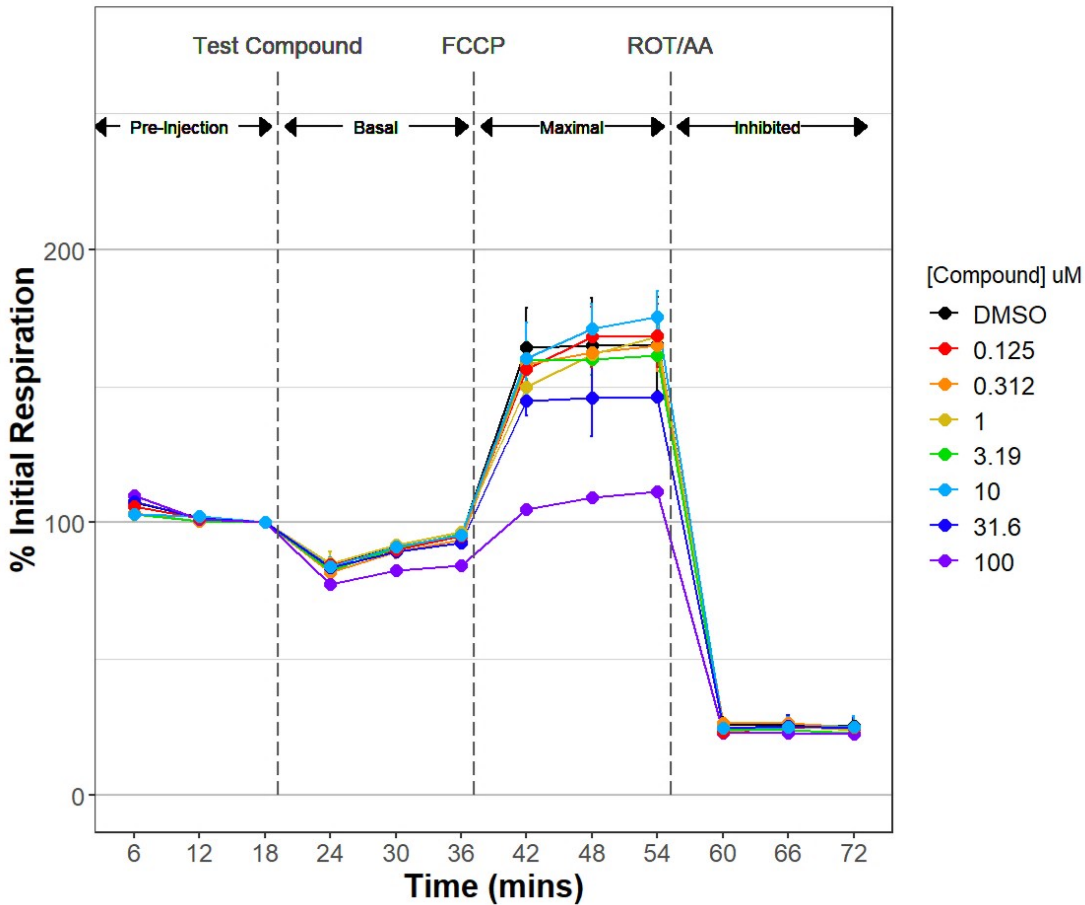


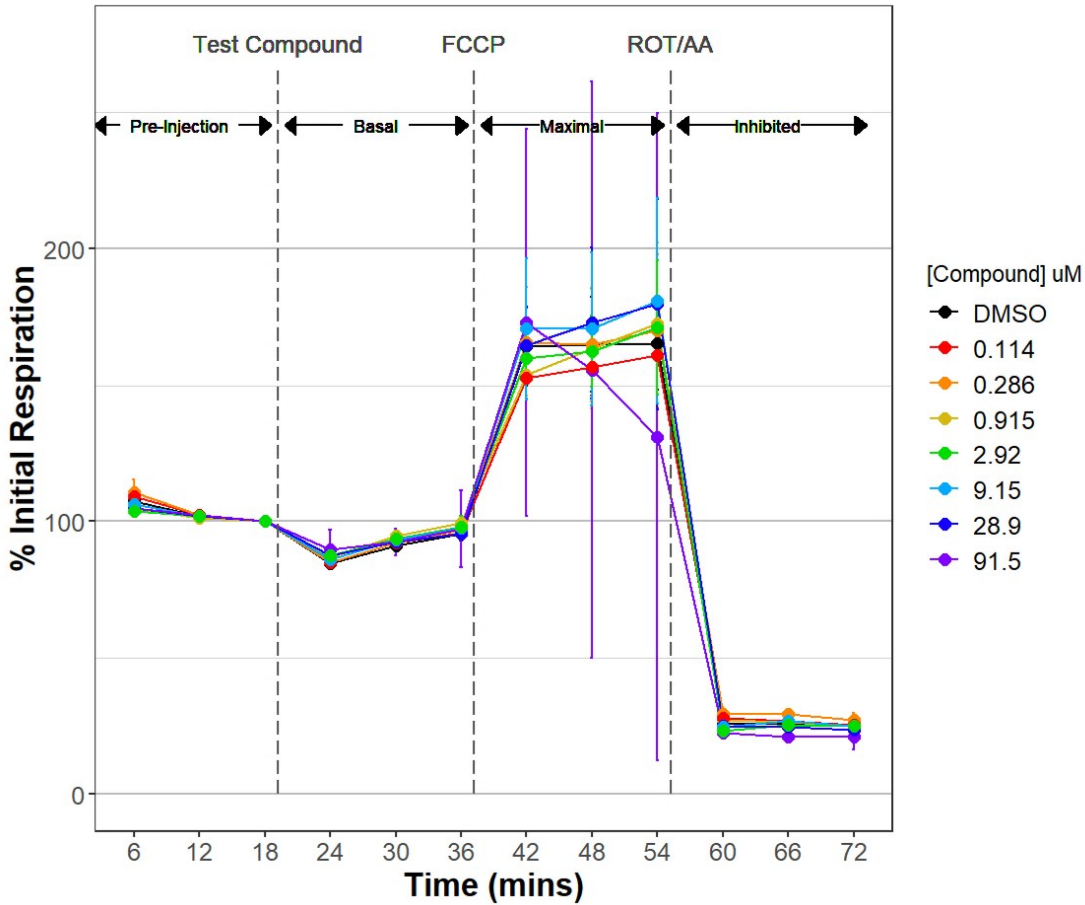
Figure 1 is a line graph showing the effect of FCCP and ROT/AA on mitochondrial respiration in the presence of various concentrations of the test compound. The y-axis represents '% Initial Respiration' (0 to 200) and the x-axis represents 'Time (mins)' (0 to 72). The graph is divided into four phases: Pre-Injection (0-18 min), Basal (18-36 min), Maximal (36-54 min), and Inhibited (54-72 min). FCCP is added at 36 min, and ROT/AA is added at 54 min. Data series include DMSO (black), 0.125 uM (red), 0.312 uM (orange), 1 uM (yellow), 3.19 uM (green), 10 uM (light blue), 31.6 uM (dark blue), and 100 uM (purple). All series show a sharp increase in respiration during the Maximal phase, followed by a sharp decline during the Inhibited phase. The 100 uM series shows a significantly lower response during the Maximal phase compared to the other series.

[illegible]

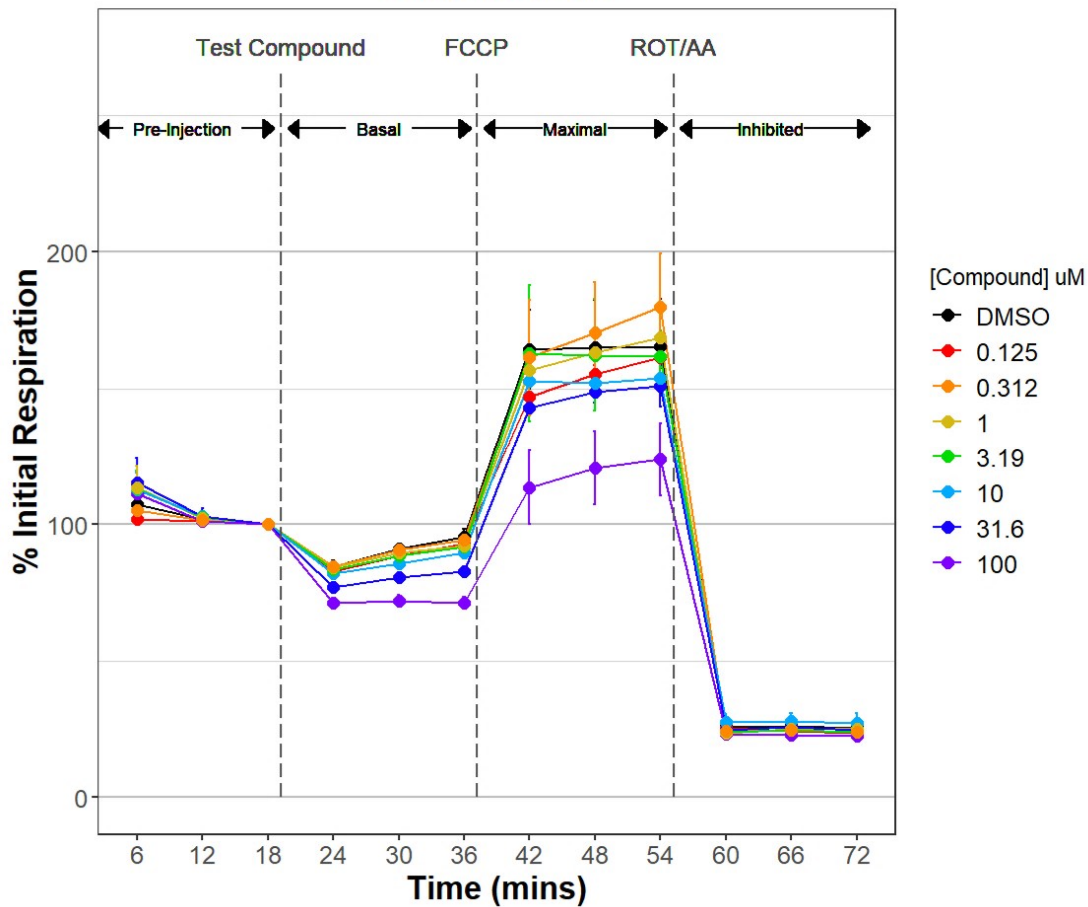
Sodium azide



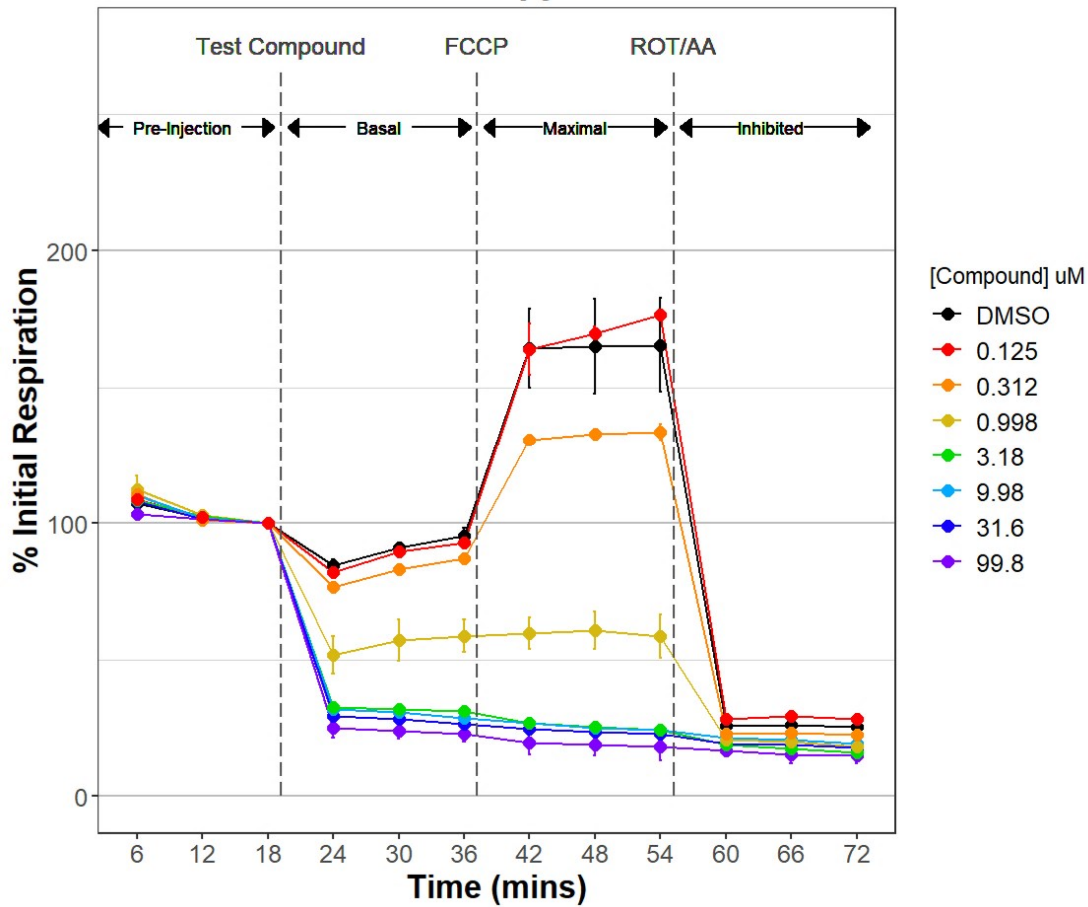
Tamoxifen citrate



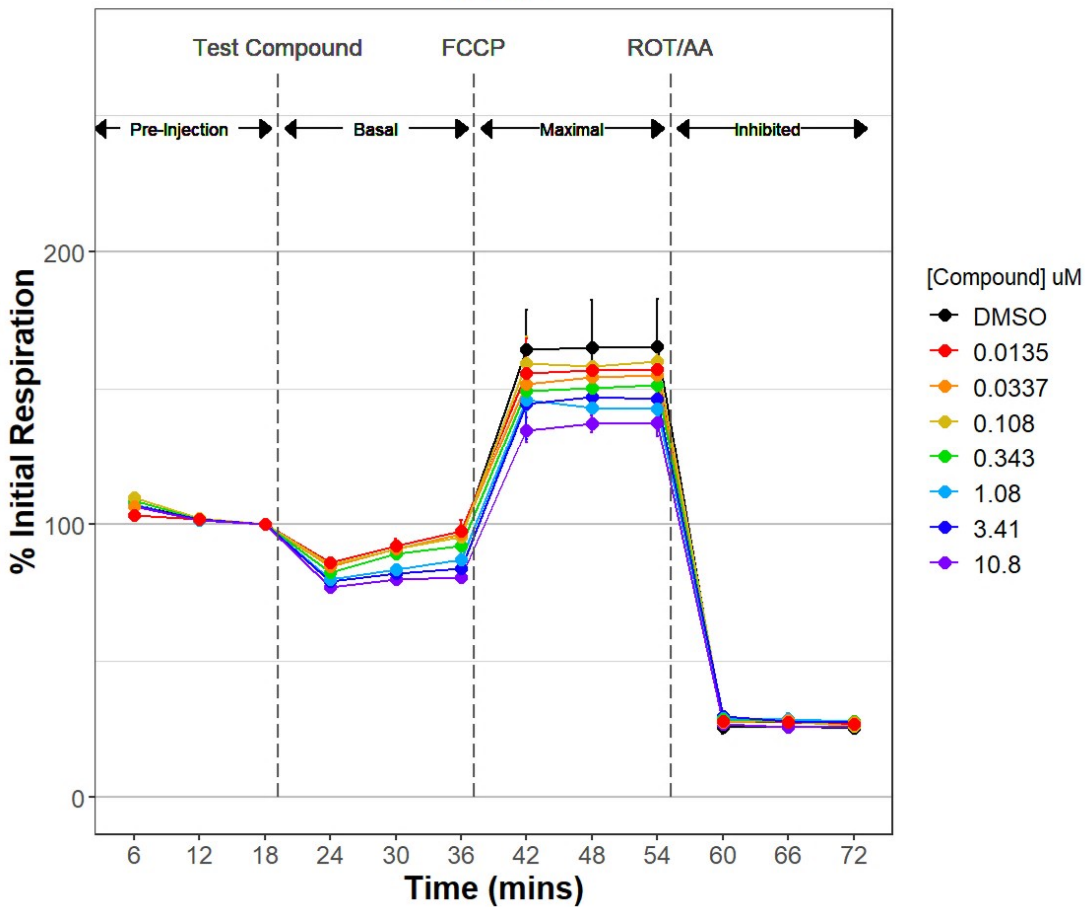
Tebuconazole



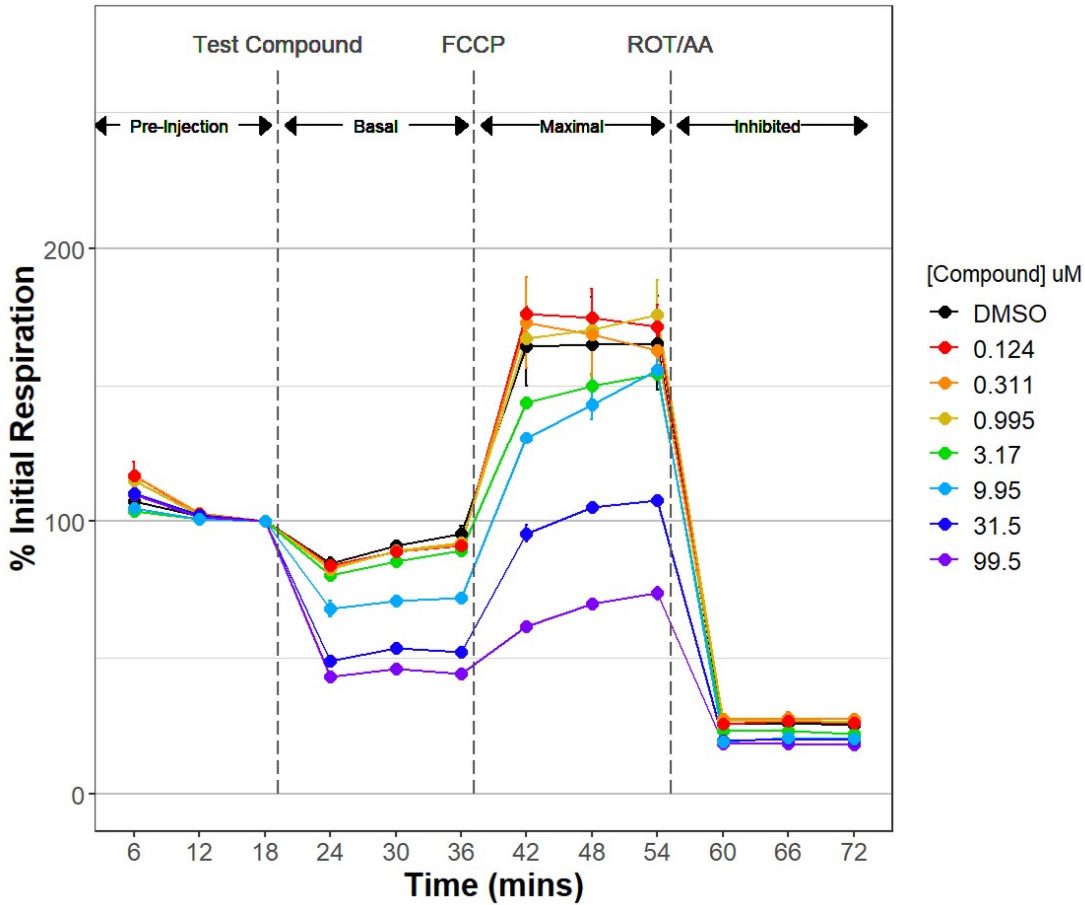
Tebufenpyrad



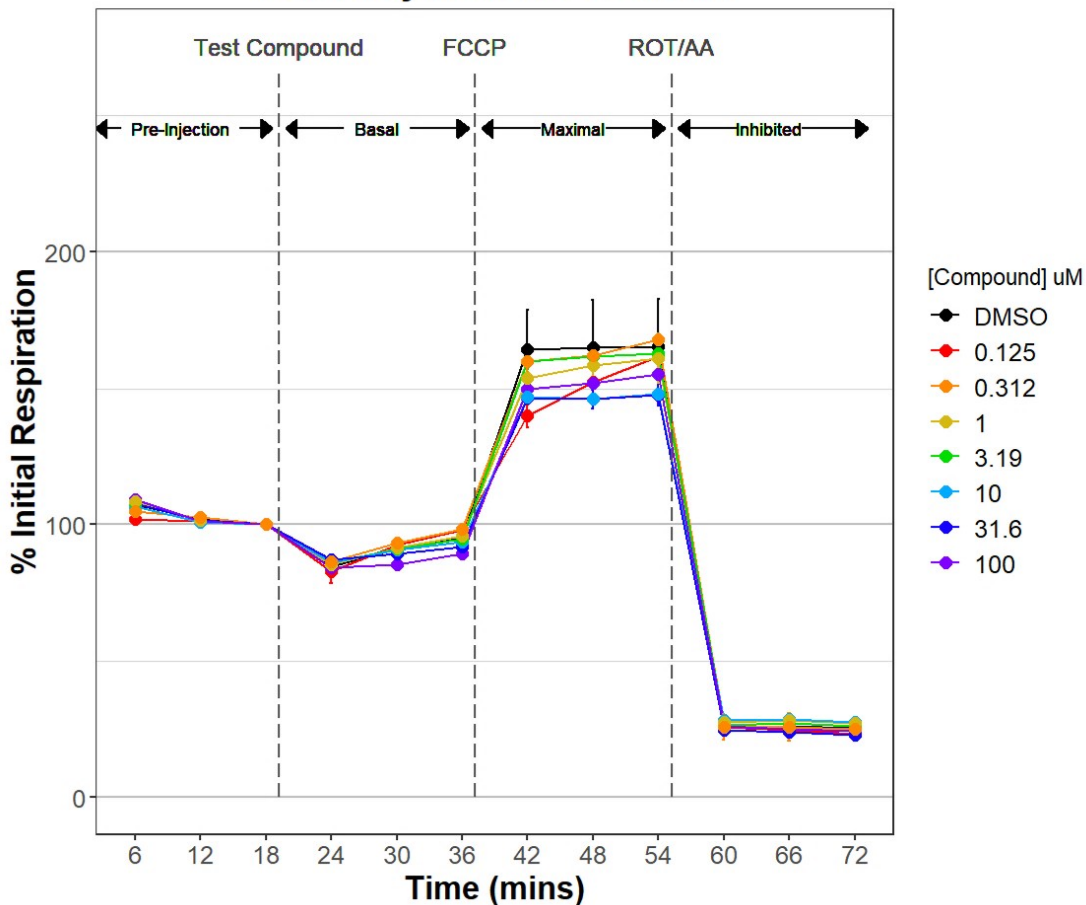
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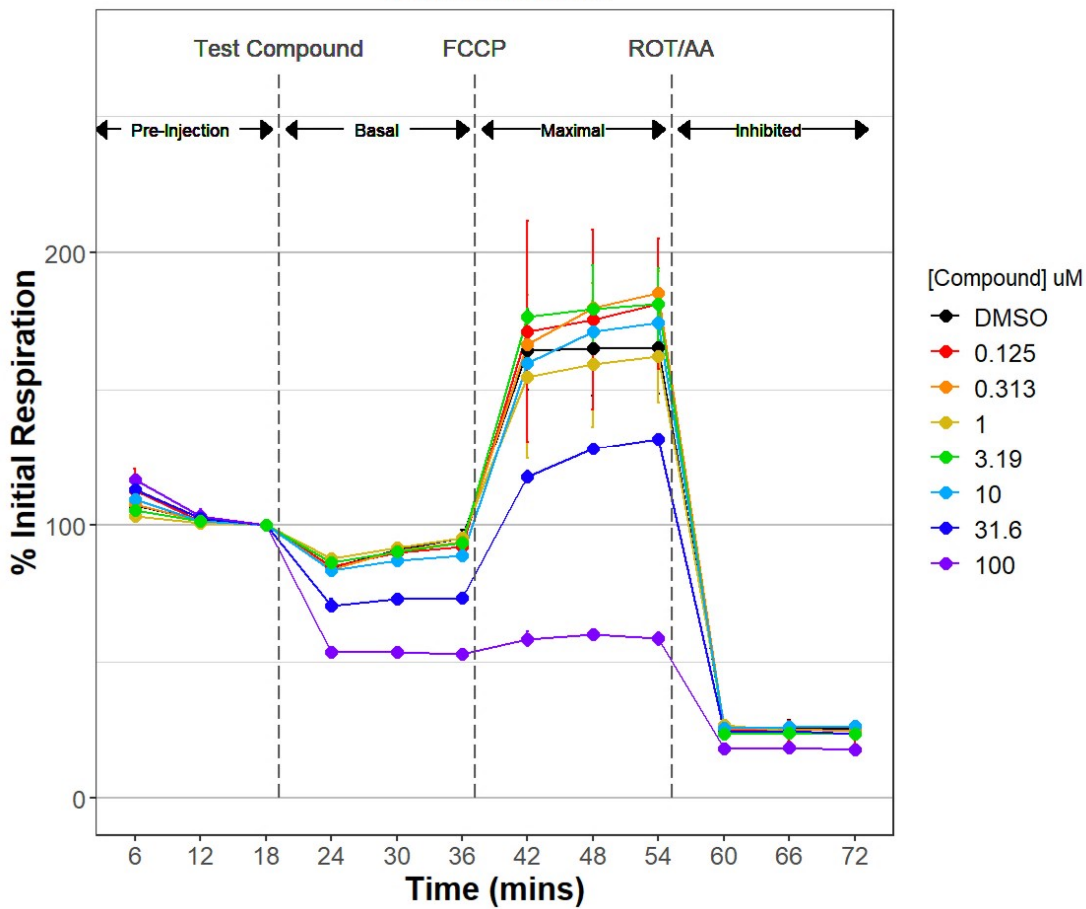
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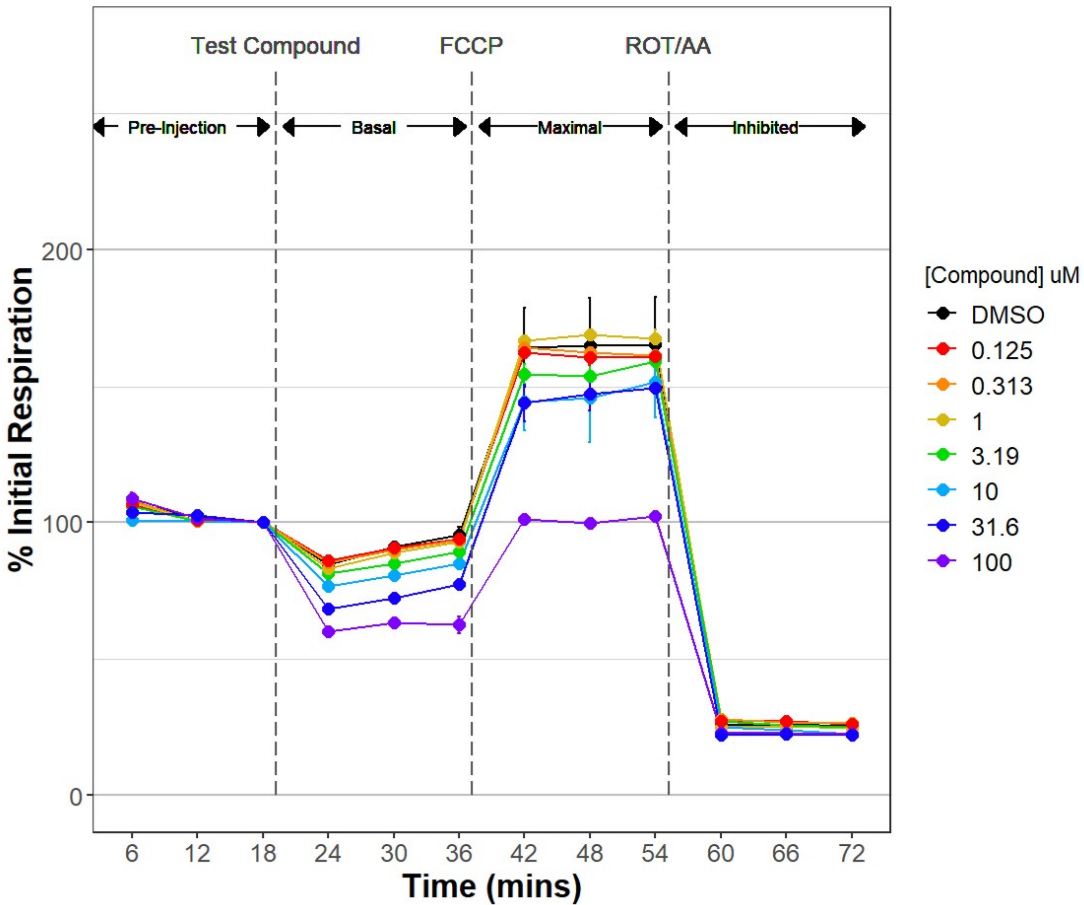
Tetraethylthiuram disulfide



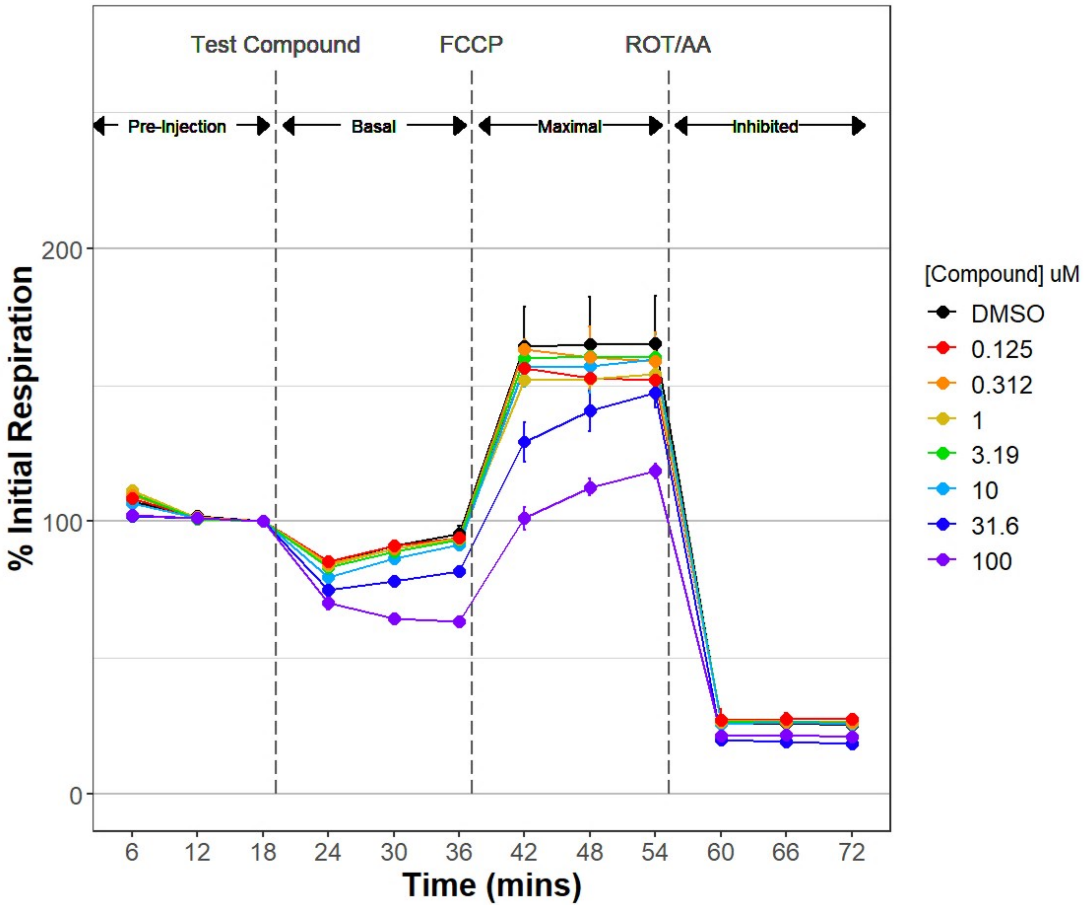
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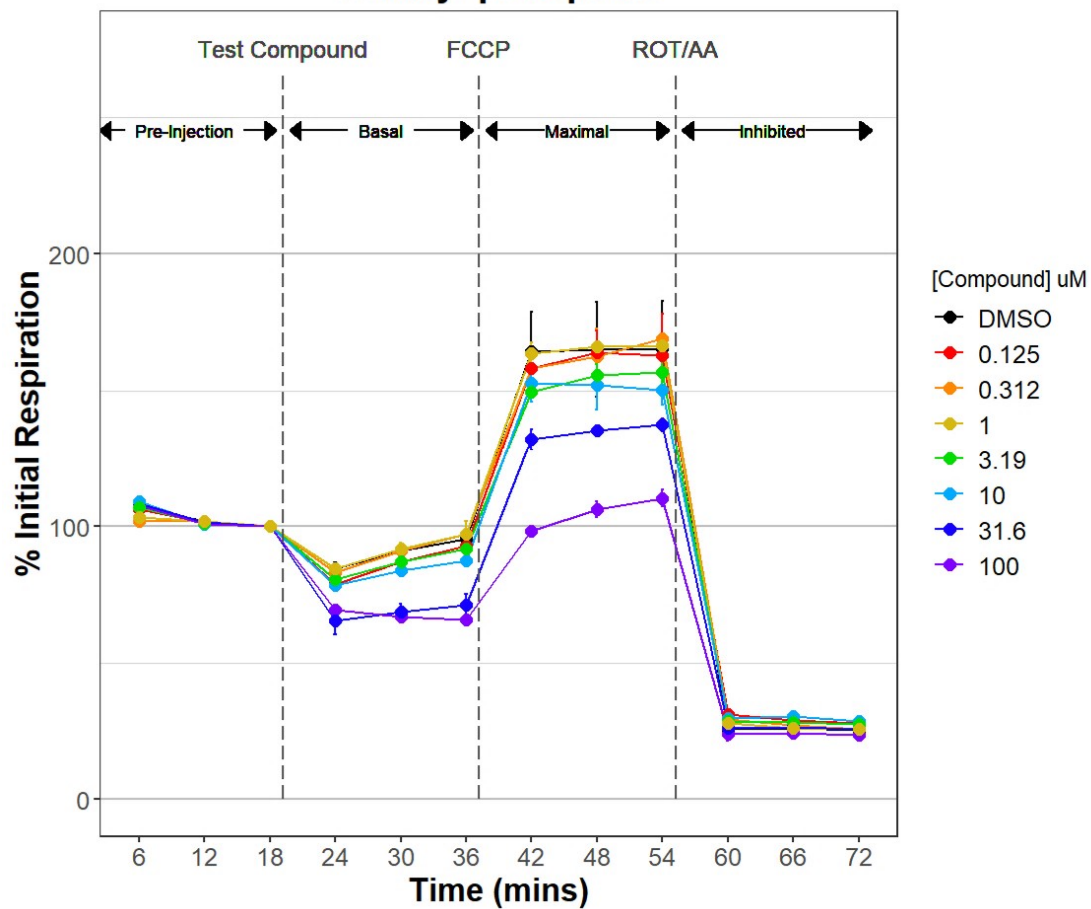
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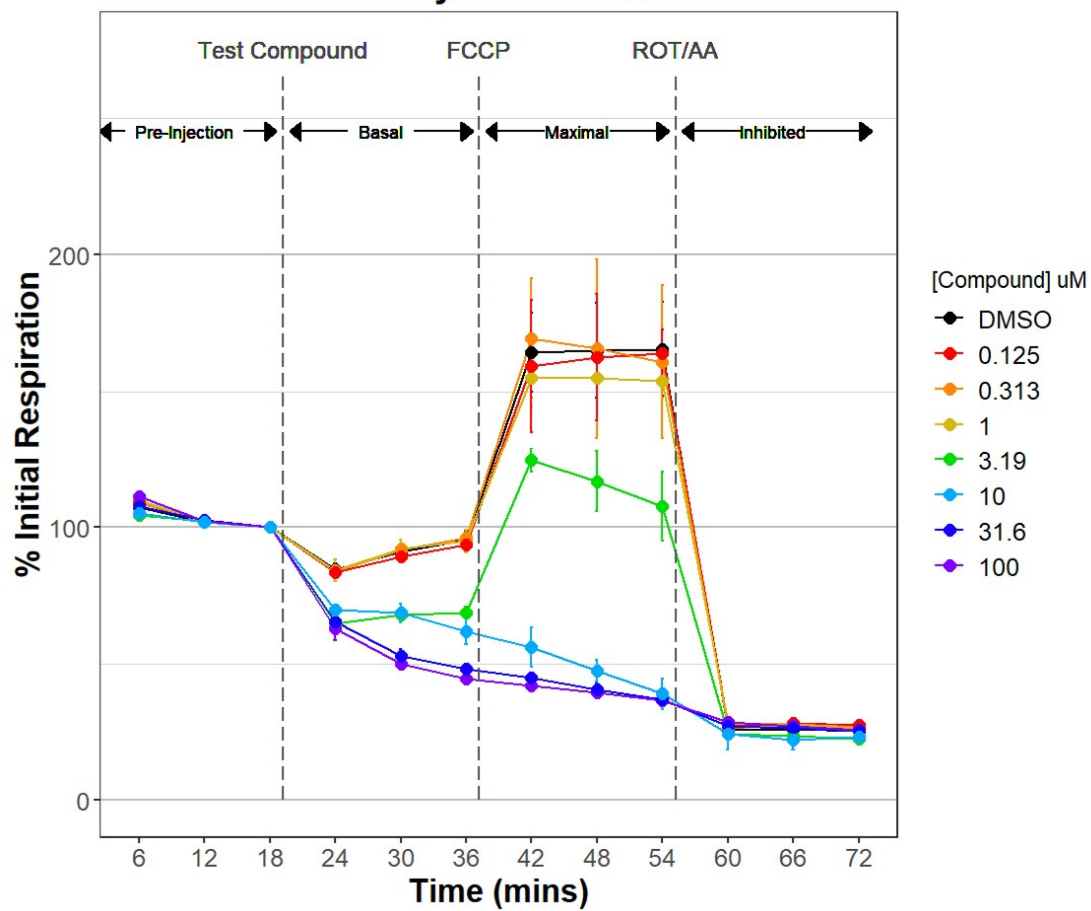
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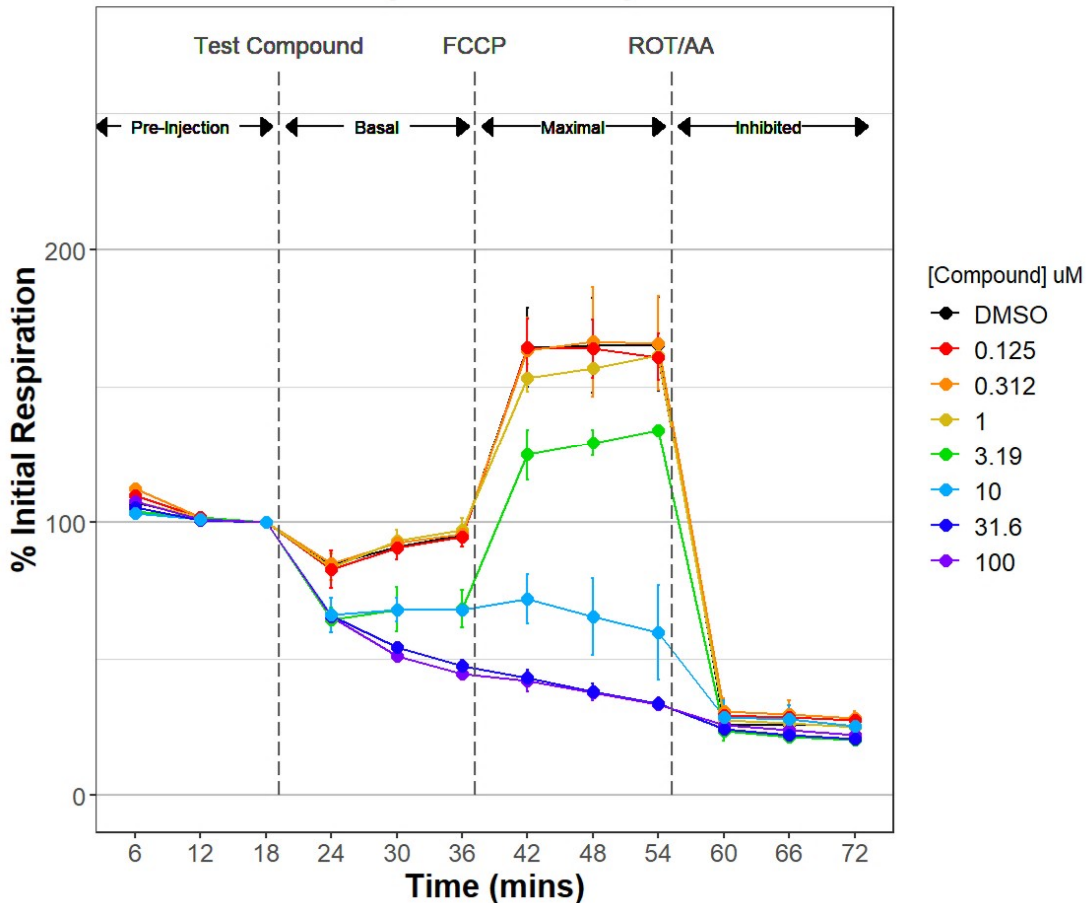
Tributyl phosphate



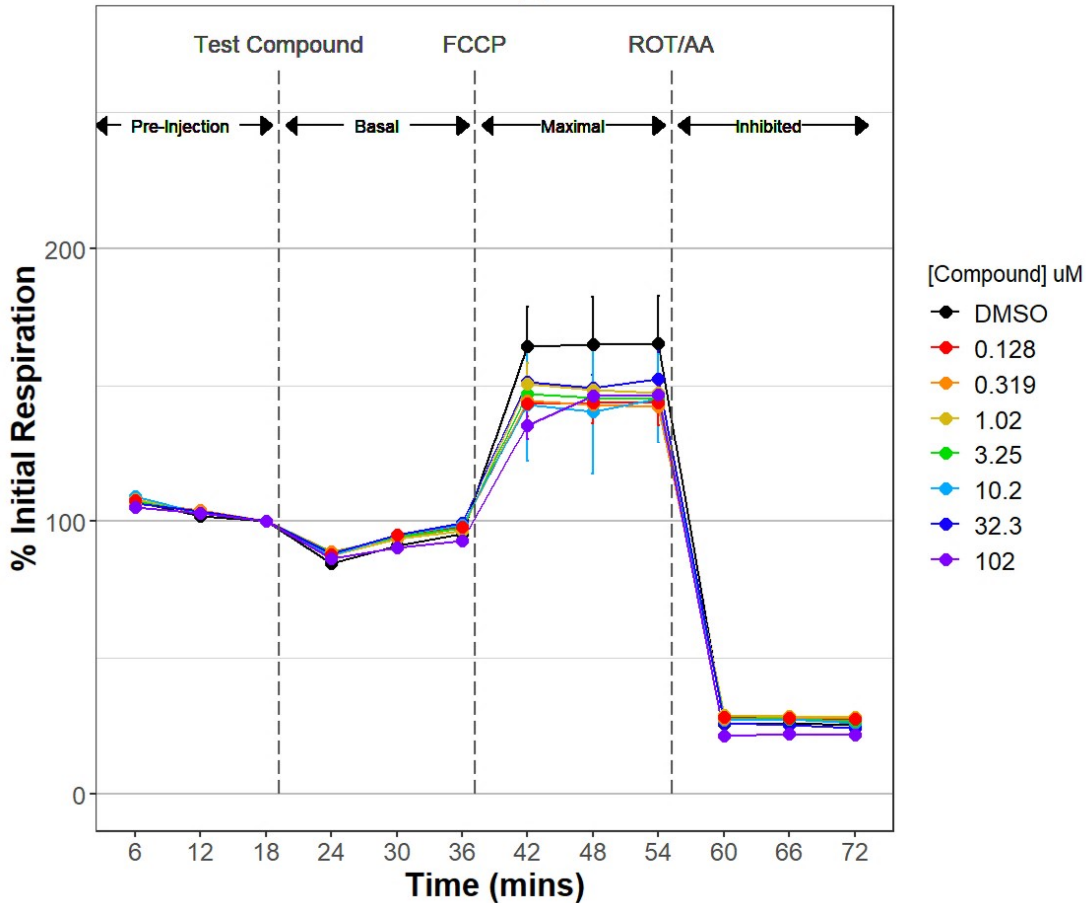
Tributyltin chloride



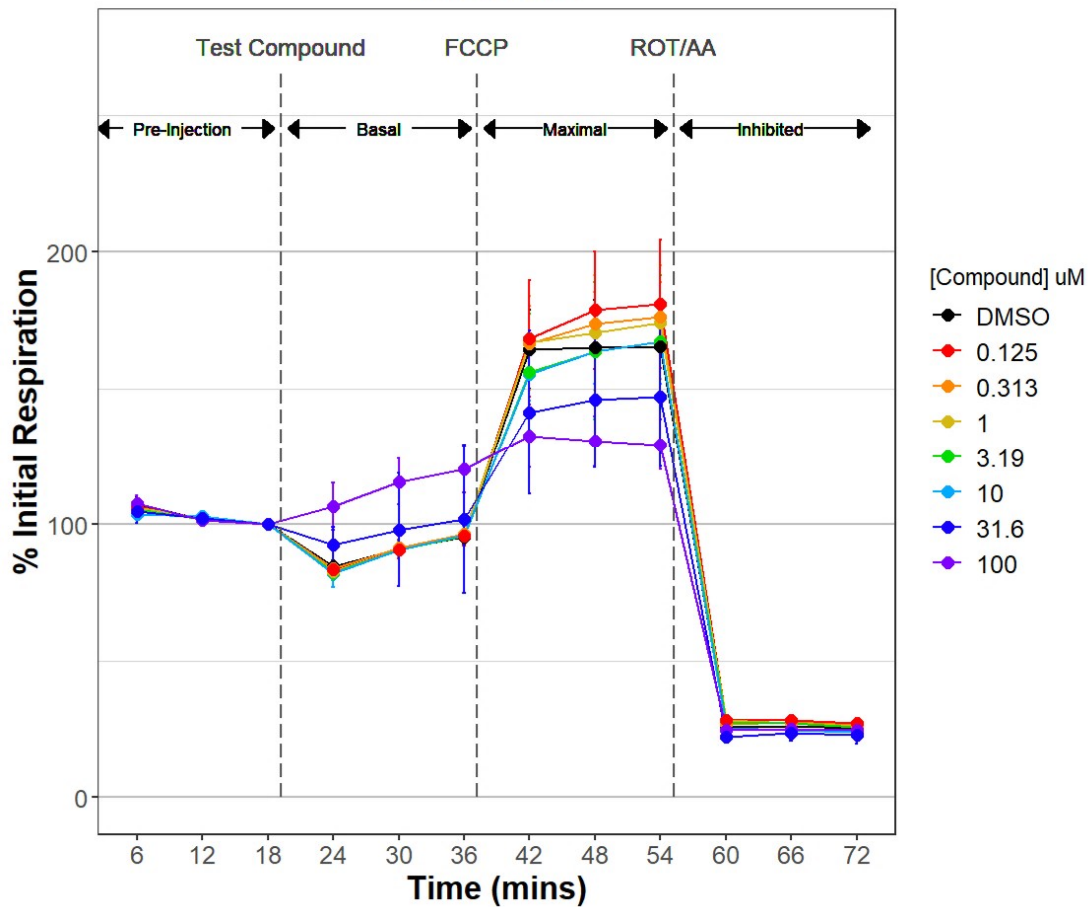
Tributyltin methacrylate



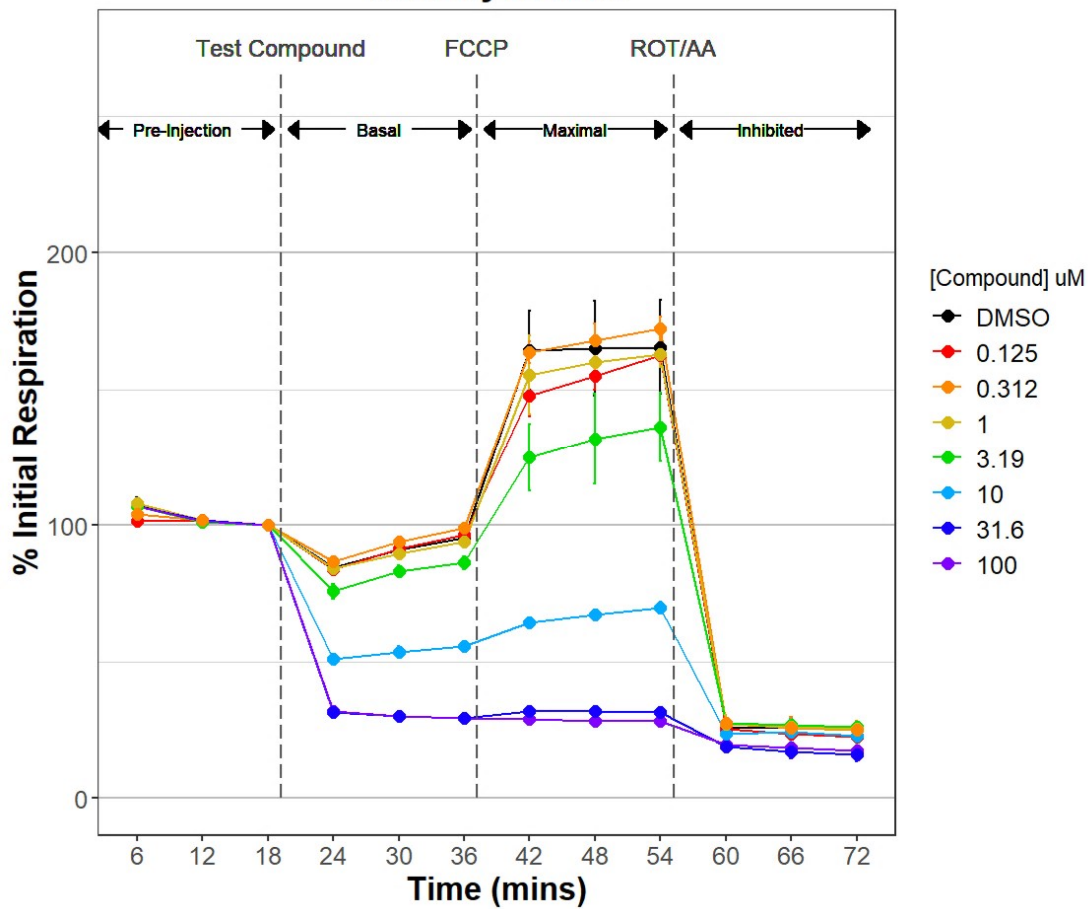
Triclopyr



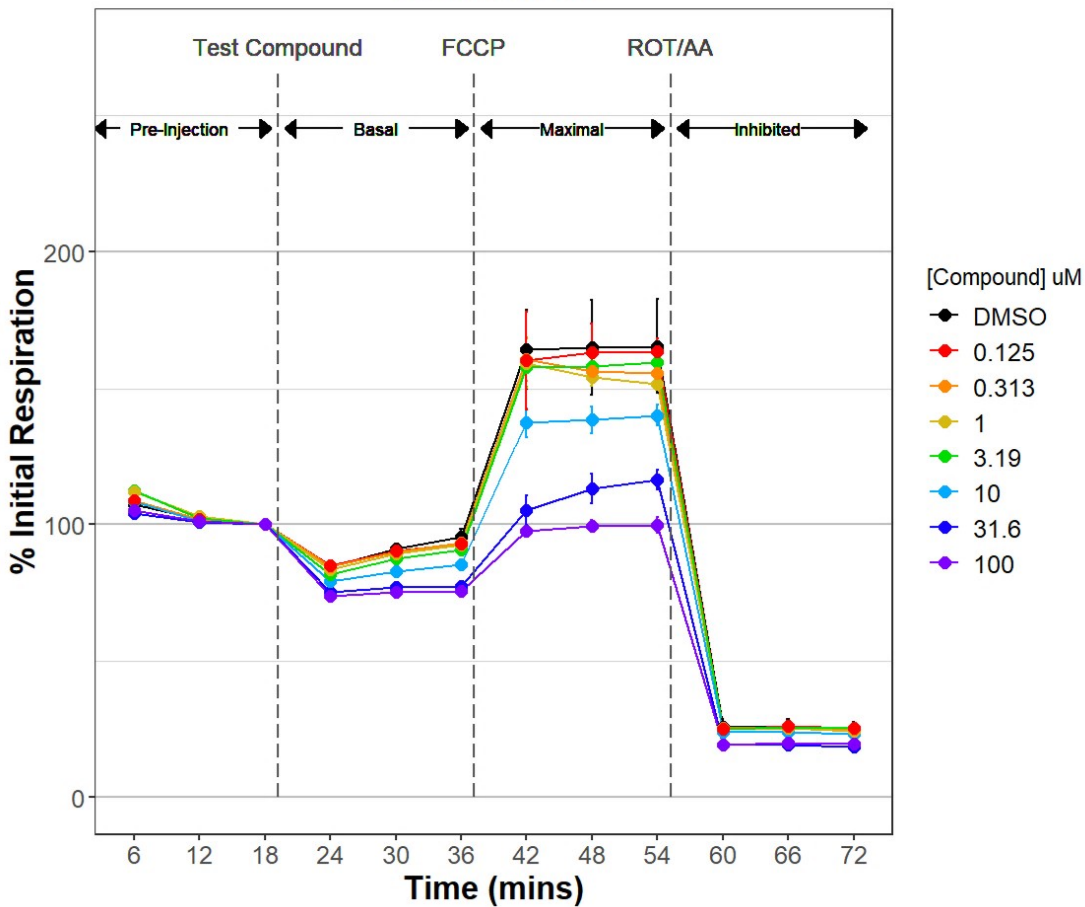
Triclosan



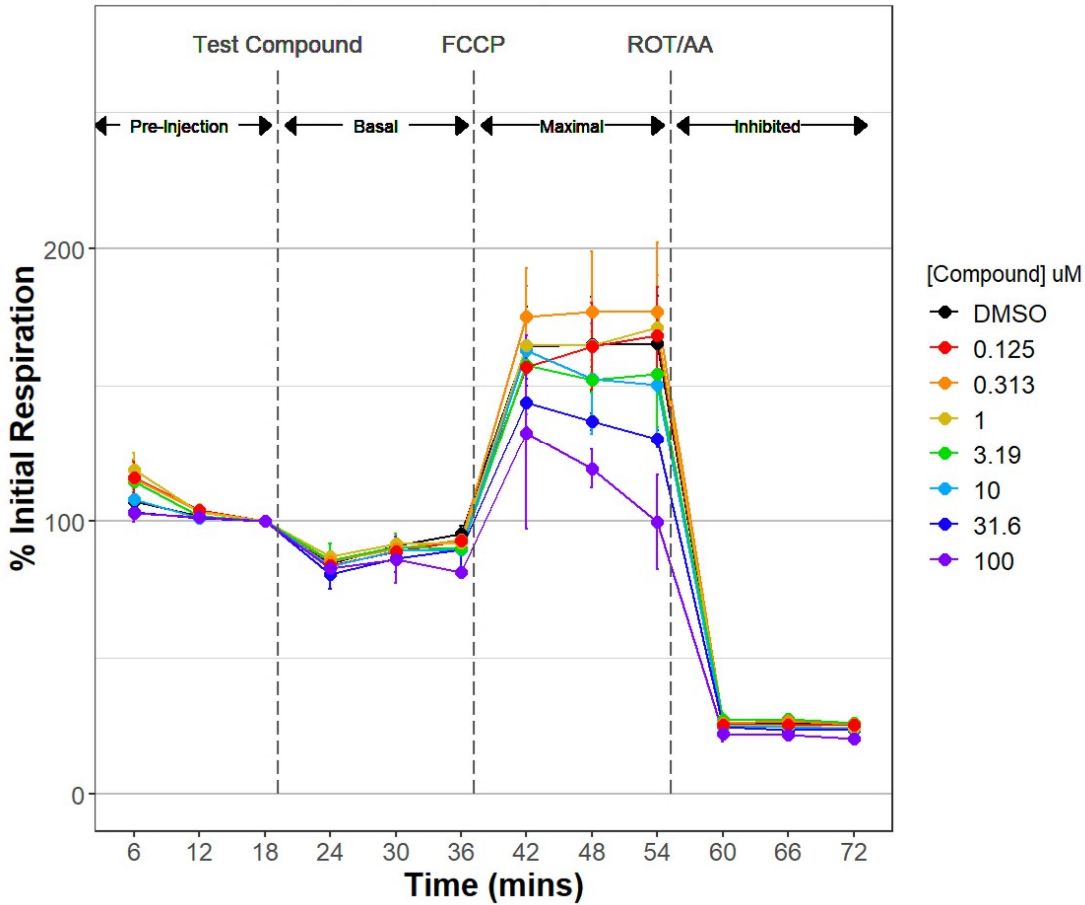
Trifloxystrobin



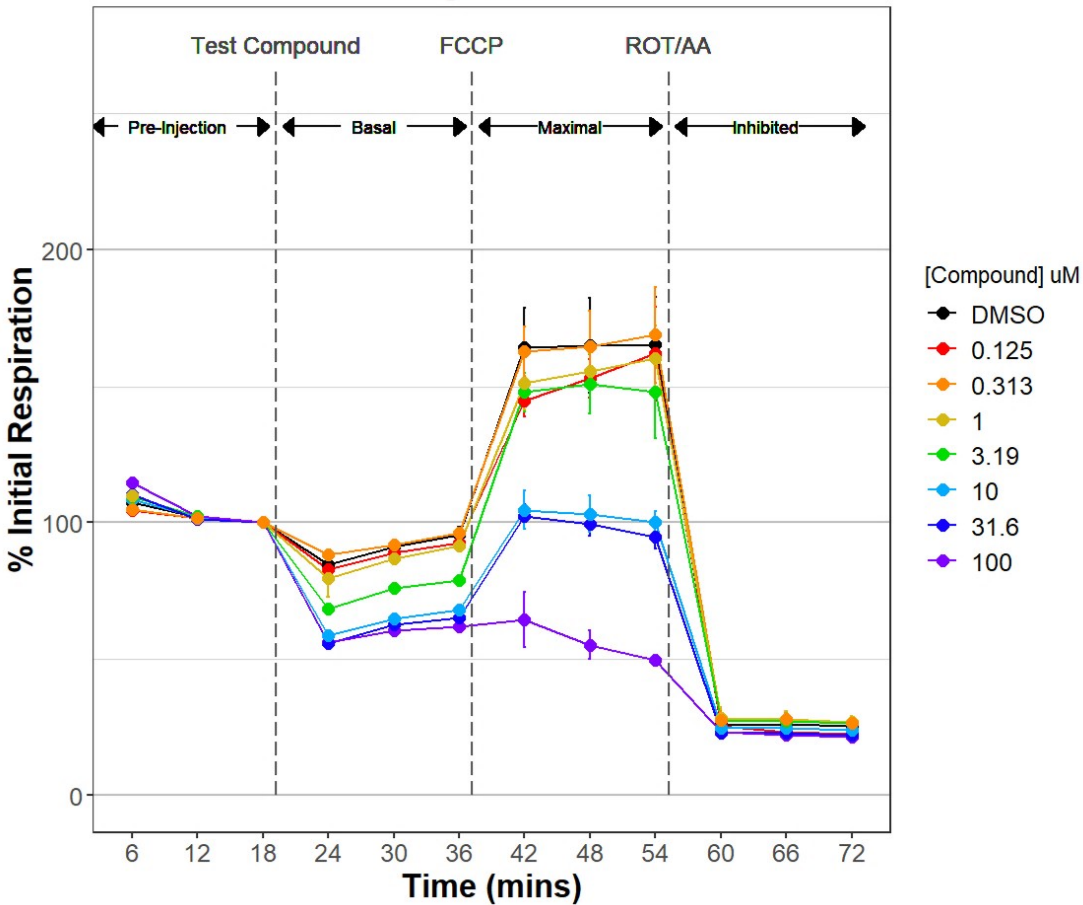
Triflumizole



Triphenyltin hydroxide



Troglitazone



UK-156819

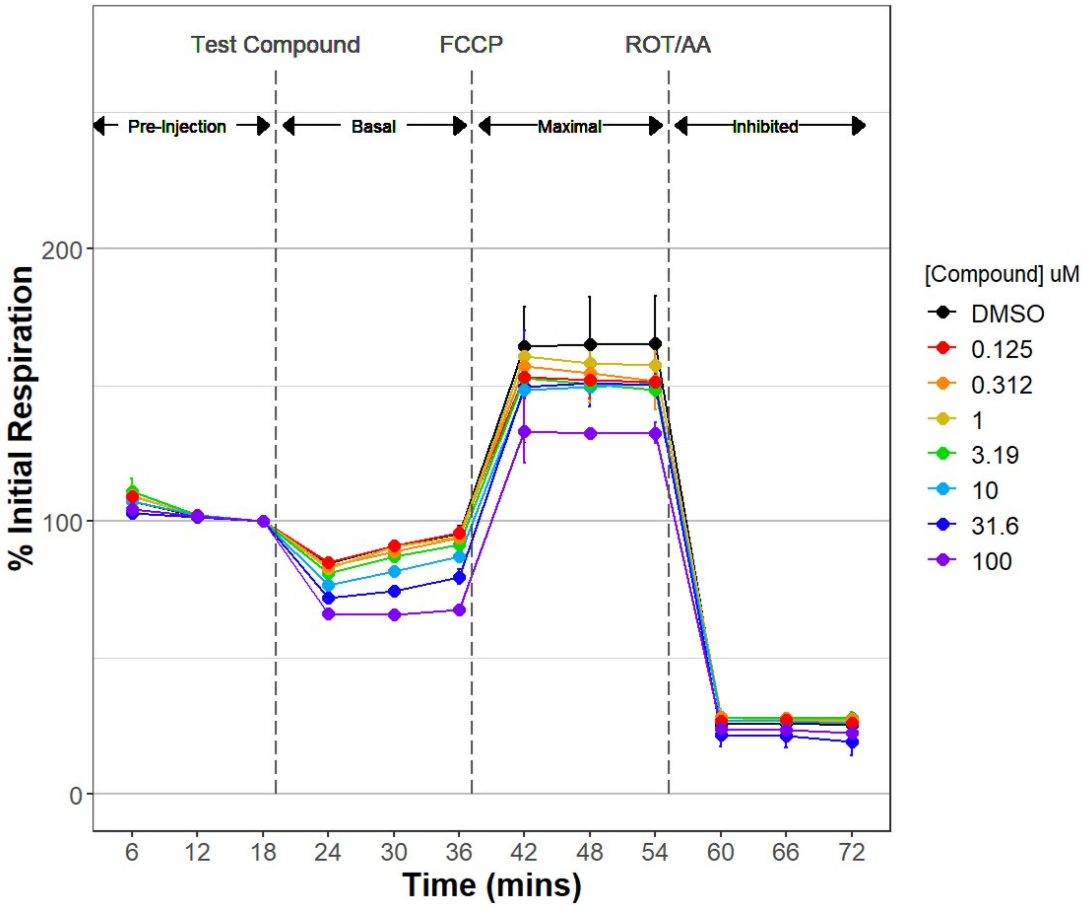


Figure 1 is a line graph showing the effect of FCCP on mitochondrial respiration in the presence of various concentrations of the test compound. The y-axis represents '% Initial Respiration' (0 to 200) and the x-axis represents 'Time (mins)' (0 to 72). The graph is divided into four phases: Pre-Injection (0-18 min), Basal (18-36 min), Maximal (36-54 min), and Inhibited (54-72 min). FCCP is added at 36 min. The test compound is added at 18 min. The legend shows concentrations: DMSO (black), 0.125 (red), 0.312 (orange), 1 (yellow), 3.19 (green), 10 (cyan), 31.6 (blue), and 100 (purple) uM. All curves show a sharp increase in respiration during the Maximal phase, followed by a sharp decline in the Inhibited phase. The 100 uM concentration shows the highest respiration during the Maximal phase.

Figure 1: Effect of various concentrations of compound 1 on mitochondrial respiration.

The graph displays % Initial Respiration (Y-axis, 0 to 200) versus Time (mins) (X-axis, 0 to 72). The experimental protocol includes Pre-Injection (0-18 min), Basal (18-36 min), FCCP (36-54 min), and ROT/AA (54-72 min) phases.

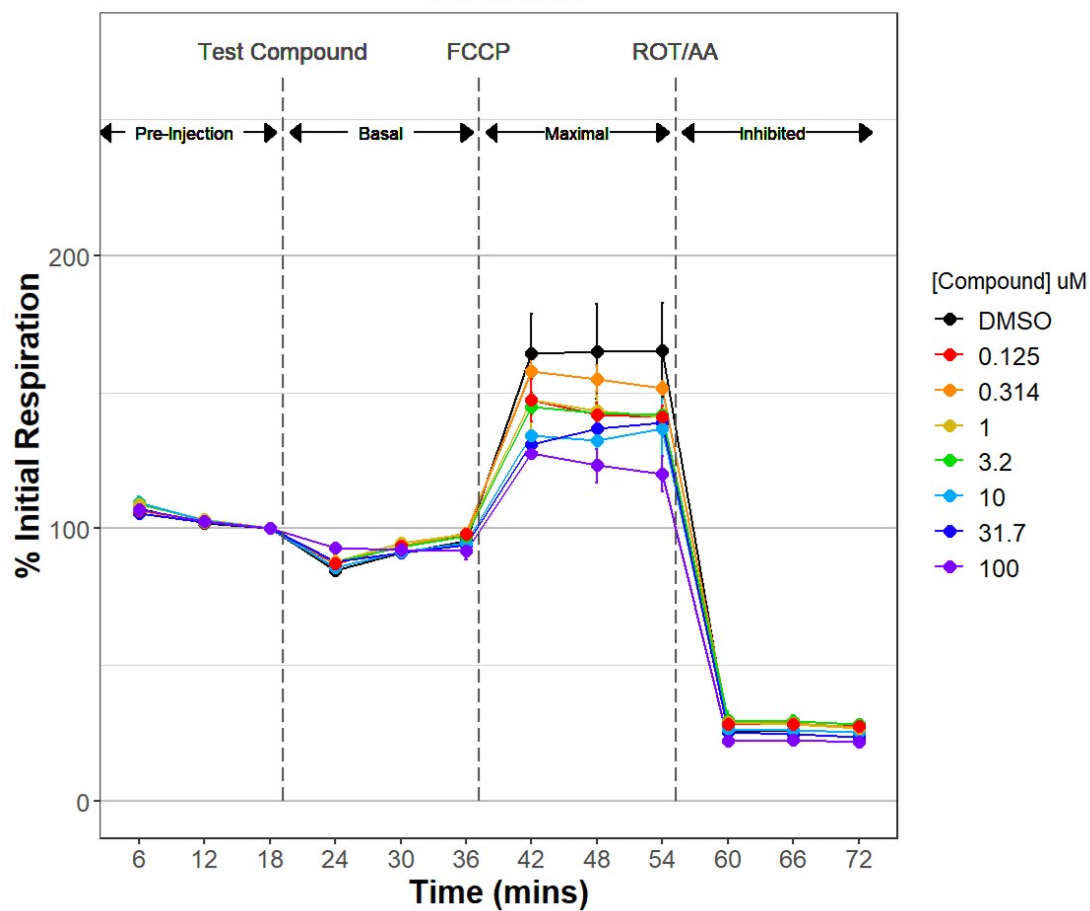
Legend: [Compound] μM

- DMSO (Black circles)
- 0.125 (Red circles)
- 0.312 (Orange circles)
- 1 (Yellow circles)
- 3.19 (Green circles)
- 10 (Light blue circles)
- 31.6 (Dark blue circles)
- 100 (Purple circles)

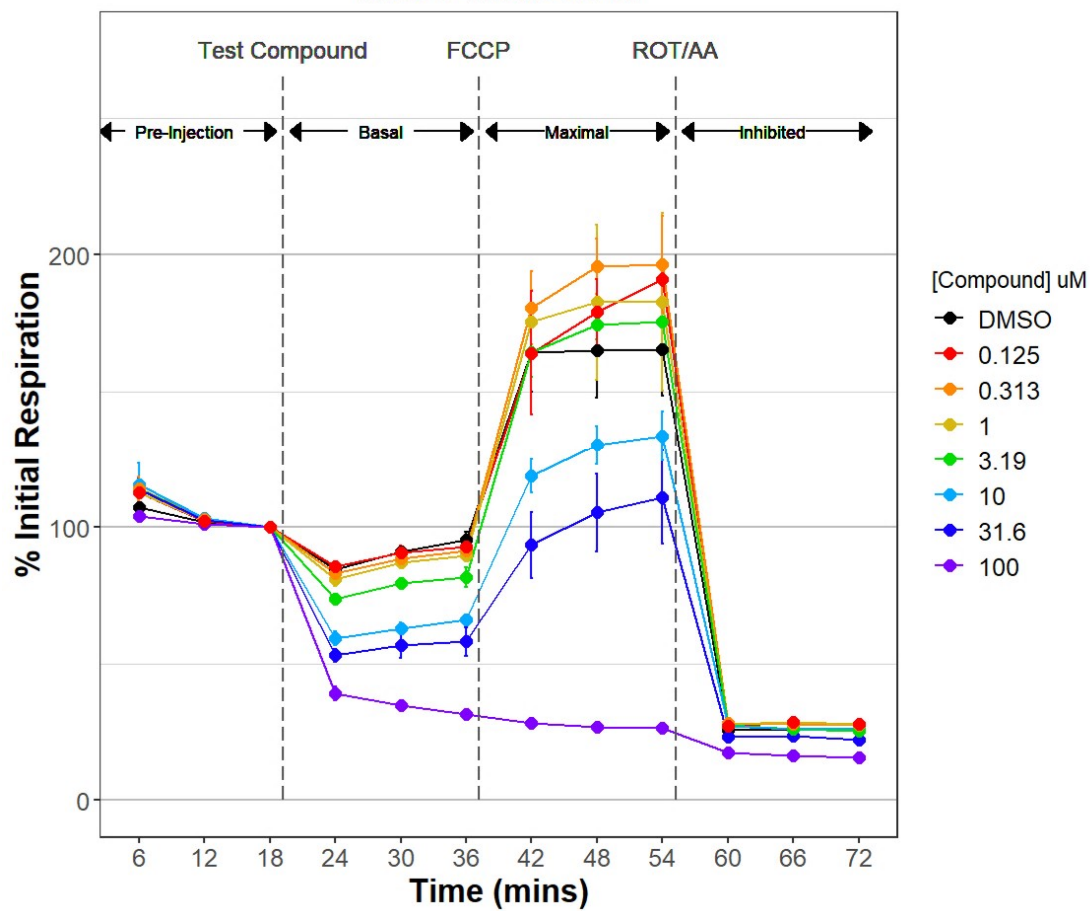
Approximate data points extracted from the graph:

Time (mins)	DMSO	0.125	0.312	1	3.19	10	31.6	100
6	110	105	108	112	100	105	102	100
12	102	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
18	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
24	85	85	85	85	85	70	55	45
30	90	90	90	90	90	65	50	40
36	95	95	95	95	95	60	45	35
42	165	165	165	165	165	85	50	40
48	165	165	165	165	165	85	50	40
54	165	165	165	165	165	85	50	40
60	25	25	25	25	25	20	15	15
66	25	25	25	25	25	20	15	15
72	25	25	25	25	25	20	15	15

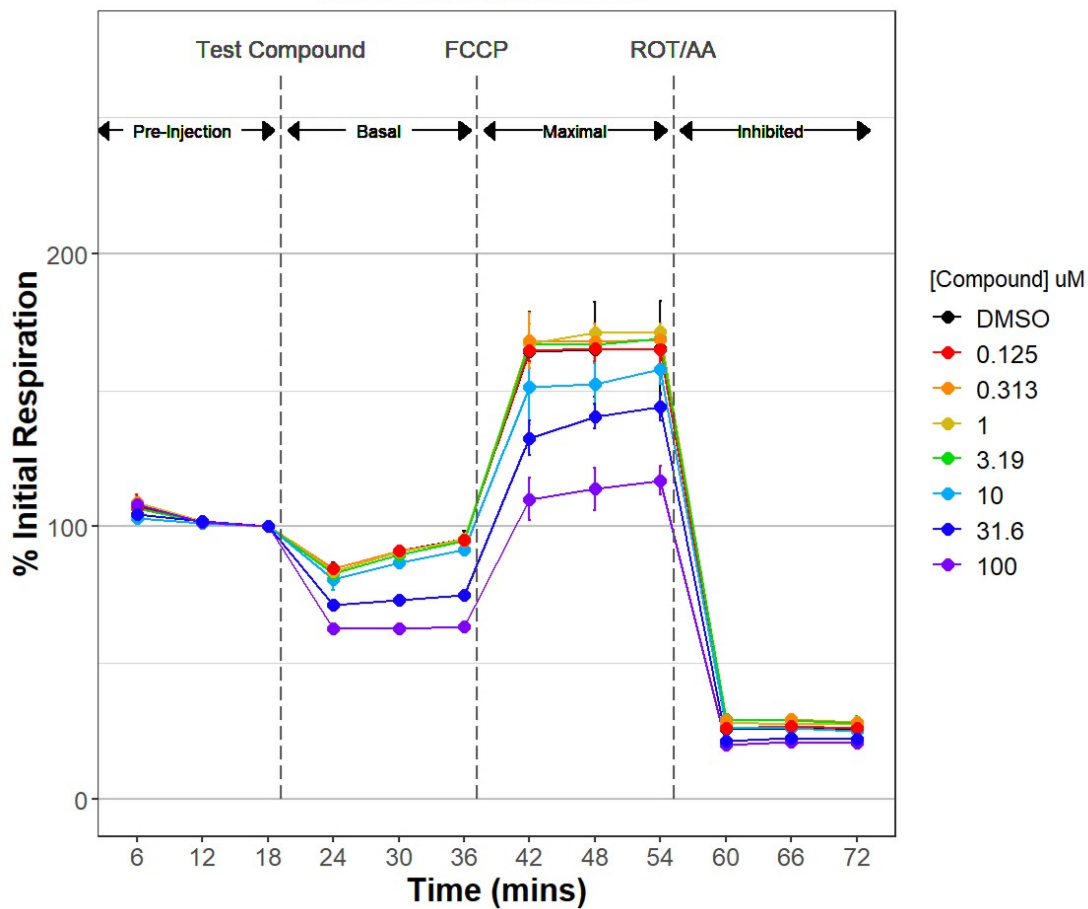
Zoxamide



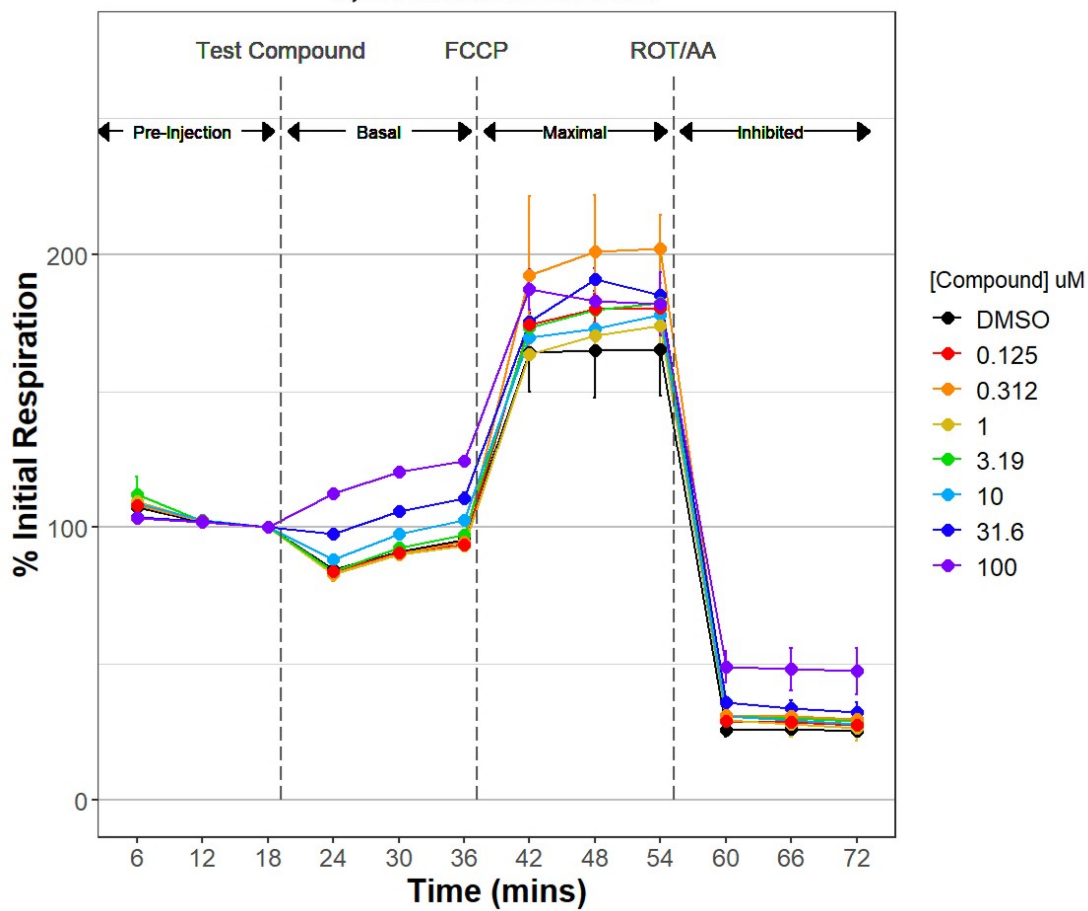
meso-Hexestrol



o-Aminoazotoluene



1,2-Dinitrobenzene



1,3-Benzenediamine

