

Pre-screening cytotoxicity of NAGs in the 16HBE140- cell line

Based on the available literature data, five initial concentrations of each compound were tested on the human bronchial epithelial 16HBE140- cell line. Using a Trypan Blue cell exclusion dye assay, to indicate cytotoxicity (blue cells are compromised), we screened NAGs at a dose range previously reported [24,25,26,29,30,35] and found the three highest concentrations that permitted survival of >50% (arbitrarily judged by eye) of the 16HBE140- cells in submerged culture (Supp. table 1).

Supp. table S1. Exclusion of NAG concentrations that caused less than 50% 16HBE140- cell survival.

Amlexanox (μ M) in DMSO	500	250	125	50	25
Azithromycin (μ g/ml) in DMSO	50	25	10	5	2.5
Escin (μ M) in MeOH	20	10	5	2.5	1.25
Tylosin (μ g/mL) in water	200	100	50	10	N/A
Ataluren (μ g/mL) in DMSO	20	10	5	2.5	N/A
TC007 (μ g/mL) in water	200	100	75	N/A	N/A

NAG concentrations that caused less than 50% cell survival are shaded in grey. Diluents (dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO), methanol (MeOH), water) did not exceed 0.35% vol/vol. N/A – not analyzed.