Tab. S1: ROS-related AOPs and KEs discussed in the Mystery of ROS conferences

| AOP-Wiki ID | Title                                                                 |
|------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| AOP293     | Increased DNA damage leading to increased risk of breast cancer      |
| AOP294     | Increased reactive oxygen and nitrogen species (RONS) leading to increased risk of breast cancer |
| AOP296     | Oxidative DNA damage leading to chromosomal aberrations and mutations |
| AOP298     | Chronic reactive oxygen species leading to human treatment-resistant gastric cancer |
| AOP299     | Excessive reactive oxygen species production leading to population decline via reduced fatty acid beta-oxidation |
| AOP327-330 | Excessive reactive oxygen species production leading to mortality (1)-(4) |
| AOP379     | Increased susceptibility to viral entry and coronavirus production leading to thrombosis and disseminated intravascular coagulation |
| AOP382     | Angiotensin II type 1 receptor (AT1R) agonism leading to lung fibrosis |
| AOP383     | Inhibition of angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 leading to liver fibrosis |
| AOP384     | Hyperactivation of ACE/Ang-II/AT1R axis leading to chronic kidney disease |
| AOP386     | Increased reactive oxygen species production leading to population decline via inhibition of photosynthesis |
| AOP387     | Increased reactive oxygen species production leading to population decline via mitochondrial dysfunction |
| KE257      | Increase, reactive oxygen species production |
| KE1115     | Increased, reactive oxygen species |
| KE1194     | Increase, DNA damage |
| KE1392     | Oxidative stress |
| KE1632     | Increase in reactive oxygen and nitrogen species (RONS) |
| KE1634     | Increase, oxidative damage to DNA |
| KE1753     | Chronic reactive oxygen species |
| KE1869     | Depletion of protective oxidative stress response |
| KE1940     | Up-regulation of reactive oxygen species |

doi:10.14573/altex.2203011s