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## EXPLOITATION OF A MITOCHONDRIAL UNFOLDED PROTEIN RESPONSE FOR CANCER THERAPY IN HUMANS

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**SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURES 1-3** 



Supplemental Figure 1. Electron microscopy. LN229 cells were left untreated (A, B) or incubated with non-targeted 17-AAG (10  $\mu$ M, C, D) for 16 h and analyzed by transmission

electron microscopy. (E) G-TPP-treated LN229 were incubated with immuno-gold-conjugated, non-binding IgG. Scale bars, 2  $\mu$ m (A, C), 1  $\mu$ m (B, D), 200 nm (E).

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Supplemental Figure 2. Effect of mitochondrial membrane depolarization and apoptosis on NF $\kappa$ B activity. (A) LN229 cells were treated with the indicated concentrations of the mitochondrial uncoupler, CCCP, the broad-spectrum apoptotic stimulus, staurosporine (STS), or G-TPP, and analyzed for changes in mitochondrial membrane potential by JC-1 staining and multiparametric flow cytometry. FL1, green fluorescence channel; FL2, red fluorescence channel. The percentage of cells in each quadrant is indicated. (B) LN229 cells were transfected with a NF $\kappa$ B luciferase reporter construct, treated with CCCP (5-15  $\mu$ M), G-TPP (5-10  $\mu$ M), or STS (2  $\mu$ M), and analyzed after 5 h for  $\beta$ -galactosidase-normalized luciferase activity. None, untreated; RLU, relative luciferase units. Mean±SEM of replicates.



## Supplemental Figure 3. Antiglioma activity of TRAIL plus G-TPP combination, in vivo.

Brain sections from mice with intracranial glioblastomas treated with monotherapy as indicated were analyzed for reactivity for Ki67, *in situ* internucleosomal DNA fragmentation (TUNEL), or cleaved caspase 3 (Casp.3), by immunohistochemistry.