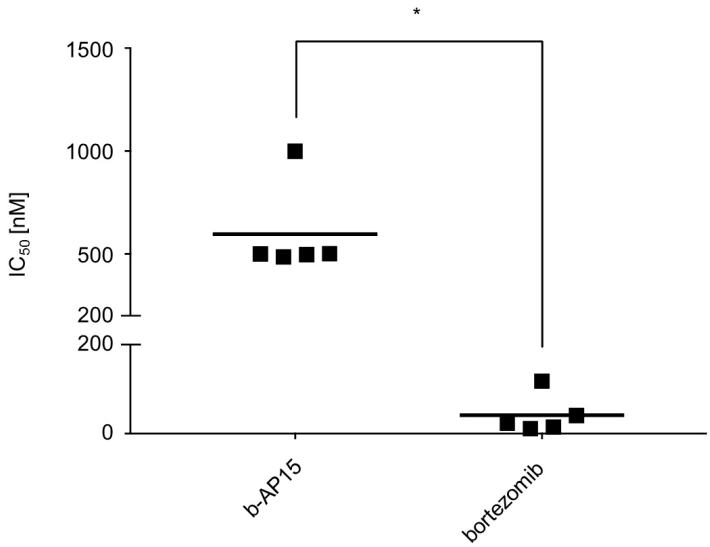
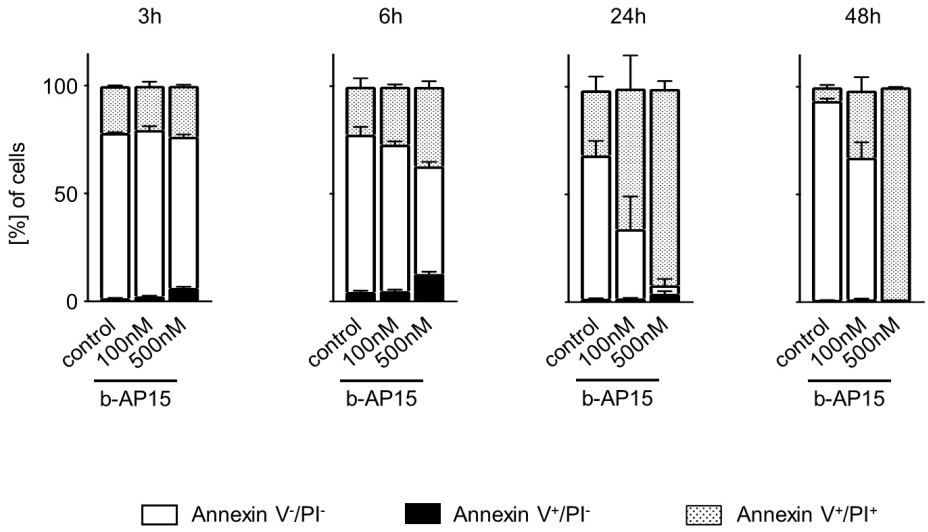
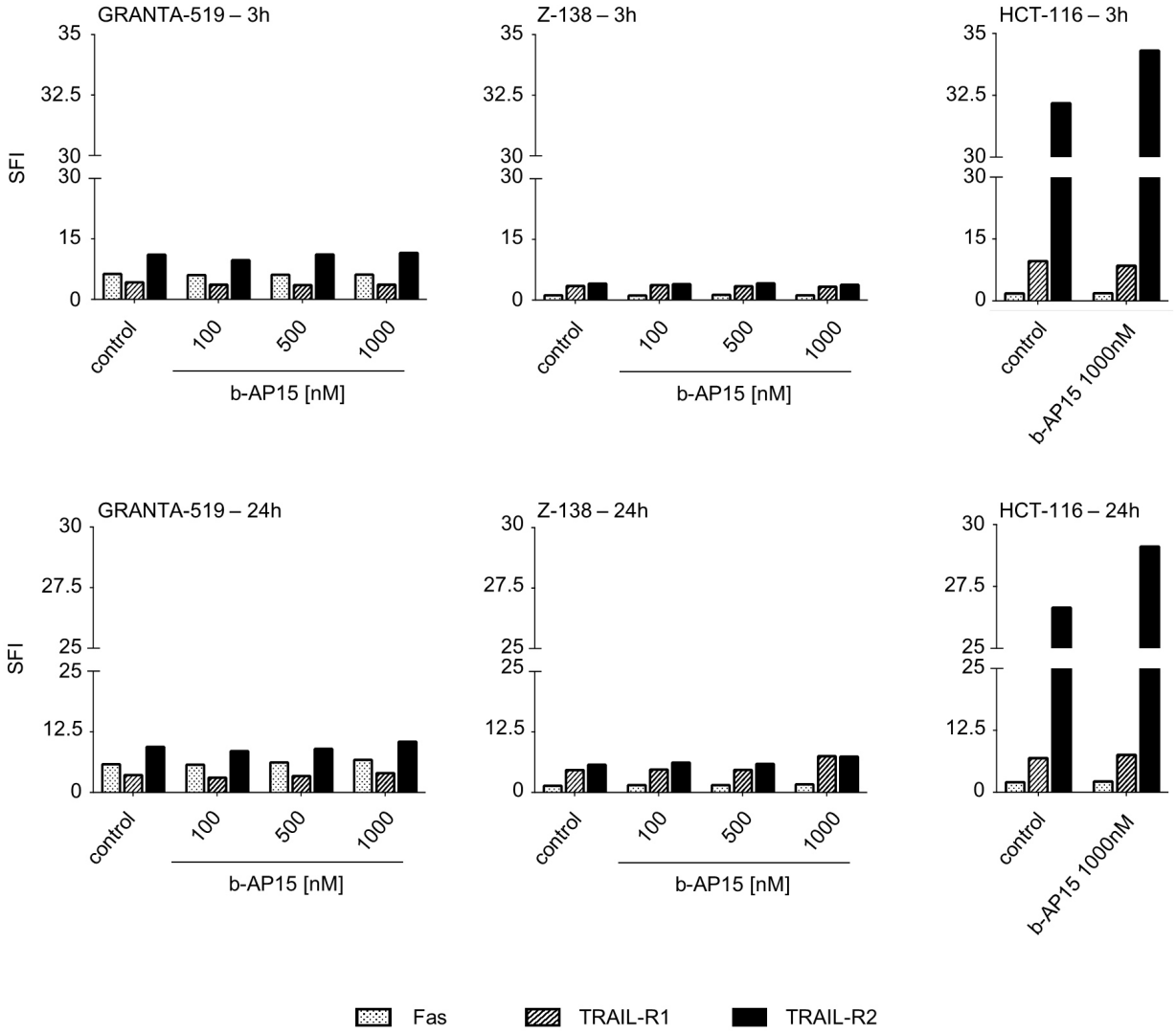


b-AP15 and bortezomib display different efficacy in MCL cell lines.
IC_{50} values of b-AP15 for all MCL cell lines investigated were derived from the dataset shown in Figure 2b. For determination of IC_{50} values of bortezomib, MCL cell lines were exposed to serial 1.5 fold dilutions (17 datapoints each performed in biological triplicates) for 24h and subsequently analyzed using the WST-1 assay. From these dose-response curves IC_{50} values were calculated using non-linear regression analysis (variable slope model with a four-parameter dose-response curve). Lines represent means of IC_{50} values across all MCL cell lines for each substance. Student's t-test was used to determine significant differences in mean IC_{50} values between b-AP15 and bortezomib treated cells (*$p<0.05$).



Time course of b-AP15 induced apoptosis in MCL cells.
JEKO-1 cells were exposed to escalating doses of b-AP15 or DMSO for the indicated period of time. The percentage of live (Annexin V^-/PI^-), early (Annexin V^+/PI^-) and late apoptotic/necrotic (Annexin V^+/PI^+) MCL cells was determined by FACS with Annexin V/PI staining. Data represent means of three technical replicates. Bars represent SD. One experiment of a total of three with similar results is shown.



Effects of b-AP15 on death receptor expression in MCL cell lines and HCT-116 cells.

The MCL cell lines GRANTA-519 and Z-138 as well as the colon carcinoma cell line HCT-116 were exposed to DMSO or the indicated concentration of b-AP15 for either 3h (upper panel) or 24h (lower panel). Following treatment, flow cytometry was used to analyze surface expression of Fas, TRAIL-R1 and TRAIL-R2. Death receptor expression was analyzed on 7AAD negative live cells after exclusion of non-single cells and debris with FSC and SSC.