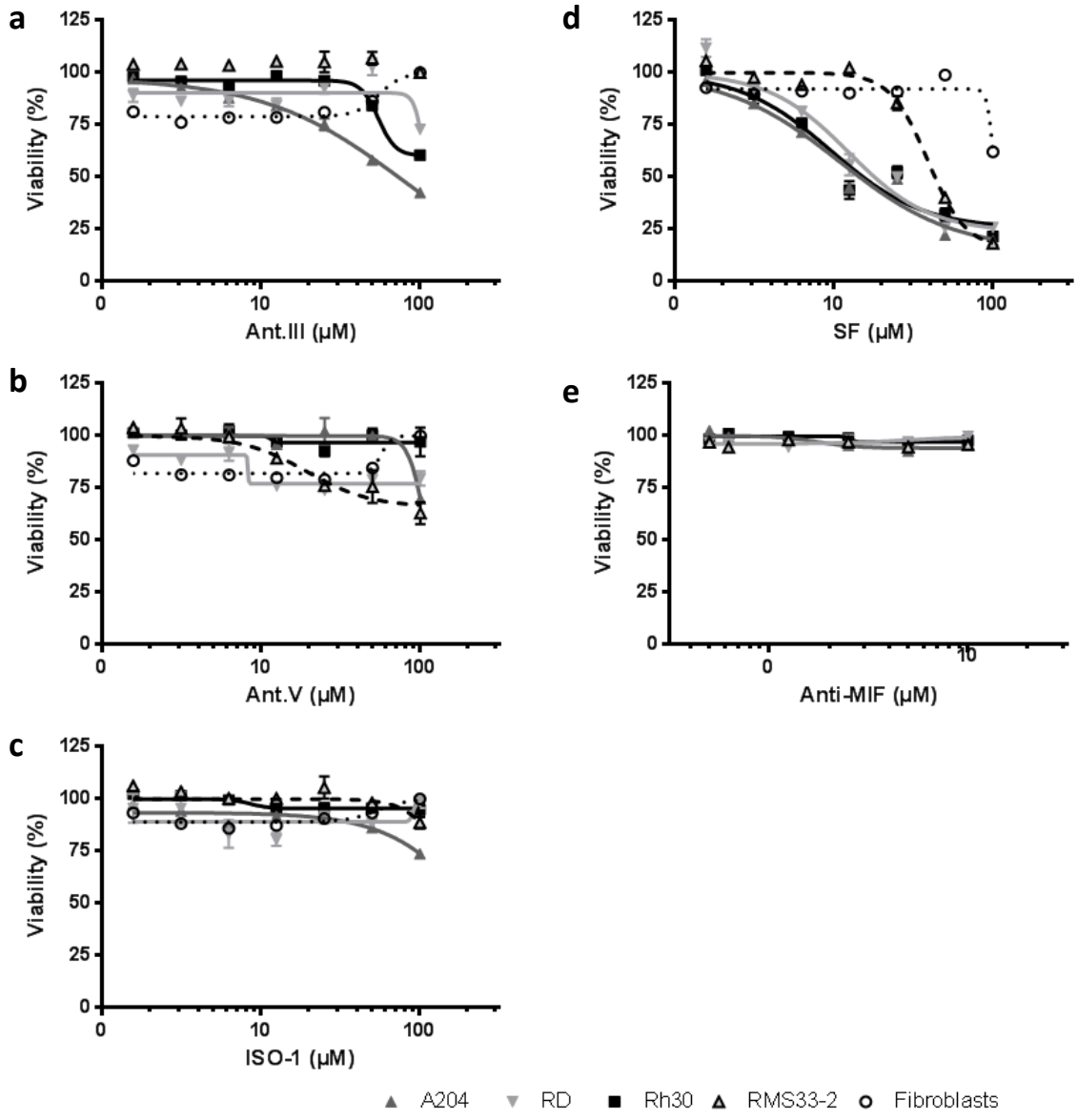
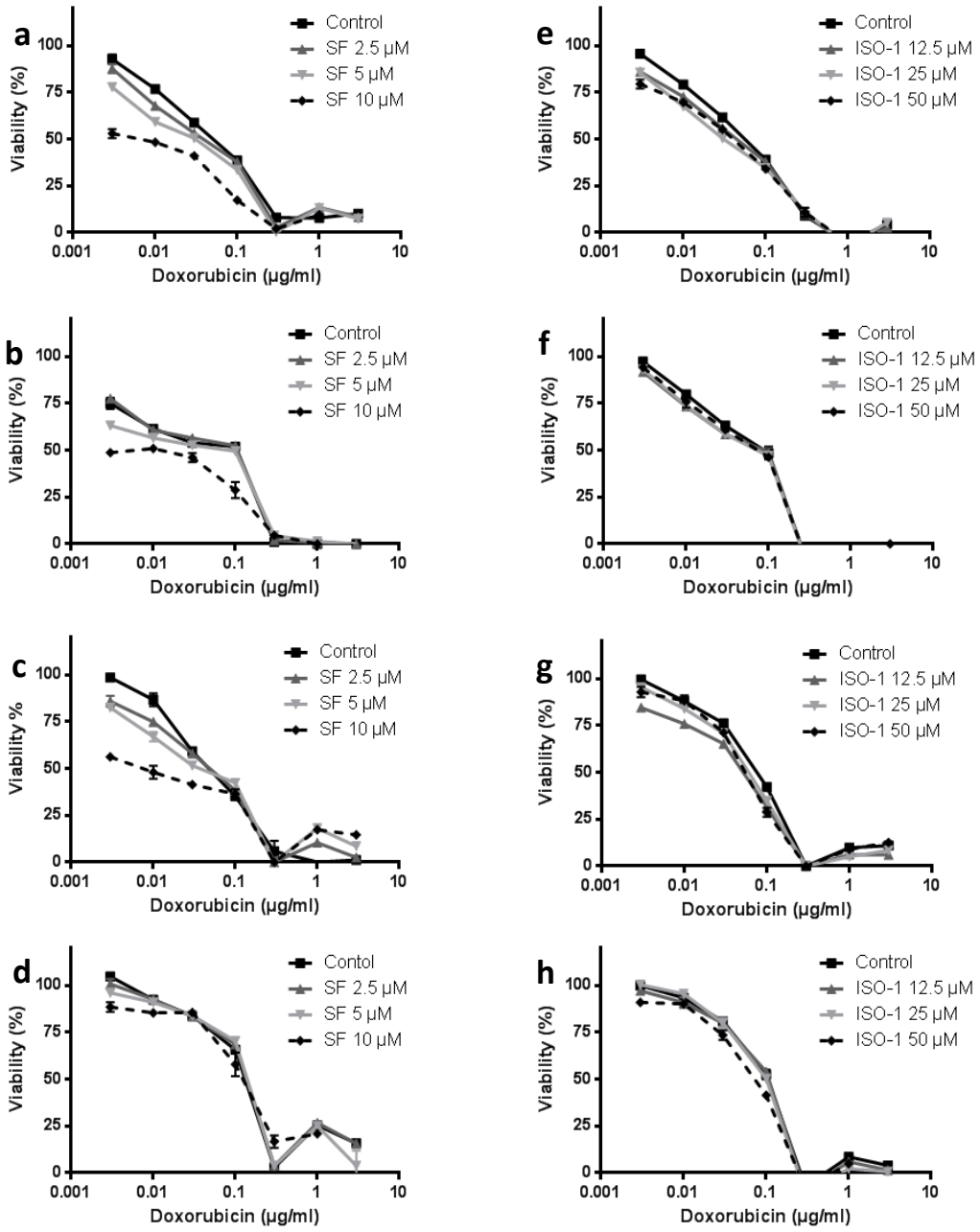
Supplementary Data



Supplementary Fig. 1: Influence of MIF inhibitors on RMS tumour cell proliferation

A204, RD, Rh30, and RMS33-2 cells were treated with different concentrations of the MIF inhibitors Ant.III **(a)**, Ant.V **(b)**, ISO-1 **(c)**, and sulforaphane (SF, **d**) as well as anti-MIF antibodies **(e)**; the MTT assay was used to analyse tumour cell viability. The results were calculated in relation to untreated RMS cells. The data show the mean of three independent replicates including SEM. A significant reduction in RMS cell viability was only observed with the SF treatment.



Supplementary Fig. 2: Influence of the MIF inhibitor sulforaphane or ISO-1 in combination with doxorubicin on tumour cell proliferation

A204 **(a, e)**, RD **(b, f)**, Rh30 **(c, g)**, and RMS33-2 **(d, h)** cells were treated with doxorubicin and sulforaphane (SF, 2.5, 5, 10 µM) or ISO-1 (12.5, 25, 50 µM) for 72 h, and tumour cell viability was determined using the MTT assay. The relative viability was calculated in relation to untreated RMS cells. The data show the mean of three independent replicates including SEM. Although the combination of doxorubicin and ISO-1 could not enhance the inhibition of RMS cell viability, treatment with SF and doxorubicin did lead to an additive effect, particularly at low concentrations of doxorubicin (0.003 – 0.1 µg/ml) and 10 µM SF for A204, RD and Rh30 as evaluated by Isobolograms.