

Supplemental Data

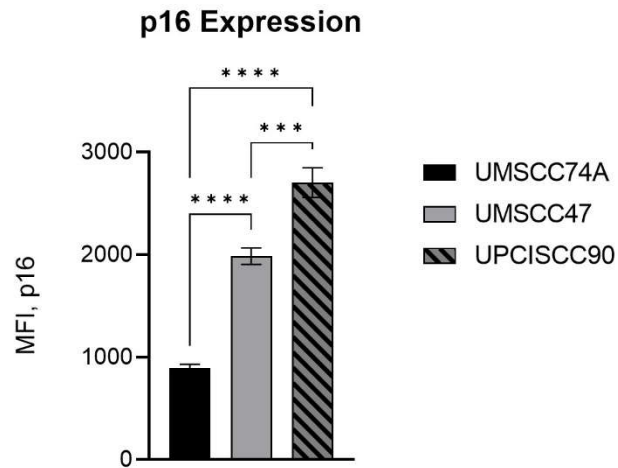


Figure S1: p16 staining by flow cytometry followed expected patterns in cell lines according to human papillomavirus (HPV) status. Head and neck cancer cell lines were fixed, permeabilized, and stained for intracellular p16, and analyzed by flow cytometry. Compared with HPV-negative cells (UM-SCC-74A), HPV-positive cell lines (UM-SCC-47 and UPCI SCC90) had substantially higher p16 expression. Results are mean \pm SEM, $n = 6$, combined from two independent experiments done in triplicate. *** $p < 0.001$, **** $p < 0.0001$ by one way ANOVA with post hoc Tukey comparisons.

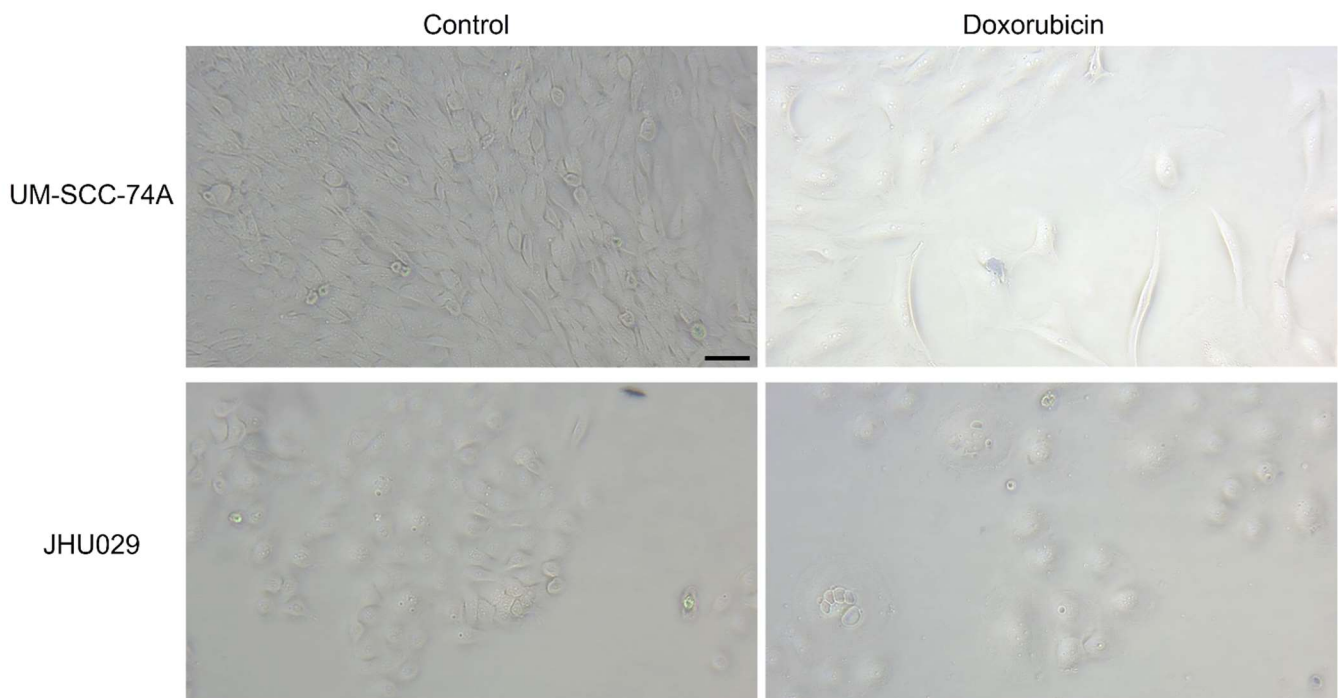


Figure S2: Doxorubicin induces senescence-associated morphologic changes in head and neck cancer cell lines. Cells were treated in 100nM doxorubicin for 24 hours, then stained with 2% trypan blue. Photomicrographs demonstrate rounded, swollen cells with swollen nuclei. Scale bar is 50 μm .

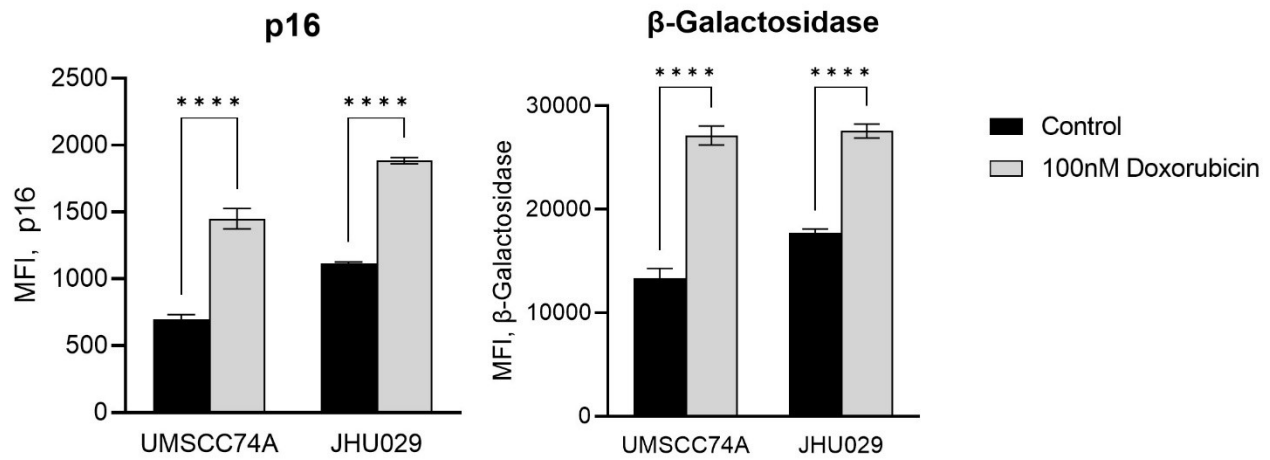


Figure S3: Treatment with doxorubicin increases expression of p16 and β-galactosidase. Cells were treated with 100 nM doxorubicin for 24 hours then fixed, permeabilized, stained for p16 and β-galactosidase, and analyzed by flow cytometry. Results are mean ± SEM, n = 6, combined from two independent experiments done in triplicate. ****p<0.0001.