

## SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

### Percentage of cell death in human and murine glioma cells infected with control vector HC-Ad- $\beta$ -Gal.

Percentage of cell death				
GBM cell	MOCK		HC-Ad- $\beta$ -Gal	
	GCV-	GCV+	GCV-	GCV+
U251	6.98 $\pm$ 1.46	3.91 $\pm$ 0.76	3.06 $\pm$ 1.19	6.47 $\pm$ 0.92
U87	6.2 $\pm$ 0.79	7.2 $\pm$ 2.15	7.73 $\pm$ 0.94	12.93 $\pm$ 1.93
IN2045	19.1 $\pm$ 0.86	17.9 $\pm$ 4.37	20.3 $\pm$ 6.65	15.3 $\pm$ 2.57
IN859	3.83 $\pm$ 0.22	7.155 $\pm$ 0.05	2.59 $\pm$ 0.43	6.15 $\pm$ 3.1
CNS-1	4.79 $\pm$ 1.13	2.84 $\pm$ 0.21	2.8 $\pm$ 0.11	3.9 $\pm$ 0.21
GL26	0.88 $\pm$ 0.35	0.89 $\pm$ 0.13	0.68 $\pm$ 0.21	1.52 $\pm$ 0.18

Established human glioma cell lines (U251, U87), cultures from human glioma biopsies (IN859, IN 2045), rat (CNS-1), and mouse (GL26) glioma cells were mock infected or incubated with 1 blue forming unit/cell of a HC-Ad vector encoding  $\beta$ -Gal under the control of the murine CMV promoter (HC-Ad- $\beta$ -Gal) for 48 h. Cells were then incubated in the presence or absence of the prodrug ganciclovir (GCV, 10  $\mu$ M) and, after 48 h, cell death was determined by flow cytometric analysis of cell cycle. Mean $\pm$ SEM of the percentage of hypodiploid cells in control (mock) and HC-Ad- $\beta$ -Gal infected groups are depicted in the table.