Nur77 with Sp1 and Sp4 are depicted in the merged image. (D) Distribution of Nur77, Sp1, and Sp4 in subcellular fractions. Cytosolic and nuclear extracts were obtained and analyzed by Western blots as described in the Materials and Methods. Sp1, a nuclear protein, also serves as a nuclear protein marker and GRP78, a resident protein of endoplasmic reticulum, serves as a cytosolic protein marker.

Supplemental Figure. Role of KLF4 in the induction of p21 by DIM-C-pPhOCH$_3$ in Panc1 cells. Induction of KLF4 by DIM-C-pPhOCH$_3$ or DIM-C-Ph (A) and the effects of siNur77 (B). Panc1 cells were treated with DMSO, DIM-C-pPhOCH$_3$ or DIM-C-Ph (A) or DIM-C-pPhOCH$_3$ (B) in cells transfected with siScr or siNur77. KLF4 mRNA levels were determined by real time PCR as outlined in the Materials and Methods. Results are expressed as means $\pm$ SE for three replicate determinations for each treatment group and significant ($P < 0.05$) induction of KLF4 mRNA levels (relative to DMSO) or decreased Nur77 mRNA levels (relative to siScr) are indicated by an asterisk. Effects of siKLF4 on KLF4 protein (C) and induction of p21 expression (D). Panc1 cells were transfected with siScr or siKLF4 treated with DMSO or 10 μM DIM-C-pPhOCH$_3$ and, after 24 hr, whole cell lysates were analyzed by western blots as outlined in the Materials and Methods. Similar results were observed in duplicate experiments.

Supplemental Figure