SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURES

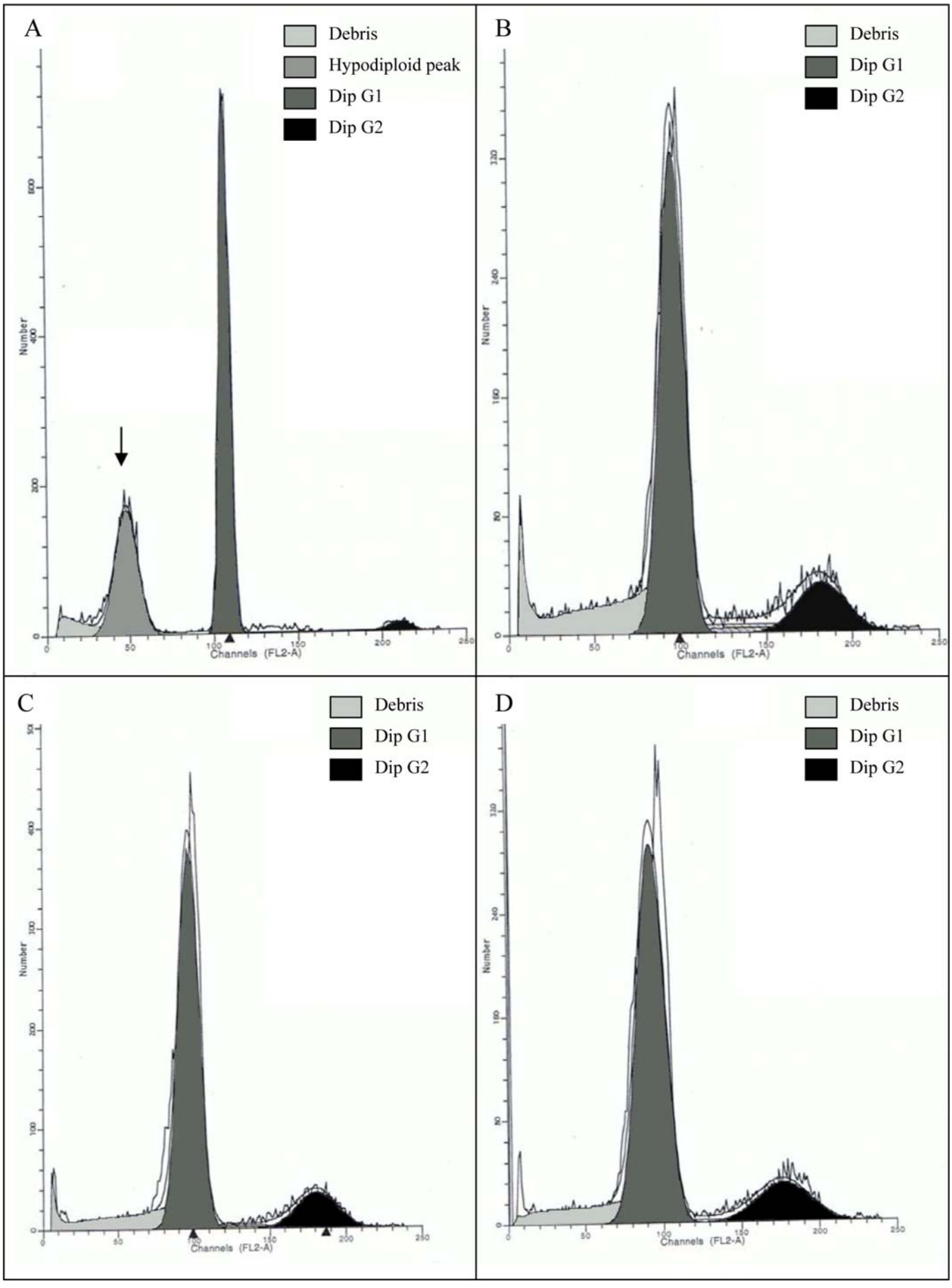
After incubation for 24 hours with dexamethasone at 1 µM, U373 MG cells were fixed, stained with propidium iodide and analysed flow cytometrically for cell cycle distribution (Telford, Cell Prolif, 1991). Apoptotic thymocytes were used as control.

RESULTS

In the control cells, we observed a distinct subpopulation of cells below the G0/G1 region (hypodiploid peak) consistent with the presence of internucleosomal DNA fragments induced by apoptosis. In the U373 MG cells treated with dexamethasone at 1 µM and 10 µM, we did not observe any hypodiploid peak, confirming that dexamethasone at 1 µM and 10 µM does not induce apoptosis in the U373 G cells.

FIGURE LEGEND

Effects of dexamethasone on apoptosis of U373 MG cells. Apoptosis was assessed by propidium iodide flow cytometry. In the control thymocytes (*A*), we observed a distinct subpopulation of cells below the G0/G1 region (hypodiploid peak, arrow) consistent with the presence of internucleosomal DNA fragments induced by apoptosis. In resting (*B*) and dexamethasone-treated (1 µM in *C* and 10 µM in *D*) U373 MG cells, we did not observe any hypodiploid peak, confirming that dexamethasone at 1 µM and 10 µM does not induce apoptosis in the U373 G cells.


A
Debris
Hypodiploid peak
Dip G1
Dip G2
Number
Channels (FL2-A)
B
Debris
Dip G1
Dip G2
Number
Channels (FL2-A)
C
Debris
Dip G1
Dip G2
Number
Channels (FL2-A)
D
Debris
Dip G1
Dip G2
Number
Channels (FL2-A)