Figure S1: BIM knockdown by siRNA protects GIST 48 cells from imatinib induced cell death and, conversely, BIM over-expression induces cell death. A. Western blot analysis of whole-cell lysates prepared from GIST 48 cells following treatment with media, DMSO, or imatinib 1 μM. Blots were probed with antibodies specific to BIM and tubulin. B. Quantitative reverse transcription PCR analysis of total RNA isolated from GIST 48 cells 72 hours following treatment with control siRNA or siRNA targeting BIM. BIM mRNA levels were normalized to β-actin. Reactions were performed in triplicate and data represent mean (+/- SD) of three experiments. C. GIST 48 cells were treated with siRNA and imatinib 1 μM and then cell viability was assayed using the CellTiter-Glo ATP luminescence assay after 72 hours. The data were normalized to untreated, media controls and represent mean values (+/- SD) of three experiments. P-value<0.05 indicates a significant difference between BIM siRNA and imatinib compared to control siRNA and imatinib or imatinib without siRNA. D. Western blot analysis of whole-cell lysates prepared from GIST 48 cells 24 hours following transfection with BIM-FLAG or GFP as a control. Blots were probed with antibodies specific to FLAG and tubulin. E. GIST 48 cells were transfected with either a BIM-FLAG or GFP control vector and then cell viability was assayed using the CellTiter-Glo ATP luminescence assay after 36 hours. The data were normalized to untreated, media controls.

Supplemental Figure 1