

Supplemental Material to:

The selective inhibition of nuclear PKC ζ restores the effectiveness of chemotherapeutic agents in chemoresistant cells

Alessandro Rimessi,¹ Erika Zecchini,¹ Roberta Siviera,¹ Carlotta Giorni,¹ Sara Leo,¹

Rosario Rizzuto² and Paolo Pinton^{1,*}

Figure S1. (A) Nuclear translocation, in mouse embryonic fibroblast (MEFs), of PKC ζ GFP during oxidative stress induced by H₂O₂ 1mM (158 \pm 8.1). (B) i) PKC ζ GFP translocation in overexpressing cells after UVc treatment (60J/m²). ii) nuclear PKC ζ distribution after UVc-radiation at 60,120 and 180 min after the treatment (at 60 min: 7.52% \pm 3.43; 120 min: 21.31% \pm 1.38; 180 min: 46.09% \pm 6.29 of nuclear PKC ζ GFP positive cells). (C) No change in the percentage of living fluorescent cells was observed when cells were transfected with GFP alone, as all cells are equally sensitive to different concentrations of H₂O₂ (50 μ M: 0.6 \pm 1.4, 100 μ M: 0.8 \pm 1.1, 1mM: 1.0 \pm 2.1, 2mM: 0.9 \pm 1.9).

