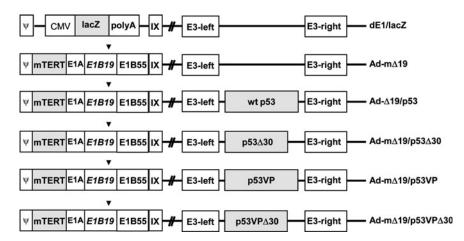
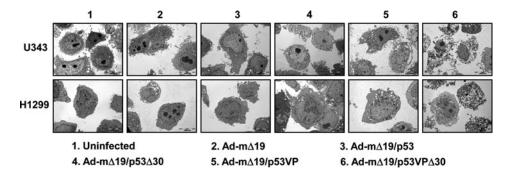
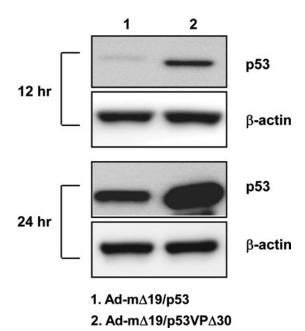
Supplementary Data



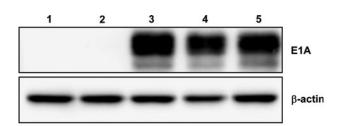
SUPPLEMENTARY FIG. S1. Schematic representations of the adenoviral (Ad) vectors used in this study. The replication-incompetent dE1/lacZ lacks the entire E1 region and expresses the reporter gene lacZ (β-galactosidase protein) under the control of the constitutive cytomegalovirus (CMV) promoter. The replication-competent oncolytic Ad-mΔ19 contains a normal E1A region and E1B 55kD gene, but the E1B-19kD translation initiation codon is mutated, and E1A expression is controlled by a modified human telomerase promoter (mTERT). Ad-mΔ19/p53, Ad-mΔ19/p53Δ30, Ad-mΔ19/p53VP, and Ad-mΔ19/p53VPΔ30 contain the wild-type p53, p53Δ30, p53VP, and p53VPΔ30 genes, respectively, in the E3 region of Ad-mΔ19. ψ, packaging signal; IX, protein IX; solid inverted triangles, mutated translation initiation codon of E1B-19kD.



SUPPLEMENTARY FIG. S2. Detection of apoptosis by transmission electron microscopy. Cells were infected with each vector (MOI, 1). Thirty-six hours postinfection, the cells were harvested and analyzed by transmission electron microscopy. U343 and H1299 cells infected with Ad- $m\Delta$ 19/p53VP Δ 30 exhibit markedly increased morphologic changes, and live cells were not observed (original magnification, \times 3000).



SUPPLEMENTARY FIG. S3. Detection of p53VP Δ 30 proteins. H1299 cells were infected with Ad-m Δ 19/p53 or Ad-m Δ 19/p53VP Δ 30 (MOI, 1). Twelve and twenty-four hours after infection, each cell lysate was analyzed by Western blot with antibody against p53; β -actin was used as an internal control.



1. Uninfected 2. dE1/lacZ 3. Ad-m∆19 4. Ad-m∆19/p53 5. Ad-m∆19/p53VP∆30

SUPPLEMENTARY FIG. S4. Detection of E1A proteins. H1299 cells were infected with each vector (MOI, 1). Twenty-four hours postinfection, each cell lysate was analyzed by Western blot with antibody against E1A; β -actin was used as an internal control.