

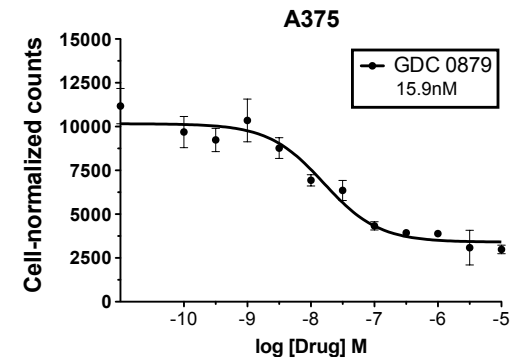
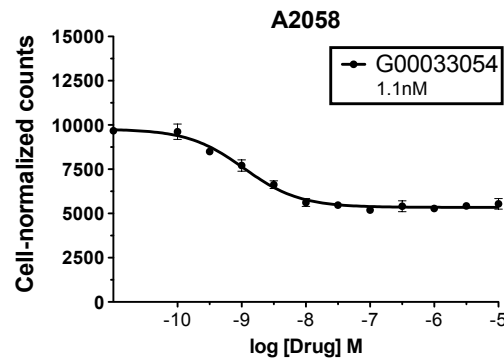
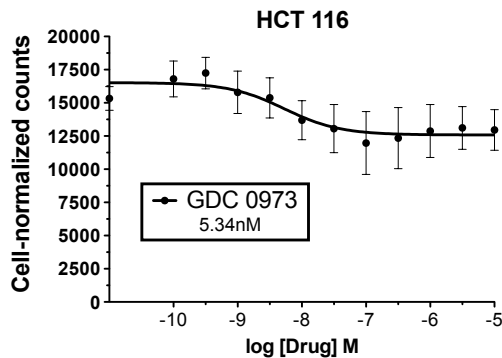
Additional File 2 –  
FDG in vitro and GLUT-1

# FDG uptake in-vitro

## METHODS

On Day 0, cells were plated out in 96-well Cytostar-T scintillating microplates at a concentration of 25,000 cells/well in the recommended culture medium (DMEM supplemented with 10% FBS, 2mM L-Glutamine). On Day 1, drug substances dissolved in DMSO were spiked into the medium, and on Day 2 the medium was aspirated from the plates and the cells washed once with Krebs-Ringer buffer. Cells were covered with “low glucose” DMEM (100mg/dL D-glucose) containing 2.7 $\mu$ Ci of 2-<sup>18</sup>F-fluoro-2-deoxy-D-glucose (“FDG”) and 5 $\mu$ M Vybrant DyeCycle Ruby vital nuclear stain and allowed to incubate for 1hr while maintained at 37 °C. Plates were then washed 5 times with chilled Krebs-Ringer buffer, fixed in 4% paraformaldehyde, and the radioactivity measured using a Microbeta<sup>2</sup> Plate counter (Perkin-Elmer).

## RESULTS



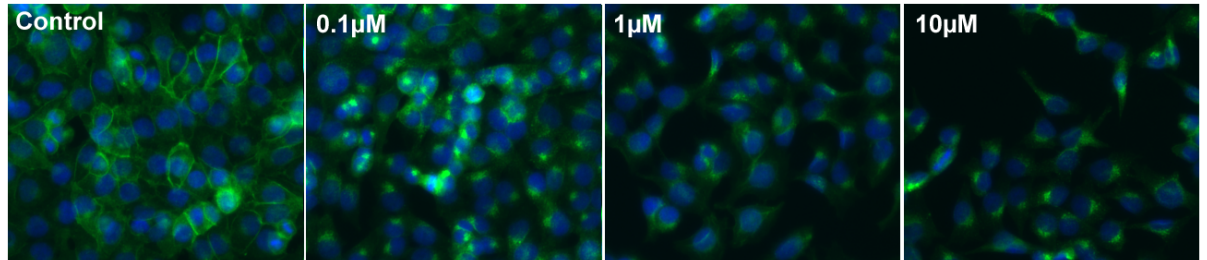
# GLUT-1 immunofluorescence in vitro

## METHODS

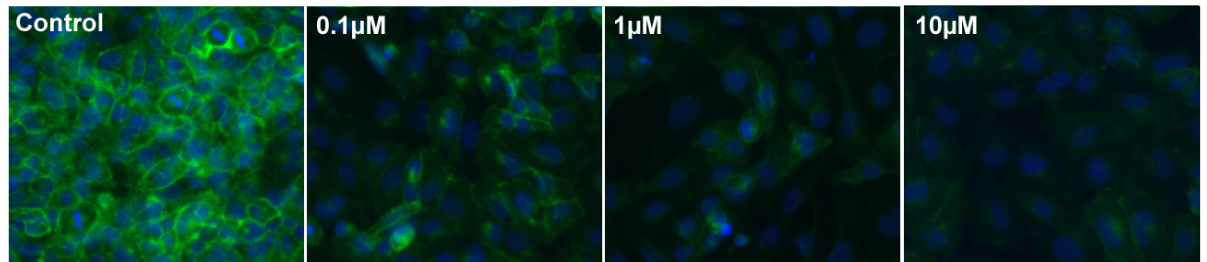
Following drug treatments as described above for the FDG uptake assays, GLUT-1 immunofluorescence assays were performed with an anti-GLUT-1 primary antibody (Chemicon #AB1340) and an Alexa-488 secondary antibody (Invitrogen #A11008) on formaldehyde-fixed, Triton-permeabilized cells blocked with 5% fish gelatin.

## RESULTS

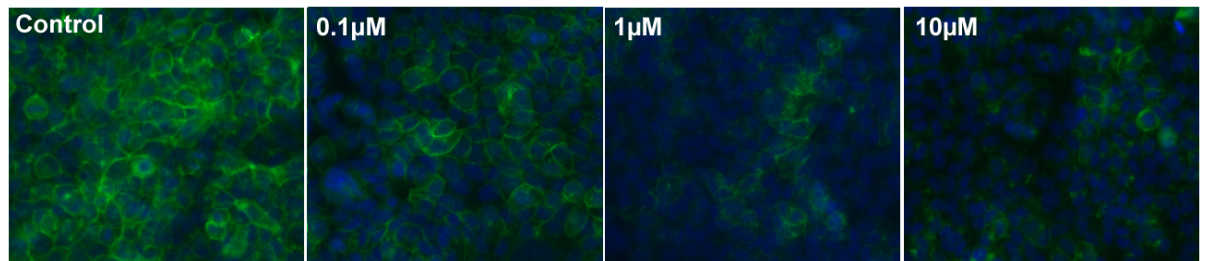
### A375, GDC-0879



### A2058, G00033054



### HCT116, GDC-0973



# GLUT-1 immunofluorescence in vivo

## Tumors treated for 7 days

### METHODS

*Glucose transporter immunofluorescence (In vitro):* Cells were treated with drug, then were fixed in 4% paraformaldehyde, permeabilized with 0.2% Triton, blocked in 5% fish gelatin, incubated with Glucose transporter 1 antibody (Millipore Anti-Glut-1 07-1401) overnight, washed in PBS, incubated with secondary antibody Alexa 488 (Invitrogen #A11008) and Hoechst nuclear dye, washed in PBS, and then analyzed by fluorescent microscopy.

*Glucose transporter immunofluorescence (xenograft sections):* Xenograft tumors were excised and immediately frozen in isopentane cooled in liquid nitrogen, 7micron sections were cut, washed in PBS, permeabilized with 0.2% Triton, blocked in 5% fish gelatin, incubated with Glucose transporter 1 antibody (Millipore Anti-Glut-1 07-1401) overnight, washed in PBS, incubated with secondary antibody Alexa 488 (Invitrogen #A11008) and Hoechst nuclear dye, washed in PBS, and then analyzed by fluorescent microscopy.

