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Supplemental Material to:

Yong-Wei Zhang, Arun K. Ghosh and Yves Pommier

Lasonolide A, a potent and reversible inducer of chromosome condensation

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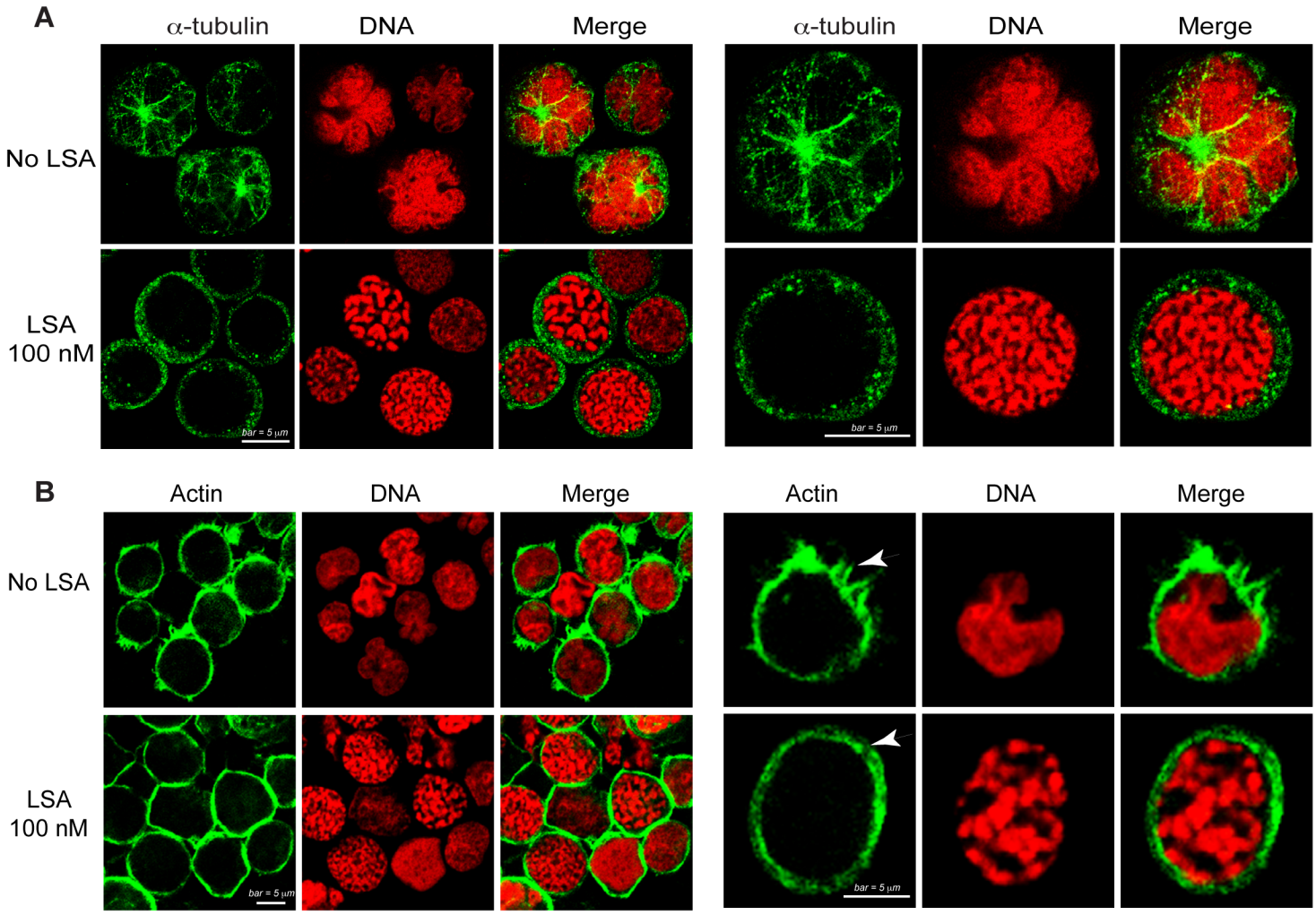
Supplemental Materials

Materials and Methods

Cytoskeleton staining. Cells were cytospun (800 rpm, 8 min) to microscope slides. F-actins were stained by Alexa Fluor 488® *phalloidin* (Invitrogen, A12379) according to the provided protocol (*Life Technologies*, Inc.) Briefly, cells were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde and penetrated by 0.1% TritonX-100. After being blocked with 1% BSA, cells were stained with 0.5 units Alexa Fluor 488® *phalloidin* for 20 min at room temperature. α-tubulin was stained by immunofluorescence assay. After fixation, cells were incubated for 20 min with 70% ethanol. Then the slides were incubated in blocking buffer [8% bovine serum albumin (BSA) in PBS] for 1 h before incubation for 2 h with anti-α-tubulin (Cell signaling, 2144) antibodies. Slides were incubated for an additional 1 h with the Alex488-conjugated secondary antibody (Alexa Fluor® 488 goat anti-mouse IgG, Molecular Probes, Invitrogen, A-11001). DNA was stained with 0.5 μg/mL propidium iodide. Images were taken using a Nikon Eclipse TE-300 confocal microscope.

Supplemental Figure 1. Lasonolide A (100 nM for 1 h) reorganizes the cellular filament and tubulin networks in CA46 cells. A. Cellular tubulin network. α-tubulin was stained with anti-α-tubulin antibody (Green). DNA was stained with PI (Red). Left, representative images; Right, enlarged representative single cells in each group. **B.** Cellular actin network. Actin was labeled with Alexa Fluor 488® *phalloidin* (Green). DNA was stained with PI (Red). Left, representative images; Right, enlarged representative single cell in each group. Arrowheads indicate changes.



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