Figure S1







Figure S3



Figure S4



Figure S5

IP: Anti-LYVE-1



Supplemental Figure 1. Chemoresistant PEL cells exhibit greater expression of emmprin-associated MMPs. Immunoblot analyses were used to detect basal expression of MMP1, MMP2 and MMP9 for both chemosensitive (BC-1 and BC-3) and chemoresistant (BCP-1 and BCBL-1) PEL cells. β -Actin was identified for internal controls. Data shown represent one of three independent experiments.

Supplemental Figure 2. oHA alone do not induce PEL cytotoxicity. BC-1 (A), BC-3 (B), BCP-1 (C) and BCBL-1 (D) were incubated with the indicated concentrations of oHA for 96 h and cell viability determined using a standard MTT assay according to the manufacturer's instructions and confirmed by trypan blue exclusion (data not shown). Error bars represent the S.E.M. for three independent experiments.

Supplemental Figure 3. oHA enhance cytotoxicity for chemosensitive PEL cells in the presence of chemotherapeutic agents. BC-1 (A-B) and BC-3 (C-D) were incubated with either Taxol or Dox at the indicated concentrations and for the indicated times in the presence or absence of 100μ g/mL oHA. Relative cell viability was quantified using trypan blue exclusion as described in Methods. Error bars represent the S.E.M. for three independent experiments.

Supplemental Figure 4. oHA alone do not affect expression of emmprin, LYVE-1, or BCRP in PEL cells. BCP-1 and BCBL-1 cells were incubated in the presence or absence of 100μ g/mL oHA for 96 h, then immunoblot analyses were used to detect total protein expression, including β -Actin for internal controls. Data shown represent one of three independent experiments.

Supplemental Figure 5. oHA reduce interaction of emmprin and BCRP with LYVE-1 in PEL cells treated with chemotherapeutic agents. BCP-1 cells were incubated with 100nM Taxol or 100nM Dox for 48 h in the presence or absence of 100µg/mL oHA. Co-IP assays were then performed as described in Methods.