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Supplemental Material to:

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Akt2 and acid ceramidase cooperate to induce cell invasion and resistance to apoptosis

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Fig. S1

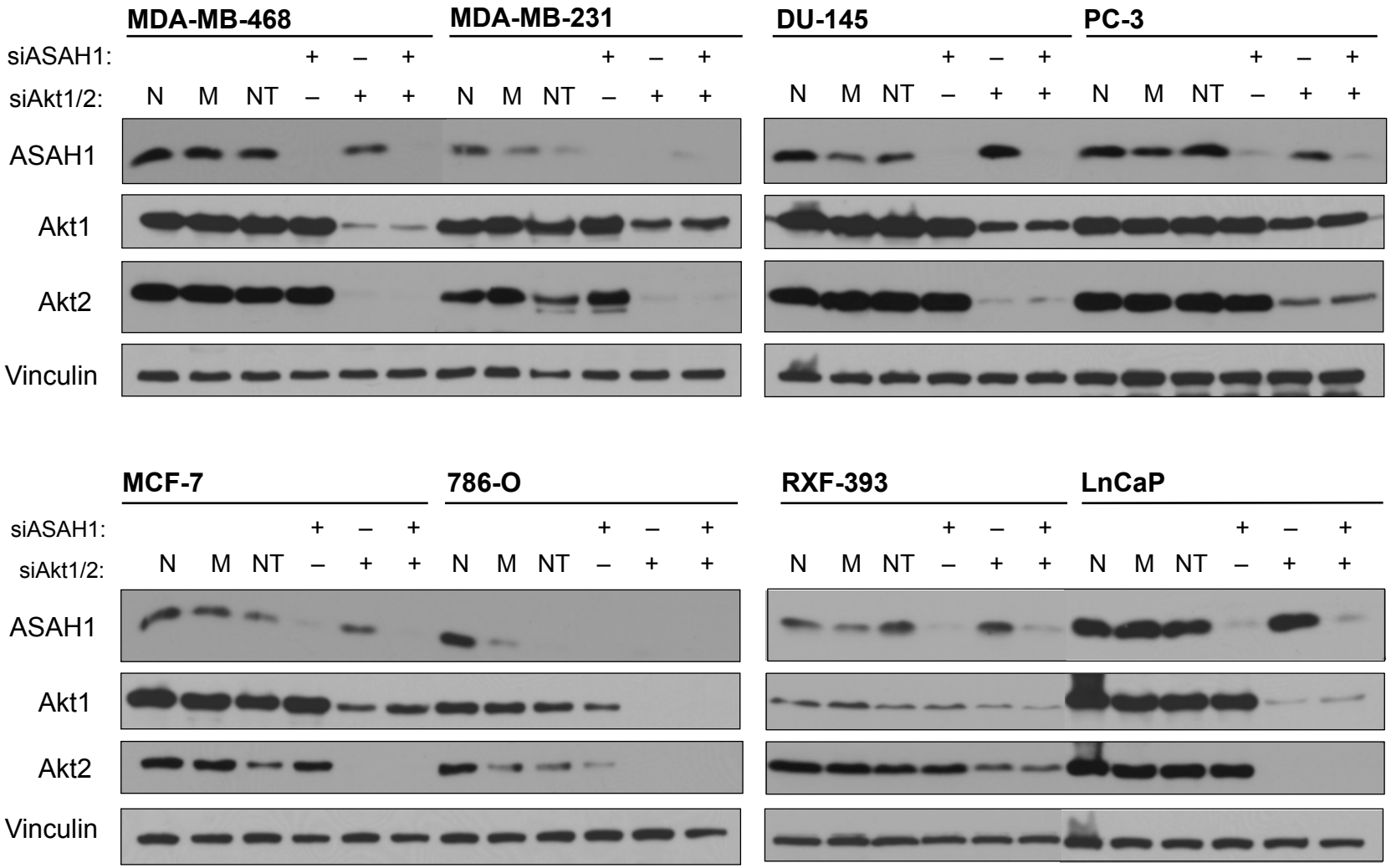
MDA-MB-468
MDA-MB-231
DU-145
PC-3
siASAH1:
siAkt1/2:
N M NT – + +
ASAH1
Akt1
Akt2
Vinculin
MCF-7
786-O
RXF-393
LnCaP

Fig. S1 continued

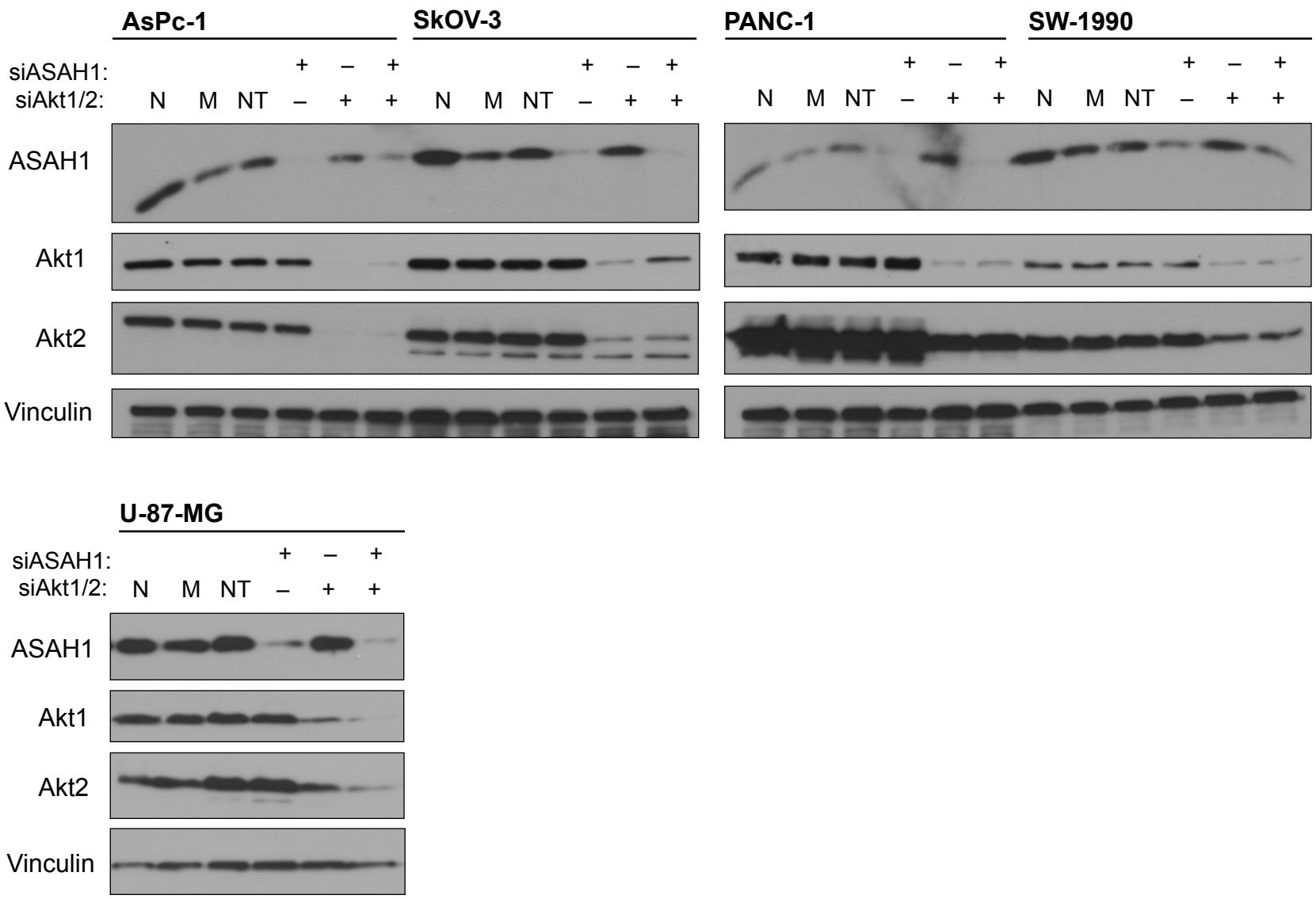

Figure S1 (related to Figure 3). Knockdown efficiency of siASAH1 and/or siAkt1/2 in 13 cancer cell lines. To elucidate whether the observed phenotype was target-specific, we examined the knockdown efficiency of the siRNAs in sister cultures set up in parallel in 6-well plates. Cells were harvested 48 h post-transfection and processed for Western blotting with antibodies to ASAH1, Akt1, Akt2 and vinculin.

Fig. S2

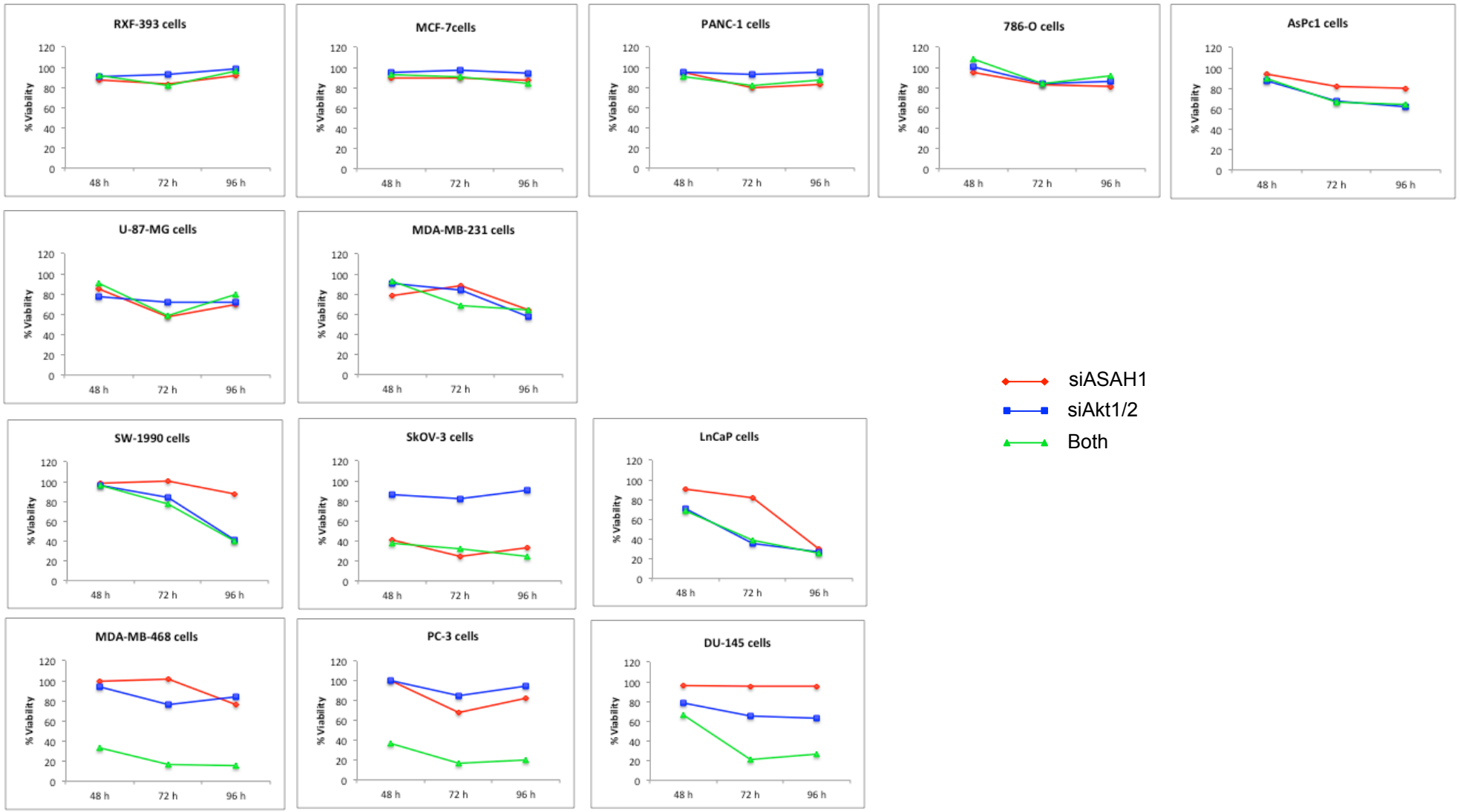

Figure S2 (related to Figure 3). Depletion of siASAH1 and/or siAkt1/2 affects proliferation/viability in a cell type-dependent manner. This figure shows the proliferation/viability of 13 cancer cell lines 48, 72, and 96 h post-transfection with 20 nM siRNA targeting ASAH1, Akt1/2 or both, in percent of the viability of cells treated with non-targeting siRNA.

Table S1

Cells	TCN + B13	MK-2206 + B13
MDA-MB-468	0.20±0.10	0.55±0.29
PC-3	0.42±0.33	0.37±0.24

Table S1 (related to Fig. 5). Average combination indices following treatment with TCN and B13 or MK-2206 and B13. In the combinations, the drugs were used at a constant concentration ratio of 1:1.