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Supplemental Material to:

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Cellular senescence or EGFR signaling induces Interleukin 6 (IL-6) receptor expression controlled by mammalian target of rapamycin (mTOR)

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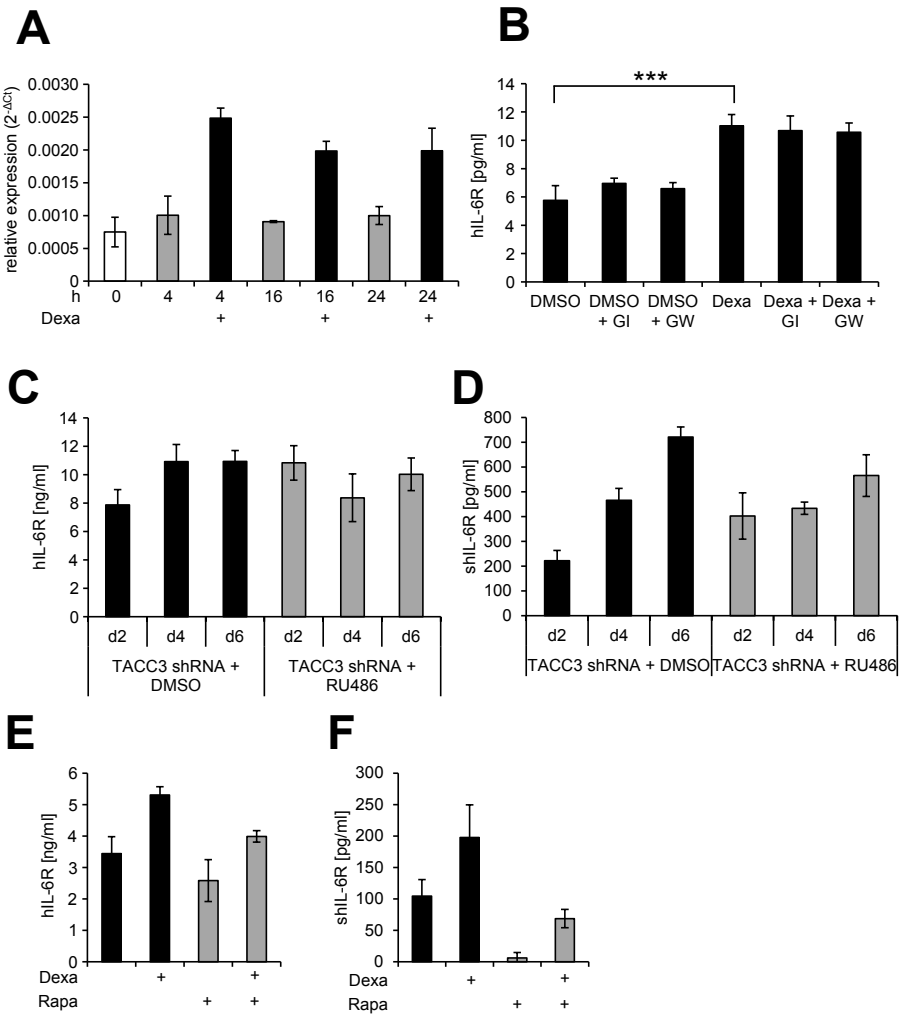
Supplemental Figure 1



Supp. Fig. 1: Activation of the glucocorticoid receptor causes IL-6R up-regulation independent of mTOR. (A) MCF7 cells at day 0 in doxycycline-free medium. One day later, cells were stimulated with 1 µM dexamethasone or DMSO as control. Cells were harvested at the indicated time points and the amounts of IL-6R mRNA determined as described under *Materials and Methods*. The results show the mean ± s. d. of two independent experiments. **(B)** Cells were treated as described in Fig. 5C, and the amount of IL-6R in the cell lysate was measured via ELISA. The results show the mean ± s. d. of three independent experiments. **(C, D)** MCF7 cells stably expressing a DOX-inducible shRNA targeting human TACC3 were seeded at day 0 in medium containing 5 µg/ml doxycycline and either 5 µM RU486 or the solvent DMSO. Medium was exchanged every two days and fresh DOX and 5 µM RU486 or DMSO added. Cells were harvested at the indicated time points and the amount of IL-6R (C) in the cell lysate or (D) of soluble IL-6R in the supernatant was measured via ELISA. The results show the mean ± s. d. of three independent experiments. **(E, F)** MCF7 cells were

seeded on day 0 and the medium was supplemented with either 500 ng/ml rapamycin or the DMSO solvent control. Cells were stimulated one day later with either 1 μM dexamethasone or the solvent DMSO as control for 24 h. Cells were harvested at the indicated time points and the amount of IL-6R (E) in the cell lysate or (F) of soluble IL-6R in the supernatant was measured via ELISA. The results show the mean ± s. d. of two independent experiments.