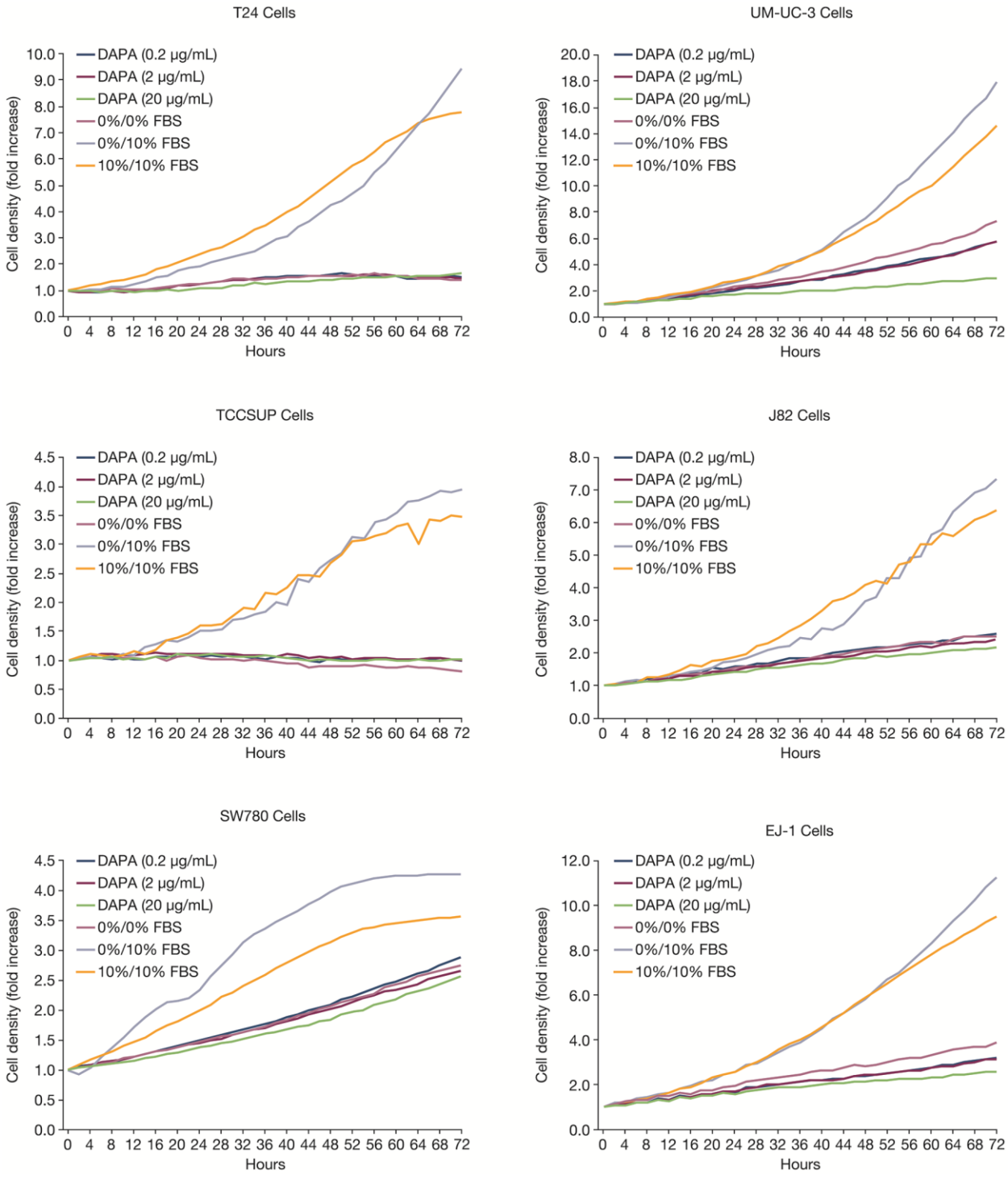
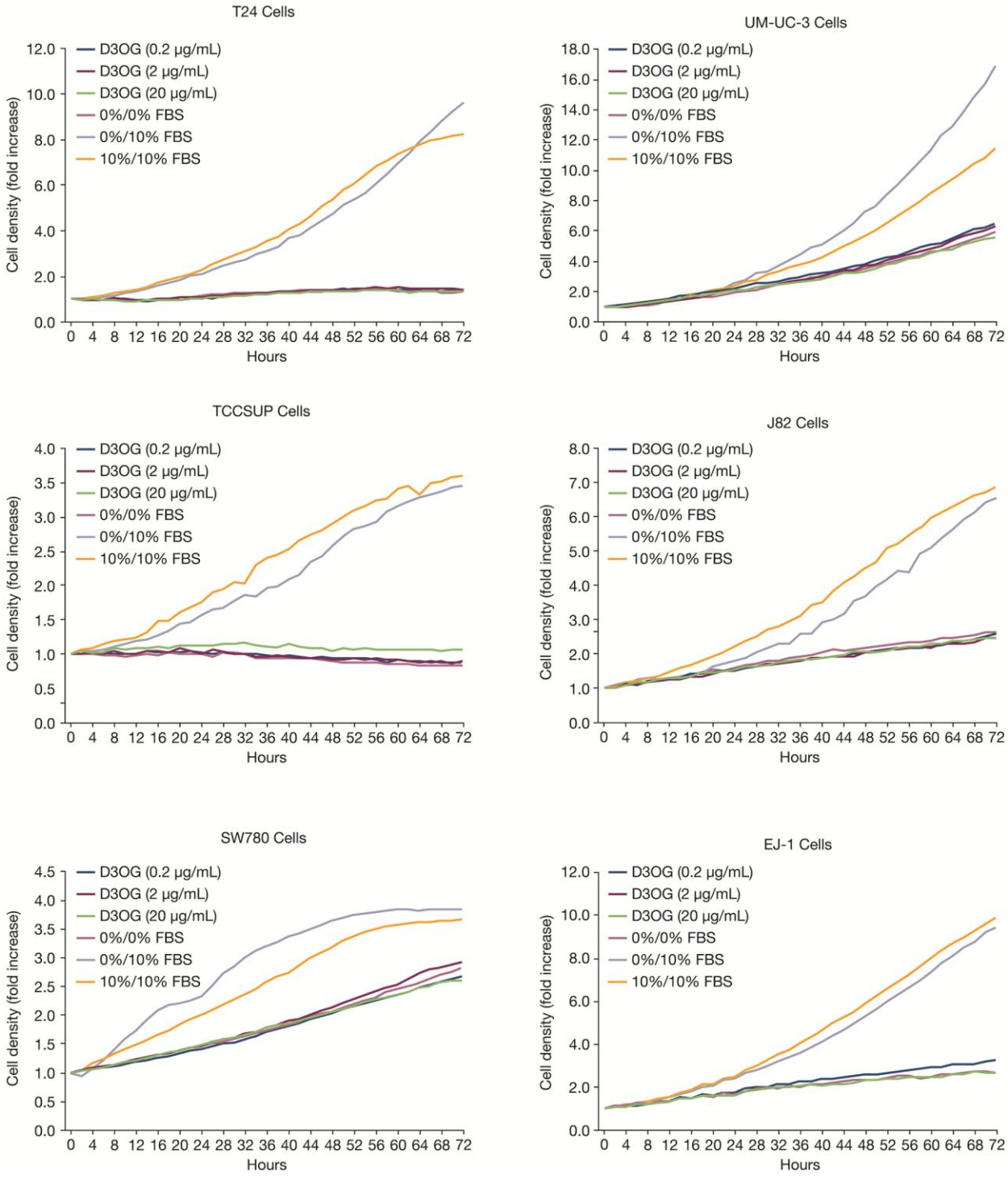
Supplemental Figure 1. Proliferation of human urinary bladder transitional cell carcinoma (TCC) cell lines that were either treated for 96 h with fetal bovine serum (FBS, 10%/10%) or serum starved for 24 h and then cultured for up to 72 h in media containing dapagliflozin (DAPA) 0.2 µg/ml, 2 µg/ml or 20 µg/ml or FBS 0% or 10%. Cells that were continually treated with FBS had the greatest fold increases for all human bladder TCC cell lines. Cells treated with dapagliflozin exhibited increases in cell density similar to those exhibited by serum starved cells for all human bladder TCC cell lines. Indications of standard deviation are not shown due to the reproducibility of these in vitro models across replicates and to simplify the figure for viewing purposes.

Supplemental Figure 1.



Supplemental Figure 2. Proliferation of human urinary bladder TCC cell lines that were either treated for 96 h with FBS (10%/10%) or serum starved for 24 h and then cultured for up to 72 h in media containing dapagliflozin-3O-glucuronide (D3OG) 0.2 µg/ml, 2 µg/ml or 20 µg/ml or FBS 0% or 10%. Cells that were continually treated with FBS had the greatest fold increases for all human bladder TCC cell lines. Cells treated with D3OG exhibited increases in cell density similar to those exhibited by serum starved cells for all human bladder TCC cell lines. Indications of standard deviation are not shown due to the reproducibility of these in vitro models across replicates and to simplify the figure for viewing purposes.

Supplemental Figure 2.



Supplemental Figure 3. Proliferation of human bladder TCC cell lines cultured in media containing 11 mM, 25 mM, 35 mM or 50 mM glucose. Increasing concentrations of glucose resulted in varying degrees of inhibition of cell proliferation. Indications of standard deviation are not shown due to the reproducibility of these in vitro models across replicates and to simplify the figure for viewing purposes.

Supplemental Figure 3.