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Supplemental Material to:

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Activation of p38-MAPK by CXCL4/CXCR3 axis contributes to p53-dependent intestinal apoptosis initiated by 5-fluorouracil

Cancer Biology & Therapy 2014; 15(8)
http://dx.doi.org/10.4161/cbt.29114

http://www.landesbioscience.com/journals/cbt/article/29114/

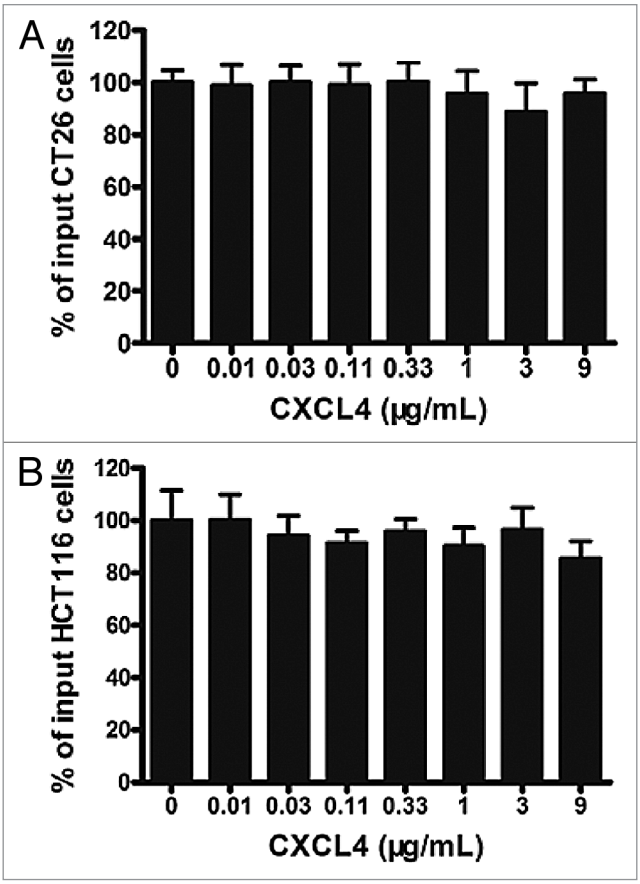

Figure S1. Effect of CXCL4 on murine CT26 and human HCT116 colon tumor cancer cell lines. Cell proliferation of CT26 (**A**) and HCT116 (**B**) as a percent of input cells in the cell culture. CT26 and HCT116 cells cultured with the indicated amount of rhCXCL4 were measured in the MTT assay. Experiments were repeated three times individually, and the data are presented as mean ± SD.

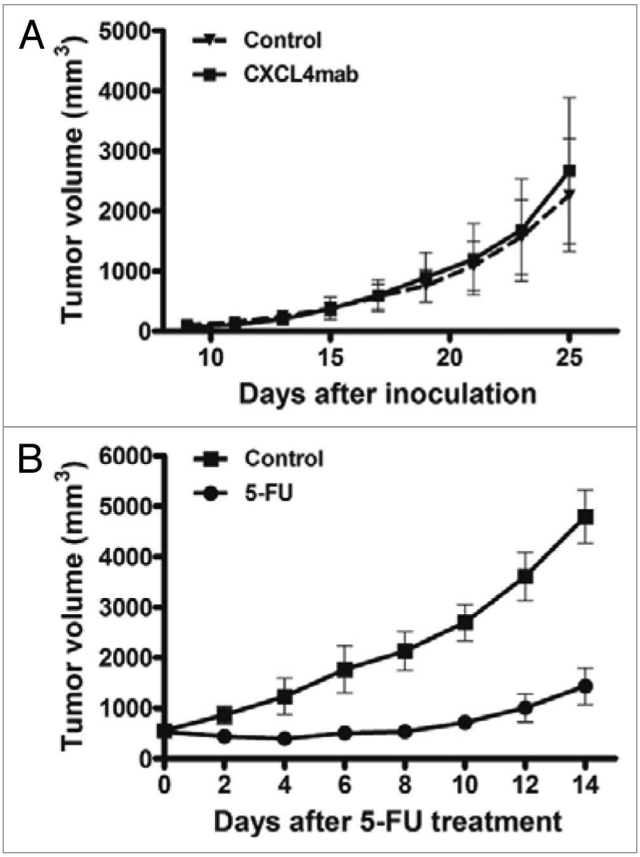

Figure S2. Effect of CXCL4mab on tumor growth in tumor-bearing mice. (**A**) On day 0 after grafting murine CT26 colon cancer cells, BALB/c mice (8-week-old) were randomly divided into two groups ($n = 6$ mice per group). Mice were treated with anti-CXCL4 mAb (1 mg/kg) or equal volume saline once a week for 2 weeks. The tumors were measured every 2 d for 25 d. (**B**) After grafting murine CT26 colon cancer cells, BALB/c mice (8-week-old) were randomly divided into two groups at the tumor volume of 500 mm3 ($n = 5$ mice per group). Mice were treated with a single dose of 5-FU (150 mg/kg) or equal volume saline as control. The tumors were measured every two days for 14 d. Tumor volume was calculated by the formula: tumor volume (mm^3) = length (mm) × width $(mm)^2$ / 2. Values are shown as mean ± SD.