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Supplemental Material

Acrolein-Exposed Normal Human Lung Fibroblasts *in Vitro*: Cellular Senescence, Enhanced Telomere Erosion, and Degradation of Werner's Syndrome Protein

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Figure S1

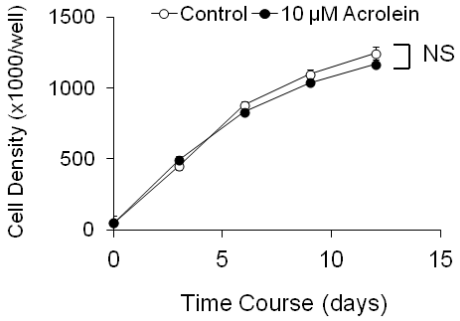

Figure S1. Effects of a short-term exposure to acrolein on cell growth in cultured normal human lung fibroblasts. HFL-1 cells were cultured in the absence or presence of 10 μM acrolein for 3 d. The cells were subcultured at a starting density of 50,000/well. The cell density was monitored every 3 d for up to 12 d. Data are expressed as mean ± SEM for three independent experiments.

Figure S2

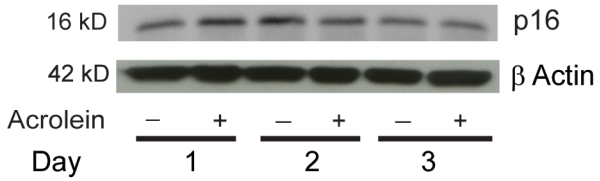

Figure S2. Effects of acrolein on p16 protein expression in cultured normal human lung fibroblasts. HFL-1 cells were cultured with or without 25 μM acrolein for various periods (1, 2, and 3 d). Immunoblot analysis was performed for p16. Equal loading was determined by stripping the blot and reprobing with antibodies to β-actin. Immunoblotting data are representative of three experiments.