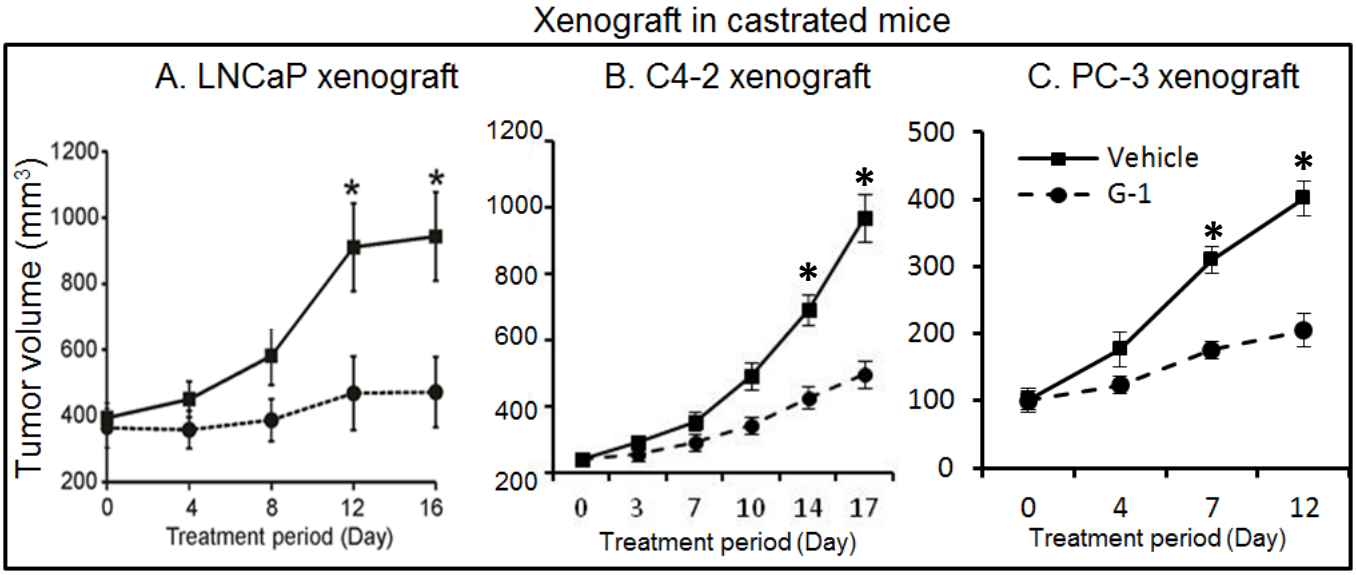
Figure S3



G-1 inhibited castration-resistant tumor growth. A) G-1 inhibited LNCaP xenograft tumor growth in castrated mice but not in intact mice (data from the current manuscript). Xenografts were established from androgen-dependent cell line LNCaP. When tumors grew to 150-300 mm^3, mice were divided into two groups: intact and castrated. For intact animals (Fig.1A), mice were injected subcutaneously with vehicle or G-1 (4mg/kg/day) for 16 days. For castrated animals (Fig.1B), mice were castrated and, when the tumor resumes growing, were treated with vehicle or G-1 for 16 days. G-1 inhibited growth of B) C4-2 xenografts (unpublished data) and C) PC-3 xenografts (Chan *et al* 2010 Cell Death Differ. 17:1511-23), all growing in castrated hosts. Nude mice were castrated and subcutaneously inoculated with castration-resistance prostate cancer cell lines C4-2 or PC-3. When tumor grew to 200 mm^3, mice were divided into two groups and treated with vehicle and G-1 as the same dose as above for 17 days or 12 days, respectively.