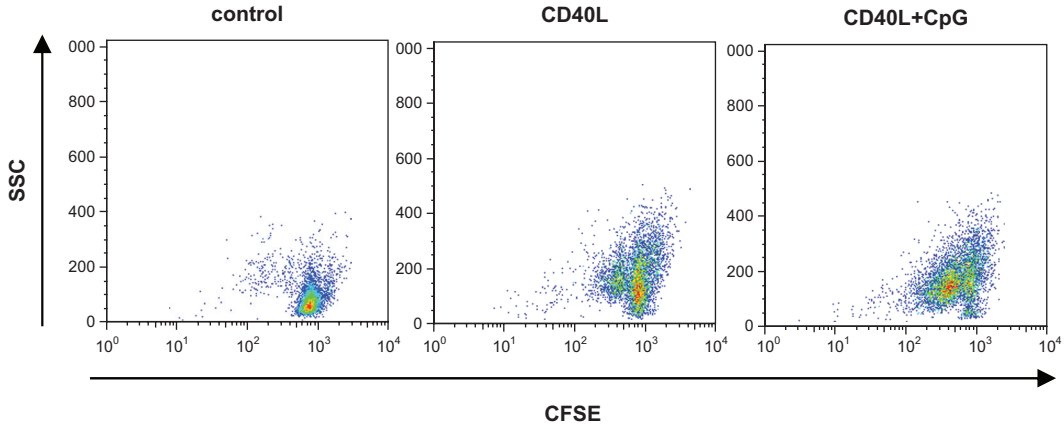
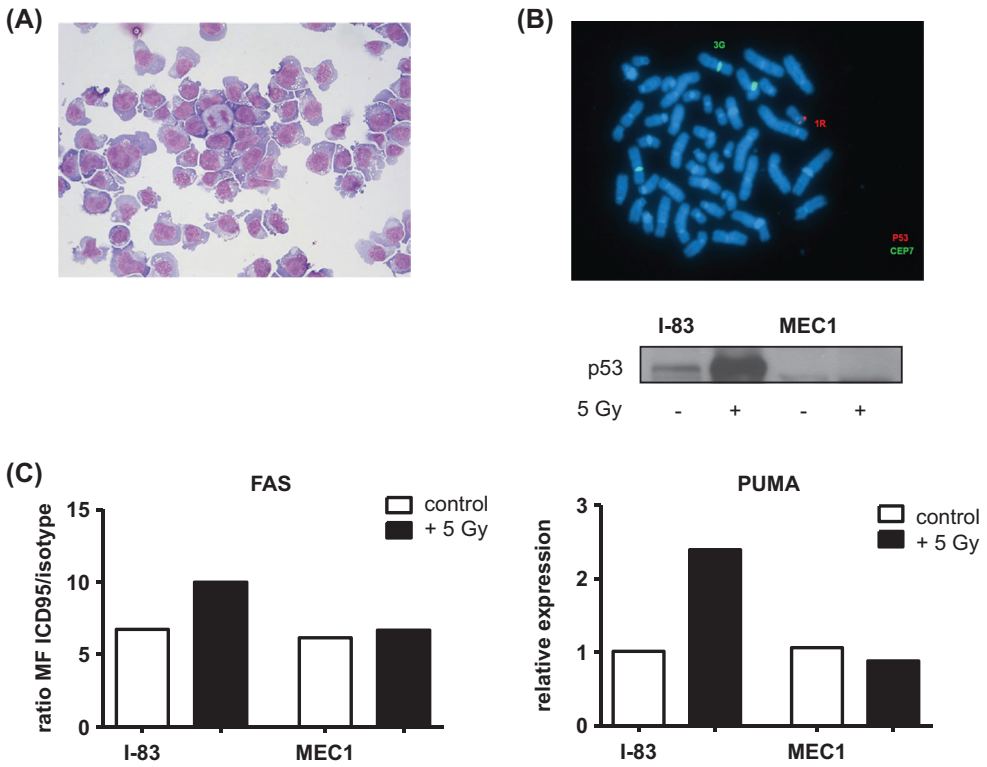
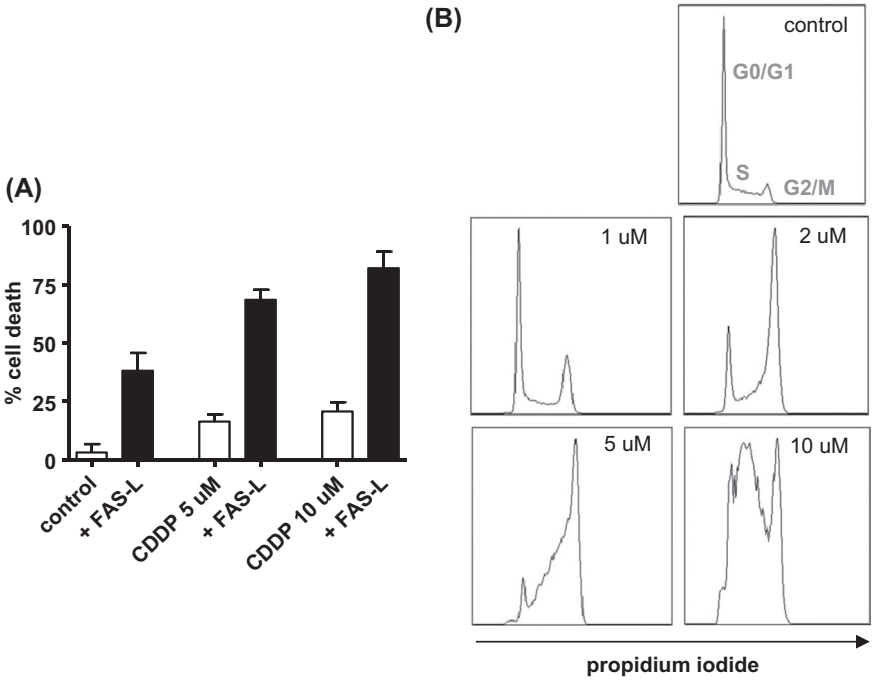
Supplementary material for Tonino S. H. et al. Induction of TAp73 by platinum-based compounds to overcome drug resistance in p53 dysfunctional chronic lymphocytic leukemia, Leukemia & Lymphoma, 2014, doi: 10.3109/10428194.2014.996751.



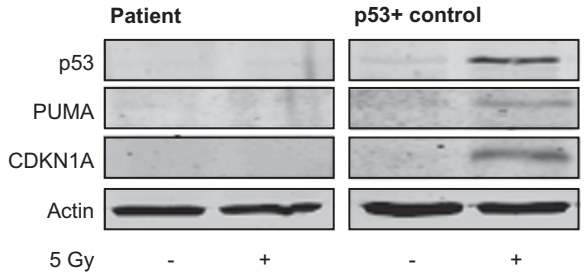
Supplementary Figure 1. Proliferation of CLL cells after stimulation with CD40L and/or CpG Flowcytometry plots of representative sample of CLL cells proliferating upon stimulation with CD40L and CpG for four days as indicated (as assessed by CFSE dilution and described in the *Material andMethods* section).



Supplementary Figure 2. MEC1 is a p53 dysfunctional human pro-lymphocytic cell line (A) May-Grunwald-Giemsa staining (500x) (B) Upper panel: fluorescent in situ hybridization (FISH) of MEC1 showing trisomy 7 (CEP7) and 1 x deletion of 17p (p53). Lower panel: western blot showing lack of p53 induction upon 5 Gy radiation. I-83, a p53-functional CLL cell-line, is used as control. (C) PUMA RNA-levels (assessed by RT-MLPA) and expression of FAS (assessed by FACS-staining) upon 5 Gy radiation, indicating lack of p53 function in MEC1. The I-83 cell line is used as control.



Supplementary Figure 3. Changes in cell cycle transition upon CDDP treatment (A) Apoptosis after 24 hours of treatment with CDDP followed by FAS-ligand (FAS-L; CH11) for an additional 24 hours as indicated, assessed by Mitotracker staining; mean + SEM of three experiments. (B) Analysis of cell cycle transition by Propidium Iodide (PI) staining after 48 hours of CDDP-treatment in ascending doses as indicated.



Supplementary Figure 4. P53 dysfunctional versus p53 functional CLL Protein levels of p53 and the downstream targets CDKN1A and PUMA upon 5 Gy irradiation (as indicated), in a p53 dysfunctional (left panel) and a p53 functional (right panel) CLL patient.