Figure S2: Characterization of HT-29 and HT-29/EGFP4 cells.

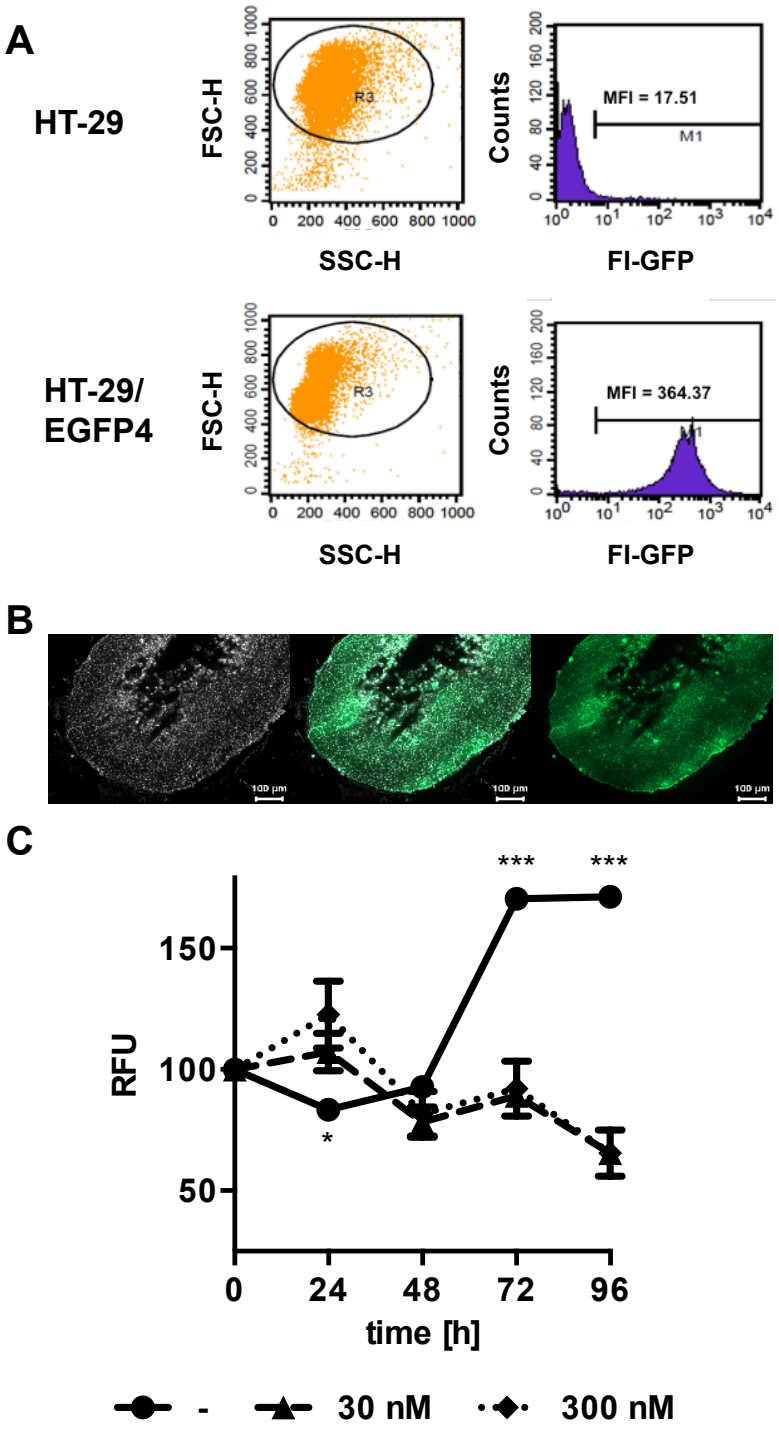

Figure S2: Characterization of HT-29 and HT-29/EGFP4 cells. (A) Parental HT-29 and HT-29/EGFP4 cells were cultivated in 75 cm^2 tissue culture flasks to approx. 80 % confluence and analysed by flow cytometry for size (forward scatter; FSC-H) and granularity (side scatter, SSC-H; left panels). Healthy, live cells in gate R3 were used for analysis of

green fluorescence in the FL1 channel (FI-GFP; right panels) and mean fluorescence intensity (MFI) of the EGFP positive cells (M1). (B) Fluorescence microscopy of cryosections of HT-29/EGFP4 MCTS (upper panel: brightfield; lower panel: GFP channel; middle: merge). Images were acquired with a Zeiss Axio Observer.Z1 microscope using a 10× objective (scale bars: 100 μm). (C) Fluorescence of HT-29/EGFP4 MCTS during growth in the presence or absence of staurosporine (30 or 300 nM). Fluorescence intensities were normalized to give 100% for each MCTS at the start of the experiment (t = 0 h). Values are relative fluorescent units (RFU) per MCTS and are mean ± SEM of three MCTS per condition. Results are from one representative of three independent experiments. Statistical analysis was performed using two-way ANOVA with Bonferroni post-test correction for multiple comparisons. Astersisk indicate levels of statistical significance of untreated compared to both treatment groups (*:$P < 0.05$; ***: $P < 0.001$, all other comparisons not significant).