

Lovastatin causes FaDu hypopharyngeal carcinoma cell death via AMPK-p63-survivin signaling cascade

Chia-Sheng Yen^{1#}, Jung-Chien Chen^{2#}, Yi-Fang Chang³, Ya-Fen Hsu⁴, Pei-Ting Chiu⁵, Ching Shiue⁴, Yu-Fan Chuang⁵, George, Ou⁶, Ming-Jen Hsu^{5,7*}

¹Department of General Surgery, Chi-Mei Medical Center, Tainan, Taiwan; ²Division of General Surgery, Department of Surgery, Min-Sheng General Hospital, Taoyuan, Taiwan; ³Division of Hematology and Oncology, Department of Internal Medicine, MacKay Memorial Hospital, Taipei, Taiwan; ⁴Division of General Surgery, Department of Surgery, Landseed Hospital, Taoyuan, Taiwan; ⁵Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences, College of Medicine, Taipei Medical University, Taipei, Taiwan; ⁶Department of Medicine, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada; ⁷Department of Pharmacology, School of Medicine, College of Medicine, Taipei Medical University, Taipei, Taiwan

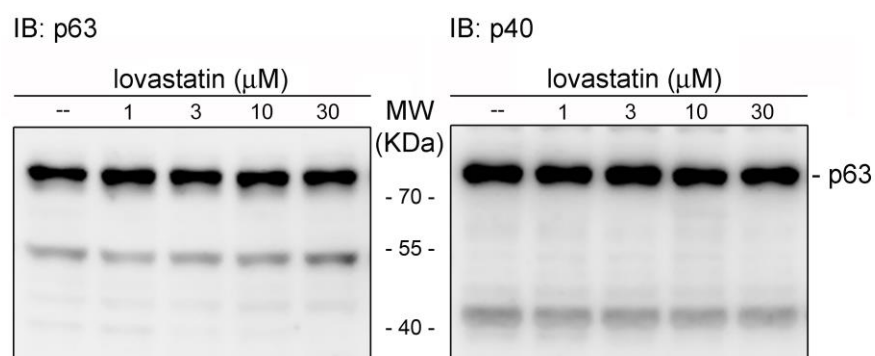
#These authors contributed equally to this study.

*Correspondence should be addressed to:

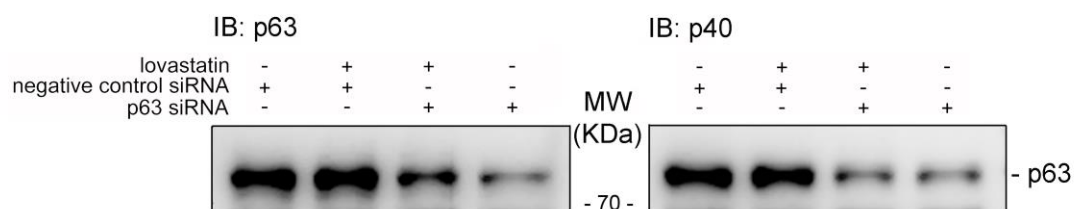
Dr. Ming-Jen Hsu, Department of Pharmacology, School of Medicine, Taipei Medical University, No.250, Wu-hsing St., Taipei 11031, Taiwan; Tel: +886-2-27361661 ext. 3198;
E-mail: aspirin@tmu.edu.tw

Supplementary Figure 1

a



b



Supplementary Figure 1. Anti-p63 antibody recognizes the same protein (p63) as anti-p40 antibody does in FaDu cells. (A) Cells were treated with lovastatin at indicated concentrations for 6 h. Cell lysates were then prepared and subjected to immunoblotting with anti-p60 antibody or anti-p40 antibody. Results shown are representative of three independent experiments. (B) Cells were transfected with negative control siRNA or p63 siRNA for 48 h. Protein level of p63 was then determined by immunoblotting using anti-p60 antibody or anti-p40 antibody. Results shown are representative of three independent experiments. IB: immunoblotting; MW: molecular weight