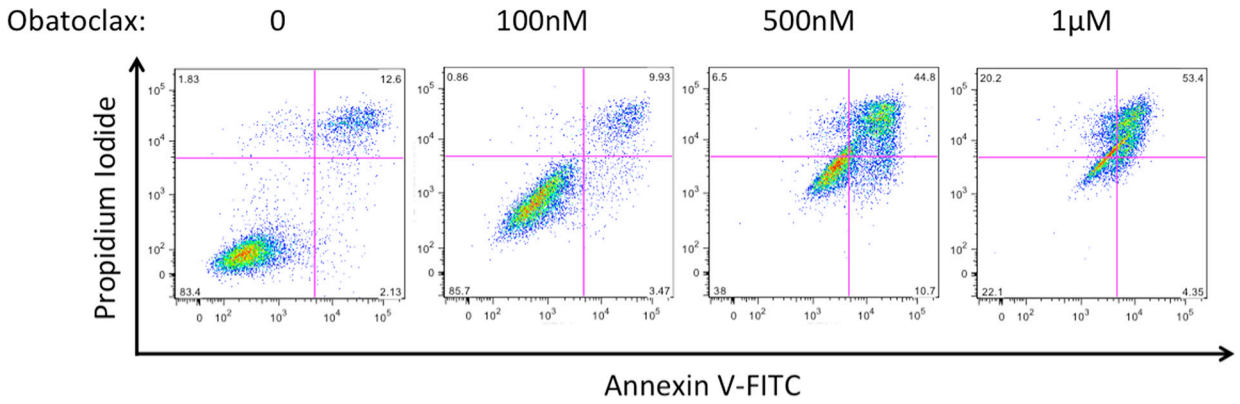
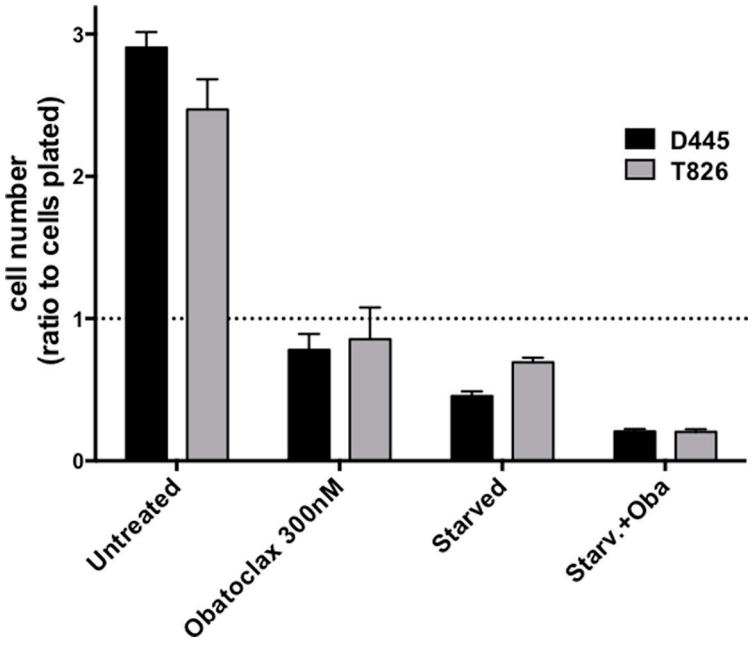
# Obatoclax kills anaplastic thyroid cancer cells by inducing lysosome neutralization and necrosis

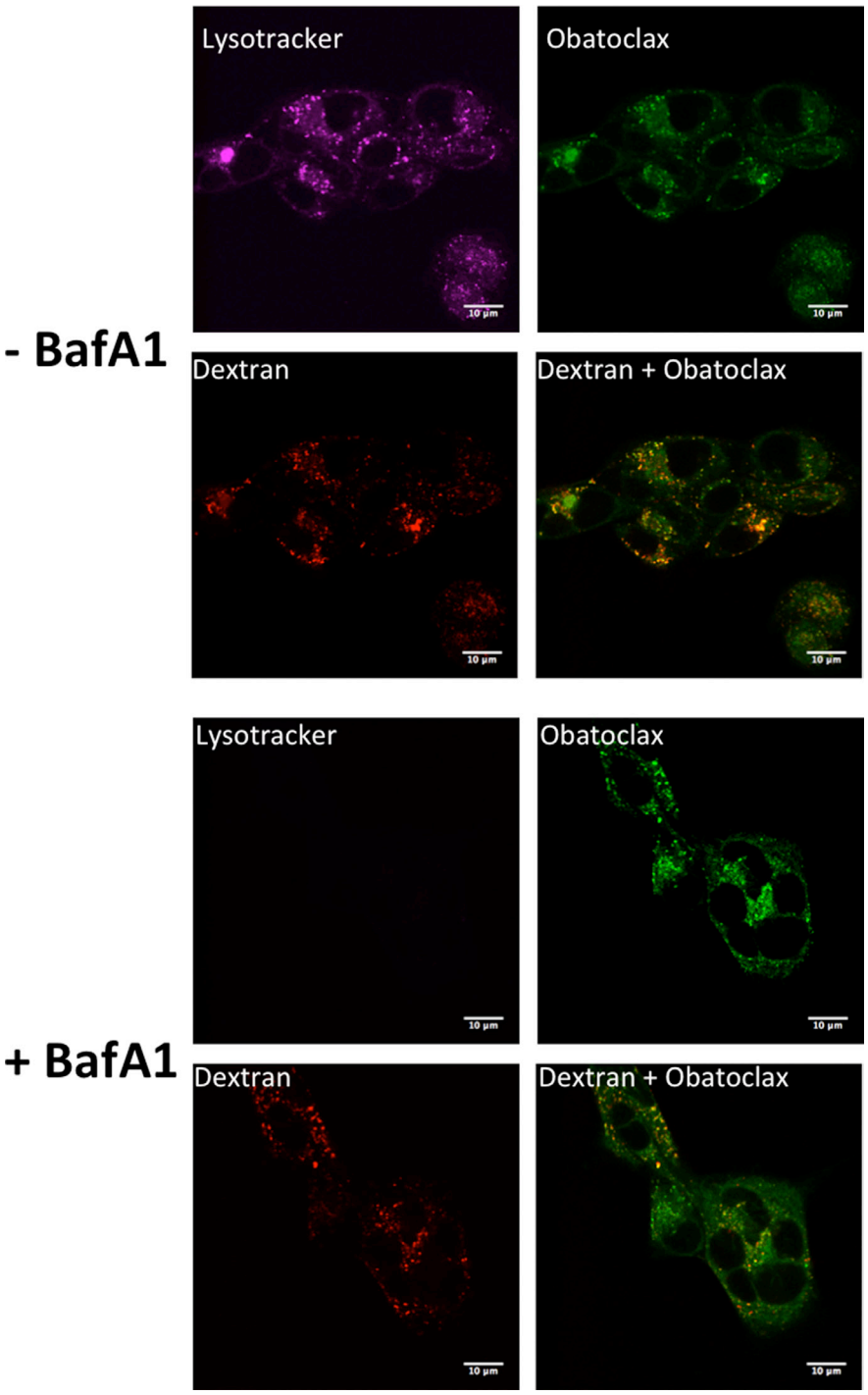
## Supplementary Materials




**Supplementary Figure S1: Obatoclax autofluorescence affects apoptosis detection.** Flow cytometric analysis of D316 cells treated with vehicle or different Obatoclax concentrations for 12 hours and then stained with Annexin V-FITC and Propidium iodide. Note the dose-dependent shift of the live cell population, which becomes fluorescent in both channels upon Obatoclax treatment, in a dose-dependent manner.




**Supplementary Figure S2: Starved cells are more sensitive to Obatoclax.** Relative cell numbers of mouse thyroid cancer cells treated with Obatoclax (300 nM) in complete medium or under starving conditions (HBSS containing 1% of normal medium) for 24 hrs.




**Supplementary Figure S3: Obatoclax localization to the lysosomes is independent of an acidic environment.** Lysotracker, dextran and Obatoclax fluorescence visualized in D445 cells cultured in the absence or presence of Bafilomycin (BafA1) pre-treatment.

**Supplementary Movie S1: Time-lapse microscopy (one image/min) of D445 cells loaded with Lysotracker, over the course of 40 min.**

**Supplementary Movie S2: Time-lapse microscopy (one image/min) of D445 cells treated with Obatoclax, over the course of 40 min.**

**Supplementary Movie S3: Time-lapse microscopy (one image/min) of D445 cells loaded with Lysotracker and then treated with Obatoclax, over the course of 40 min.** Green channel: Obatoclax signal.

**Supplementary Movie S4: Time-lapse microscopy (one image/min) of D445 cells loaded with Lysotracker and then treated with Obatoclax, over the course of 40 min.** Red channel: Lysotracker signal.