BIM-23A760 influences key functional endpoints in pituitary adenomas and normal pituitaries: molecular mechanisms underlying the differential response in adenomas

Alejandro Ibáñez-Costa^{1,2,3,4,5}, Laura M. López-Sánchez^{1,3}, Manuel D. Gahete^{1,2,3,4,5}, Esther Rivero-Cortés^{1,2,3,4,5}, Mari C. Vázquez-Borrego^{1,2,3,4,5}, María A. Gálvez^{1,3,6}, Andrés de la Riva^{1,3,7}, Eva Venegas-Moreno⁸, Luis Jiménez-Reina⁹, Alberto Moreno-Carazo¹⁰, Francisco J. Tinahones¹¹, Silvia Maraver-Selfa¹¹, Miguel A. Japón¹², Juan A. García-Arnés¹³, Alfonso Soto-Moreno⁸, Susan M. Webb¹⁴, Rhonda D. Kineman¹⁵, Michael D. Culler¹⁶, Justo P. Castaño^{1,2,3,4,5*}, Raúl M. Luque^{1,2,3,4,5*}.

Supplemental table-1. Absolute cDNA copy number/50ng total RNA of gene transcripts in the whole pituitary versus primary pituitary cell cultures (control groups) of female baboons, as determined by quantitative real-time PCR. Values represent means ± SEM (from 3 separate whole pituitary extracts and primary pituitary cell cultures of the same baboons).

Gene	Whole pituitary	Primary pituitary cell cultures
sst2	2,182 ± 229	2,018 ± 309
sst5	4,465 ± 357	3,809 ± 479
D ₂ T	28,269 ± 4,239	20,347 ± 2,785
D ₂ L	16,116 ± 3,077	11,420 ± 1,620
Cyclophilin A	79,469 ± 5,578	88,280 ± 1,626



Supplemental Figure 1. Representative profiles of changes in $[Ca^{2+}]_i$ in primary cell culture from normal pituitaries (NPs, n=4) as well as from GHomas (n=20), mixed GH/PRLomas (n=5), PRLomas (n=6), ACTHomas (n=10), NFPAs (n=16), FSHomas (n=1) and TSHomas (n=2) in response to BIM-23A760 administration (100 nM; arrow).