Supplemental material

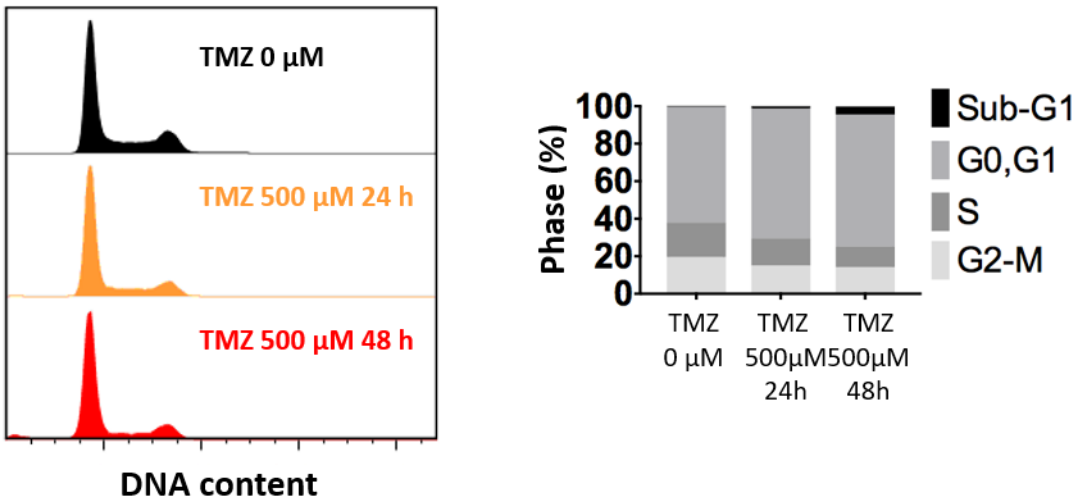


**Fig. S1**: Flow cytometric analysis of cell cycle profile for RasR cells exposed to 0 or to 500 µM TMZ for 24h or 48 h (n=1).

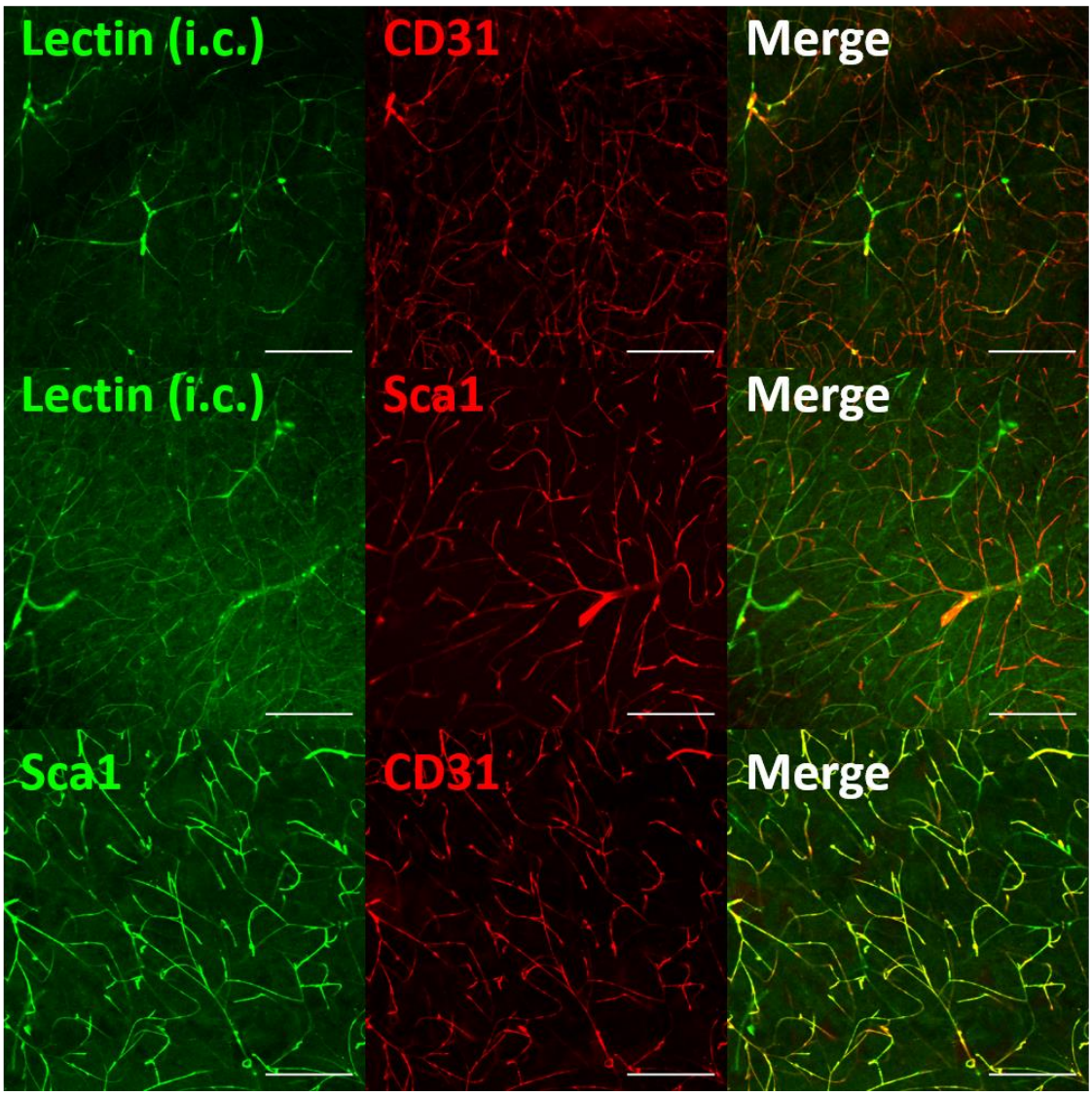


**Fig. S2.**: Confirmation of live staining of blood vessels in tumor-free explants. Explants derived from mice injected intracardially (i.c.) with FITC-conjugated isolectin B4 were subjected to blocking of Fc receptors followed by staining with PE-conjugated antibodies to CD31 (top row) or to Sca1 (middle row). Alternatively, an explant derived from a noninjected mouse was stained with FITC-conjugated antibodies to Sca1 and PE-conjugated antibodies to CD31 after blocking of Fc receptors. Scale bars, 300 μm.

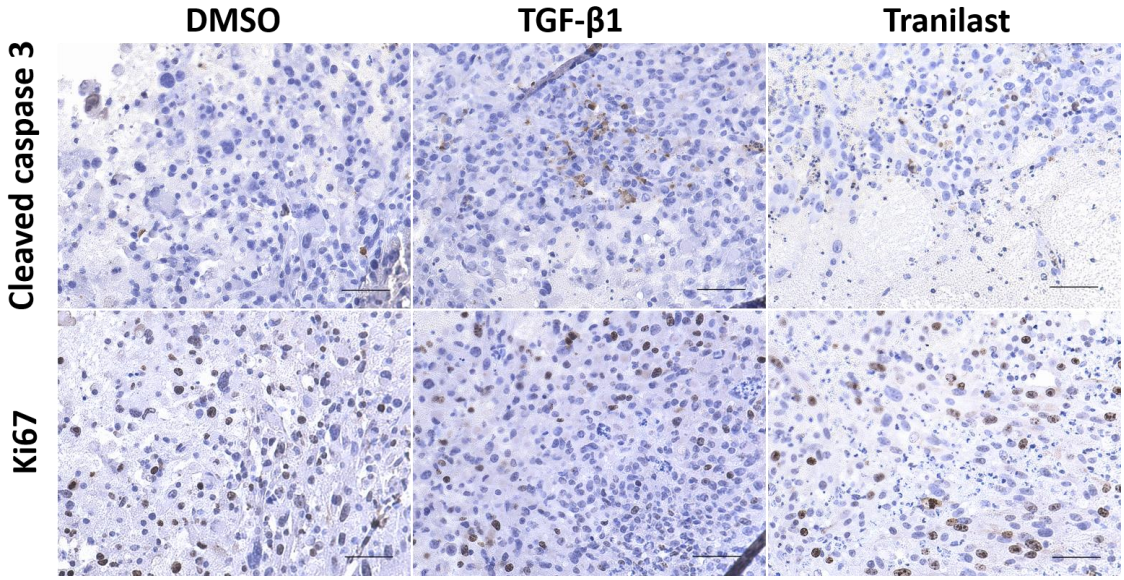


**Fig. S3.** Effects of tranilast and TGF-β1 on apoptosis and cell proliferation in tumor-bearing explants. Explants from Figure 5C were subjected to immunohistochemical staining for cleaved caspase 3 and Ki67 on day 4. Scale bars, 50 μm.

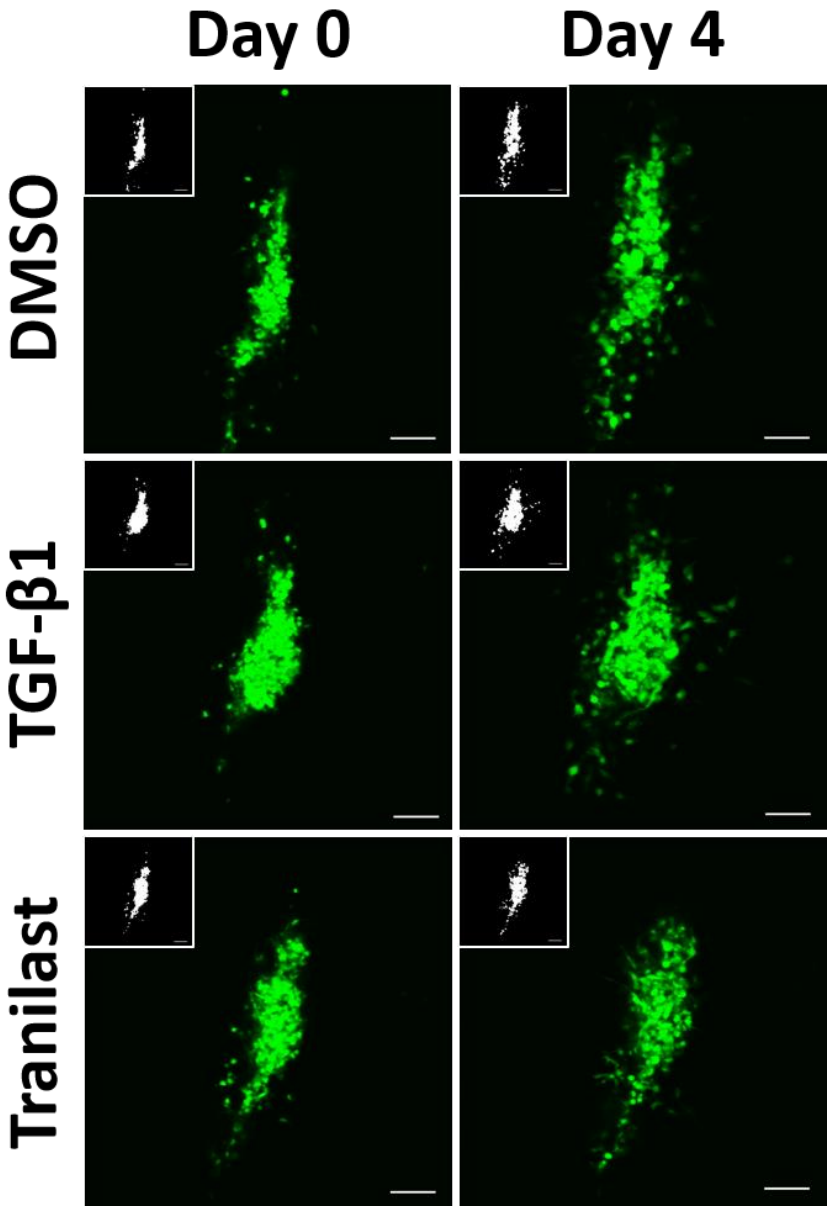


**Fig. S4.** Visualization of MADM mouse–derived GFP-positive *Tp53–/–;Nf1–/–* glioma cells in organotypic slices prepared from recipient C57BL/6J mice at 13 days after implantation. Slices were treated with DMSO, TGF-β1 (10 ng/ml), or tranilast (100 μM) for 0 or 4 days. Scale bars, 100 μm.

**Video S1.** Time-lapse imaging of MADM mouse–derived GFP-positive *Tp53–/–;Nf1–/–* glioma cells in organotypic slices prepared from recipient C57BL/6 mice. Slices were treated with DMSO, TGF-β1 (10 ng/ml), or tranilast (100 μM). Images were aquired every 30 min.