

Association of protein kinase CK2 inhibition with cellular radiosensitivity of non-small cell lung cancer

Qianwen Li¹, Ke Li², Tianyang Yang¹, Sheng Zhang¹, Yu Zhou^{1, 3}, Zhenyu Li¹, Jinrong Xiong⁴, Fangzheng Zhou¹, Xiaoshu Zhou¹, Li Liu¹, Rui Meng^{1*}, Gang Wu^{1*}

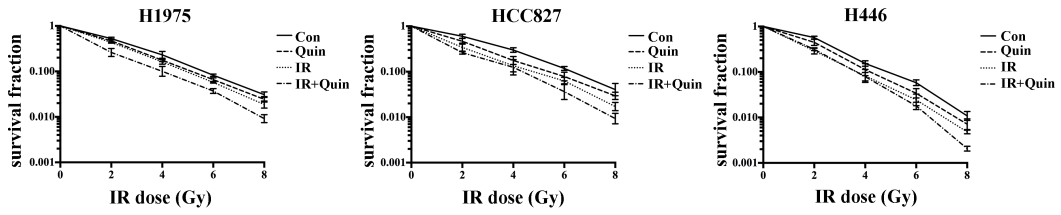
1 Cancer Center, Union Hospital, Tongji Medical College, Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Wuhan 430022, China

2 Pharmacy Department, Union Hospital, Tongji Medical College, Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Wuhan 430022, China

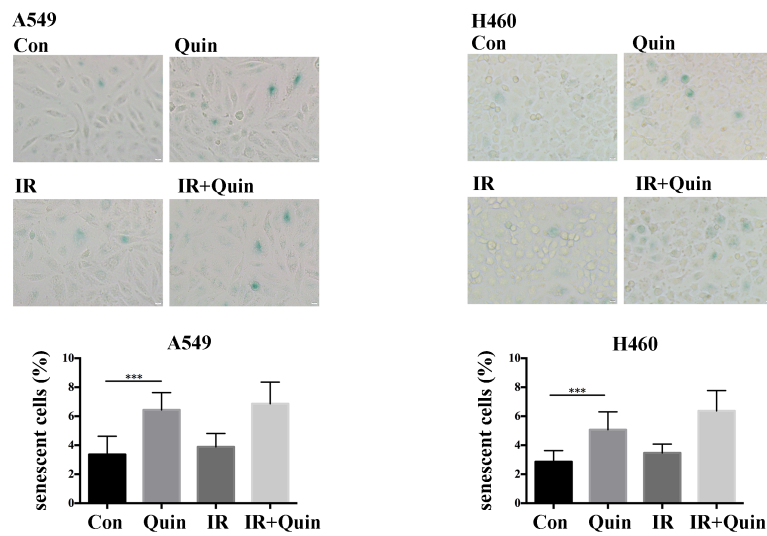
3 Department of Nuclear Medicine, Tongji Hospital, Tongji Medical College, Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Wuhan 430030, China

4 Oncology department, The Chinese People's Liberation Army 457 Hospital, Wuhan 430012, China

* co-corresponding authors



Supplementary Fig.S1 H1975, HCC827 and H446 cells were treated with DMSO or 12.5, 25, 50 μ M Quinalizarin for 24h, then exposed to 0, 2, 4, 6, 8Gy X-ray. The culture medium was changed to the fresh one 24h after IR. After further incubation for 14 days, radiosensitivity of the cells was measured by colony formation assay. Mean \pm S.D. were calculated for three independent experiments.



Supplementary Fig.S2 A549 and H460 cells were treated with DMSO or 25μM Quinalizarin for 24h, then exposed to 0 or 4Gy irradiation. After 24h cells were stained for SA-β-gal activity characteristic of senescence. The percentage of senescent cells were quantified. (***) $p < 0.001$ Mean \pm S.D. were calculated for three independent experiments.