Supplementary Materials:

Thyroid hormone derivatives reduce proliferation and induce cell death and DNA damage in ovarian cancer

Elena Shinderman-Maman^{1,2,3}, Keren Cohen^{1,2,3}, Dotan Moskovich^{1,2,3}, Aleck Hercbergs⁴, Haim Werner^{2,3}, Paul J Davis⁵, Martin Ellis^{1,3} and Osnat Ashur-Fabian^{1,2,3}

¹ Translational Hemato-Oncology Laboratory, The Hematology Institute and Blood

Bank, Meir Medical Center, Kfar-Saba, Israel

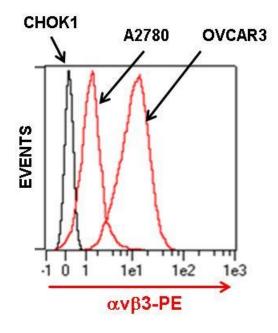
² Department of Human Molecular Genetics and Biochemistry

³ Sackler Faculty of Medicine, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel

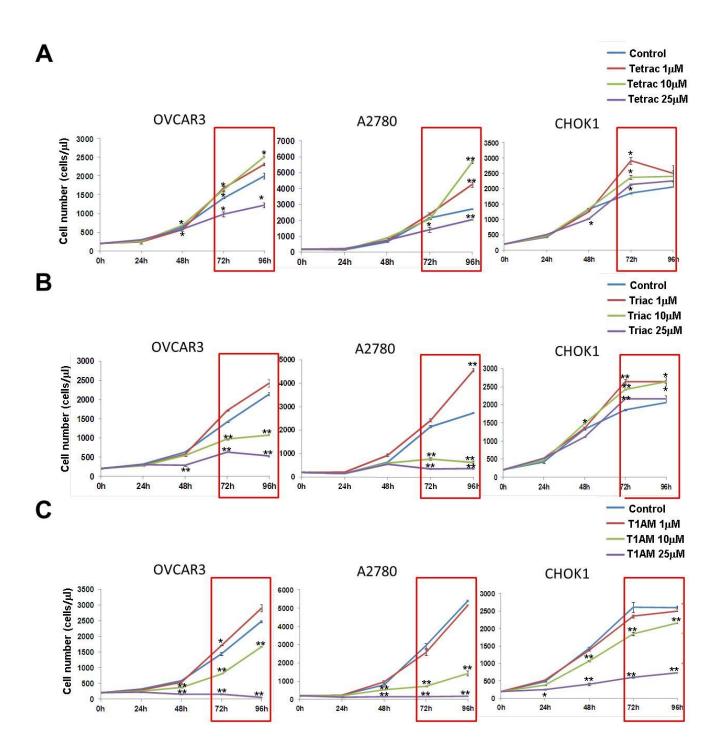
⁴ Radiation Oncology, Cleveland Clinic, Cleveland, OH, USA

⁵ Department of Medicine, Albany Medical College, Albany, NY, USA

Correspondence: Dr. Osnat Ashur-Fabian, Translational Hemato-Oncology Laboratory, The Hematology Institute and Blood Bank, Meir Medical Center, Tchernichovsky 59, Kfar-Saba 6997801, Israel. E-mail: osnataf@gmail.com

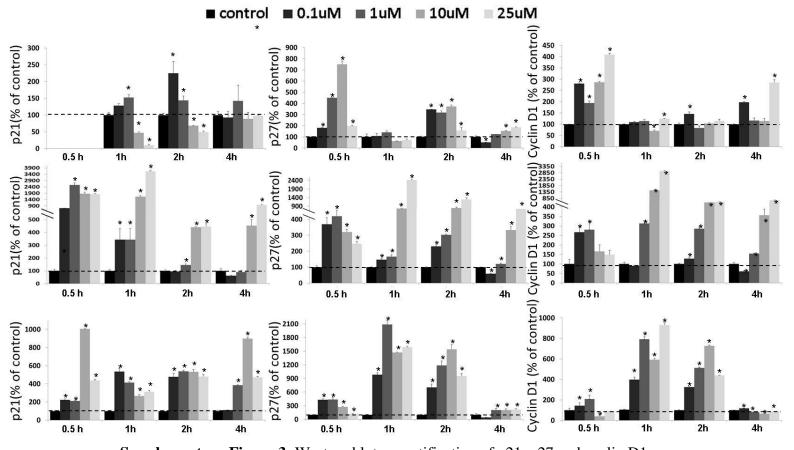


Supplementary Figure 1: OVCAR3, A2780 and CHOK1 cell lines were analyzed by flow-cytometry for $\alpha\nu\beta3$ expression

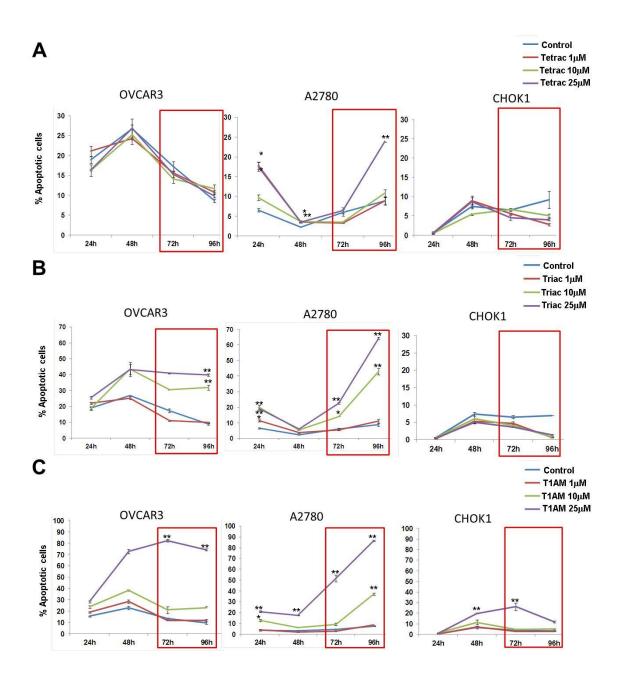


Supplementary Figure 2: Cells were treated with 1, 10 or 25 µM of (A) Tetrac (B)

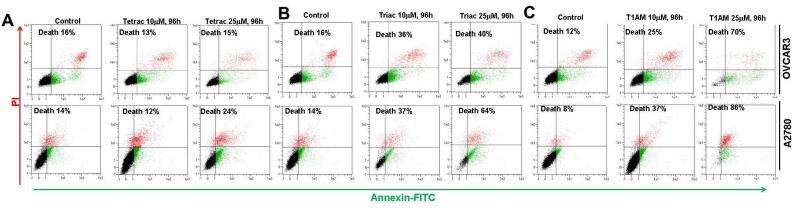
Triac or (**C**) T1AM for 24h-96h and cell number was evaluated using flow cytometry. Experiments were repeated three times in triplicates. Significance (* p<0.05, ** p<0.005) from vehicle control is shown.



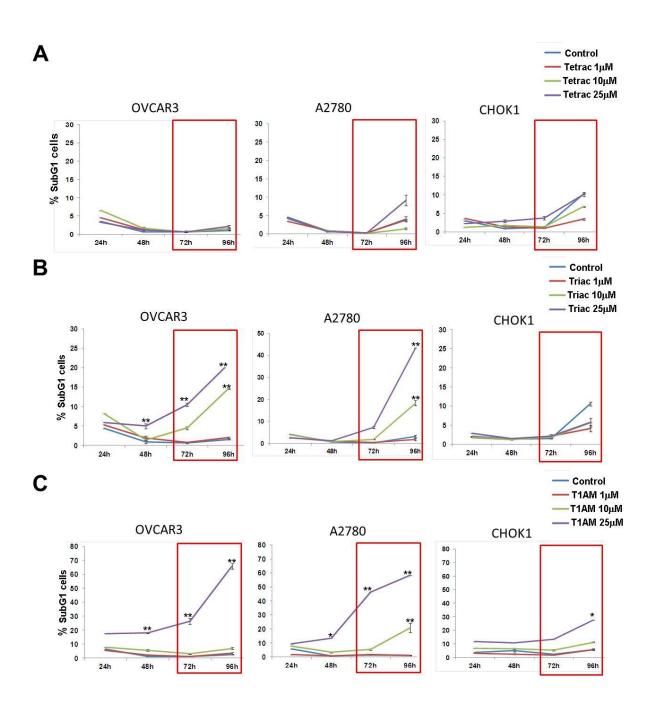
Supplementary Figure 3: Western blots quantification of p21, p27 and cyclin D1 protein levels (normalized to protein loading) following treatments with 0.1, 1, 10 or 25μM (**A**) tetrac (**B**) triac (**C**) T1AM for 0.5-4 hours in OVCAR3 cells.. * p<0.05.



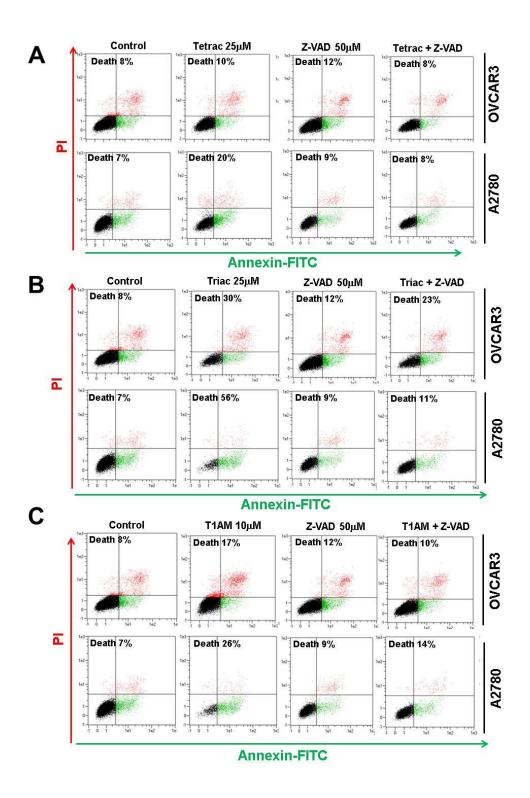
Supplementary Figure 4: Cells were treated with 1, 10 or 25 μ M of (**A**) Tetrac (**B**) Triac or (**C**) T1AM for 24h-96h and analyzed for annexin-FITC/PI by flowcytometry. Experiments were repeated three times in triplicates. Significance (* p<0.05, ** p<0.005) from vehicle control is shown.



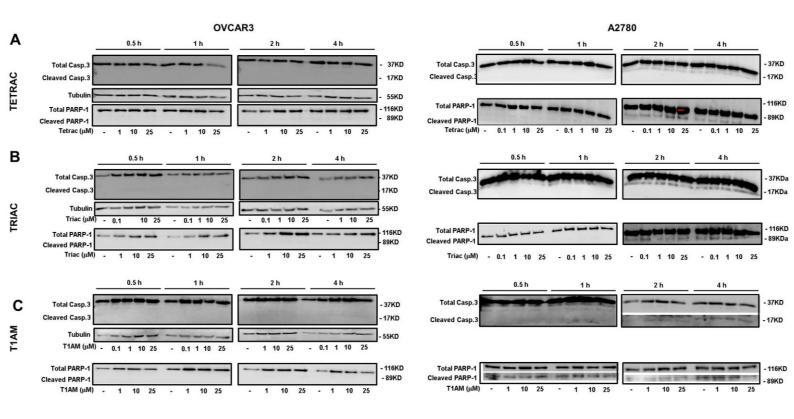
Supplementary Figure 5: Cells were treated with 10 or 25 μ M of (**A**) Tetrac (**B**) Triac or (**C**) T1AM for 96h and analyzed for annexin-FITC/PI. Flow cytometry plots from representative experiments are shown.



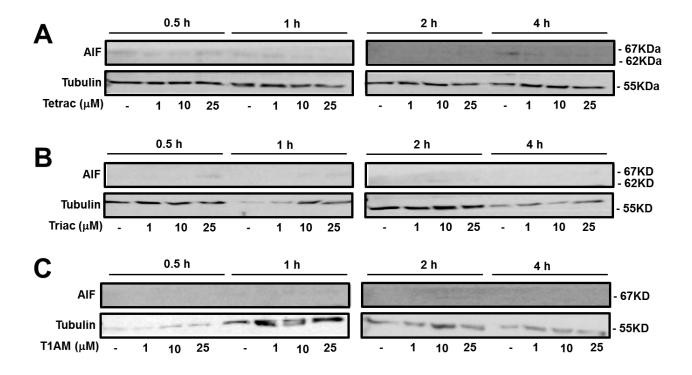
Supplementary Figure 6: Cells were treated with 1, 10 or 25 μ M of (**A**) Tetrac (**B**) Triac or (**C**) T1AM for 24h-96h, cell cycle analysis was performed and the changes in subG1 cell fraction over time were documented. Experiments were repeated three times in triplicates. Significance (* p<0.05, ** p<0.005) from vehicle control is shown.



Supplementary Figure 7: Cells were treated with 25 μ M (**A**) tetrac (**B**) triac (**C**) 10 μ M T1AM, for 96 hours \pm Z-VAD-FMK (50 μ M) and analyzed by annexin-V/PI. Experiments were repeated twice in triplicates. Representative Flow cytometry plots are presented.



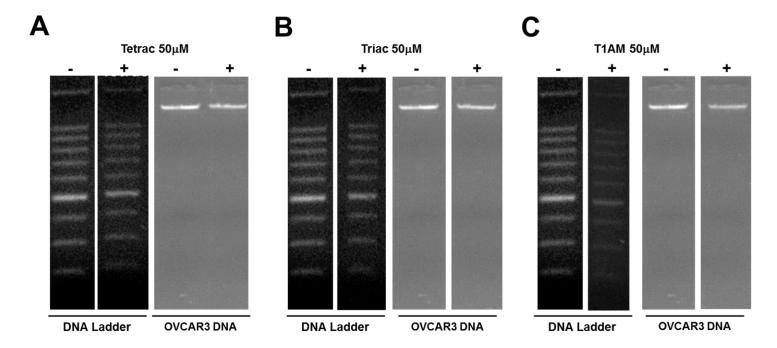
Supplementary Figure 8: Cells were treated with 0.1, 1, 10 or 25 μ M (**A**) tetrac (**B**) triac or (**C**) T1AM, for 0.5-4 hours and caspase-3 and PARP-1 cleavage were quantified by Western blots. Representative blot is presented. Experiments were repeated twice.



Supplementary Figure 9: OVCAR3 cells were treated with 1, 10 or $25\mu M$ (A) tetrac

(B) triac (C) T1AM for 0.5-4 hours and AIF levels were evaluated by Western blots.

Representative blot of duplicates is presented.



Supplementary Figure 10: Linear DNA ladder (left panels) and DNA extracted from OVCAR3 cells (right panels) were treated with 50 μM of (**A**) tetrac (**B**) triac or (**C**) T1AM for an overnight and separated by agarose gel. Experiments were repeated twice.