Supporting Information for

Epigenetically Enhanced PDT (*e*PDT) Induces Significantly Higher Levels of Multiple Extrinsic Pathway Apoptotic Factors than Standard PDT, Resulting in Greater Extrinsic and Overall Apoptosis of CTCL

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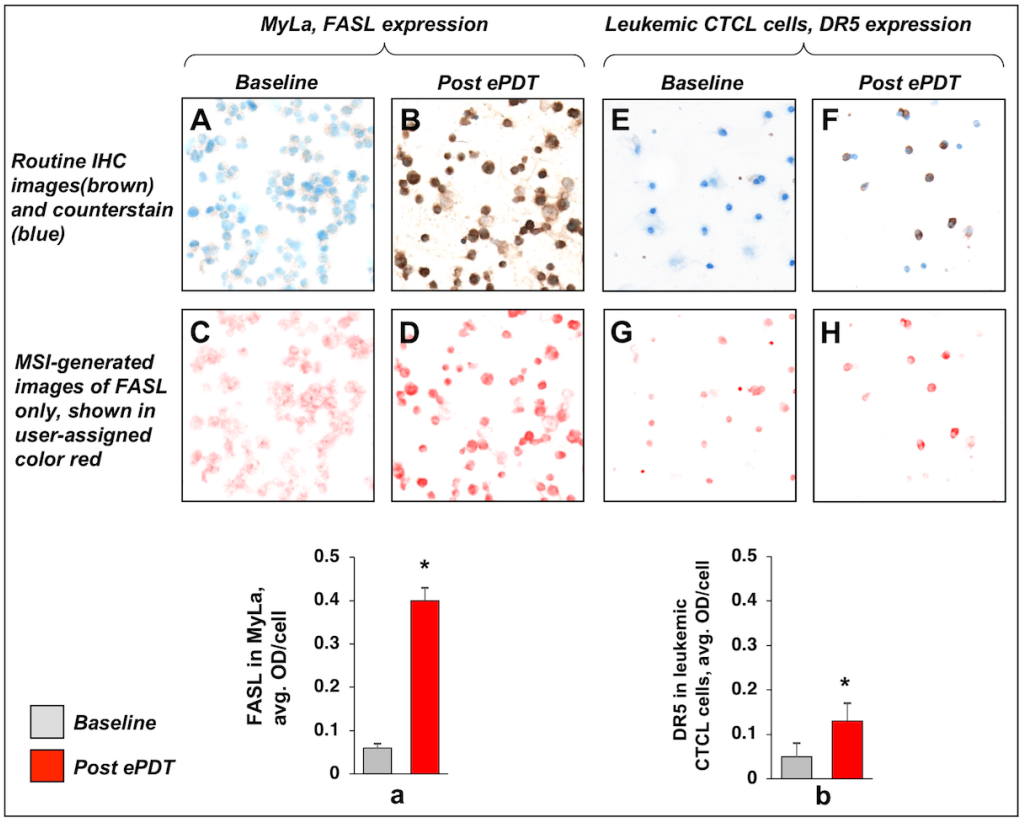

Figure S1. Examples of quantitative analysis of biomarkers with multispectral imaging. A, B: Standard immunohistochemical (IHC) images of FASL expression in MyLa cells before (A) and post *e*PDT (B). The brown dye depicts the target protein, here FASL, while nuclei are represented by the blue stain. C, D: The system un-mixes standard IHC pictures into single components. The color red was assigned by the user to show FASL, shown here un-mixed (i.e. minus the counterstain) to illustrate the extent of stain intensity before (C) and post *e*PDT(D). E-H: IHC pictures of DR5 expression in leukemic CTCL cells before (E) and after *e*PDT (F), and corresponding MIA-generated images of DR5 stain intensity (G, H). The quantitative analysis of target expression is based on the MIA-generated images. Histogram “a” demonstrates FASL increase in MyLa cells in response to *e*PDT, histogram “b” shows *e*PDT-induced DR5 increase in leukemic CTCL cells (* $p < 0.05$ relative to untreated samples).

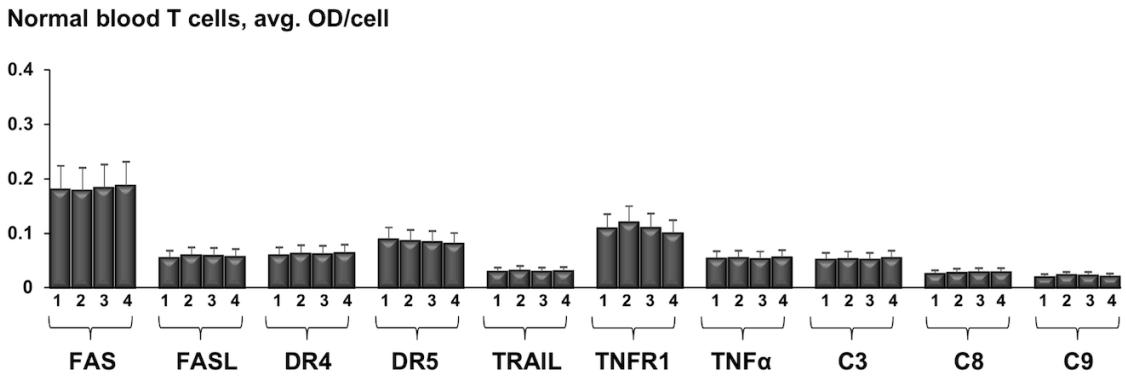

Figure S2. Expression of death receptors/ ligands and cleaved caspase 3-, 8- and 9-products in normal blood T cells pooled from three healthy donors as determined by MIA: untreated cells (1), cells post exposure to MTX alone (2), cells 24h post conventional PDT (3) and cells post *e*PDT (4).