Supporting Information

Combined sialic acid and HDAC inhibitor treatment upregulates the neuroblastoma antigen GD2

Renske J.E. van den Bijgaart, Michiel Kroesen, Melissa Wassink, Ingrid C. Brok, Esther D. Kers-Rebel, Louis Boon, Torben Heise, Monique van Scherpenzeel, Dirk J. Lefeber, Thomas J. Boltje, Martijn H. den Brok, Peter M. Hoogerbrugge, Christian Büll, Gosse J. Adema

Figure S1	ManNAc enhances GD2 expression on IMR-32 cells.	p. 2
Figure S2	Cell surface sialylation of IMR-32 and SK-N-AS cells.	p. 3
Figure S3	Effect of sialic acid analogues combined with Vorinostat on sialylation and glycosylation.	p. 4
Figure S4	Ac ₅ Neu5Ac and Vorinostat do not induce GD2 expression in non-neuroblastoma cells.	p. 5



Figure S1. ManNAc enhances GD2 expression on IMR-32 cells.

Effect of ManNAc supplementation on GD2 expression of IMR-32 cells. Cells were cultured for three days with 0-10 mM ManNAc and GD2 expression was assessed by flow cytometry. Bar diagram shows mean percentage GD2 expression \pm SEM normalized to control (n = 3).





IMR-32 (upper row) and SK-N-AS (lower row) cells were cultured for 3 days with control or $Ac_5Neu5Ac$, stained with lectins and analyzed by flow cytometry. Histograms show representative binding of MALII (left), SNA-I (middle) and PNA (right).



Figure S3. Effect of sialic acid analogues combined with Vorinostat on sialylation and glycosylation.

IMR-32 and SK-N-AS cells were cultured for 3 days with control, Ac₅Neu5Ac or Ac₅3F_{ax}Neu5Ac and the last 24 hours of culture Vorinostat was added. Cells were stained with lectins and analyzed by flow cytometry. The presence of GalNAc and galactose was determined with GSL-I (**A**), complex branched glycans by PHA-L (**B**), branched (N-)glycans and mannose by LCA (**C**), and uncapped terminal Gal β 1-4GlcNAc residues by ECL (**D**). Fluorescence intensities of the lectins were normalized to the respective untreated cell controls and calculated as mean percentage ± SEM lectin binding (n = 2-4).



