Supplementary material: Statins do Not Directly Inhibit the Activity of Major Epigenetic Modifying Enzymes

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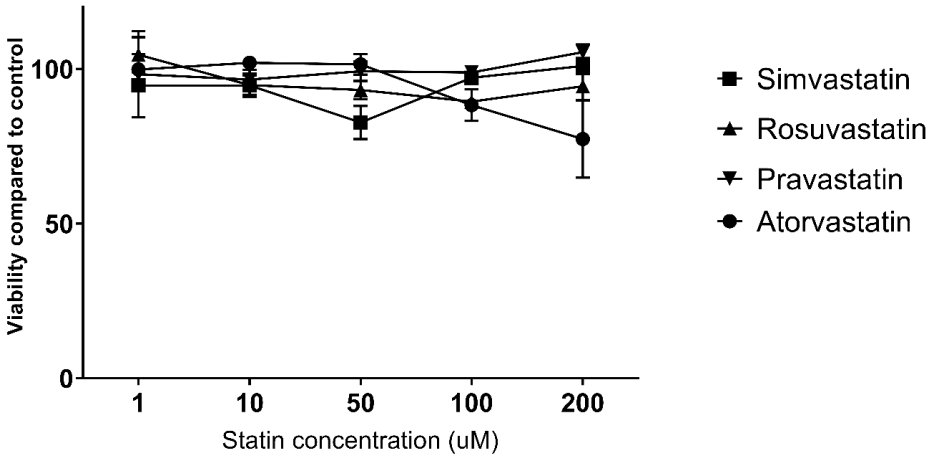


Figure S1. The effect of 24 h statin treatment on the viability of MDA-MB-231 cells.

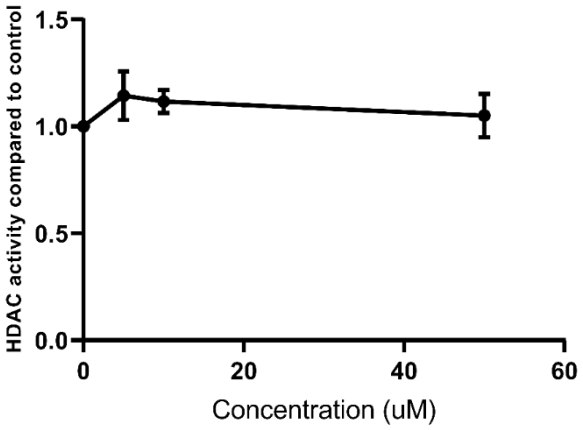


Figure S2. HDAC activity of HepG2 cells following 24 h atorvastatin treatment.

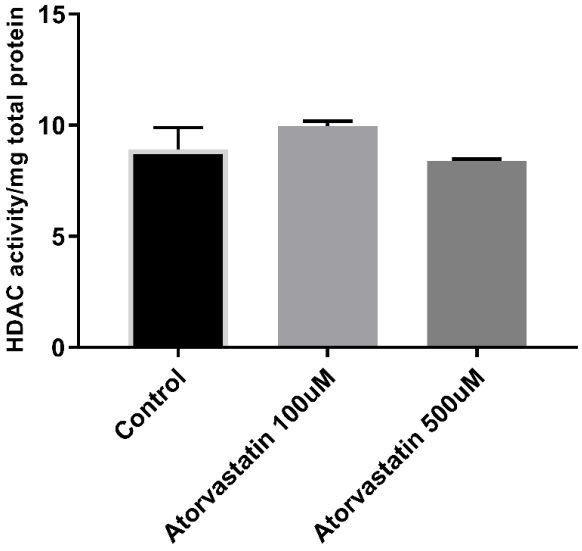
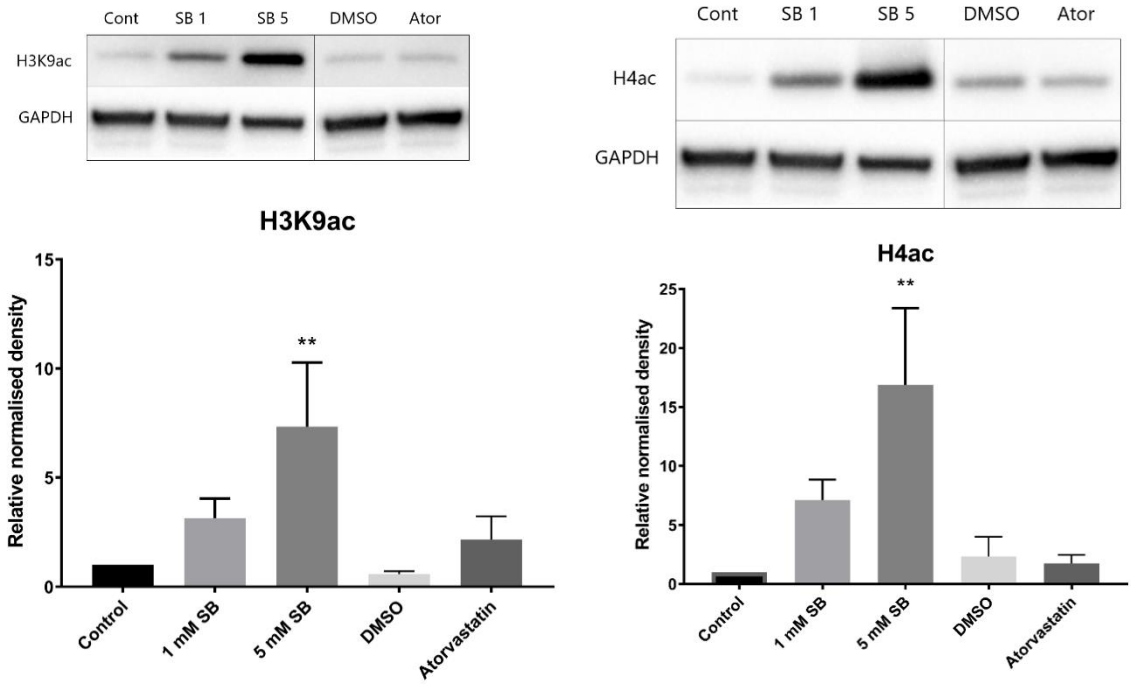


Figure S3. HDAC activity of MDA-MB-231 nuclear extracts.



(**a**) (**b**)

Figure S4. Immunoblotting of BRIN-BD11 cell extracts. (**a**) Relative level of acetylated histone H3K9 in BRIN-BD11 cells; (**b**) relative level of acetylated histone H4 in BRIN-BD11 cells. Cells were treated for 24 h with 1 mM or 5 mM sodium butyrate (SB), 10 μM atorvastatin or equivalent DMSO vehicle control. The graphs illustrate combined density readings normalised to GAPDH from 3 independent experiments. ** $p < 0.01$.

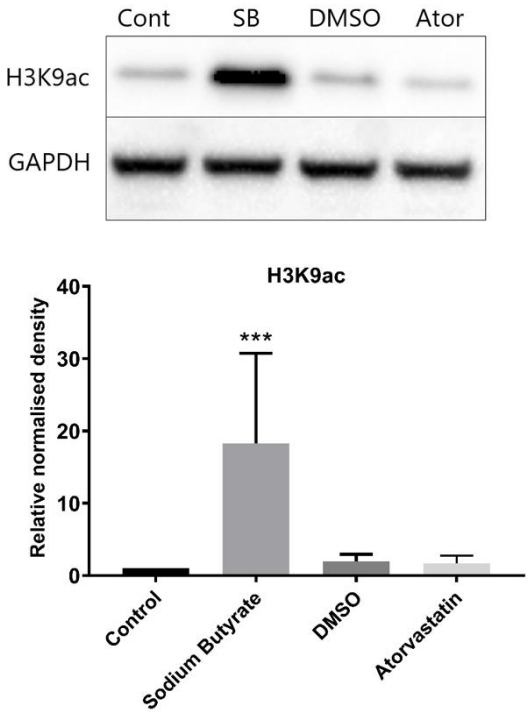
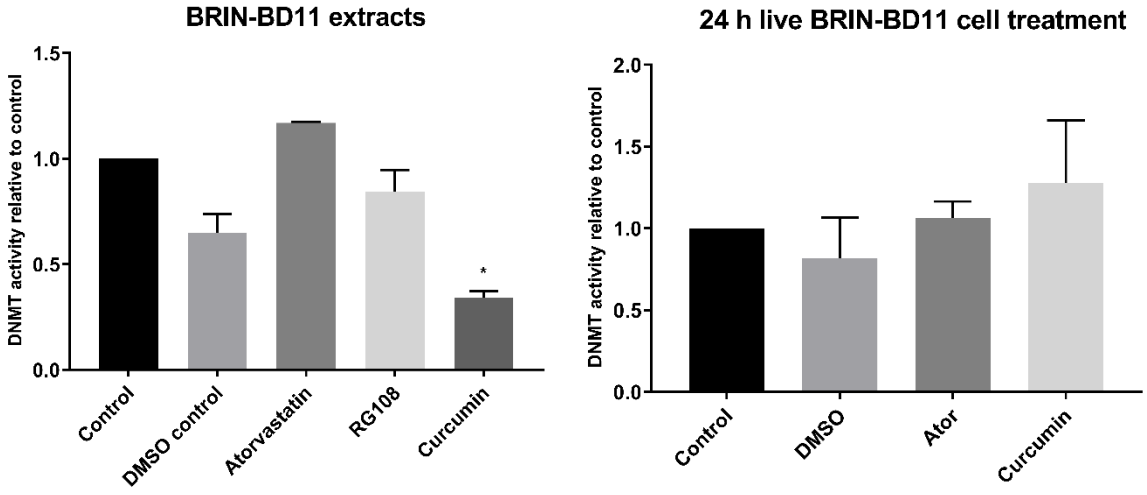


Figure S5. Immunoblotting of extracts of HepG2 cells treated in high lipoprotein serum. Cells were treated for 24 h with 5 mM sodium butyrate (SB), 10 μM atorvastatin or equivalent DMSO vehicle control. The graphs illustrate combined density readings normalised to GAPDH from 3 independent experiments. *** $p < 0.001$.



(**a**) (**b**)

Figure S6. DNMT activity of BRIN-BD11 cell extracts. (**a**) DNMT activity in whole cell extracts treated directly with 200 μM atorvastatin, RG-108, curcumin or DMSO vehicle control; (**b**) DNMT activity in whole cell extracts from cells treated for 24 h with 10 μM atorvastatin, curcumin or DMSO control. * $p < 0.05$.