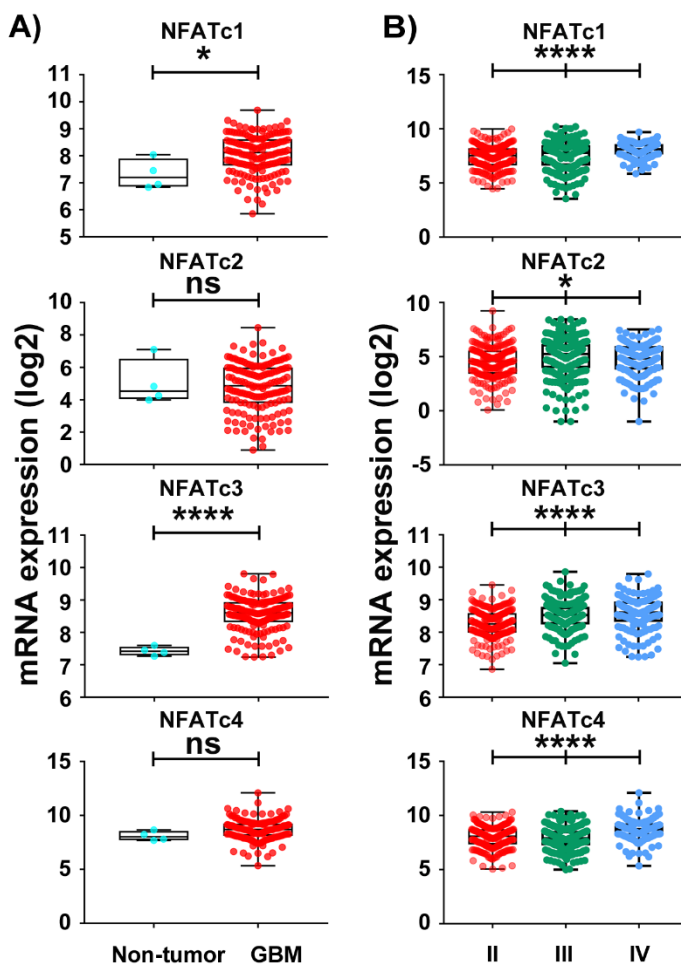


NFATc3 controls tumour growth by regulating proliferation and migration of human astroglioma cells

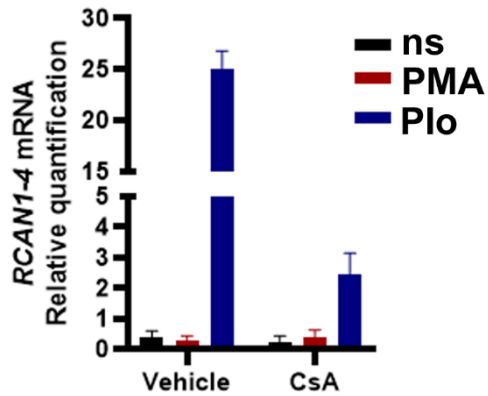
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Supplemental Figure S1



Supplemental Figure S1: Analysis of NFATc family member's expression using TCGA databases. Interrogating RNAseq in TCGA studies (<http://cancergenome.nih.gov/>) using Gliovis tools (<http://gliovis.bioinfo.cnio.es/>). Data were downloaded and analysed using GraphPad software. Significance results are indicated. A) Comparison of normal and tumour samples using TCGA_GBM study. 160 cases, 4 non-tumour and 156 GBM. . c1: *P < 0.05, c2: ^{ns}P > 0.05, c3: ****P < 0.0001, c4: ^{ns}P > 0.05 (t-test). B) Expression and tumour progression across glioblastoma tumour grade II, III and IV using TCGA_LGG data. 620 cases. c1: ****P < 0.0001, c2 *P < 0.05, c3: ****P < 0.0001, c4: ****P < 0.0001 (ANOVA).

Supplemental Figure S2



Supplemental Figure S2. PMA alone is not sufficient to promote NFAT-dependent *RCAN1-4* expression. U251 cells were pre-treated without or with CsA (200 ng/mL) and then stimulated for 4 hours with PMA (20 ng/ml) or in combination with calcium ionophore, Io (1 μ M), Pio as indicated, RCAN1-4 mRNA was amplified from total RNA by TaqMan RT-PCR. RCAN1-4 mRNA was quantified in arbitrary units normalized to the expression of human TBP. Levels are presented as the fold expression above non stimulated, ns, cells. Values are means \pm SD of RT-PCR determinations for each condition.