Supplementary Material

Co-administration of Fendiline Hydrochloride Enhances Chemotherapeutic Efficacy of Cisplatin in Neuroblastoma Treatment

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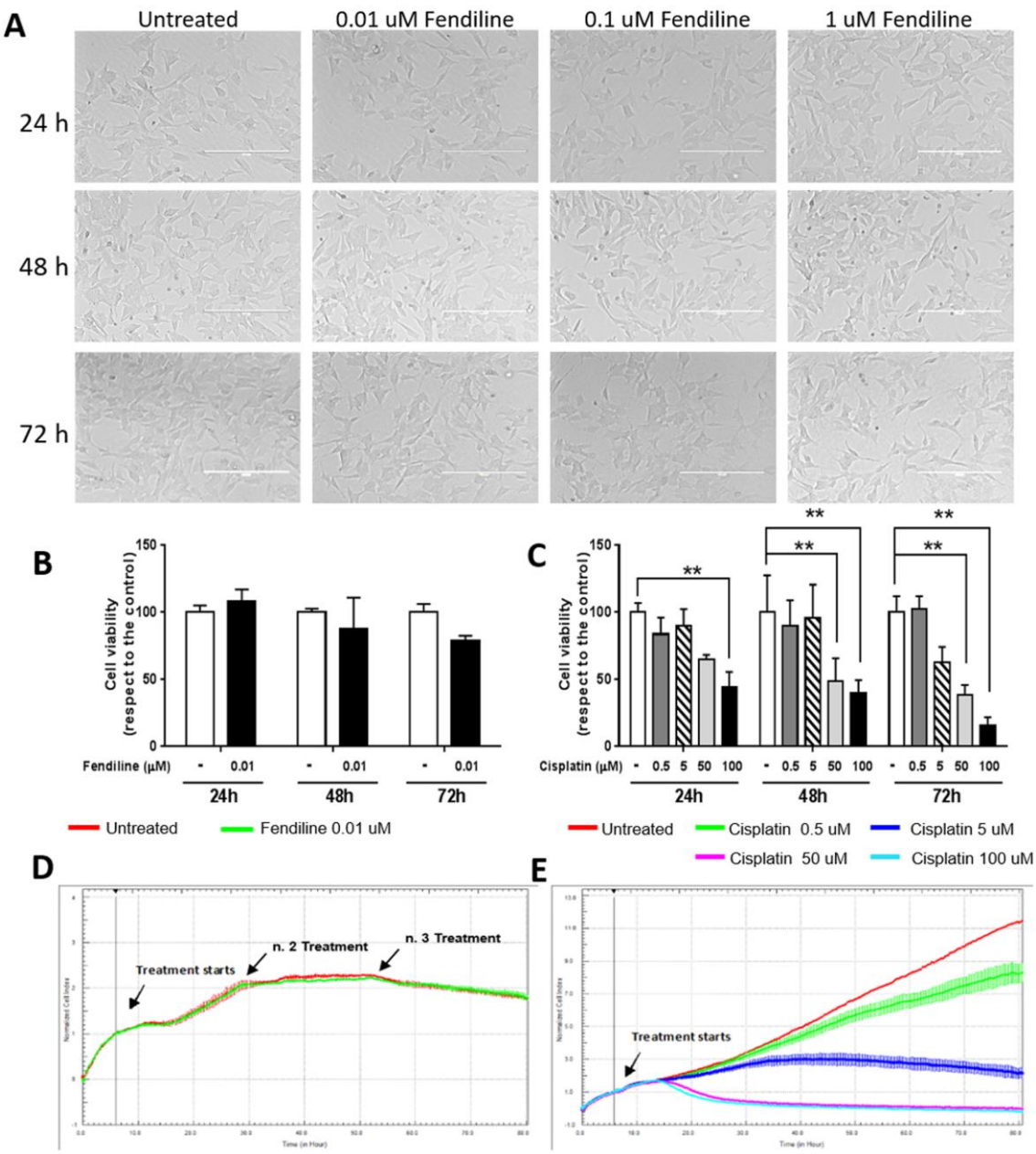


Figure S1. Fendiline hydrochloride treatment induces NDM29 expression and downregulates ABC transporters in NB cells. **A** Phase contrast microscopy of wild type SHSH5Y cells cultured in presence or absence of Fendiline hydrochloride (0.01, 0.1 and 1 µM). Cells were monitored at various times up to 72 hours by phase contrast microscopy at 20X magnification. Scale bar: 200µm. Effects of 0.01 µM fendiline **B** or 0.5-100 µM cisplatin **C** on SHSY5Y cell viability (MTT assay) after 24, 48 and 72 hours of treatment. Values are reported as the mean ± SD. (**) indicates $p \leq 0.01$. Effects of 0.01 µM fendiline administered as a daily treatment **D** and of 0.5-5-50-100 µM cisplatin **E** on wild SHSY5Y cell viability. Dose-response curves were obtained from cell index measured by the xCELLigence system. Results for each concentration were the average of three replicates. Data were normalized to the time the compound was added. Various treatments are indicated by different colors.

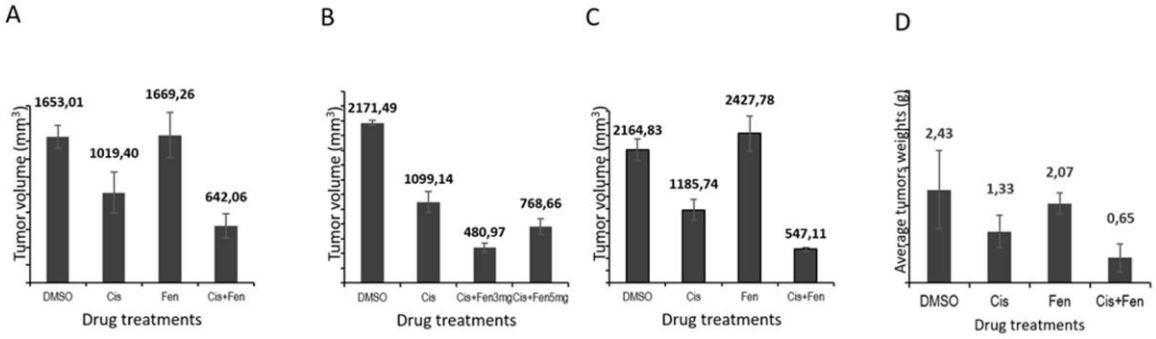
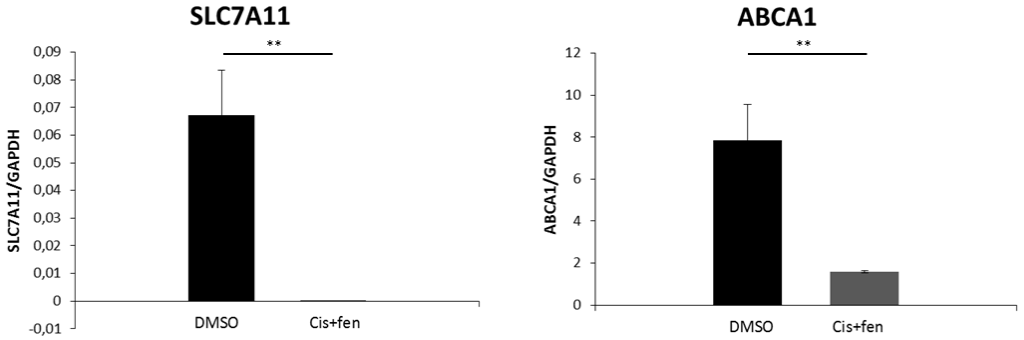


Figure S2. Susceptibility of NB cells to cisplatin is increased by fendiline hydrochloride. Averaged tumor nodules volume and weight after 12 days of treatment with different drug combinations (reported in Materials and Methods section) in three different experiments. **A** Experiment 1; **B** Experiment 2; **C** Experiment 3; **D** Averaged weight of tumor nodules. Results show a remarkable difference among the experimental groups in tissue density.



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

Figure S3. Real Time RT-PCR analysis of SLC7A11 (**a**) and ABCA1 (**b**) transcription modulation in tumor nodules following cisplatin/fendiline administration.