Figure S7. Phospho-SMAD1 expression in chemotherapy-naïve patients. Frequency distribution of phospho-SMAD1 positive cells in 248 DLBCL cases determined by immunohistochemistry.
Figure S8: DAC restores the inhibitory effect of TGFβ pathway stimulation in DLBCL cells. A: Caspase 7 and 3 activity in Karpas422 and OCI-Ly1 cells exposed for 72 h and 120 h to DAC 100 nM or vehicle followed by treatment in serum-depleted medium with TGFβ1 1ng/ml and BMP2 10 ng/ml for additional 24 h. Cell viability was also determined at the end of the experiment. B: OCI-Ly1 cells were transfected with SMAD1 0.5, 1 and 2 μg or empty vector 2 μg (0 μg of SMAD1) and analyzed for SMAD1 abundance (upper panel) at 24 h and 48 h and cell growth (lower panel). Columns represent the number of viable cells compared to baseline control. C: Growth curve of OCI-Ly1 cells transfected with SMAD1 2 μg (red line) or empty vector 2 μg (blue line). The x axis represents time in days. The y axis represents number of viable cells.
Figure S9: SMAD1 knockdown confers resistance to doxorubicin. A: Immunoblot for SMAD1 and actin (as control) in OCI-Ly1 cells after 48 h of transfection with small interfering RNA for a non-targeted gene (NT) and 3 different sequences for SMAD1 (#5, #6 and #7). B: Cell viability determined in OCI-Ly10 and Karpas422 cells after 48 h of transfection with si-NT (yellow columns) or si-SMAD1 #7 (green columns) and treated with vehicle or doxorubicin 250 nM for 24 h. Results are shown relative to vehicle control.