Electronic Supporting Information

Synergism of metabolic modulators Bet-CA and LDCA: A rational combinatorial approach to selectively combat cancer associated hallmark traits

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Fig. S1. Combination treatment selectively alters mitochondrial hyperpolarization. Graph demonstrates comparative quantification of red: green fluorescence intensity ratio in combination of 10 µM Bet-CA and 20 µM LDCA treated (A) B16-F10 and (B) WI-38 cells after 16 h. **p < 0.01, *p < 0.05.

In all panels error bars represent mean ± SD.
Fig. S2. Combination treatment elicits caspase mediated apoptosis. Graph represents quantitative determination of cleaved casp-9/3 and PARP levels in vehicle control and 10 μM Bet-CA and 20 μM LDCA combination treated sets. **p < 0.01. Error bars represent mean ± SD.
Fig. S3. Bet-CA and LDCA treatment alters cytoskeletal remodeling. Cells with actin ruffles and polarization have been quantified for vehicle control and 10 µM Bet-CA and 20 µM LDCA combination treated sets, analyzed and graphically represented. **p < 0.01. Error bars represent mean ± SD.
Fig. S4. Outline of the dosing schedule used in B16-F10 mouse syngeneic melanoma model.
Fig. S5. Effect of 1 mg/kg Bet-CA and 2 mg/kg LDCA combination treatment on tumor associated neo-vasculature formation. Graph represents quantification of lectin signal intensity. **p < 0.01.
Error bars represent mean ± SD.
Fig. S6. Graph represents quantitative estimation of ROS generation following 1 mg/kg Bet-CA and 2 mg/kg LDCA combination treatment in vivo. **p < 0.01. Error bars represent mean ± SD.