Supplementary data:

FTIR spectral signature of anticancer drug effects on PC-3 cancer cells: is there any influence of the cell cycle?

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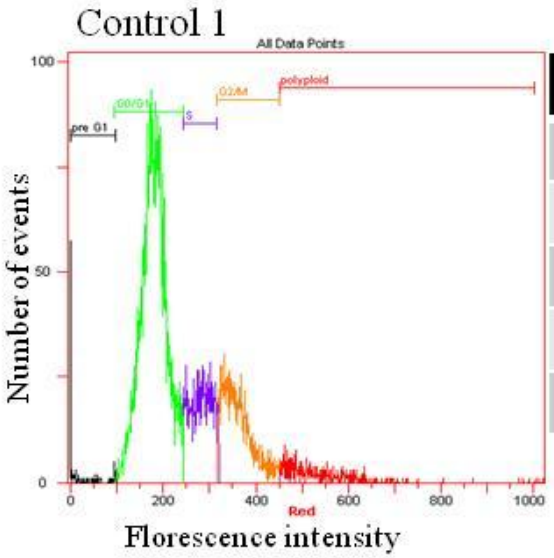
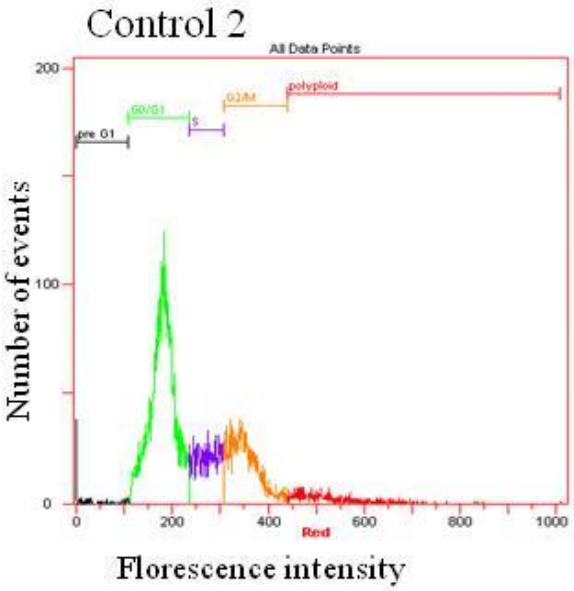
Detailed analysis of flow cytometry data.

Figure 6A:

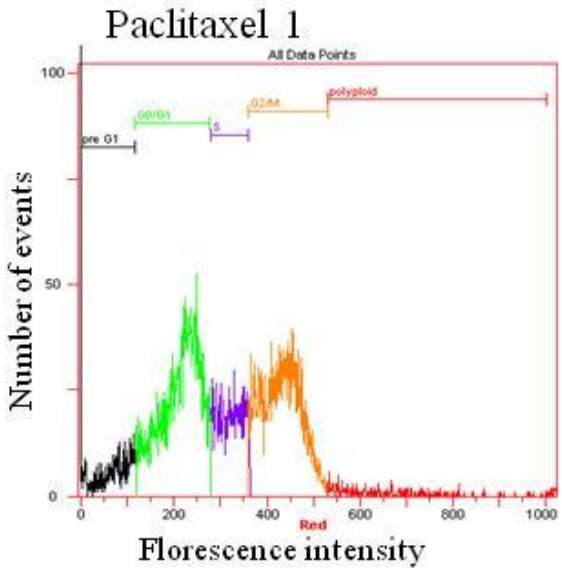


	Events	Percentage
Pre G1	114	1.3
G0-G1	5289	58.9
S	1497	16.7
G2-M	1727	19.2
Polyploid	431	4.8

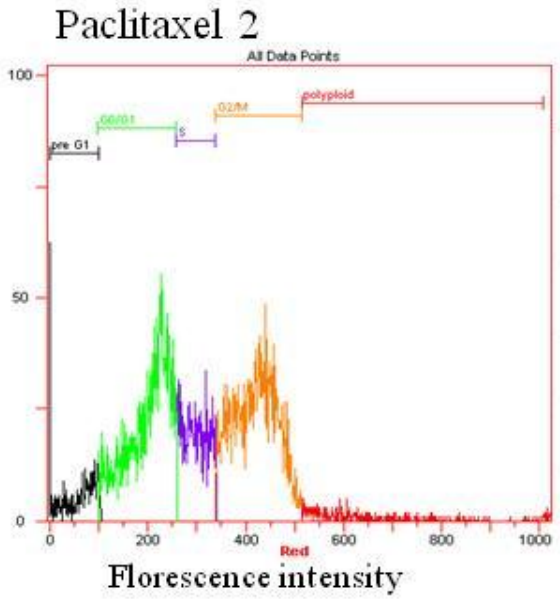


	Events	Percentage
Pre G1	116	1.2
G0-G1	5540	55.4
S	1573	15.7
G2-M	2273	22.7
Polyploid	521	5.2

Figure 6B:

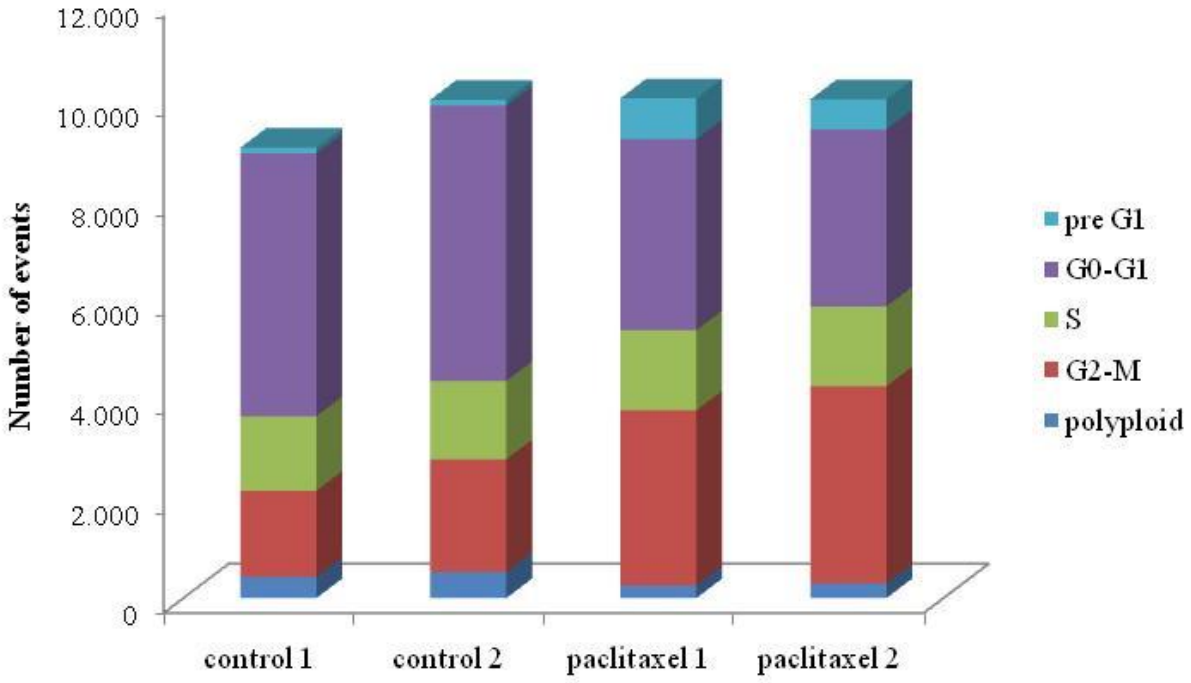


	Events	Percentage
Pre G1	821	8.2
G0-G1	3844	38.4
S	1613	16.1
G2-M	3518	35.2
Polyploid	256	2.6



	Events	Percentage
Pre G1	603	6
G0-G1	3563	35.6
S	1603	16
G2-M	3962	39.6
Polyploid	299	3

Figure 7:



Legend of figures:

Figure 6: Flow cytometry analyses of untreated (6A) and untreated (6B) cells fixed and marked with propidium iodide as explained in section 6 of Materials and Methods. Fluorescence intensity is measured for each particles passing through the laser. As propidium iodide fluorescence is proportional to DNA quantity, the cell cycle stage of each cell could be defined. The associated tables show the number of events and the percentage assigned to each cell cycle phase. The number of total events is comprised between 8000 and 10000 for all the samples. Polyploïds are cells containing more than two copies of DNA. A few percent are frequently present in cancer cell lines. So-called pre G1 corresponds generally to cell fragments. For a better and easier understanding, polyploïds and pre G1 were not considered in Table 2.

Figure 7: Histogram representing the number of cell events in every stages of the cycle for each sample. The histogram was obtained based on flow cytometry results presented in Figure 6.