

Exostosin 1 Knockdown Induces Chemoresistance in MV3 Melanoma Cells by Upregulating JNK and MEK/ERK Signaling

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Supplementary Figures:

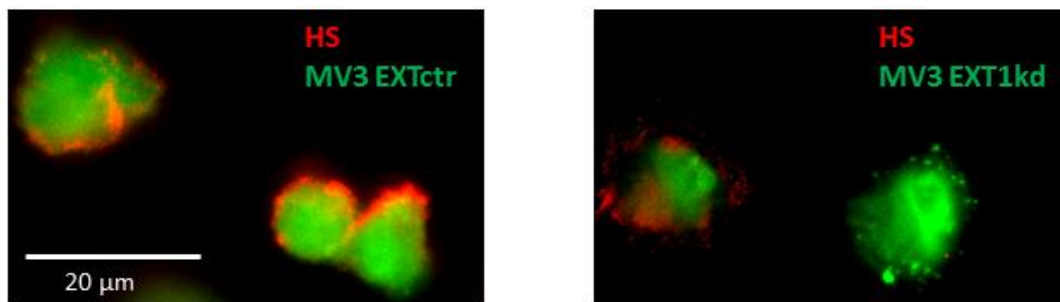


Figure S1 – HS configuration of MV3^{EXT_{ctr}} cells and MV3^{EXT1_{kd}} visualized with immunofluorescence microscopy detecting glycans by staining with a ATTO 646 N-conjugated WGA.

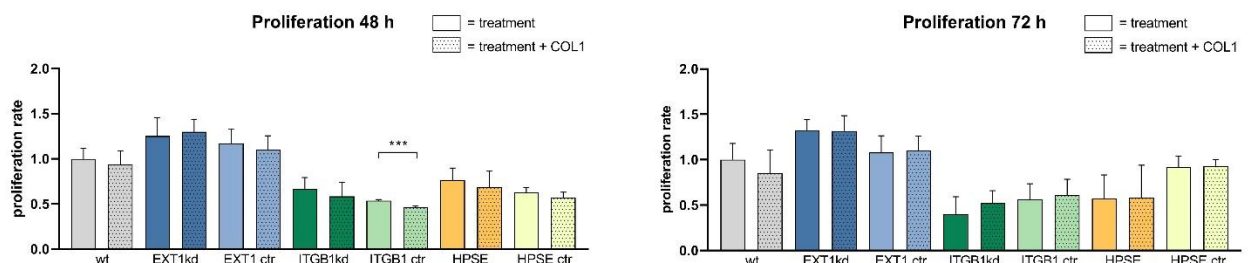


Figure S2 –Cell proliferation rate of MV3 wild type cells and different transfected MV3 cells (MV3^{EXT1_{kd}} and MV3^{EXT1_{ctr}}, MV3^{ITGB1_{kd}} and MV3^{ITGB1_{ctr}}, MV3^{HPSE} and MV3^{HPSE_{ctr}}) versus unspecific control on uncoated or COL1-coated surfaces. Proliferation rate was detected by MTT assay, shown here for 48 h and 72 h in addition to the data given in Figure 1 a and b.

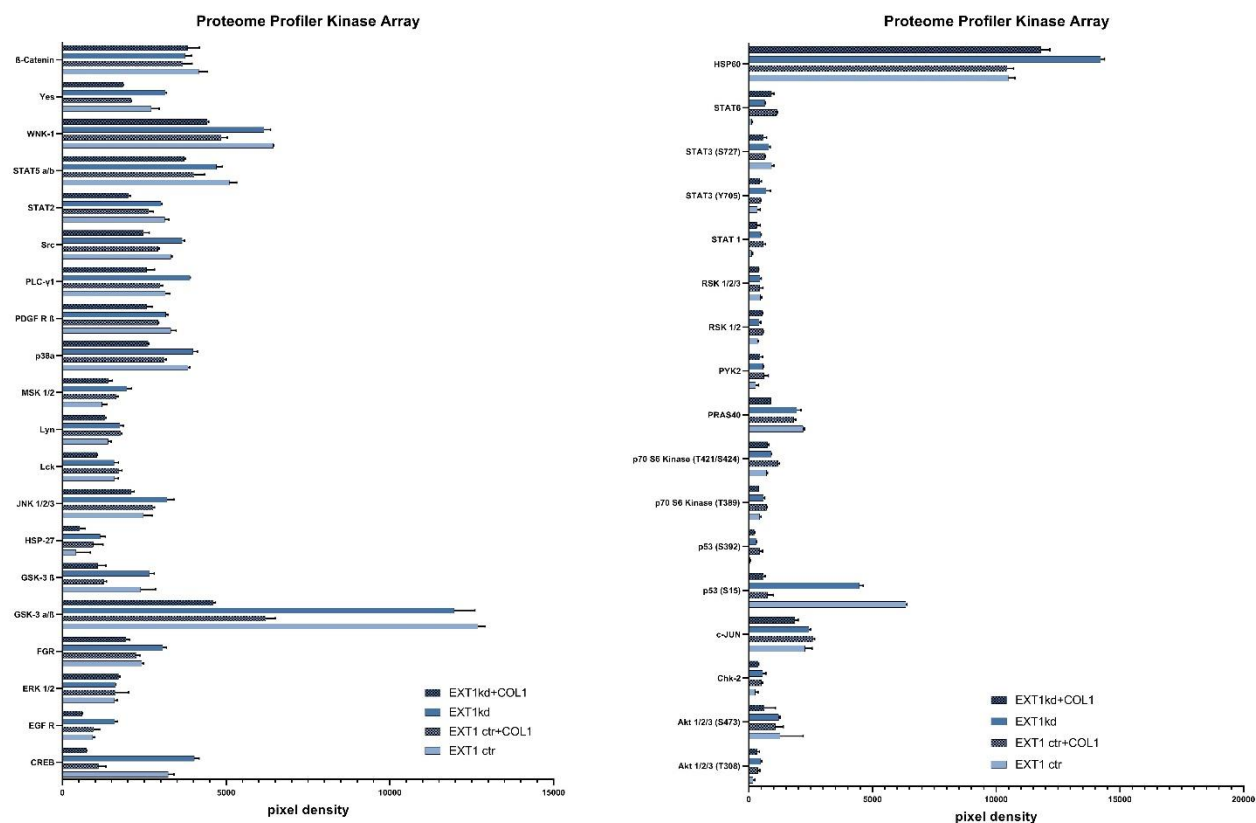


Figure S3 - Proteome Profiler™ human Phospho-Kinase Array was performed with MV3_{EXT1kd} and MV3_{EXTctr} cells. Data depict the relative expression of kinases in $n = 2$.

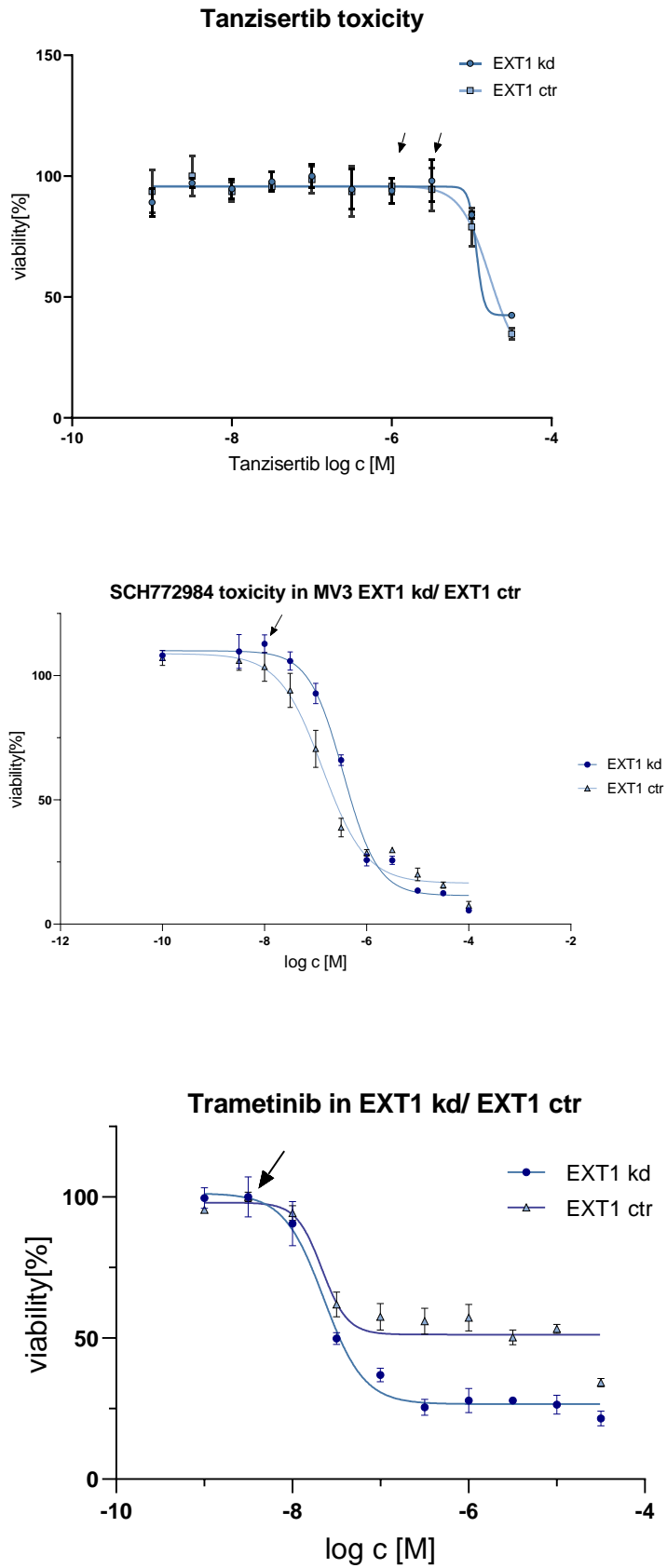


Figure S4 – Cytotoxicity of tanzisertib, SCH772984 and trametinib in MV3_{EXT1kd} and MV3_{EXTctr} cells. Arrows indicate the non-toxic concentration used for the experiments shown in Figure 5 and Figure 6.