

Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs increase cisplatin, paclitaxel and doxorubicin efficacy against human cervix cancer cells

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Table S1

Infra-additive effects of celecoxib, DMC or CasII-gly with vitamin E analogues in HeLa cell two-dimensional cultures.

<i>Drug 1</i>	<i>assayed doses (μM)</i>	<i>Drug 2</i>	<i>assayed doses (μM)</i>	<i>C values (BTA %) [Range]</i>	<i>Experimental values % [Range]</i>	<i>Synergism (%) [Range]</i>
Celecoxib	5-10	α-TOS	0.1-1	26 ± 0.8 [25-27]	19 ± 6 [13-23]	-(7 ± 5) [-(4 -13)]
	10-20	α-TEA	0.1-4	11 ± 9.5 [4-22]	23.5 ± 6 [17-28]	12 ± 10 [3-23.5]
DMC	25-30	α-TOS	0.1-1	42 ± 1.5 [40.5-43.5]	28 ± 2 [26-30]	-(14 ± 2) [-(13-16)]
	30-25	α-TEA	0.1-4	30 ± 6 [26-37]	-(37 ± 5.5) [-(33-43)]	-(66.5 ± 11) [-(60– 80)]
CasII-gly	0.3 – 0.5	α-TOS	0.1 – 1	25 ± 14 [8.5-33]	7 ± 3 [4.5-11]	-(18 ± 13) [-(3 – 28)]
	0.3 – 0.5	α-TEA	0.5 – 4	33± 6 [29-39.5]	16 ± 3 [12-19]	-(17 ± 4) [-(13 – 20)]
	0.3 – 0.5	M-TEA	0.1-1	36± 1.5 [34-37]	19.5 ± 7 [14-28]	-(16 ± 8) [-(7-23)]

Infra-additive effects of celecoxib, DMC or CasII-gly with vitamin E analogues in HeLa MCTS cultures

<i>Preventive protocol</i>						
<i>Drug 1</i>	<i>assayed doses (nM)</i>	<i>Drug 2</i>	<i>assayed doses (nM)</i>	<i>C values (BTA %) [Range]</i>	<i>Experimental values % [Range]</i>	<i>Synergism (%) [Range]</i>
Celecoxib	0.1-0.5	α-TOS	1-10	37 ± 5 [33-43]	19 ± 6 [13-23]	-(18 ± 10) [-(11 – 30)]
	0.5-1	α-TEA	15-25	44 ± 8 [38-53]	23.5 ± 6 [17-28]	-(21 ± 13) [-(12 – 36)]

DMC	1-10	α -TOS	1-10	45 ± 2 [43.5-48]	23 ± 6 [17-29]	$-(22 \pm 6)$ [-(15 – 26)]
	5-10	α -TEA	15-25	35 ± 12 [22-47]	19.5 ± 3 [17-22]	$-(15 \pm 15)$ [-(0.6 – 29)]
CasII-gly	10-30	α -TOS	1-10	26 ± 15 [8.5-35]	16 ± 8 [7-22]	$-(10 \pm 7)$ [-(1 - 13)]
	1-5	α -TEA	15-25	35 ± 5 [30-40]	16 ± 4 [12-19]	$-(18 \pm 8)$ [-(12 – 28)]

Curative Protocol

<i>Drug 1</i>	<i>assayed doses (μM)</i>	<i>Drug 2</i>	<i>assayed doses (μM)</i>	<i>C values (BTA %) [Range]</i>	<i>Experimental values % [Range]</i>	<i>Synergism (%) [Range]</i>
Celecoxib	1-5	α -TOS	10-50	26 ± 0.7 [25-27]	19 ± 6 [13-23]	$-(7 \pm 5)$ [-(3 - 13)]
	3-7	α -TEA	25-30	39 ± 7 [34-47]	23.5 ± 6 [17-28]	$-(15 \pm 13)$ [-(6 – 30)]
DMC	10-25	α -TOS	10-50	46 ± 7 [39-52]	28 ± 2 [26-30]	$-(18 \pm 8)$ [-(9 - 25)]
	25-35	α -TEA	25-30	29 ± 5 [26-34.5]	22 ± 4 [17-25]	$-(7 \pm 9)$ [-(1 - 17)]
CasII-gly	10-50	α -TOS	10-50	29 ± 7 [20-34]	7 ± 3 [4.5-11]	$-(22 \pm 6)$ [-(15 - 28)]
	100-200	α -TEA	24-30	33 ± 3 [29-35.5]	16 ± 4 [12-19]	$-(16 \pm 7)$ [-(10 - 23)]

For HeLa bidimensional cultures, the IC₅₀ values of α -TOS, α -TEA and M-TEA, as single agents, were 1.2 ± 0.46 μ M, 4.7 ± 0.7 μ M, and 1.2 ± 0.48 μ M, respectively. For the MCTS preventive protocol, the IC₅₀ values of α -TOS and α -TEA were 10 ± 4 nM and 25 ± 6 nM, respectively. For the MCTS curative protocol, the IC₅₀ values of α -TOS and α -TEA were 50 ± 11 μ M and 30 ± 2 μ M, respectively.

Abbreviations: α -TOS, α -tocopheryl succinate; α -TEA, α -tocopherol ether linked acetic acid analog; M-TEA, methoxy-tocopheryloxyacetic acid. The Bliss-Type Additivism (BTA) was calculated as outlined in the Material and Methods section.

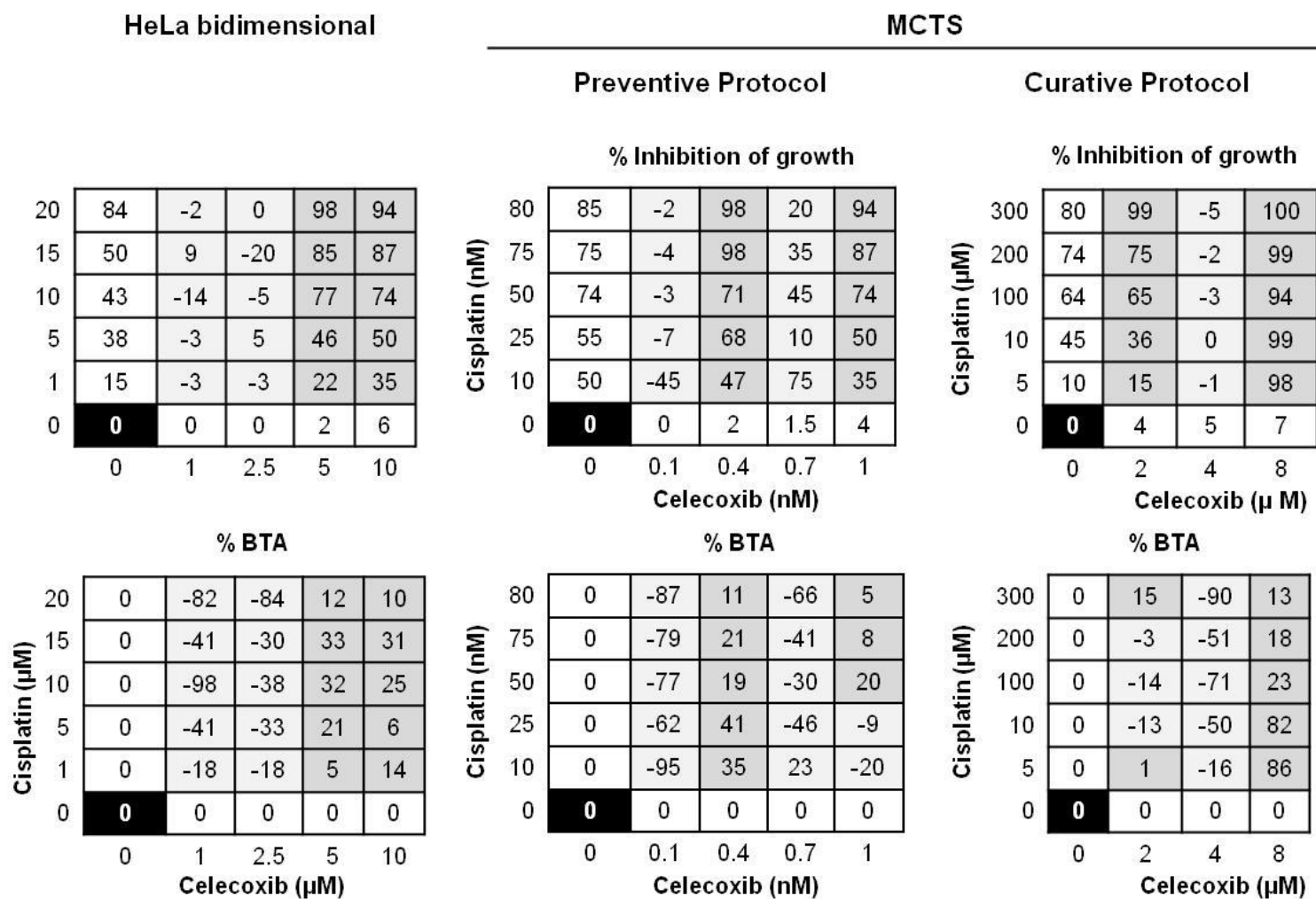
Table S2

Synergistic effects of NSAIDs with canonical anti-cancer drugs at sub-IC₅₀ concentrations in bidimensional HeLa cell cultures as shown by using the Combination Index (CI) value

<i>Drug 1</i>	<i>assayed doses (μM)</i>	<i>Drug 2</i>	<i>assayed doses (μM)</i>	<i>CI [Range]</i>
Celecoxib	5-10	Cisplatin	2-5	0.2 ± 0.10 [0.1-0.3]
	5-10	Paclitaxel	11-15	0.65 ± 0.2 [0.4-0.9]
	5-10	Doxorubicin	10-20	0.7 ± 0.1 [0.5-0.8]
DMC	10-15	Cisplatin	2-5	0.2 ± 0.01 [0.19-0.22]
	20-25	Paclitaxel	20-21	0.8 ± 0.09 [0.7-0.9]
	20-25	Doxorubicin	10-20	0.9 ± 0.1 [0.8-1]
CasII-gly	0.5-1	Cisplatin	50-100	0.7 ± 0.2 [0.5-0.9]
	0.5-1	Paclitaxel	10-20	0.55 ± 0.2 [0.35-0.75]
	0.5-1	Doxorubicin	10-20	0.9 ± 0.02 [0.85-0.9]

CI was calculated as outlined in the Material and Methods section. The data shown represent the mean ± S.D. of at least three different independent bidimensional cultures (n=3).

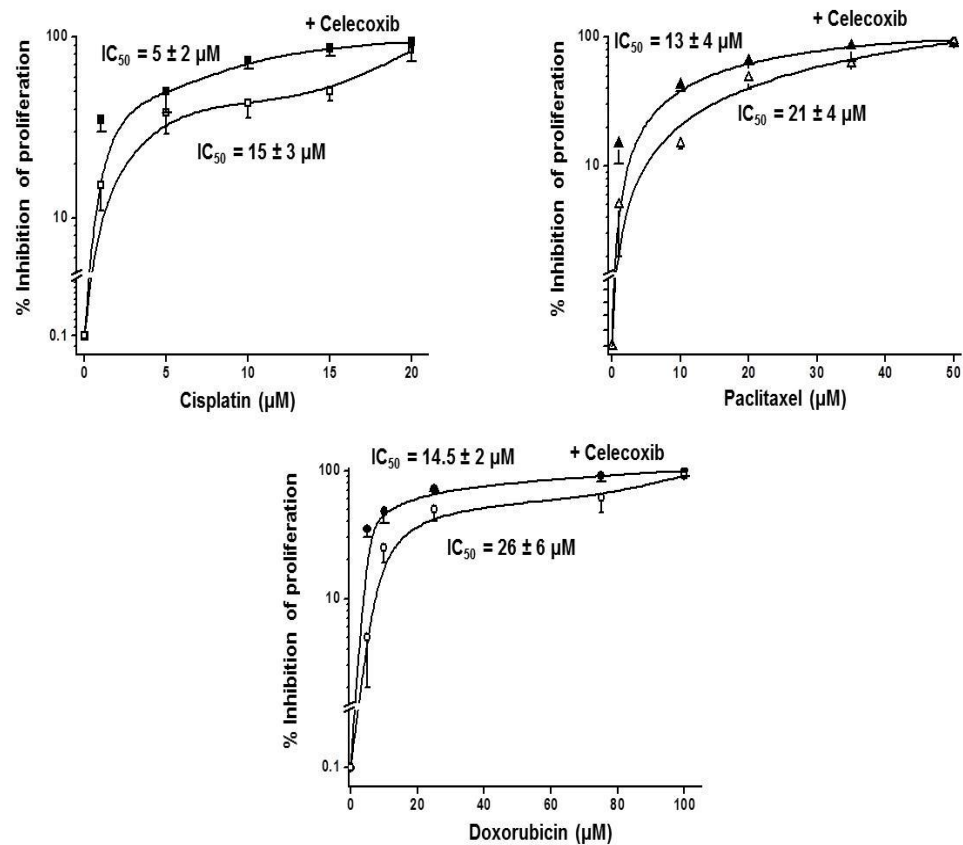
Figure S1



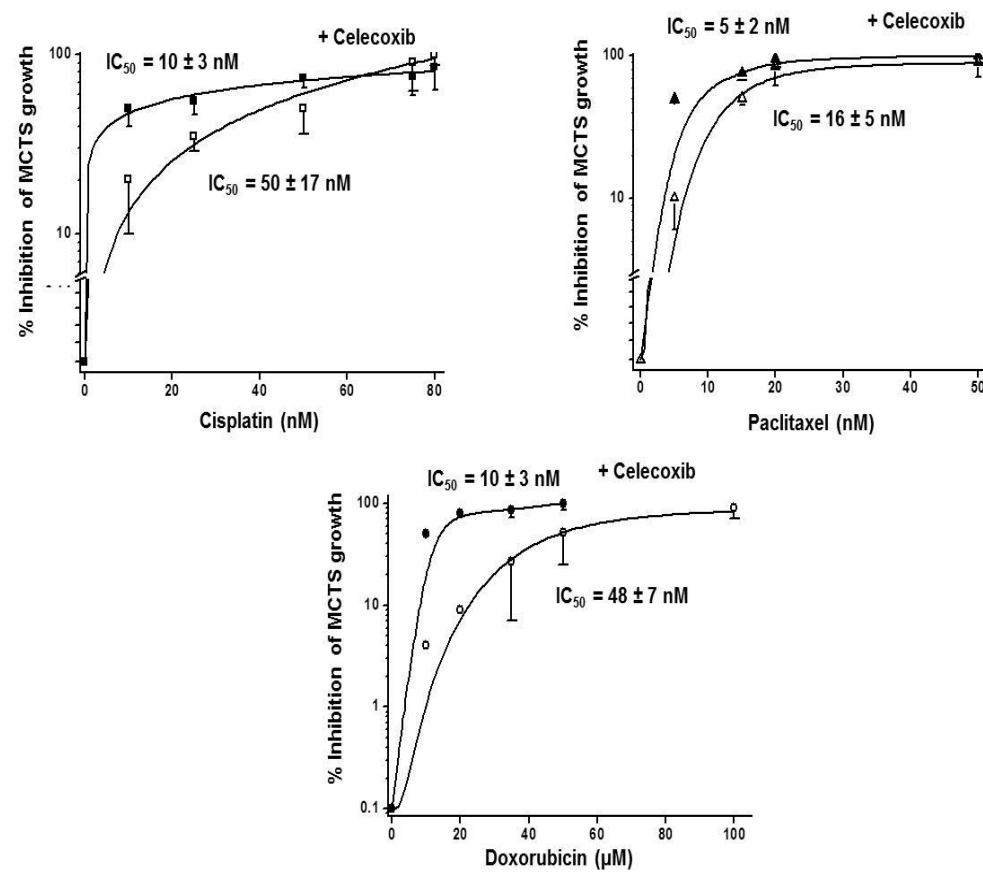
FigureS1. Representative drug matrixes showing the effect of cisplatin *plus* celecoxib on HeLa cell cultures. Upper panel: the percentages of cell proliferation inhibition from single drug used are shown in white boxes; for drug combinations, these are shown in gray boxes. Lower panel: Bliss-type Additivism (BTA) percentage values, light gray boxes indicate an infra-additive effect; dark gray boxes indicate a supra-additive effect.

Figure S2

HeLa bidimensional



HeLa MCTS-preventive protocol



HeLa MCTS-curative protocol

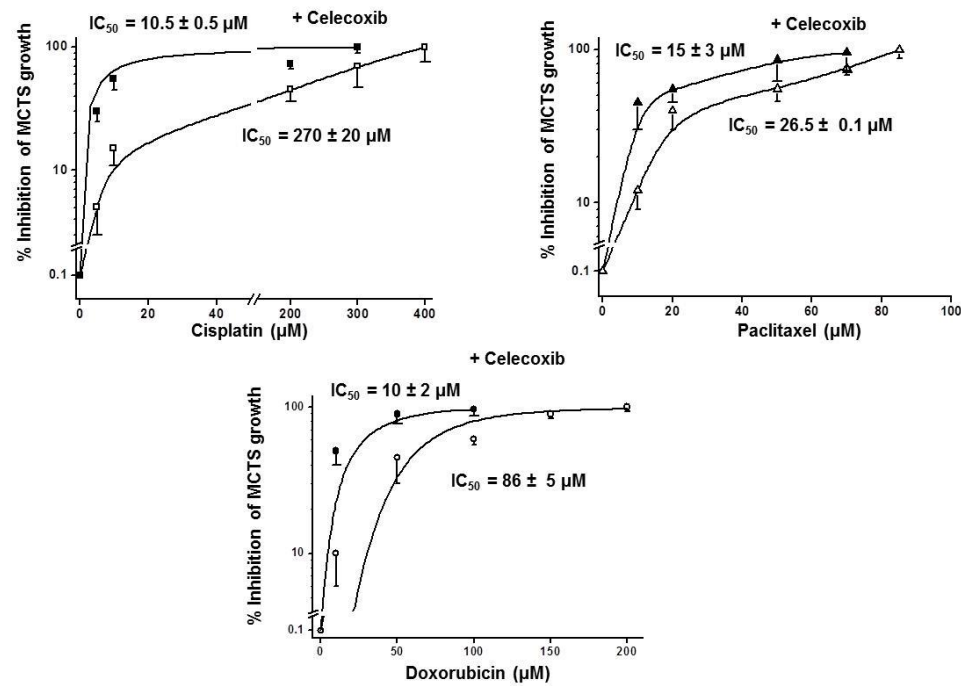


Figure S2. Logarithmic dose-response curve shows the effect of cisplatin, paclitaxel and doxorubicin on HeLa bidimensional cultures ($n=3$) and MCTS under preventive and curative protocols ($n= 30$ MCTS), with the presence of celecoxib. For bidimensional cultures, celecoxib was added at 5-10 μM . For MCTS, celecoxib was added at 0.4-1 nM or 2-6 μM in preventive or curative protocols, respectively.

Figure S3

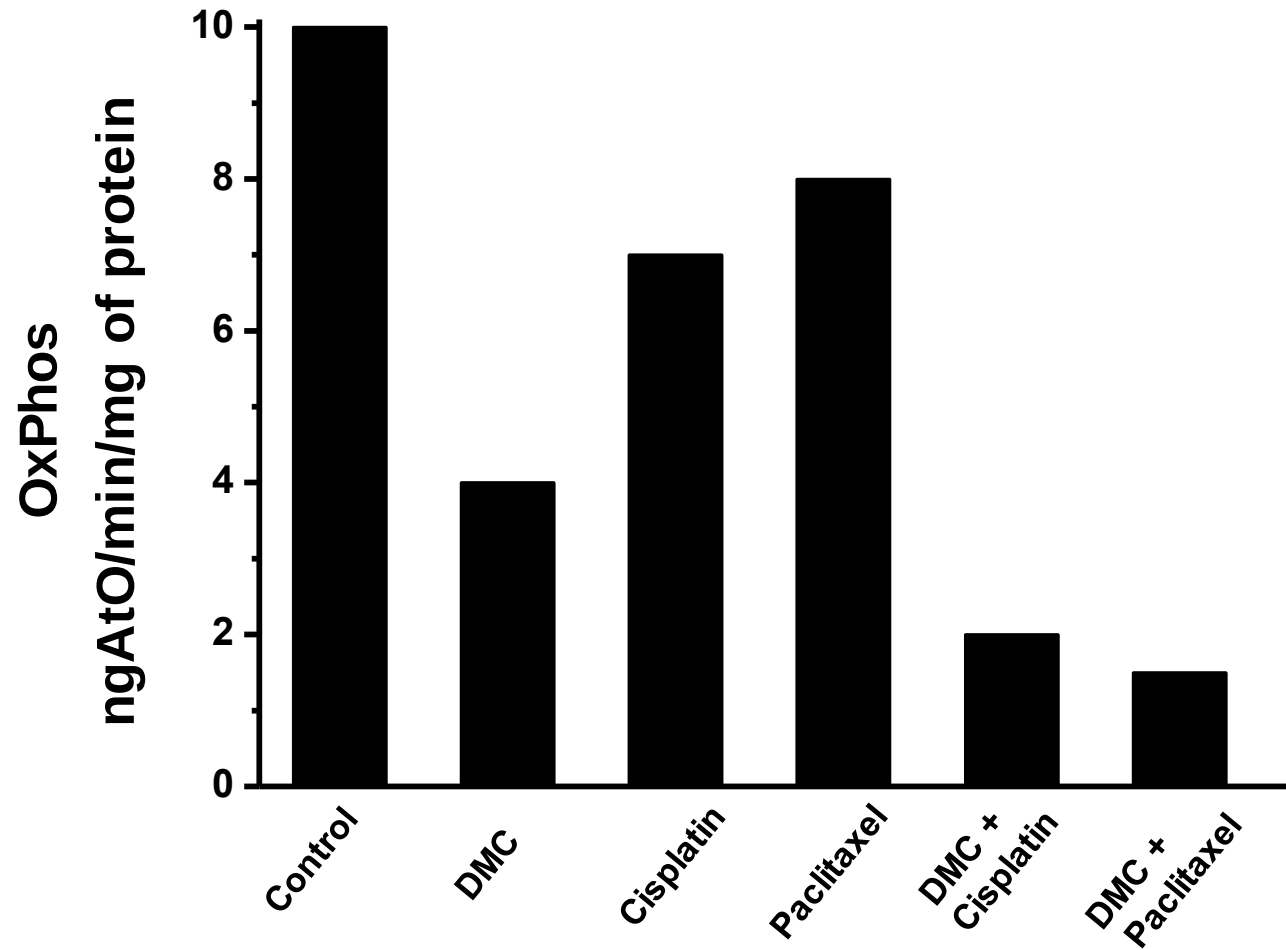


Figure S3. Effect of DMC (15 μ M), paclitaxel (20 μ M) and cisplatin (5 μ M) alone or in combination, on OxPhos fluxes, after 24 h exposure in HeLa cells. n=1; control (no added drugs).

Figure S4

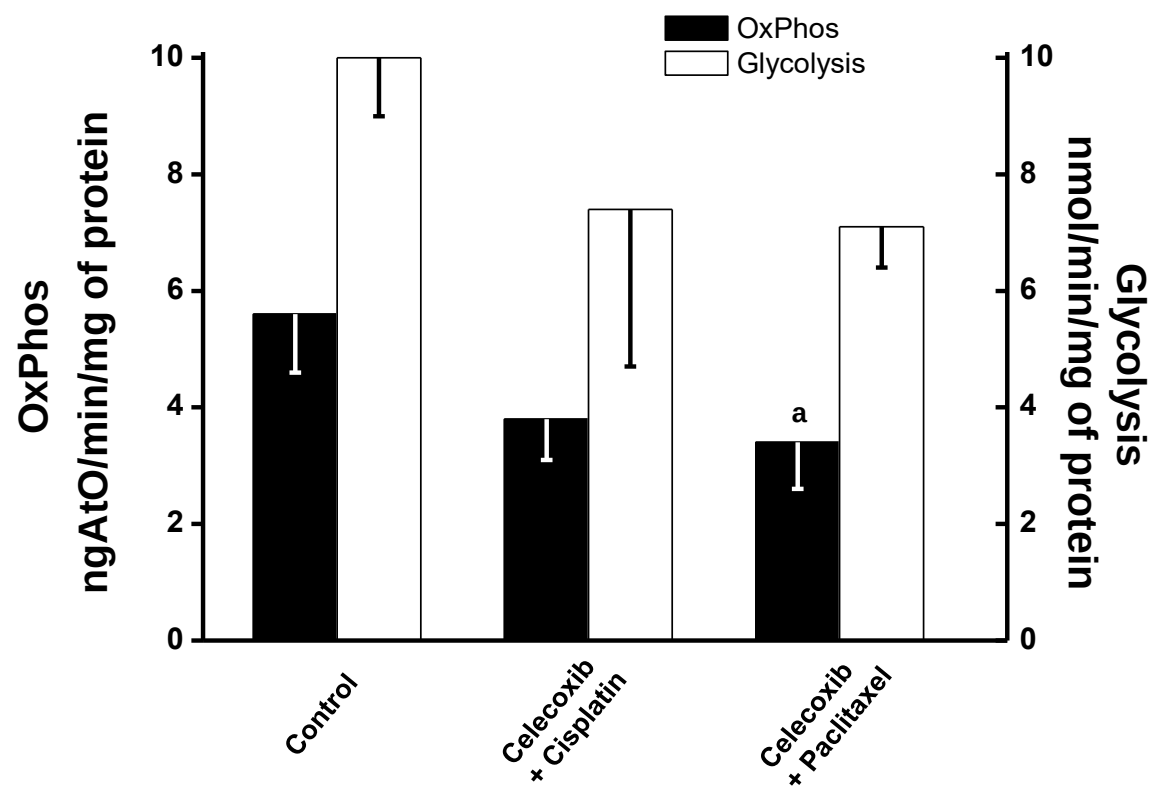


Figure S4. Effect of celecoxib (5 μ M), paclitaxel (15 μ M) and cisplatin (2 μ M) added in combination on OxPhos and glycolysis fluxes, after 24 h exposure in mouse 3T3 fibroblast. The data show the mean $\pm$ S.D. of at least three different preparations. ^aP < 0.05 vs. control (no added drugs).

FIGURE S5.

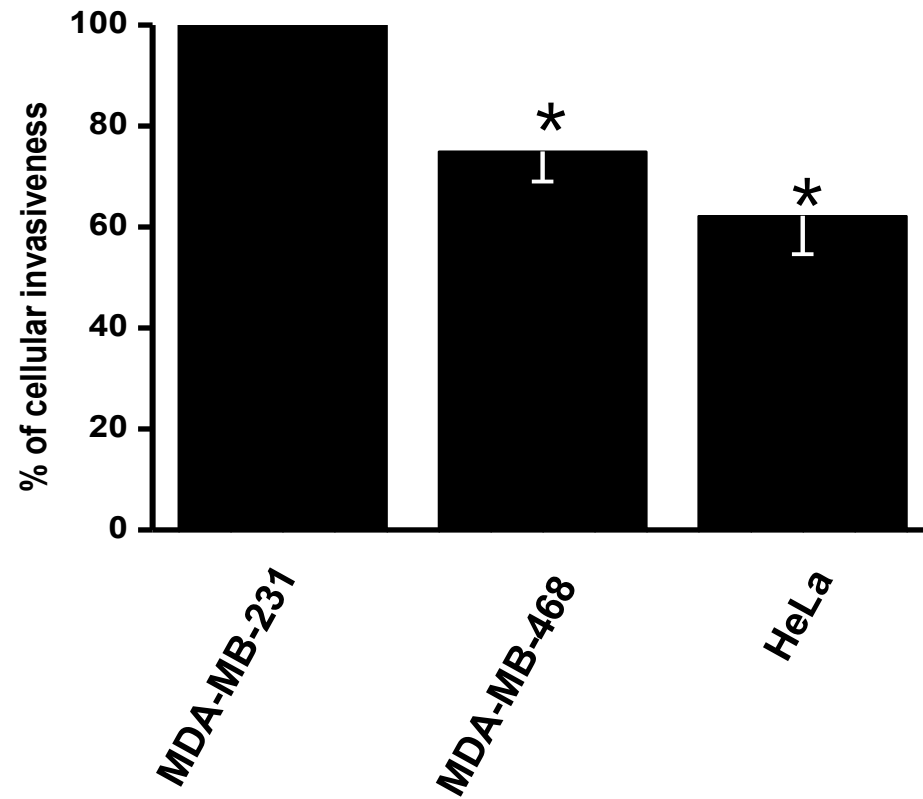


Figure S5. Invasiveness potential of different metastatic cancer cell lines. n= 3, *P<0.05 vs. MDA-MB-231.

Figure S6

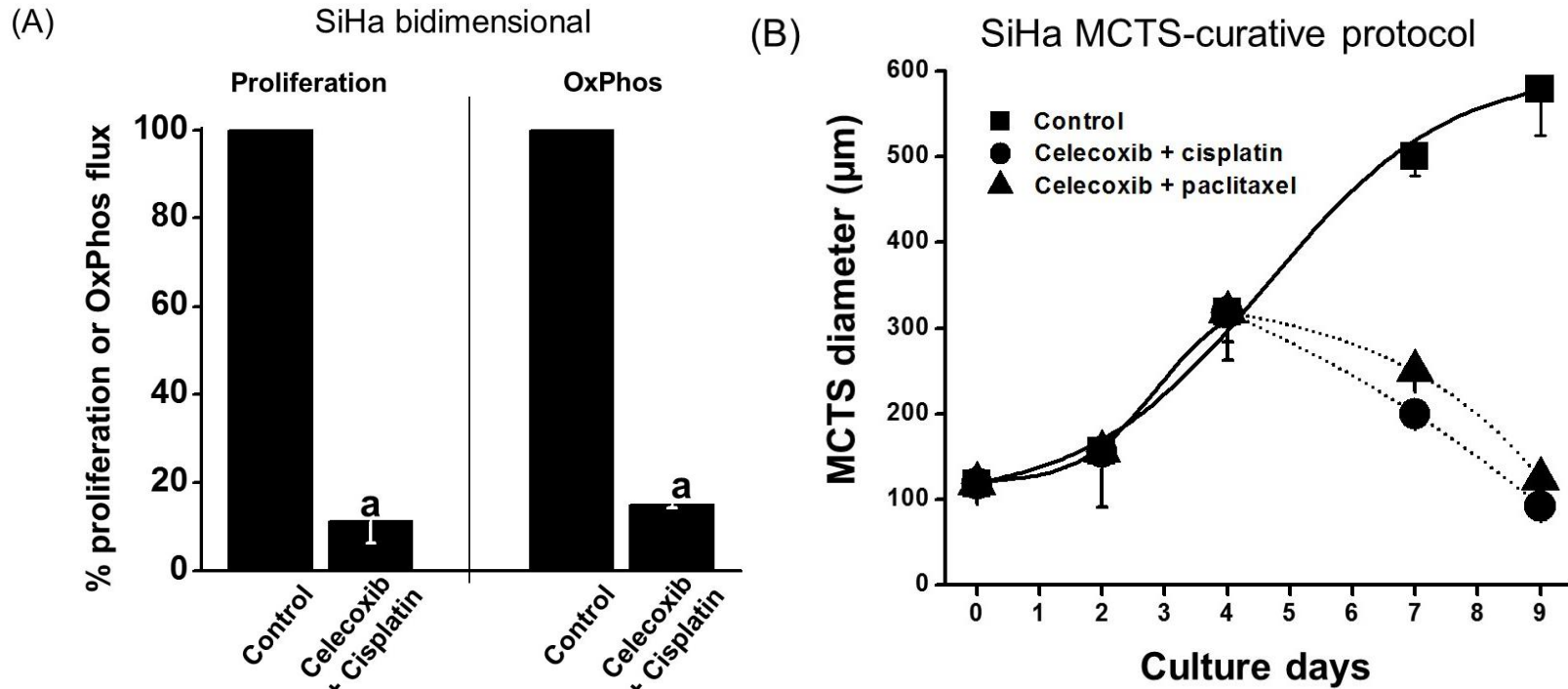
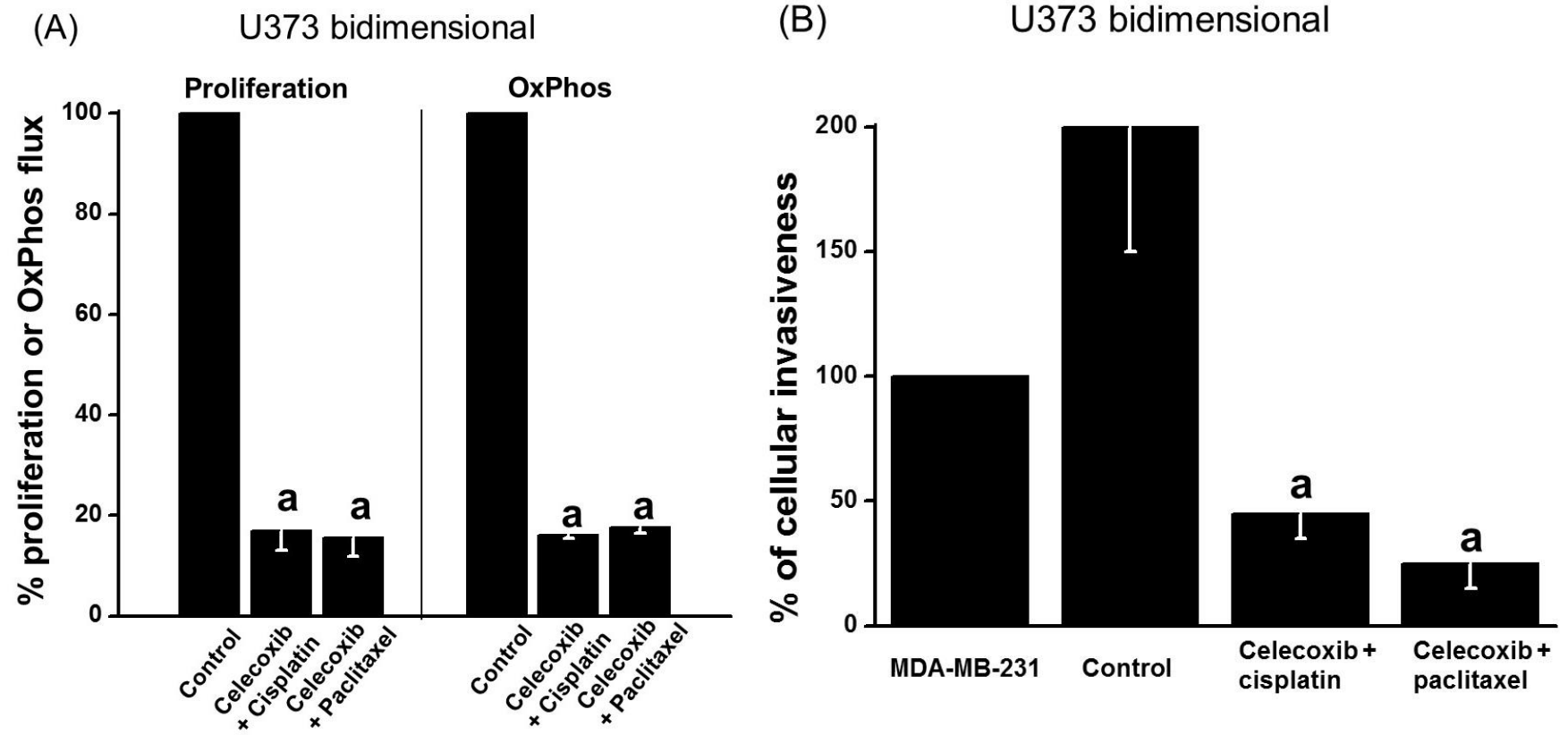


Figure S6. (A) Effect of celecoxib (3 μM) and cisplatin (1 μM) added in combination on cell proliferation and OxPhos flux, after 24 h exposure in SiHa bidimensional cultures. Control cell proliferation (100%) corresponded to 34×10^3 cells after 48 h culture. OxPhos flux control (100%) corresponded to 10 ± 1.5 ng At O/min/mg of protein. The data shown represent the mean $\pm$ S.D. of at least three different preparations for bidimensional culture. ^aP < 0.05 vs. control (no added drugs). (B) Effect of celecoxib (2 μM), cisplatin (1 μM) and paclitaxel (10 μM) added in combination on SiHa MCTS growth using curative protocol (n= 5 spheroids)

Figure S7



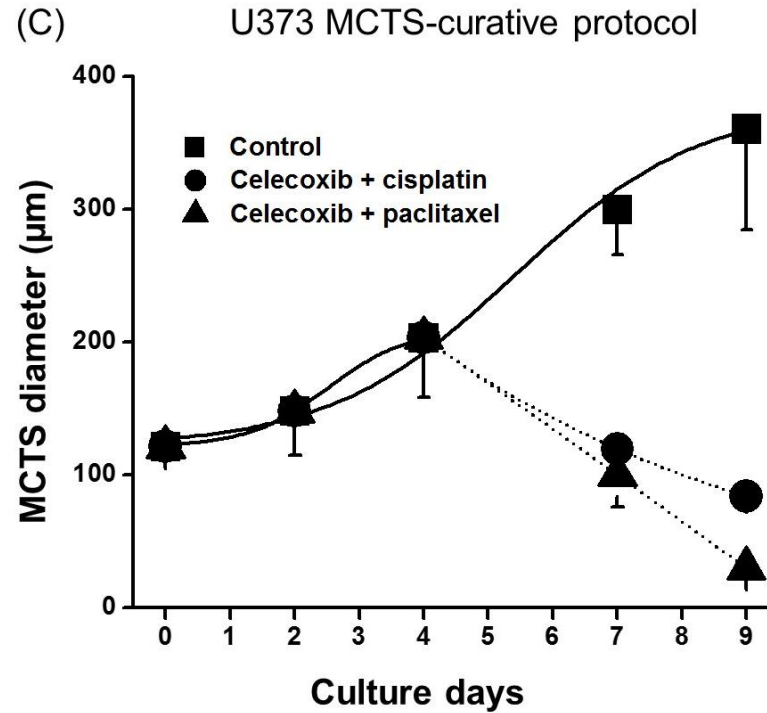


Fig S7. Effect of celecoxib (5 μ M), cisplatin (2 μ M) and paclitaxel (15 μ M) added in combination on (A) cell proliferation, OxPhos flux and (B) invasiveness after 24 h exposure in U373 bidimensional cultures. Control cell proliferation (100%) corresponded to 48×10^3 cells. OxPhos flux control (100%) corresponded to 13 ± 5 ng At O/min/mg of protein. The data show the mean $\pm$ S.D. of at least three different preparations for bidimensional culture. ^aP < 0.05 vs. control (no added drugs). (C) Effect of celecoxib (4-5 μ M), cisplatin (1 μ M) and paclitaxel (25 μ M) added in combination on U373 MCTS growth using curative protocol (n= 5 spheroids).