Supplementary Materials: Active and Repressive Chromatin Associated Proteome after MPA Treatment and the Role of Midkine in Epithelial Monolayer Permeability

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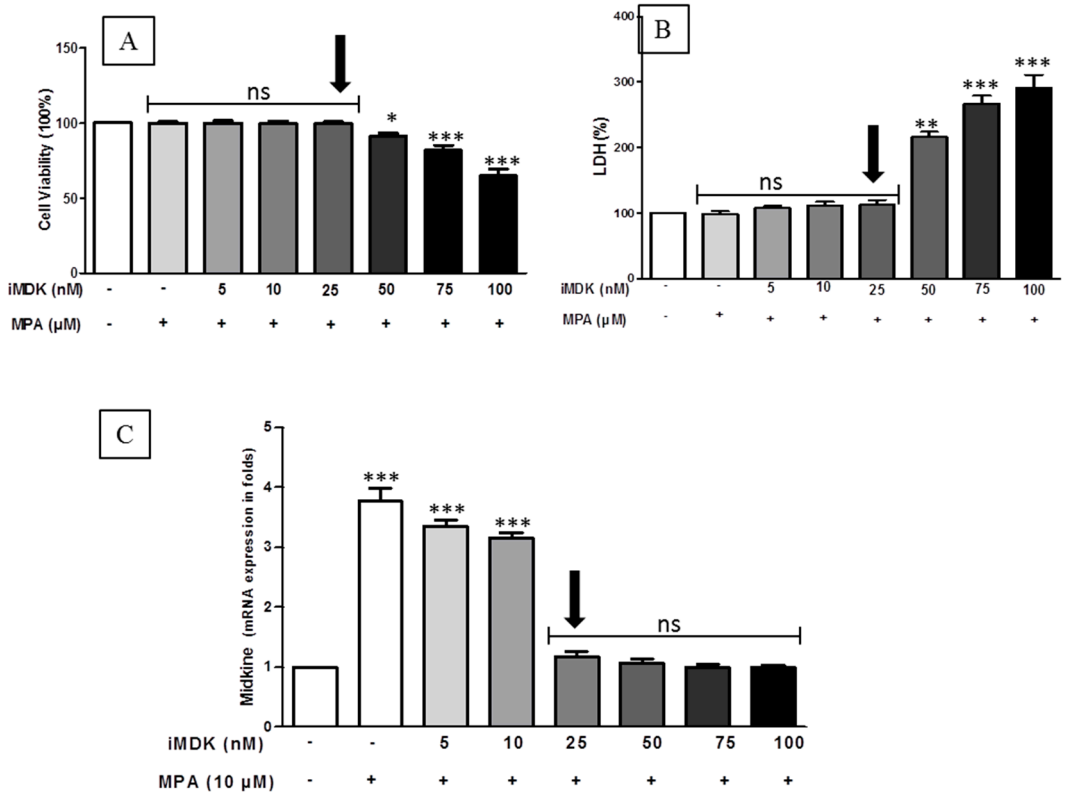

Figure S1. Influence of midkine inhibitor (iMDK) on cell viability and midkine expression of MPA-treated Caco-2. (**A**) Viability of Caco-2 cells (trypan blue dye exclusion assay) after 72 h treatment with DMSO (control) and MPA (10 μM) alone or in combination with different concentration of iDMK inhibitor (0–100 nM). Cell viability was markedly decreased when Caco-2 cells were co-incubated with iMDK (≥50 nM) plus MPA (10 μM); (**B**) cytotoxic effects of midkine inhibitor were assessed by performing LDH leakage assay. Significant leakage of cytotoxic marker (LDH) was found after iMDK (≥50 nM) plus MPA (10 μM) treatment; (**C**) expression of midkine after 72 h treatment with DMSO (control), MPA (10 μM) alone or in combination with midkine inhibitor (iMDK). iMDK significantly inhibits the expression of midkine gene at the concentration of ≥25 nM. Each bar represents separated experiment. Data are presented as means ± SEM. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$ compared with the control (DMSO) at that time by analysis of variance (ANOVA) using a Bonferroni post-test. ($n = 3$). ns: non-significant.