

Figure S1. Effect of NHEJi on OCCLs proliferation. Cell proliferation after treatment with the indicated doses of KU-57788, NU-7026 or SCR7 pyrazine for 24, 48 and 72 h of (A) A2780, (B) IGROV-1, (C) OVCAR-8 and (D) SK-OV-3 cell lines.

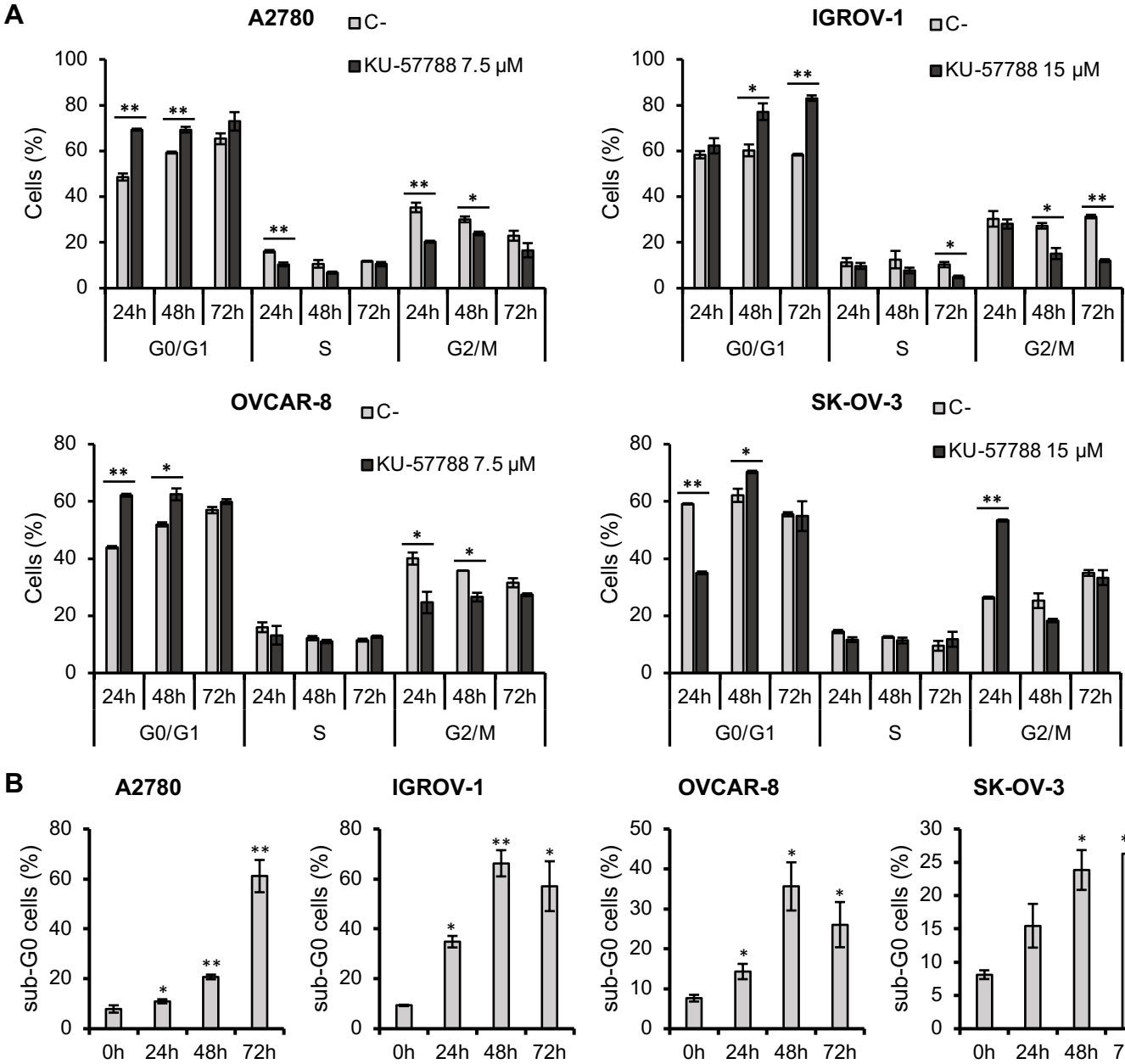


Figure S2. Effect of KU-57788 on cell cycle distribution in OCCLs. Cell cycle distribution of live OCCLs (excluding the sub-G0 population) after treatment with the indicated doses of KU-57788 for 24, 48 and 72 h. Data are the mean of three independent experiments. Error bars represent the SD (**p < 0.01, *p < 0.05). (B) Percentage of death cells after 24,48 or 72 h of treatment with KU-57788.

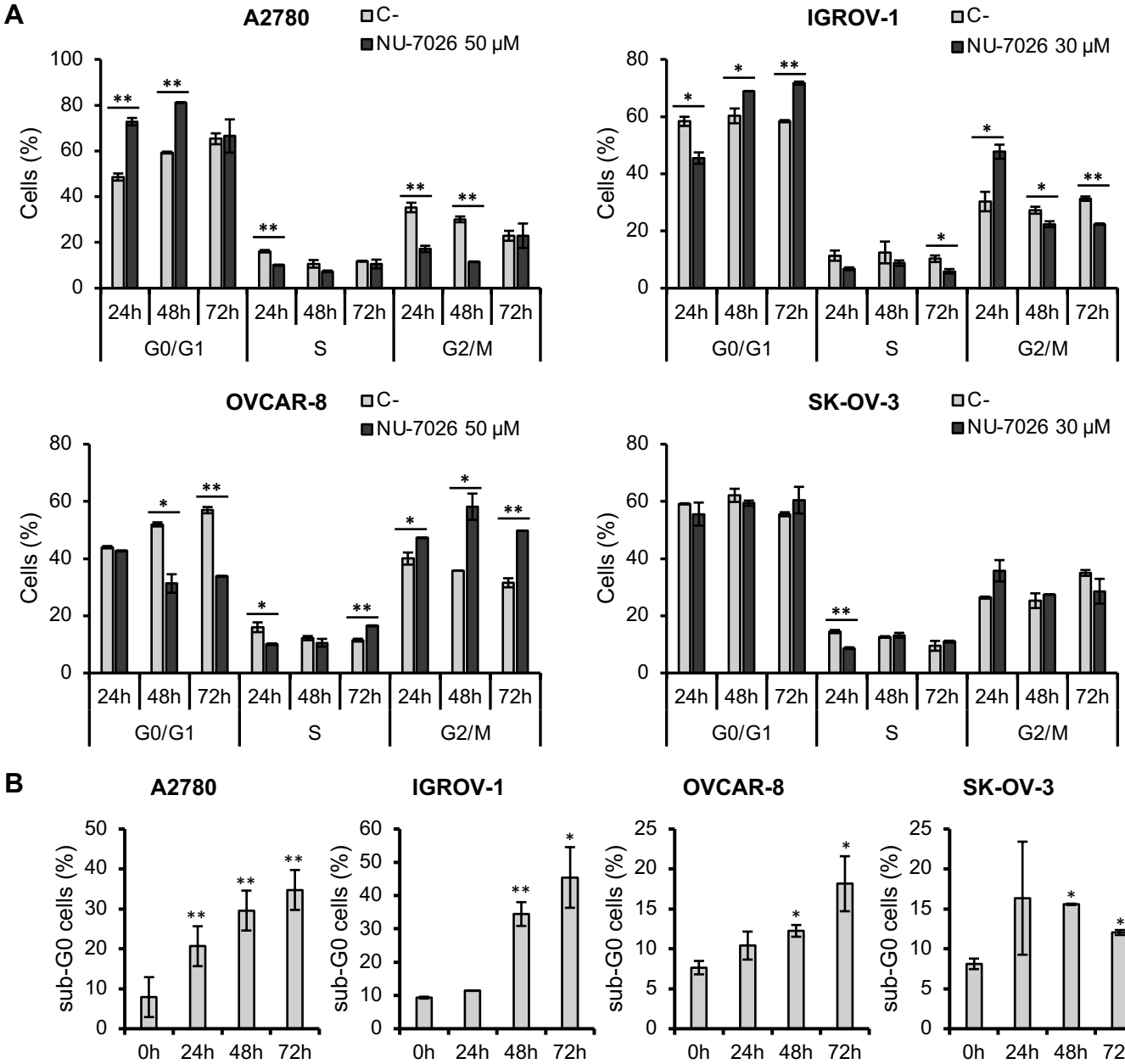


Figure S3. Effect of NU-7026 on cell cycle distribution in OCCLs. Cell cycle distribution of live OCCLs (excluding the sub-G0 population) after treatment with the indicated doses of NU-7026 for 24, 48 and 72 h. Data are the mean of three independent experiments. Error bars represent the SD (**p < 0.01, *p < 0.05). (B) Percentage of death cells after 24,48 or 72 h of treatment with NU-7026.

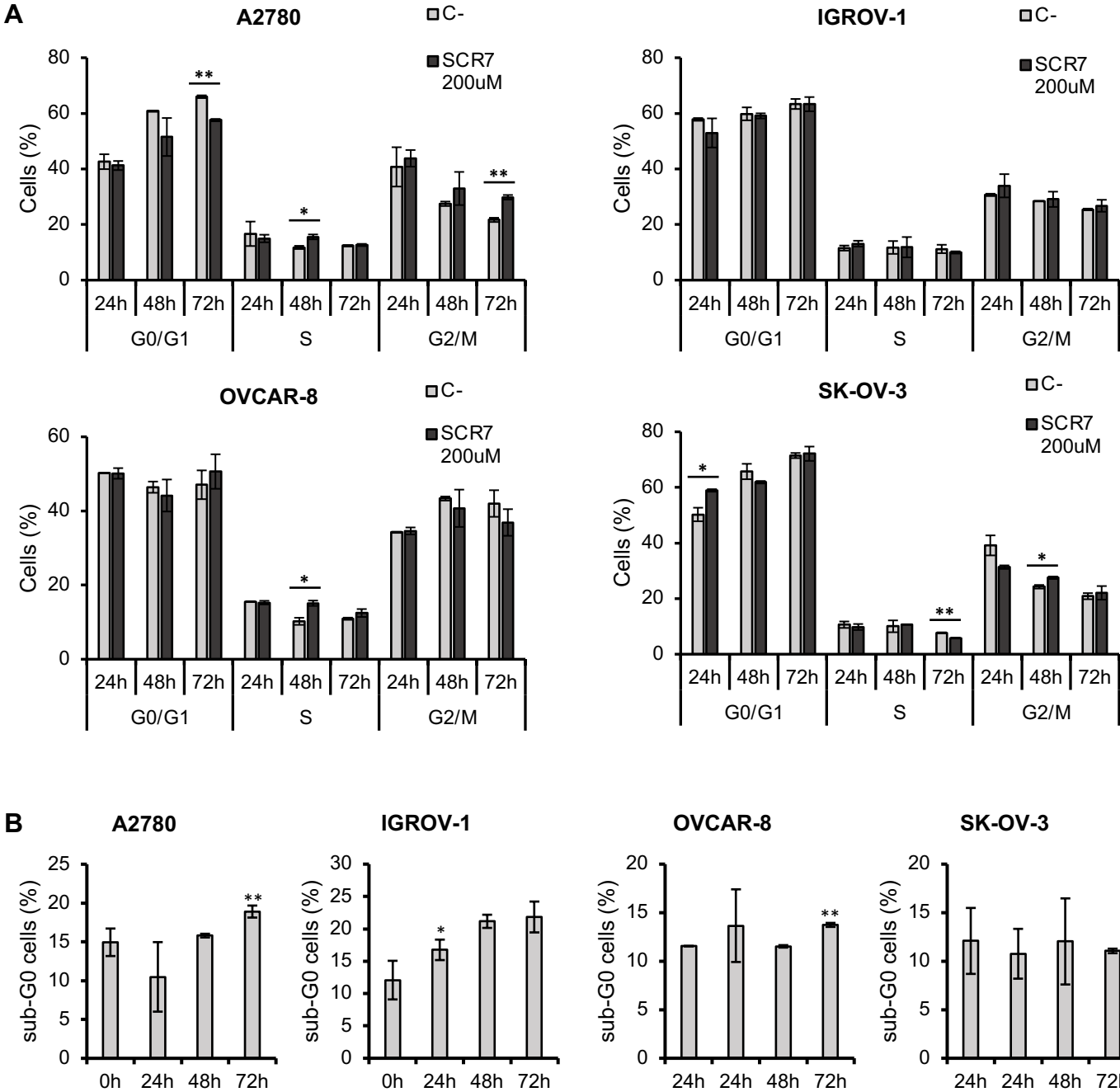


Figure S4. Effect of SCR7 pyrazine on cell cycle distribution in OCCLs. (A) Cell cycle distribution of live OCCLs (excluding the sub-G0 population) after treatment with the indicated doses of SCR7 for 24, 48 and 72 h. Data are the mean of three independent experiments. Error bars represent the SD (**p < 0.01, *p < 0.05). (B) Percentage of death cells after 24, 48 or 72 h of treatment with SCR7.

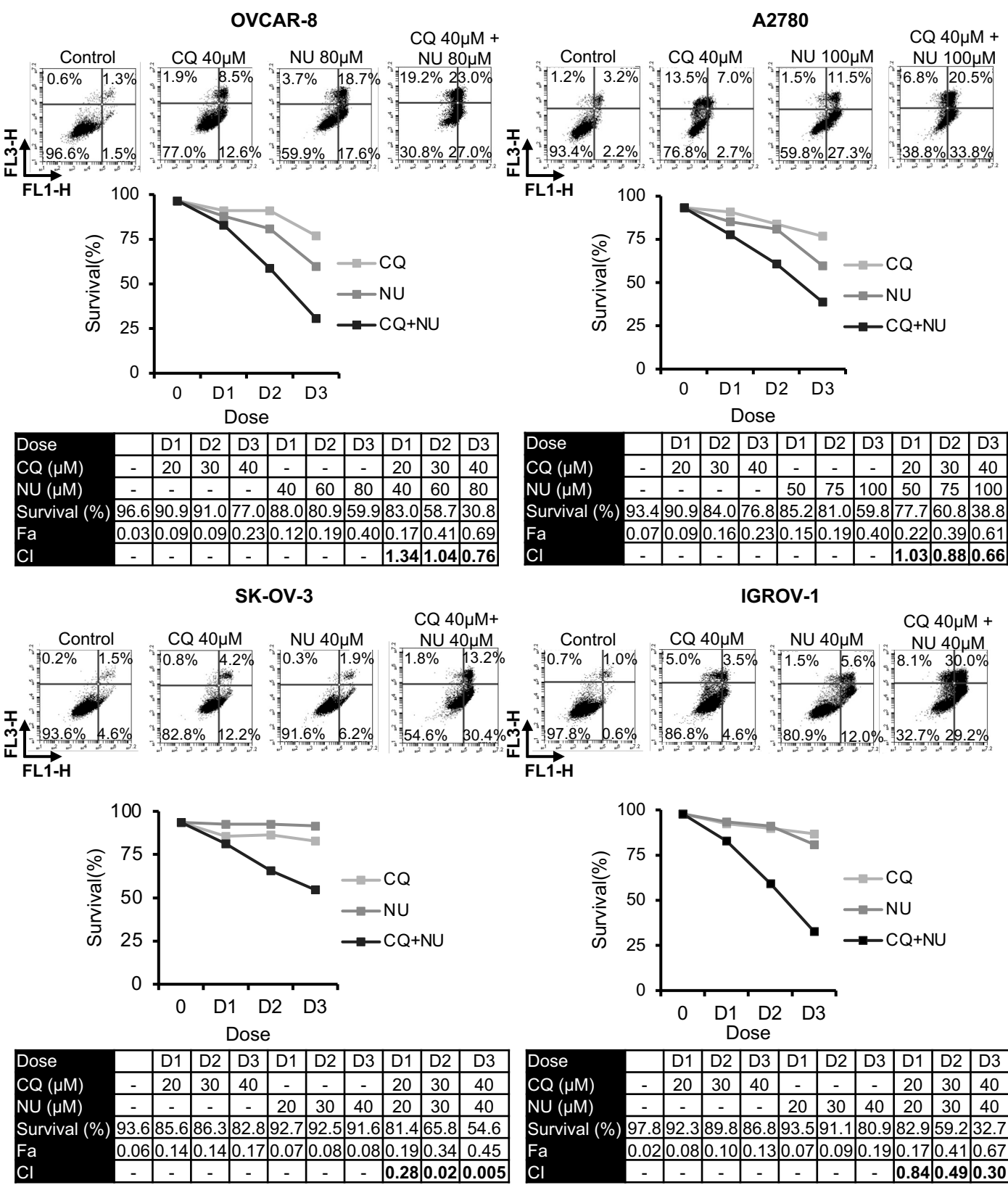
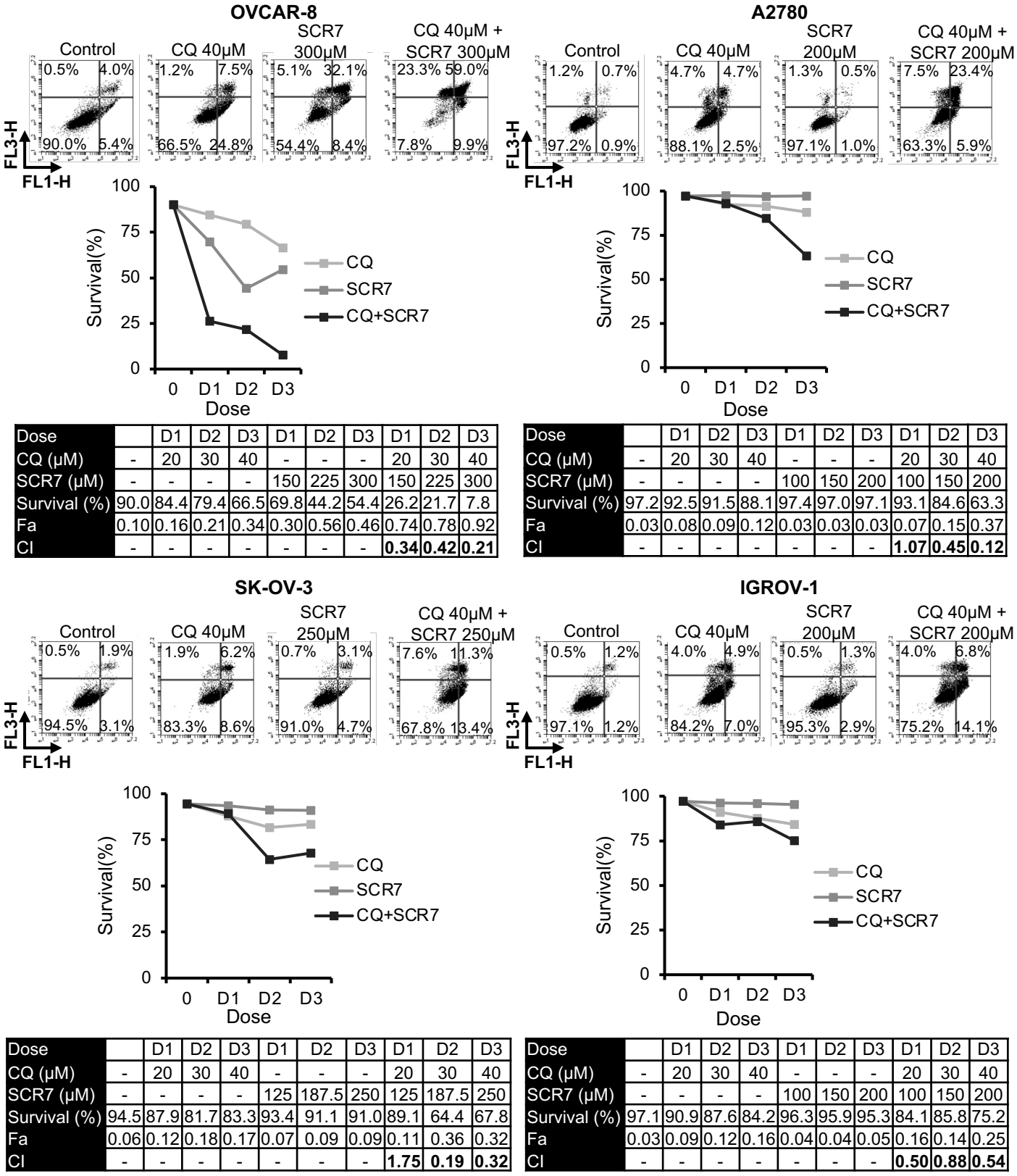


Figure S5. Synergistic effect of chloroquine and NU-7026 in OCCLs. Cells were exposed for 72 h to the indicated concentrations of NU and CQ at a constant ratio and the percentage of apoptotic cells were assessed by flow cytometry (after cell staining with annexin V and propidium iodide). CI values, calculated using Compusyn Software, are shown.



SK-OV-3

Control

CQ 40μM

SCR7 250μM

CQ 40μM + SCR7 250μM

0.5% 1.9%

1.9% 6.2%

0.7% 3.1%

7.6% 11.3%

94.5% 3.1%

83.3% 8.6%

91.0% 4.7%

67.8% 13.4%

FL3-H

FL1-H

Survival(%)

Dose

CQ

SCR7

CQ+SCR7

Dose		D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3
CQ (μM)	-	20	30	40	-	-	-	20	30	40
SCR7 (μM)	-	-	-	-	125	187.5	250	125	187.5	250
Survival (%)	94.5	87.9	81.7	83.3	93.4	91.1	91.0	89.1	64.4	67.8
Fa	0.06	0.12	0.18	0.17	0.07	0.09	0.09	0.11	0.36	0.32
CI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.75	0.19	0.32

IGROV-1

Control

CQ 40μM

SCR7 200μM

CQ 40μM + SCR7 200μM

0.5% 1.2%

4.0% 4.9%

0.5% 1.3%

4.0% 6.8%

97.1% 1.2%

84.2% 7.0%

95.3% 2.9%

75.2% 14.1%

FL3-H

FL1-H

Survival(%)

Dose

CQ

SCR7

CQ+SCR7

Dose		D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3
CQ (μM)	-	20	30	40	-	-	-	20	30	40
SCR7 (μM)	-	-	-	-	100	150	200	100	150	200
Survival (%)	97.1	90.9	87.6	84.2	96.3	95.9	95.3	84.1	85.8	75.2
Fa	0.03	0.09	0.12	0.16	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.16	0.14	0.25
CI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.50	0.88	0.54

Figure S6. Synergistic effect of chloroquine and SCR7 pyrazine in OCCLs. Cells were exposed for 72 h to the indicated concentrations of SCR7 and CQ at a constant ratio and the percentage of apoptotic cells were assessed by flow cytometry (after cell staining with annexin V and propidium iodide). CI values, calculated using Compusyn Software, are shown.

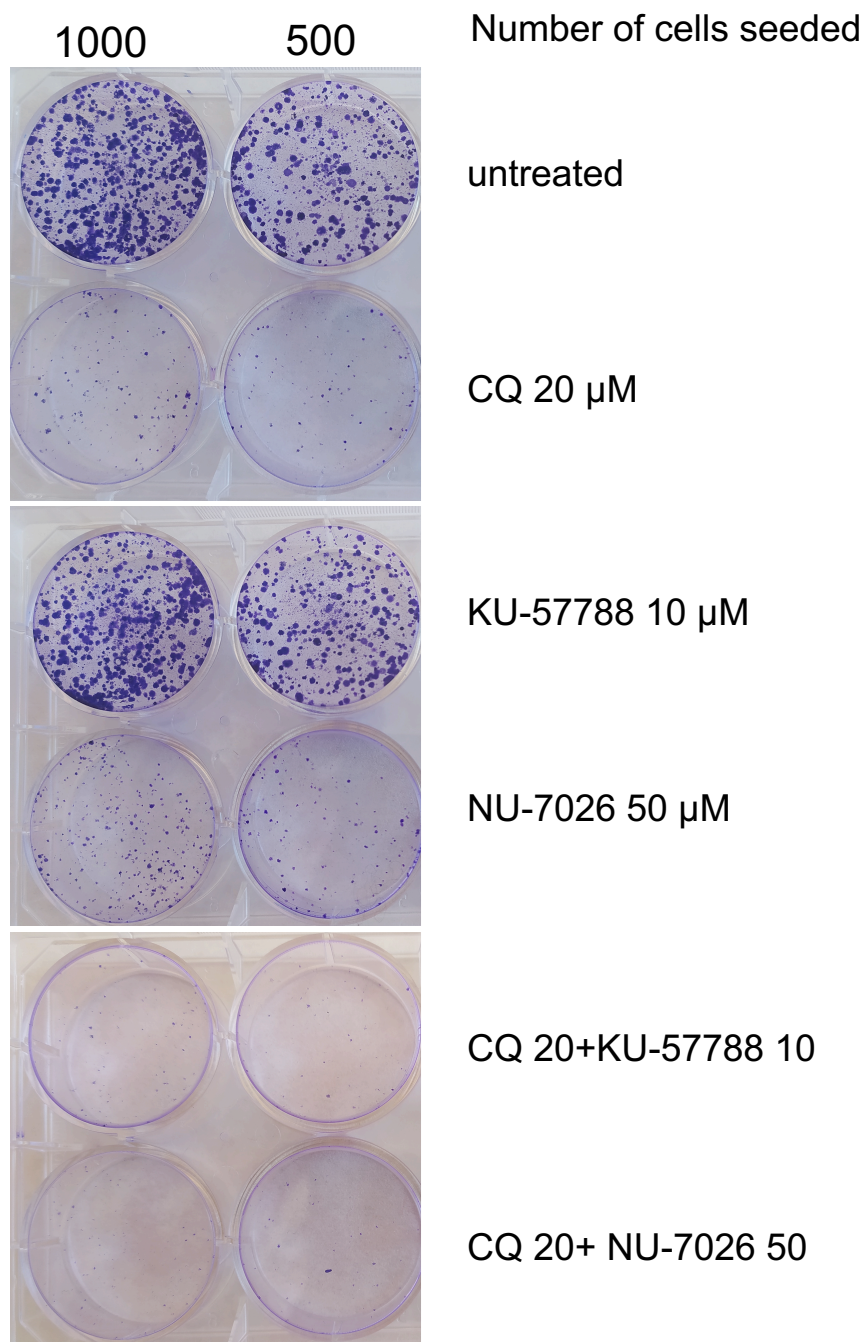


Figure S7. Clonogenic assays. A2780 cells were seeded in 6 well plates and 24 h later they were incubated in the presence of the indicated compounds for 72 hours. Cells were then washed with PBS and incubated in complete RPMI1640 medium for 5 days. Colonies were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde and stained with crystal violet.