Supplementary Materials: Liposome-Encapsulated Bacillus Calmette–Guérin Cell Wall Skeleton Enhances Antitumor Efficiency for Bladder Cancer In Vitro and In Vivo via Induction of Amp-Activated Protein Kinase

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Figure S1. Effects of CWS-loaded formulations on AMPK phosphorylation in HT1376 (A) and MBT2 (B) cells. Cells were treated with 1 μ g/ml of CWS-loaded formulations for 24 hours, and phosphorylated AMPK α to total AMPK α protein expression was assessed by western blotting. Actin was used the loading control. The blots are representative of three independent experiments. The quantification graphs are represented, p-AMPK/AMPK ratios determined by densitometric analyses. All expression ratios were normalized to the untreated group.



Figure S2. Effects of CWS-loaded formulations on ROS production in HT1376 cells. Cells were treated with 10 µg/ml of CWS or CWS-Nano-CL for 24 hours, then treated with NAC (2 mM, positive control) for 30 minutes. After washing, cells were treated with H2DCFDA (10 µM) for 1 hour prior to measurement. ROS/RNS production was measured using ROS-ID® ROS/RNS detection kit. Pyocyanin (500 µM) and NAC (5 mM) were added as a positive and a negative control for 30 min. *; p<0.005, **; p<0.0005, untreated/CWS, or untreated/CWS-Nano-CL. Data are mean ± SEM (n=6).



Figure S3. The quantitation results of Figure 2D.



Figure S4. The quantitation results of Figure 3A and 3B.







Figure S4. The quantitation results of Figure 3C

С

Α



Figure S5. The quantitation results of Figure 5A

5637





Figure S5. The quantitation results of Figure 5B

В

С



Figure S6. The quantitation results of Figure 6C

Figure S7: Whole blot showing all the bands with molecular weight markers on the Western blotting.



Figure 3B







Figure 5A



Figure 5B







Figure 6C



Figure S1

