

Supplementary data

Epigenetic changes in the early stage of silica-induced cell transformation

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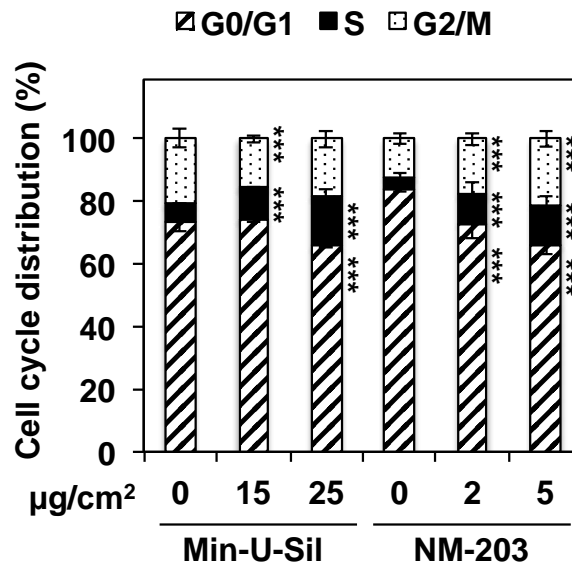


Figure S1: Modulation of cell cycle distribution after Min-U-Sil and NM-203 treatments.

Cell cycle distribution was analyzed after 48 hours of treatment by Min-U-Sil or NM-203 at the indicated concentrations. Distribution of cells in G0/G1, S and G2/M phases was number by the flow cytometer Accuri C6 (BD Bioscience) after 20 minutes incubation with 0.1 µg/mL of RNase and 4 µg/mL of propidium iodide. The histograms correspond to the mean \pm SD of three independent experiments. *** indicates $p < 0.005$ versus control cells in a Bonferroni multiple comparison tests.

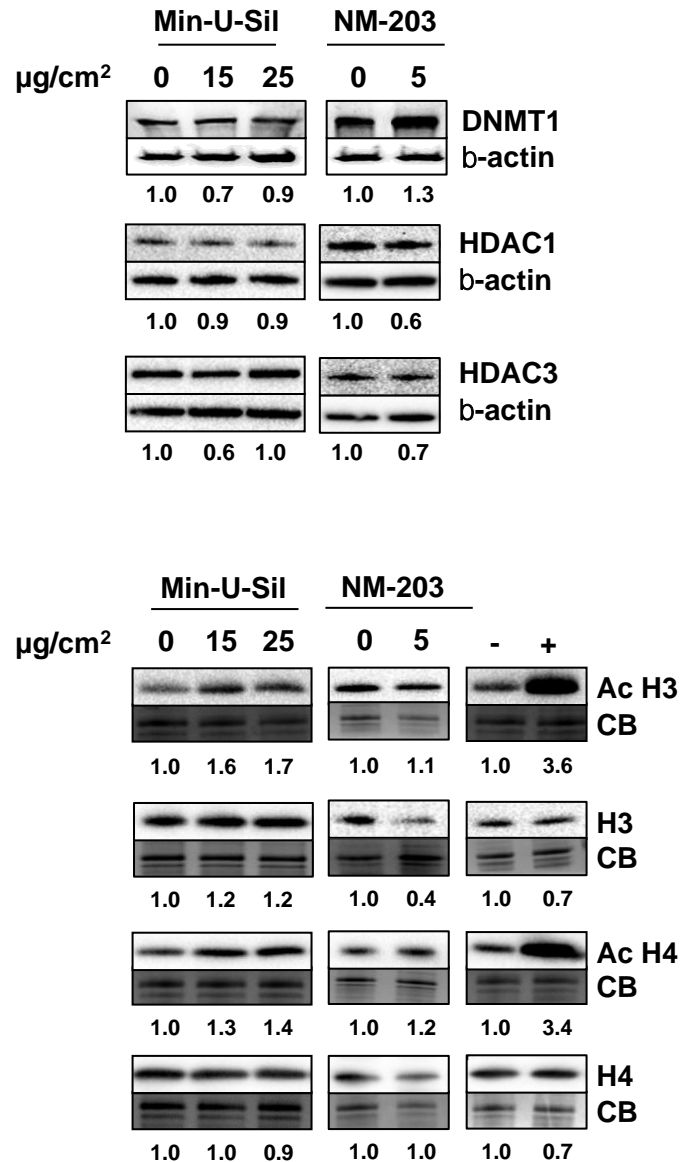


Figure S2: Neither Min-U-Sil nor NM-203 treatment modulated levels of DNMT1, HDAC1 and 3 and acetylated histone in isolated foci.

DNMT1, HDAC1, HDAC3, acetylated and total histone H3 and H4 levels were determined by Western Blot after cell treatment with Min-U-Sil and NM-203 at the indicated concentrations in isolated foci. The positive controls were cells treated for 24 hours with 2 μM of suberoylanilide hydroxamic acid (+). The blots are representative of three independent experiments and the quantifications are indicated. β-actin and Coomassie Blue staining were used as loading controls for total proteins and histones, respectively.