Supplementary Material: The Benefit of Reactivating p53 under MAPK Inhibition on the Efficacy of Radiotherapy in Melanoma

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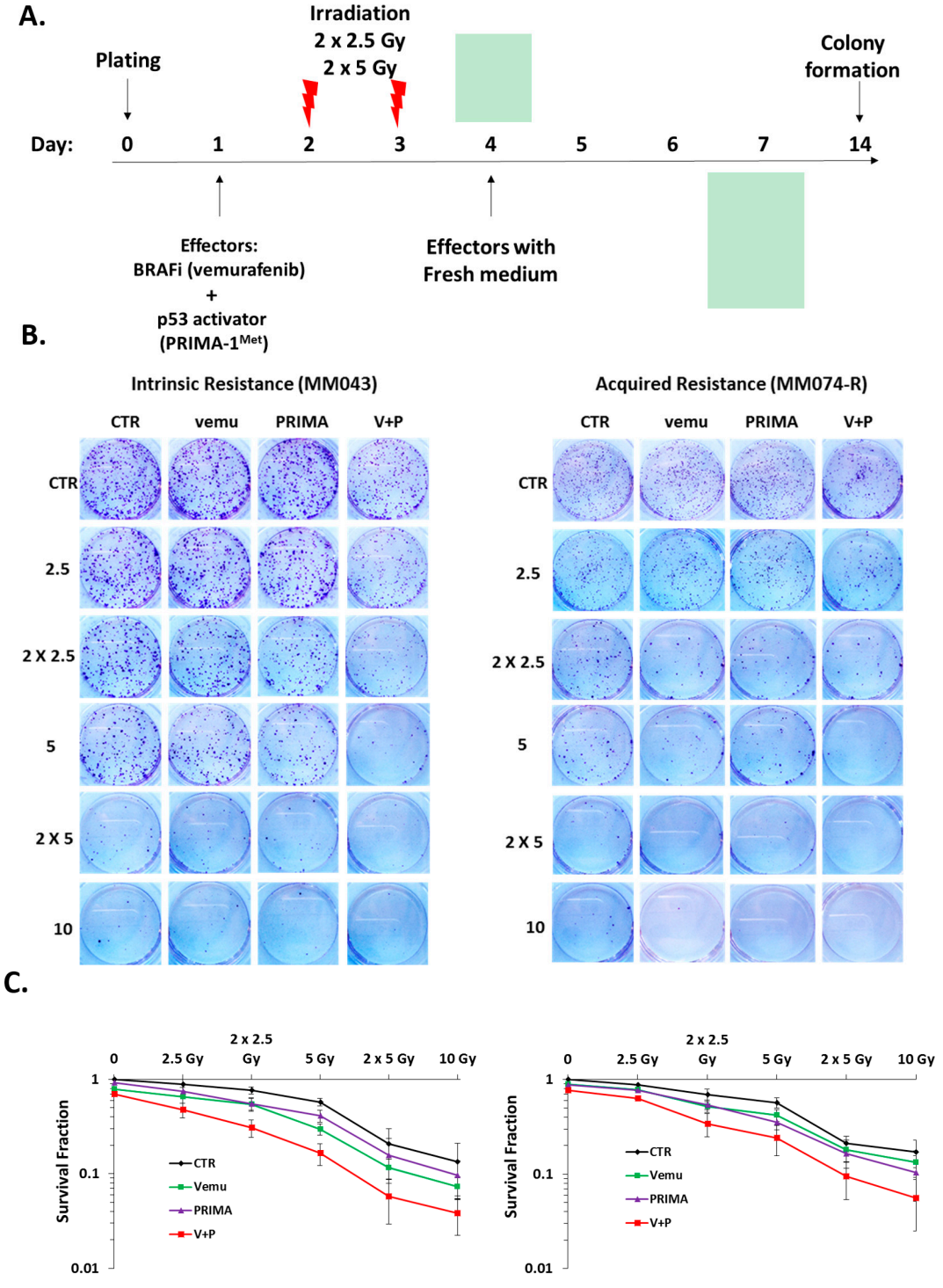
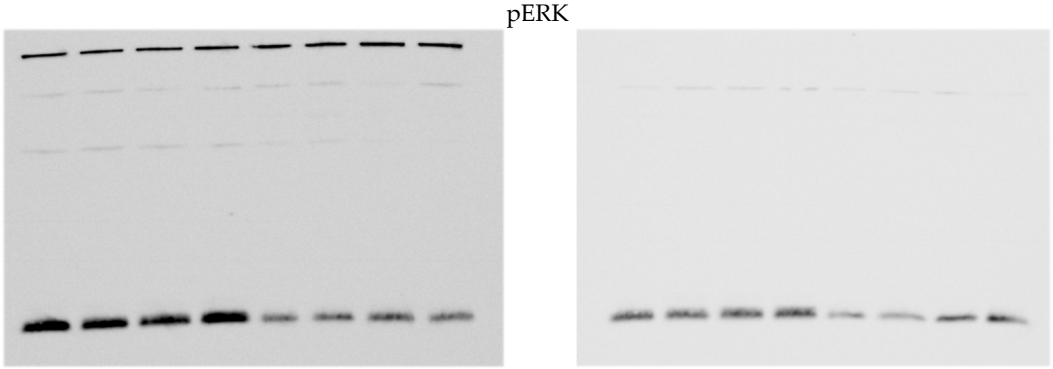


Figure S1. Difference in single and fractionated dose effect of radiation, p53 activation and BRAF inhibition on BRAF mutant melanoma cells. (**A**) Effectors were added one day before irradiation. To

evaluate the biological effect of irradiation, colony formation was evaluated after two weeks. Effectors with fresh medium were changed every 3 days. (**B**) Clonogenic survival assay of human melanoma cell lines with intrinsic resistance (MM043) and acquired resistance (MM074-R) to vemurafenib 12 days after irradiation with 2.5, 5 and 10 Gy or 2 × 2.5 and 2 × 5 Gy alone or in combination with vemurafenib (Vemu, 0.1 μM) and/or PRIMA-1^{Met} (PRIMA-1^{Met}, 20 μM). (**C**) Surviving fractions were calculated relative to plating efficiencies. Data were presented as mean ± standard error of at least 3 independent experiments. Gy, Gray; CTR: untreated control; Vemu, vemurafenib; PRIMA, PRIMA-1^{Met}; V+P: vemurafenib + PRIMA-1^{Met}.

Actin

pERK



P12

ERK

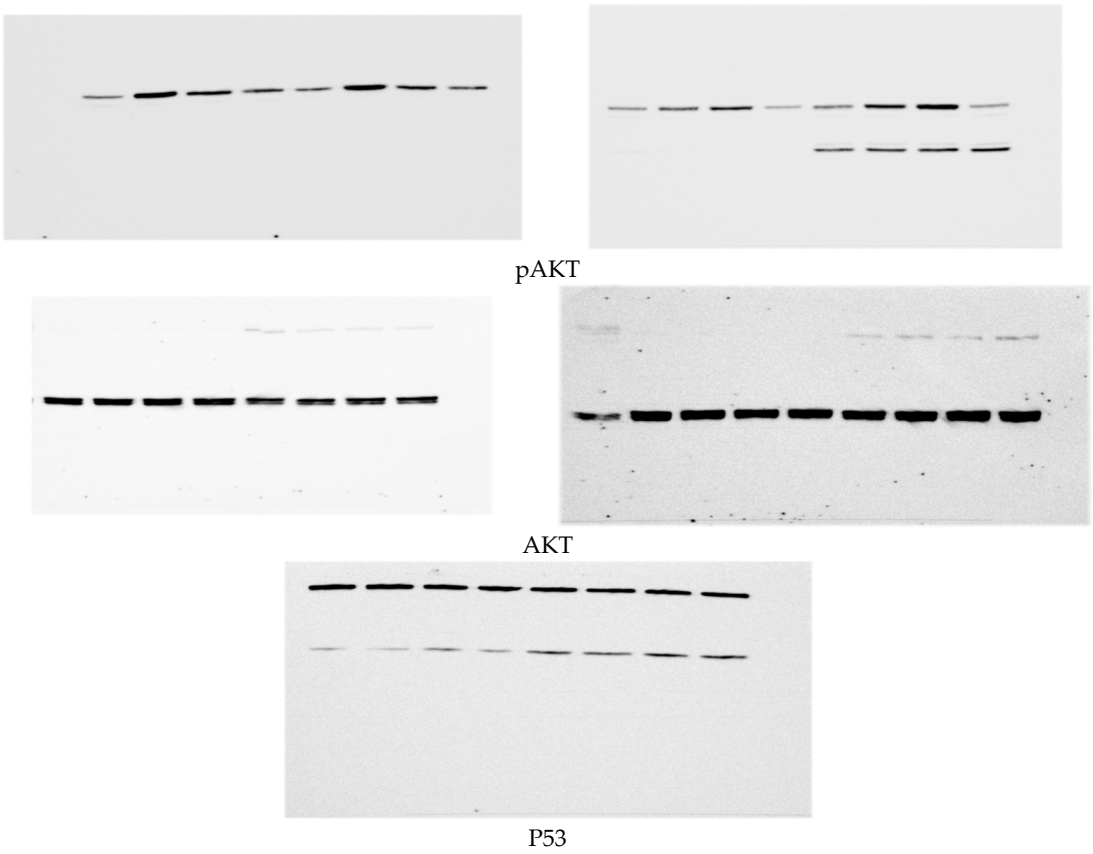


Figure S2. The whole blot showing all the bands on the Western.