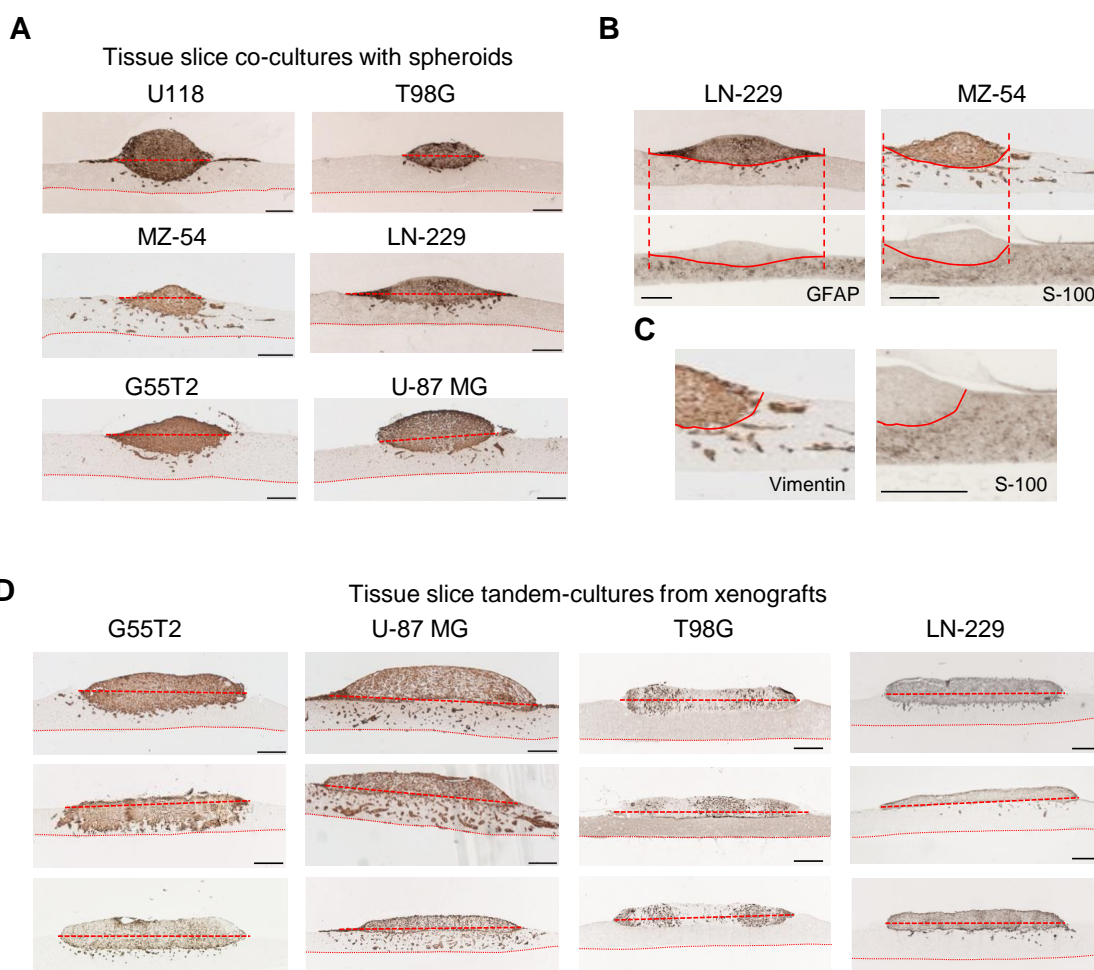


1 *Supplementary Materials*

2 **Glioblastoma Tissue Slice Tandem-Cultures for**
 3 **Quantitative Evaluation of Inhibitory Effects on**
 4 **Invasion and Growth**



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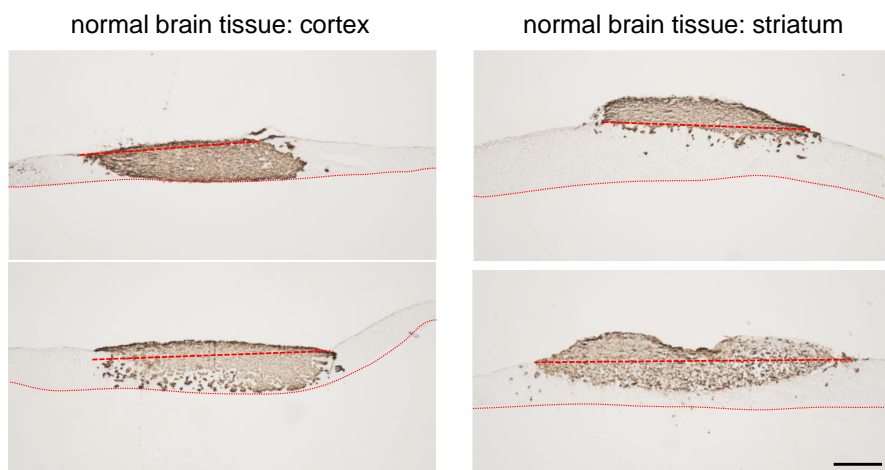
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Figure S1. (A–C) Microscopic pictures of spheroid co-cultures and (D) xenograft tissue slice tandem-cultures (in triplicates) stained for Vimentin, based on different cell lines (images from Figure 1 with dotted lines included for additional clarity, indicating the lower edge of the host tissue and the ‘horizon’ separating the upper and lower tumor area). In (B), sequential sections stained for GFAP or S-100 are shown as well, and identical red lines in both corresponding sections indicating the border between tumor and underlying normal brain tissue are included for additional clarity. (C) The higher magnification, which again uses red lines for delineating the border between tumor and underlying normal brain tissue, shows infiltrating cells (right side of the left picture) which are clearly located in the normal brain tissue, as determined by the corresponding S-100 staining of normal tissue (right picture).

Tissue slice tandem cultures from G55T2 xenografts

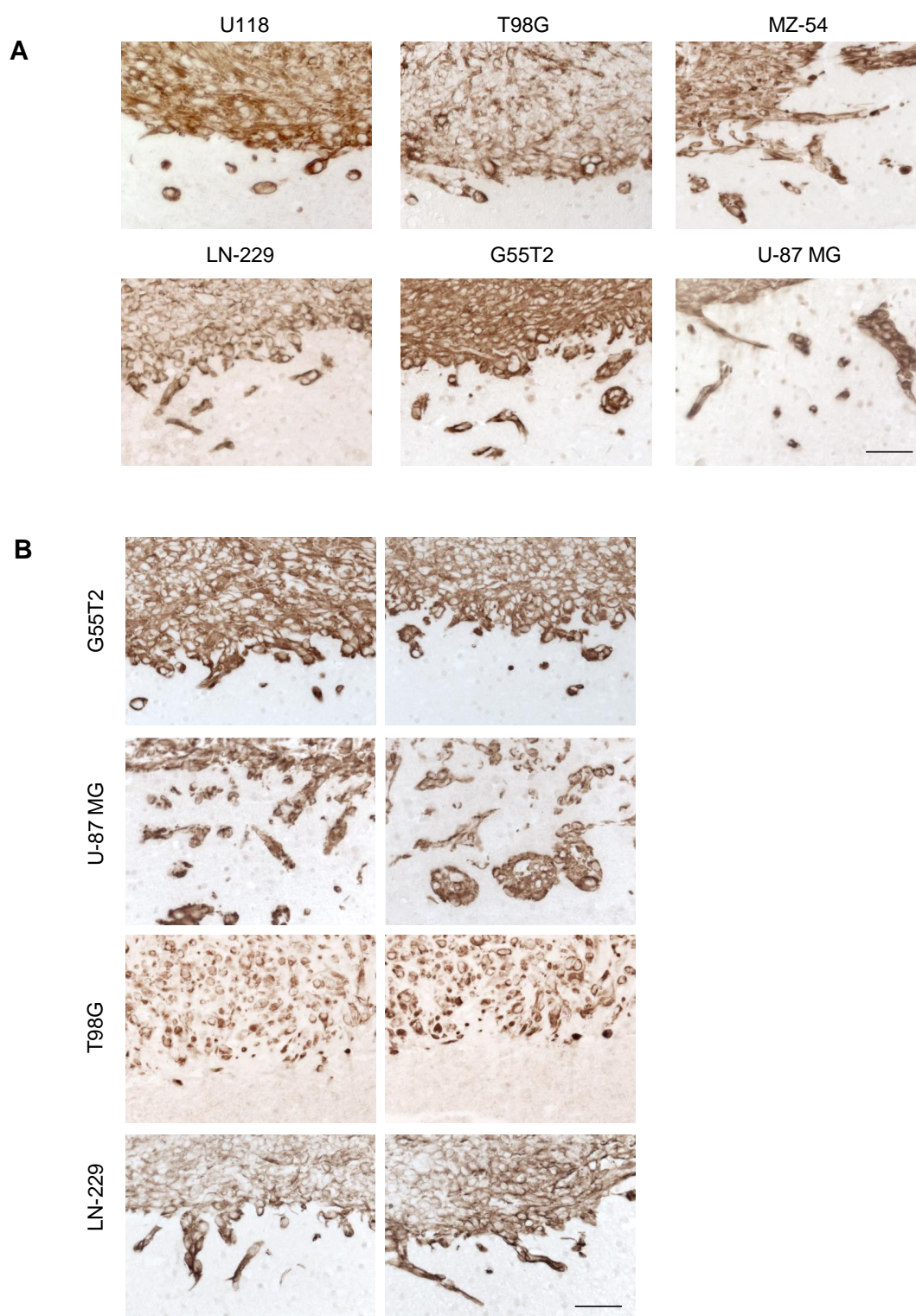


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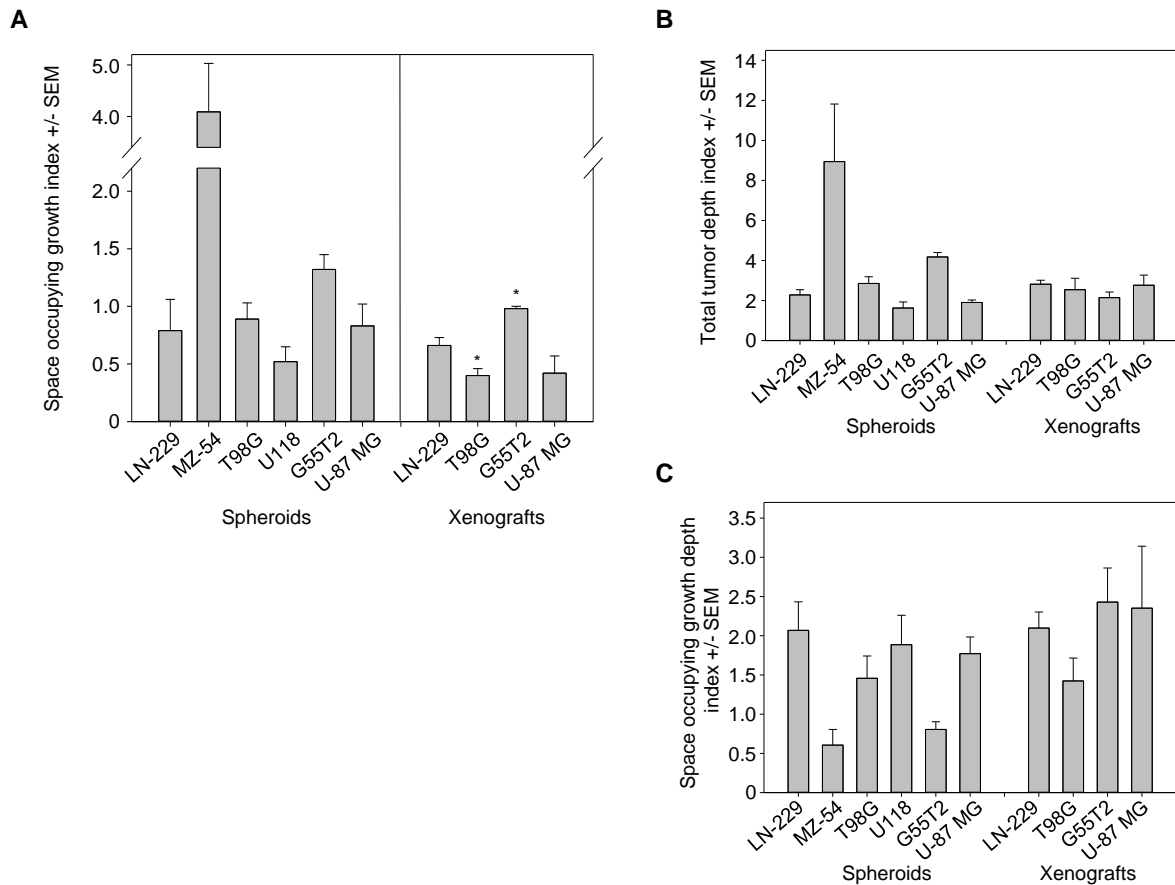
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Figure S2. Direct comparison of G55T2 xenograft tandem-cultures grown on cortex (left) vs. striatum (right) and stained for Vimentin. Scale bars: 200 μ m.



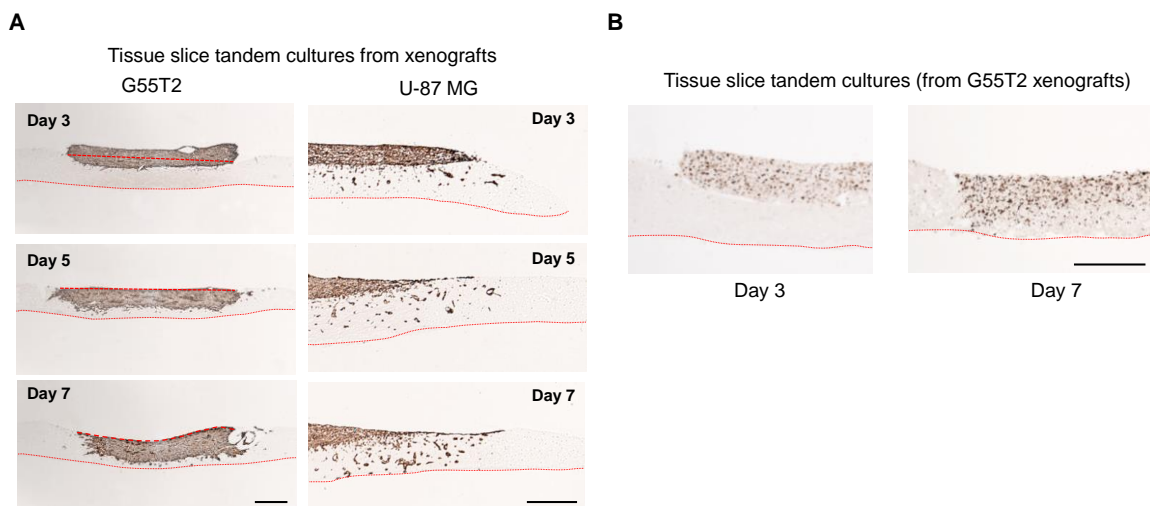
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Figure S3. (A) Microscopic pictures of spheroid co-cultures and (B) xenograft tissue slice tandem-cultures (in triplicates) stained for Vimentin, based on different cell lines. Images were taken from tissue stained after one week of cultivation and show higher magnification of representative segments from Figure 1B,C. Scale bar: 50 μ m.



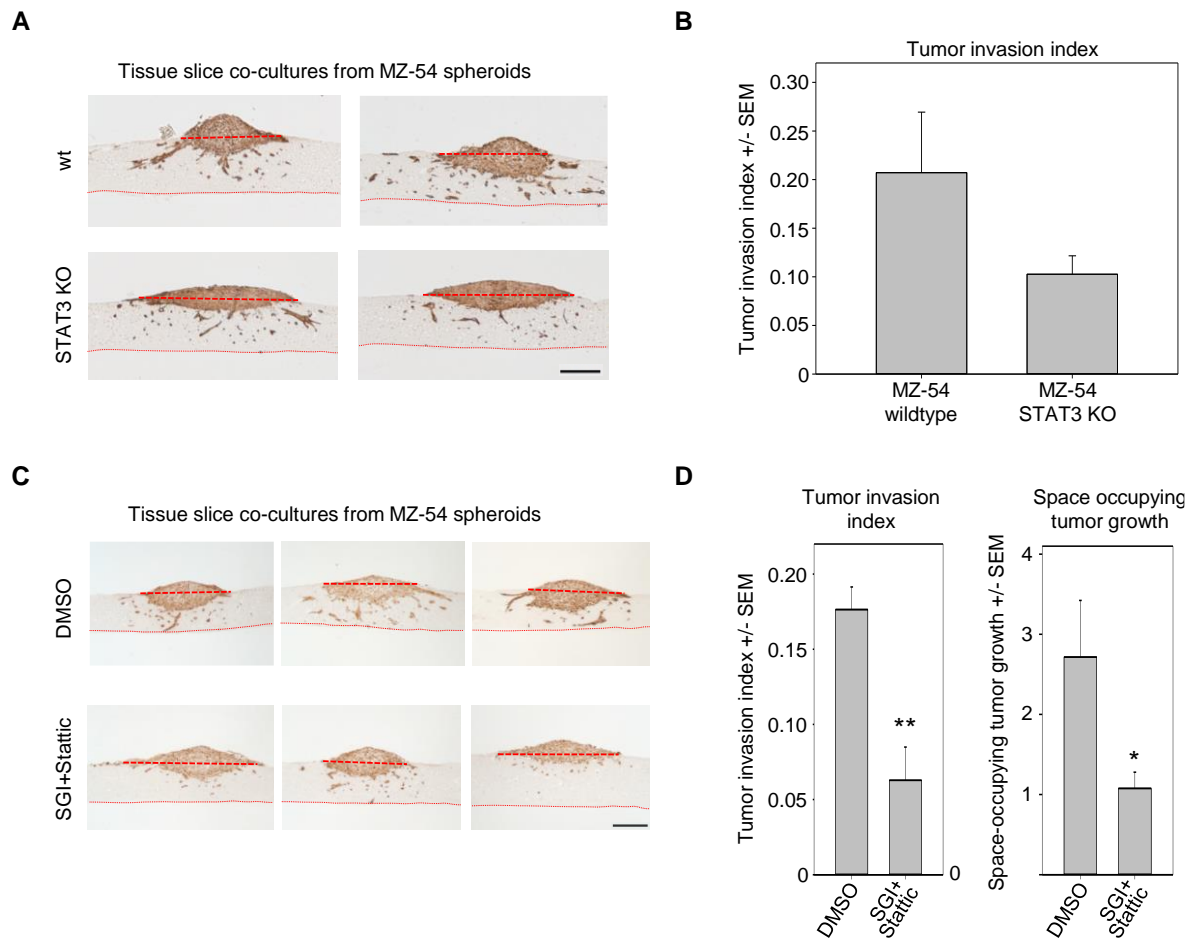
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Figure S4. (A) Space occupying growth index of spheroid co-cultures and xenograft tandem-cultures, based on different cell lines. Symbols indicate statistically significant (*) differences of xenograft tandem-cultures vs. their spheroid co-culture counterparts. (B) Total tumor depth index (TTD-index); (C) Space occupying growth depth index (SOGD-index).



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Figure S5. (A) Vimentin staining of time-dependent tumor growth and invasion in xenograft tandem-cultures, based on G55T2 (left) or U-87 MG cells (right). (B) Proliferating cells in G55T2 xenograft tandem-cultures, as determined by Ki-67 staining. Scale bars: 200 μm (images from Figure 3 with dotted lines included for additional clarity, indicating the lower edge of the host tissue and the 'horizon' separating the upper and lower tumor area).



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37 **Figure S6.** Vimentin staining (A) and quantitation of the tumor invasion index (B) of tissue slice co-

38 cultures based on spheroids from MZ-54 wildtype (WT) vs. STAT3 knockout (KO) cells. (C,D)

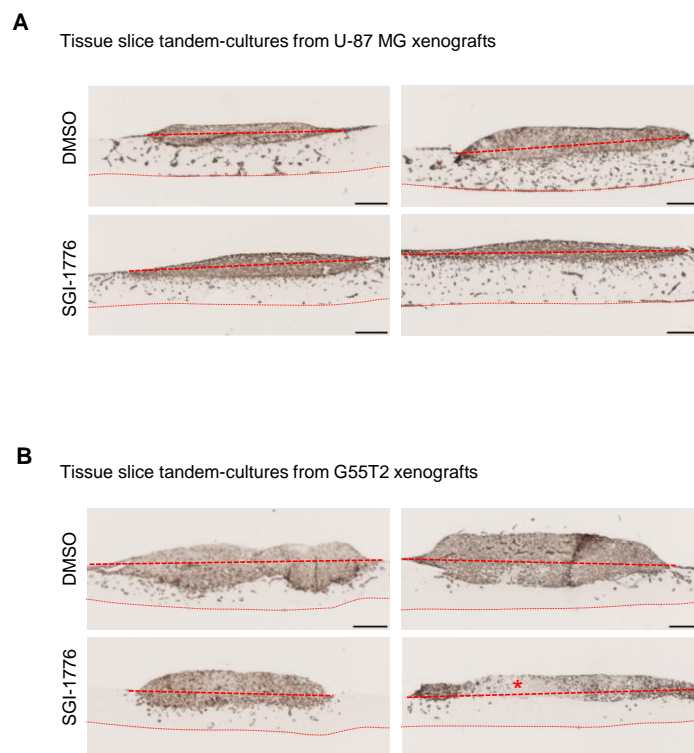
39 Reduction of tumor invasion index and space occupying growth index upon combined treatment of

40 MZ-54 spheroid co-cultures with the inhibitors SGI-1776 (Pim1) and Stattic (STAT3). (C): microscopic

41 pictures stained for Vimentin; (D): quantitation of tumor invasion index and space occupying tumor

42 growth. Dotted lines indicating the lower edge of the host tissue and the 'horizon' separating the

upper and lower tumor area have been included for additional clarity; scale bars: 200 μ m.



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45 **Figure S7.** Treatment of xenograft tandem-cultures based on (A) U-87 MG or (B) G55T2 cell xenografts

46 with the Pim1 inhibitor SGI-1776 vs. solvent control. Representative microscopic pictures of Vimentin

47 staining (asterisk: necrotic area) are shown (images from Figure 4 with dotted lines included for

48 additional clarity, indicating the lower edge of the host tissue and the 'horizon' separating the upper

48 and lower tumor area. Scale bars: 200 μ m.

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