

Supplementary Materials: Black Carbon and Other Air Pollutants in Italian Ports and Coastal Areas: Problems, Solutions and Implications for Policies

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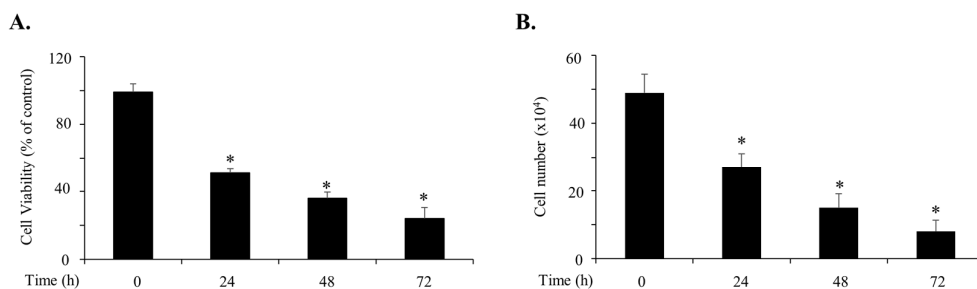


Figure S1. Time-dependent inhibition of T24 cell proliferation by PSEFS. Cells were treated with PSEFS (800 µg/ml) at various time points (24 h, 48 h, and 72 h). (A) Cell viability was detected using a MTT assay. (B) Growth inhibition was evaluated by cell counting. Data report the mean ± SD of triplicate experiments. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$ vs. control.

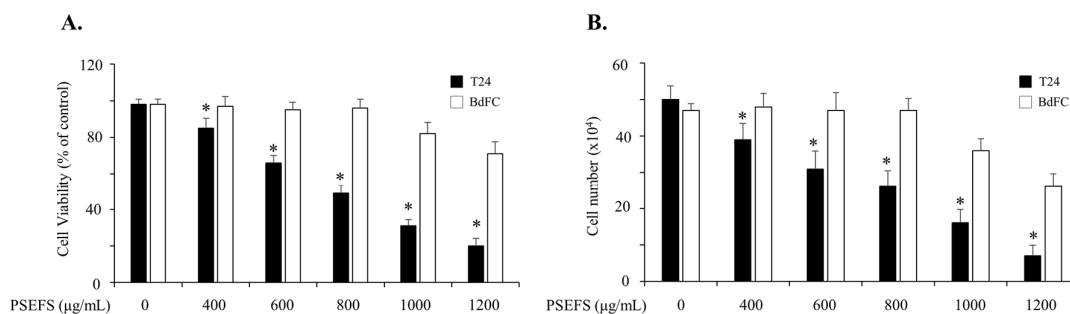


Figure S2. Effect of PSEFS in BDFC cell proliferation. T24 and BDFC cells were incubated with indicated concentrations of PSEFS for 24 h. MTT (A) and cell counting assay (B) was conducted to examine the cell toxicity. Data display the mean ± SD of triplicate experiments. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$ vs. control.

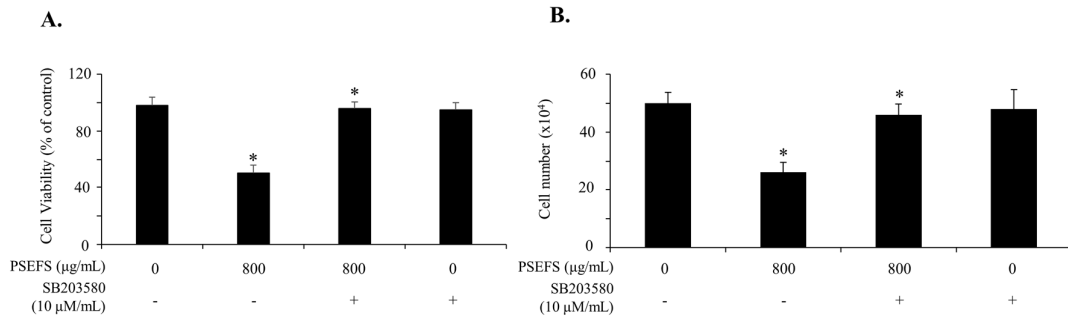


Figure S3. SB203580 reversed PSEFS-induced inhibition of T24 cell proliferation. T24 cells were pre-treated with SB203580 (10 µM) for 45 min, and then incubated with PSEFS (800 µg/ml) for 24 h. Ability of cell proliferation was estimated by MTT assay (**A**) and cell counting assay (**B**). Data reveal the mean \pm SD of triplicate experiments. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$ vs. control.

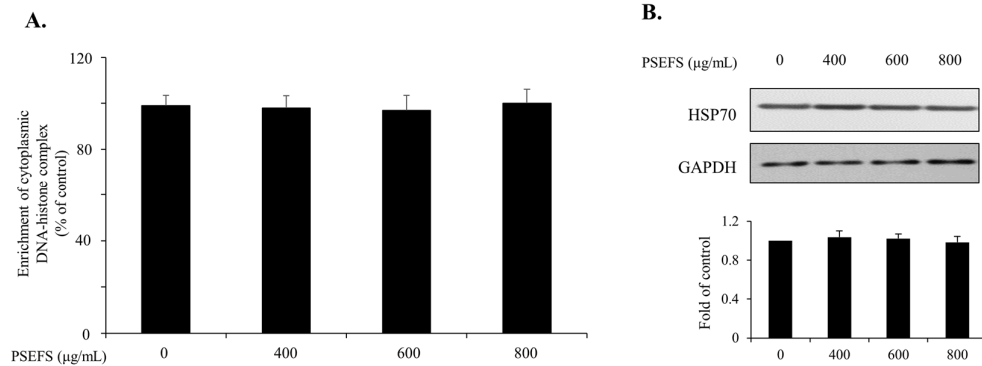


Figure S4. Apoptosis and HSP70-1 expression in T24 cells treated with PSEFS. (**A**) Apoptosis level was examined by detecting formation of cytoplasmic DNA-histone complex. (**B**) Level of HSP70-1 protein was investigated via immunoblot experiment. Data depict the mean \pm SD of triplicate experiments. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$ vs. control.