Xanthohumol Impairs Human Prostate Cancer Cell Growth and Invasion and Diminishes the Incidence and Progression of Advanced Tumors in TRAMP Mice

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**Supplemental Data**

**Supplementary Figure S1.** Apoptosis evaluation in prostate cancer cells treated for 96 h with 5-10µM XN. FACS analysis of Annexin V-FITC/propidium iodide (PI) stained cells did not show any relevant increase of Annexin V positive cells in the presence of XN. Representative dot plots from one experiment are shown (A). Percentage of cells in each gate is shown in panel B (pooled data from three independent experiments are presented as mean ±SD). Western blot analysis for PARP-1 and Caspase-3 revealed faint cleaved fragments (cl-PARP and cl-Casp3) only in DU145 cells treated with 10µM XN. The experiment was repeated twice with similar results.

**Supplementary Figure S2.** Vessel analyses from 10 µm-thick tissue slices of PD samples show a mature vasculature covering large areas of the tumor in control samples (C); this structure is lost in XN treated mice (XN) where disrupted vessels with extravascular erythrocytes are evident (40X magnification).