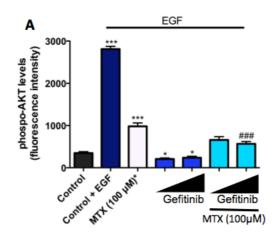
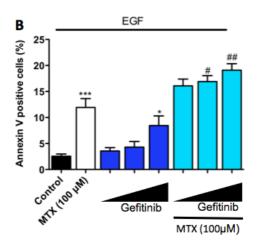
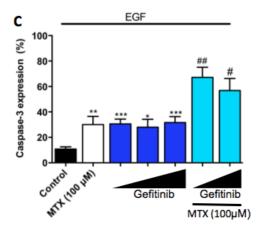
S2







Supplementary Figure 2: Combination treatment with methotrexate (MTX) and gefitinib is more potent in blocking EGFR and Akt phosphorylation, and enhancing apoptosis compared to either agent alone. (**A**) Phosphorylated Akt levels after treatment of JEG3 cells with MTX \pm gefitinib (at 1 or 10 uM). EGF was added to all groups, except untreated. (**B**) Annexin V staining (Marker of apoptosis) by fluorescence-activated cell sorting. Graphed are results from four independent experiments. Gefitinib was added at 2,4 or 8 uM. (**C**) Caspase 3 (Marker of apoptosis) staining of JEG3 cells by fluorescence-activated cell sorting. Results for Caspase 3 are combined data from two independent experiments. Gefitinib was added at 2,4 or 8 uM. For all graphs Mean \pm S.E.M. shown. Comparisons were done using one-way ANOVA with post-hoc T-Tests: *P \leq 0.05 vs. control, **P \leq 0.01 vs. control, ***P \leq 0.001 vs. MTX.

Nilsson UW, Johns TG, Wilmann T, Kaitu'u-Lino T, Whitehead C, Dimitriadis E et al. Effects of gefitinib, an epidermal growth factor receptor inhibitor, on human placental cell growth. Obstet Gynecol 2013;122.