

Supplemental information

Tumour blood vessel normalisation by prolyl hydroxylase inhibitor repaired sensitivity to chemotherapy in a tumour mouse model

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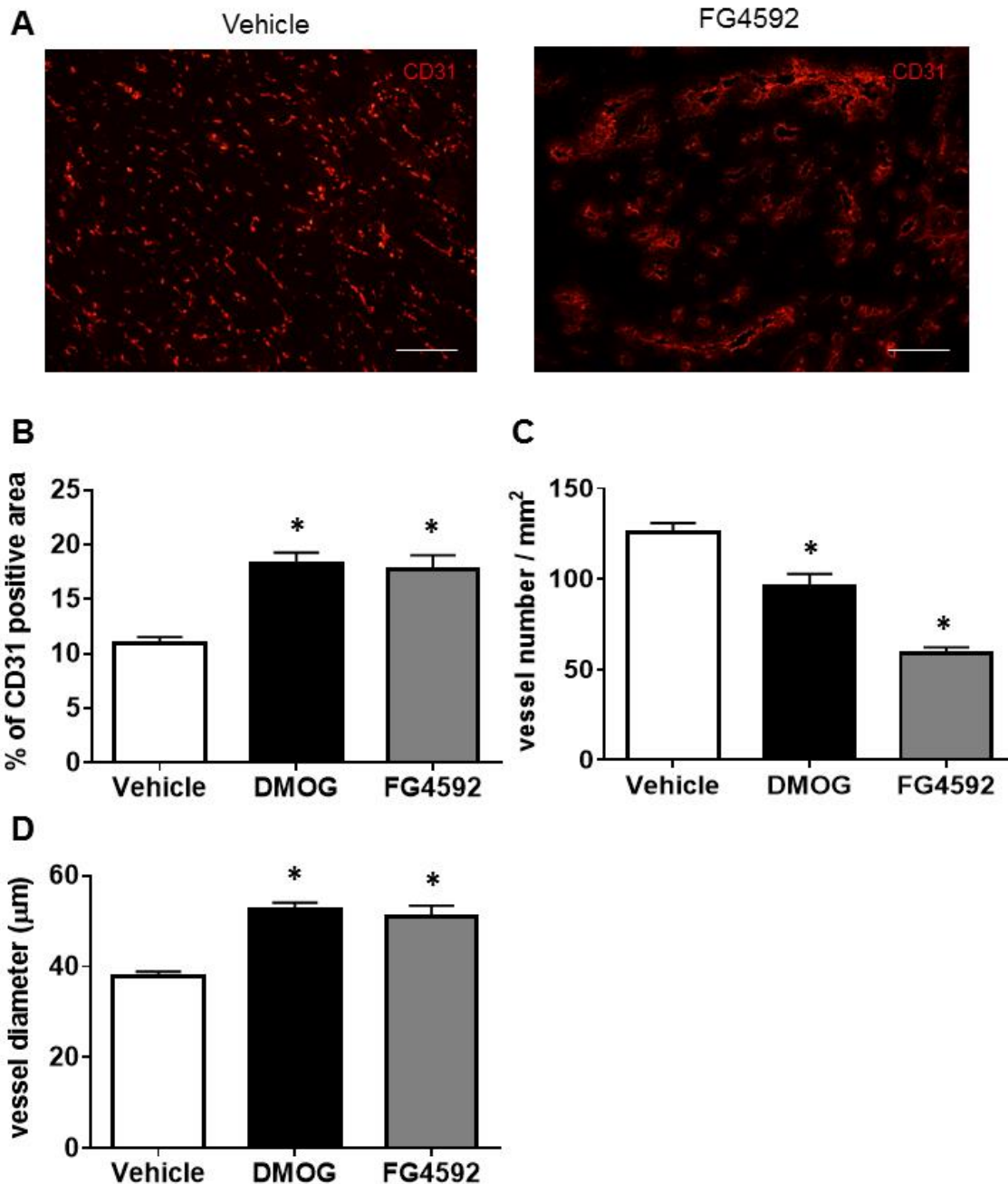
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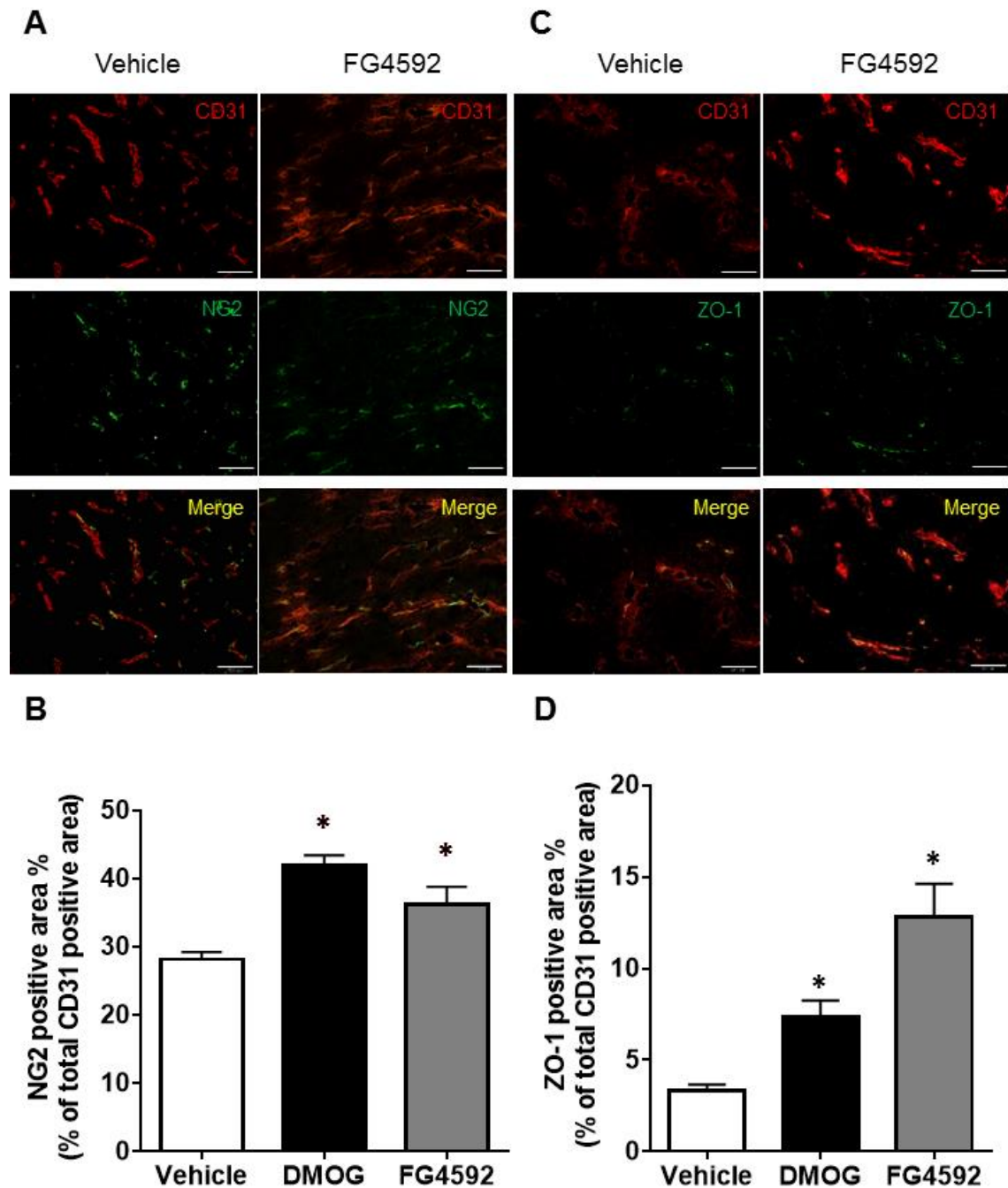
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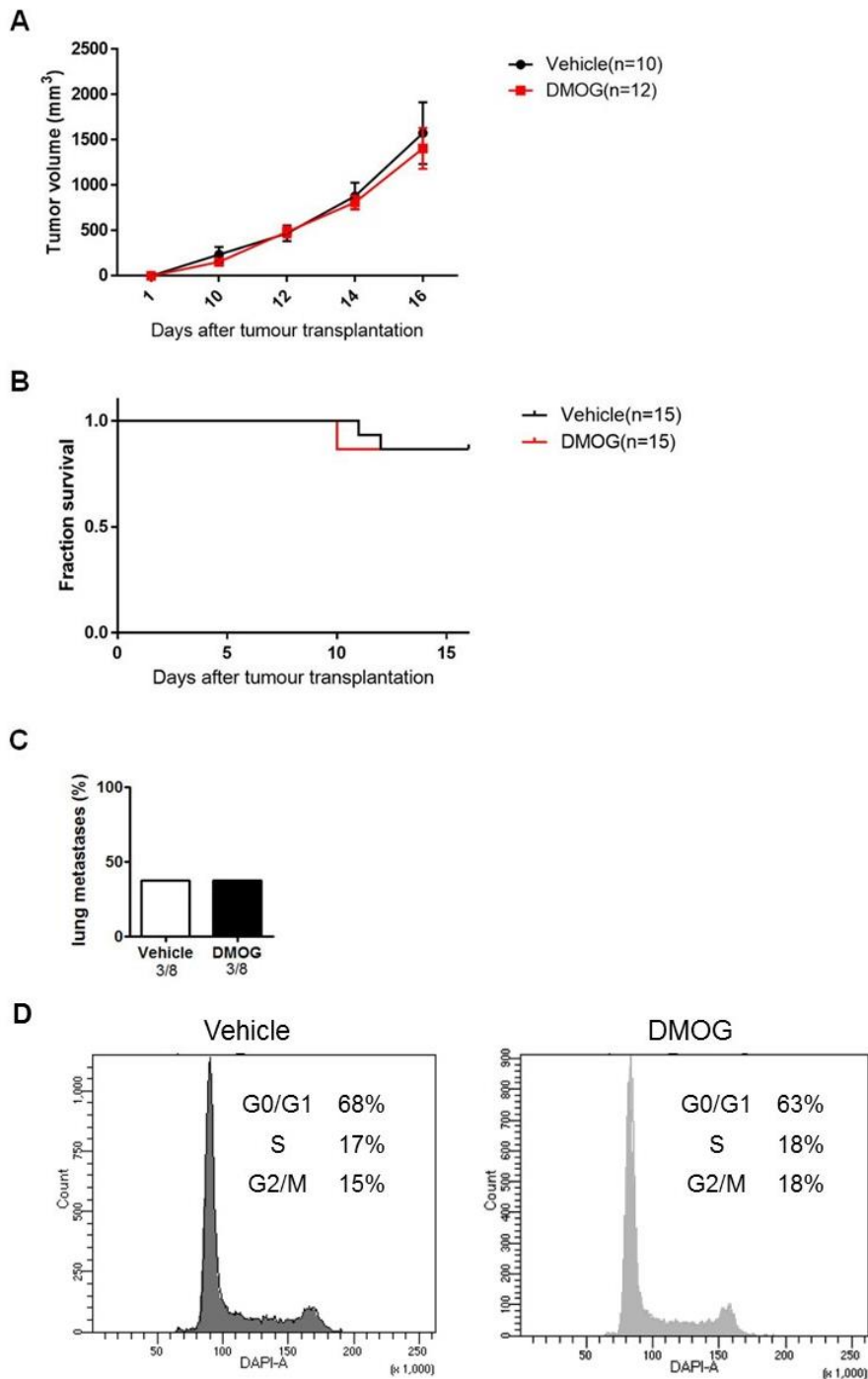
Supplementary Figure S1. Another PHD inhibitor FG4592 changed the tumour vessel structure in the same way as DMOG administration

- A) Another PHD inhibitor FG4592 was administrated with 50 mg/kg intraperitoneally 10 days after the tumour transplant. FG4592 treatment changed tumour vessel structure in the same as DMOG administration, which decreased vessel number and dilated vessel diameter.
- B) CD31-positive area was significantly increased with administration of both PHD inhibitors—DMOG and FG4592.
- C) Tumour vessel number was significantly decreased with administration of both PHD inhibitors—DMOG and FG4592.
- D) Tumour vessel diameter was significantly increased with administration of both PHD inhibitors—DMOG and FG4592.



Supplementary Figure S2. Another PHD inhibitor FG4592 induced tumour vessel normalisation

- A) Representative fluorescent images for CD-31 and NG-2 reveal increased pericyte coverage in FG4592-treated mice.
- B) The quantification of NG-2 reveals higher percentage of pericyte coverage in FG4592-treated mice.
- C) Representative fluorescent images for ZO-1 and CD31 reveal increased tight junction formation in FG4592-treated mice
- D) The quantification of ZO-1 reveals higher percentage of tight junction formation in FG4592-treated mice



Supplementary Figure S3. Tumour growth, survival, and lung metastases were not affected by DMOG administration

- A) DMOG administration does not affect the tumour growth rate (N = 10).
- B) Kaplan–Meier survival curve illustrates that DMOG does not affect the survival ratio (N = 10).
- C) Positive or negative lung metastases are macroscopically counted in HE-stained lung tissue (N = 8). DMOG does not affect the number of metastases.
- D) Cell cycle analysis by using flow cytometry revealed that DMOG administration did not affect cell cycle population.