SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE LEGEND

Suppl. Figure S1. GF-15 does not induce spindle multipolarity in resistant cells

SCC114 cells resistant to EC_{50} concentrations of GF15 after long-term culture under increasing concentrations of GF-15 do not display spindle multipolarity upon treatment with 5μM GF-15 for 24h. Centrosomes were counted in interphase by g-tubulin staining. Data shown are the mean +/- SD. (** *P*<0.001)

Suppl. Figure S2. HeLa-PLK4 cells display centrosome amplification

HeLa cells conditionally expressing PLK4 upon exposure to doxycycline display amplified centrosomes (bottom row). Cells were stained for centrin (green), g-tubulin (red), and DNA (DAPI, blue). Insets show enlarged images of centrioles. Scale bar represents 5 μm

Suppl. Figure S3. HeLa-PLK4 cells treated with GF-15

Relative increase of fractions of declustered anaphases (*MP declustered*) and multipolar cell divisions by other means (*MP aberrant*) of HeLa-PLK4 cells treated with indicated concentrations of GF-15 for 24 h after exposure to doxycycline for 48 h. Data are given as percentage of all anaphase cells, at least 200 cell divisions were counted per experiment and concentration. Data shown are the mean +/- SD of experiments performed in triplicates.

Suppl. Figure S4. GF-15 decreases tumor growth in a HT29 xenograft mouse model. Beige-nude Xid mice were subcutaneously inoculated in the right flank with 3 x 10^6 HT29 cells. Treatment by intraperitoneal injection (vehicle alone or indicated concentrations) was started when tumors were measurable. Arrows indicate treatment stop. Tumor burden was measured every alternating day using an electronic caliper. Tumor volume is presented as means +/- SE.

Suppl. Figure S5. GF-15 significantly increases the mitotic index in MM xenograft tumors. In H&E-stained tumor sections (three controls, six of the treated cohort) mitotic cells were counted in three representative high power fields (HPF) per tumor, averaged per tissue section and expressed as means/HPF +/- SD. (* *P*<0.01)