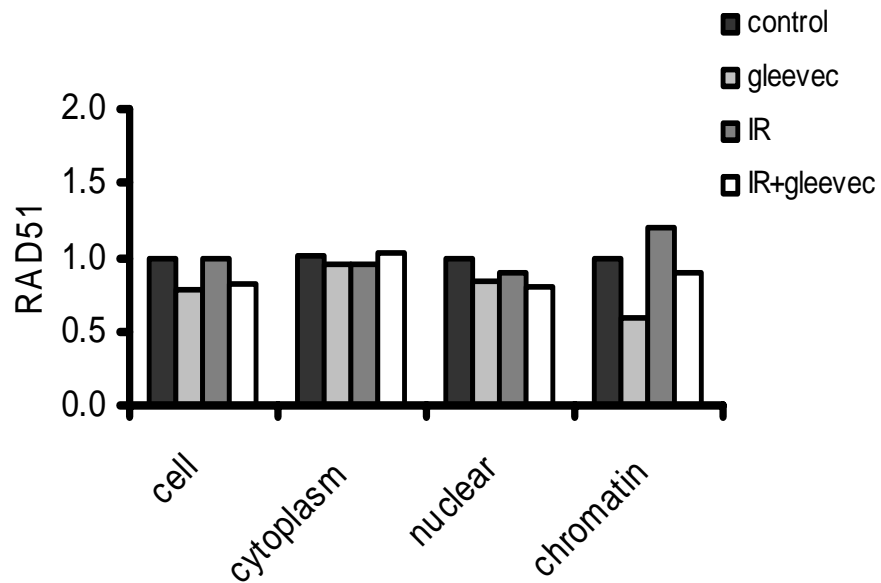
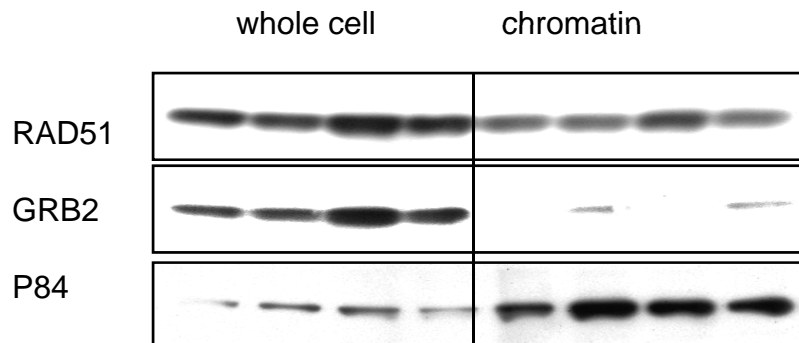
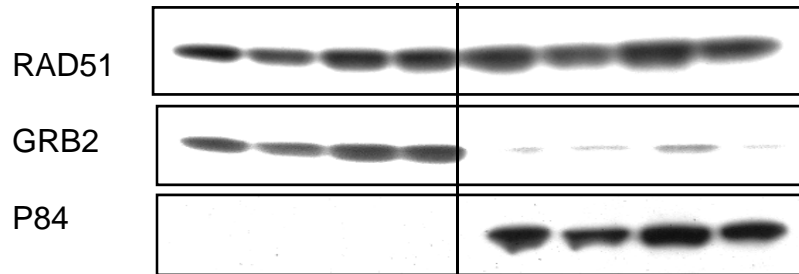


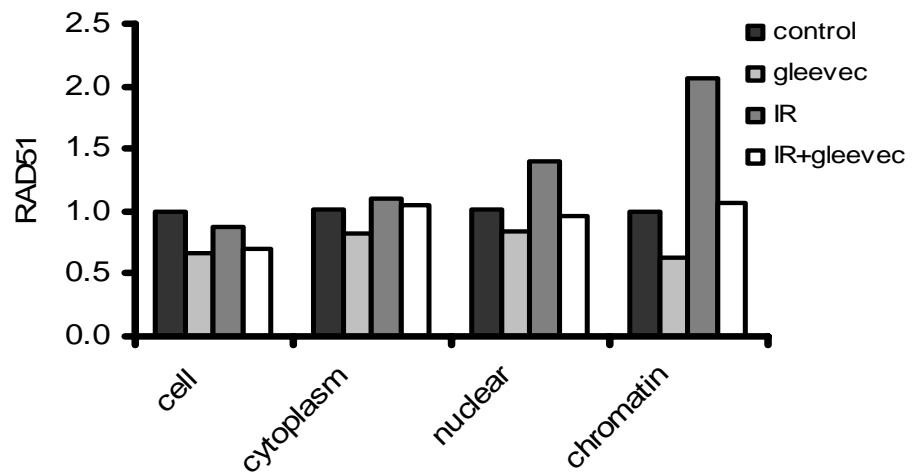
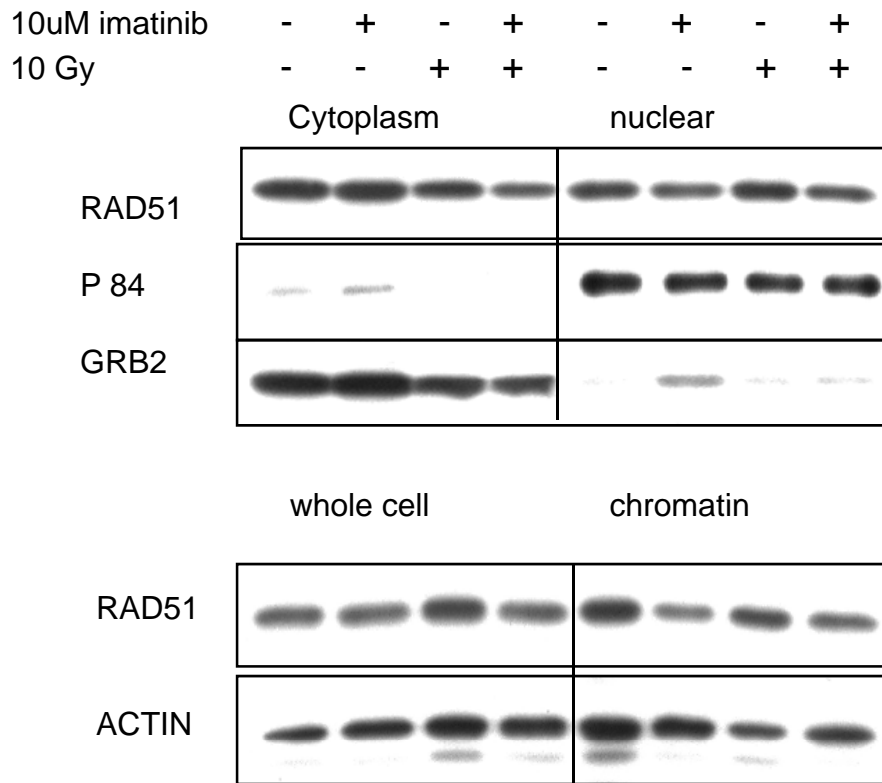
A) RT112

20uM Imatinib
10 Gy

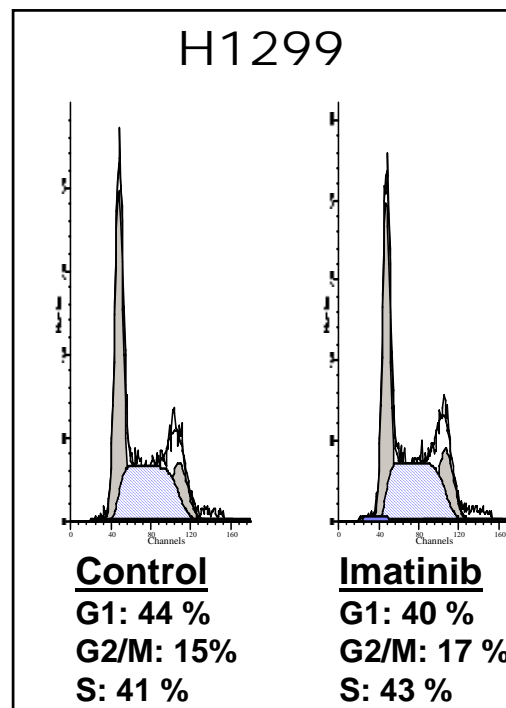
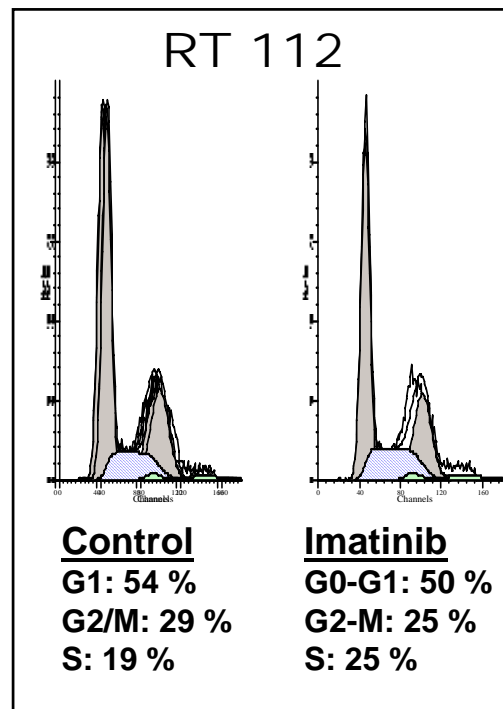
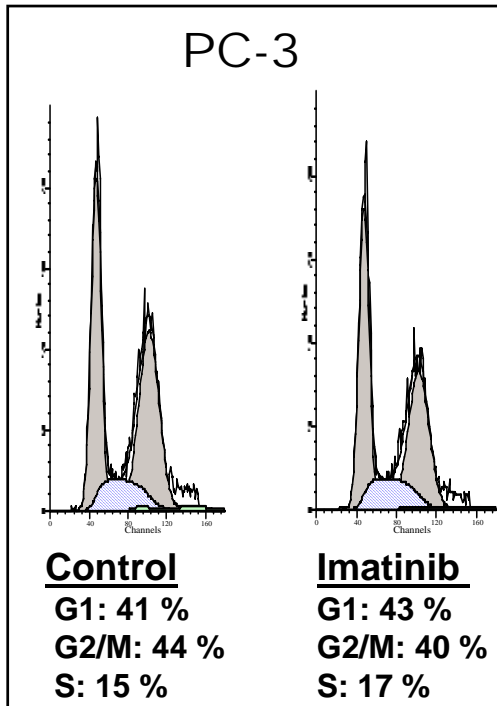
-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+
-	-	+	+	-	-	+	+
cytoplasm				nuclear			



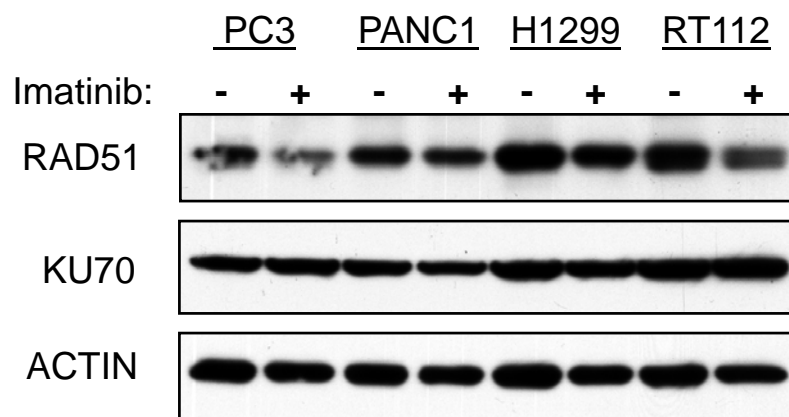
B) PC3



C)



D)



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Supplementary Figure 1

A,B Cell fractionation and western blot

RT112 (A) and PC3 (B) cells were pre-treated with or without 20uM (ICD50 for RT112) and 10uM (ICD51 for PC3) imatinib for 48 hours and then cells were irradiated under 10 Gy radiation. At 4 hours following irradiation, cells were lysed and fractionated into cytoplasmic, soluble and insoluble (chromatin) nuclear compartments (see Methods). Shown also are the GRB2 and p84 cytoplasmic and nuclear loading controls, respectively.

C. Cell cycle analysis

RT112, PC3 and H1299 cells were pre-treated with or without 20uM (ICD50 for RT112) and 10uM (ICD50 for PC3 and H1299) imatinib for 48 hours and then cells were harvested for cell cycle analysis by flow cytometry (see Methods). There were no differences in cell cycle distribution following imatinib treatment.

D. Imatinib reduces RAD51, but not Ku70 level, in human cell lines

PC3, PANC1, H1299 and RT112 cells were pre-treated with and without imatinib (ICD51: PC3: 10uM, PANC1: 5uM, H1299: 10uM and RT112: 20uM) for 3 days. Actin is shown as the loading control.