Figure S8 (related to Figure 5)

Myc de-activation triggers regression of *KM^{p48}* pancreatic tumors

A. Representative ultrasound images of pancreatic tumors in *KM^{p48}* mice treated with tamoxifen (Myc ON) for 6 weeks, starting at 12 weeks of age, before (left) and after withdrawal of tamoxifen (Myc OFF) for 3 weeks (middle) or 6 weeks (right). Large cysts (white arrows) are evident in the neoplastic masses, which undergo macroscopic regression. Pancreas (blue line), stomach (red line) and kidney (green line) are all indicated. Individual mice were followed over the 6-week span of regression and tumor size (largest diameter) estimated from ultrasound images (shown on the right). n=3. The paired student t-test was used to analyze data. *$p < 0.05$, ***$p < 0.001$.

B. Representative images of whole pancreas and spleen harvested from representative *KM^{p48}* mice treated with tamoxifen (Myc ON) for 6 weeks (left panel), and after subsequent Myc deactivation (Myc OFF) for 6 weeks (middle and right panels).

C. Representative H&E stained sections of *KM^{p48}* pancreata after sustained Myc activation for 6 weeks (left four panels, Myc ON 6 weeks), showing moderately differentiated adenocarcinoma composed of numerous small interconnected malignant glands and clusters (top and bottom left), and poorly differentiated mostly solid adenocarcinoma (top and bottom right). Representative H&E stained sections of *KM^{p48}* pancreata after sustained Myc activation for 6 weeks followed by Myc de-activation for 6 weeks (Myc OFF) (right four panels). Pancreatic tissue exhibits largely normal acinar cell structures with occasional early PanINs (top and bottom left; black arrows) similar to the tissue before Myc was activated and abundant fibrotic stroma and cystic expansion of ducts/glands taking up the space generated by regression of tumors (top and bottom right). Boxed regions are shown at higher magnification below.

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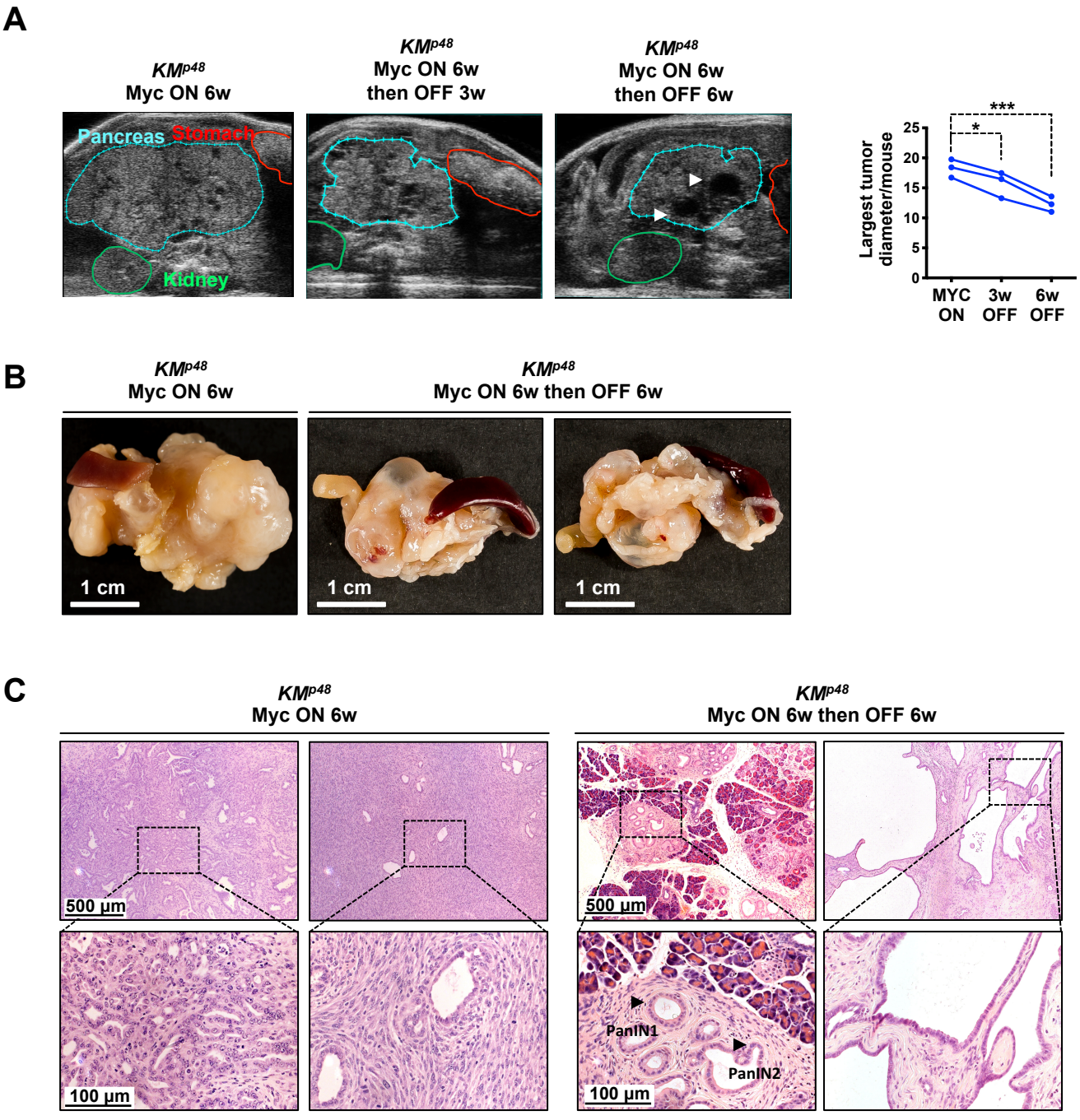
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