

Legends to Supplemental Table

Supplemental Table S1: Densitometric analysis of the top five phosphorylated kinases (printed in black) as found in phospho kinase arrays in 1273/99 (SS18/SSX2-translocated) and HS-SY-II (SS18/SSX1-translocated) synovial sarcoma cells. The values indicated represent pixel densities. SRC was found to be the most strongly phosphorylated kinase in both synovial sarcoma cell lines. Numbers printed in grey represent data of the non-corresponding kinases.

Supplemental Table S2: Flow cytometric analyses of three synovial sarcoma cell lines treated with different doses of dasatinib for 48 hours. Numbers indicated represent fold changes referred to the DMSO treated control. For statistical analyses, unpaired t-tests were performed.

Legends to Supplemental Figures

Supplemental Figure S1: (a) Significantly decreased mitotic fraction (phospho-(Ser10)-histone H3), (b) increased rate of apoptosis (cleaved PARP (Asp214)), (c) decreased motility, and (d) reduced invasiveness in CME-1 synovial sarcoma cells upon treatment with dasatinib in CME-1 cells transfected with control siRNA (grey bars). SRC knockdown (black bars) recapitulates the effects of dasatinib treatment. No exceeding effects were observed in SRC knockdown cells after concomitant treatment with dasatinib. Phospho-(Ser10)-histone H3 and cleaved PARP (Asp214) were analyzed by flow cytometry as described.

Supplemental Figure S2: Significant decrease of p-(Tyr416)-SRC levels upon siRNA-mediated knockdown of IGF-IR in CME-1 synovial sarcoma cells.