

Figure S7. SpiD3 spares healthy stromal and lymphoid cells.

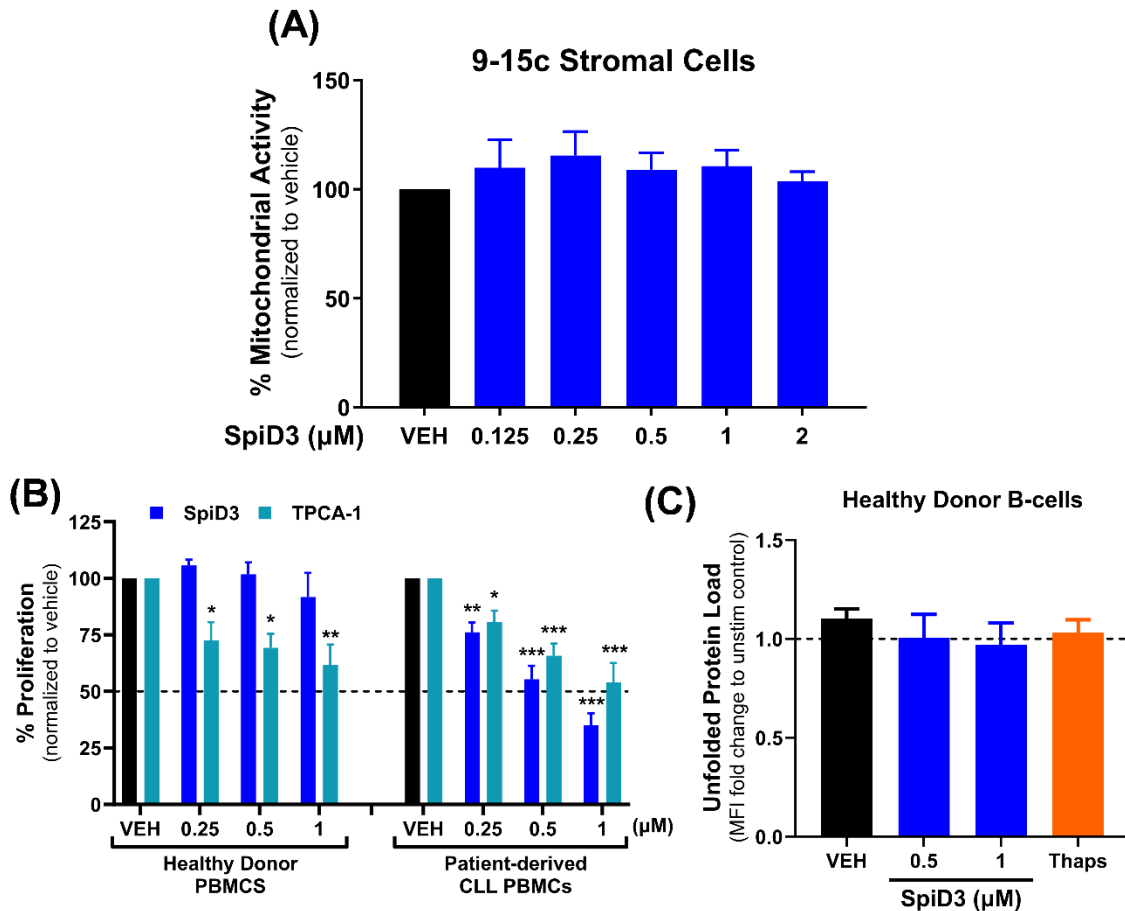


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(A) 9-15c bone marrow-derived stroma cells were treated with SpiD3 (48 h). Mitochondrial activity was assessed via MTS assay and results are given as % mitochondrial activity normalized to vehicle ($n = 4$ independent experiments). **(B)** Healthy donor PBMCs ($n = 5$) or patient-derived CLL PBMCs ($n = 8$; > 92% CLL B-cells) were treated with the indicated amounts of SpiD3 or TPCA-1 with co-current CpG ODN 2006 stimulation (CpG; $3.2 \mu\text{M}$) for 48 h. Proliferation was assessed via MTS assay and results are given as % proliferation normalized to the CpG-stimulated control. Data are shown as mean \pm SEM. Asterisks denote significance vs. VEH: * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$. **(C)** UPR induction in healthy donor B-cells ($n = 7$) was evaluated following a 24 h ex vivo treatment with SpiD3 or thapsigargin (Thaps; $1 \mu\text{M}$) under co-current CpG stimulation ($3.2 \mu\text{M}$) via incubation with TPE-NMI dye. Data are represented as fold change in TPE-NMI median fluorescence intensity (MFI) compared to the unstimulated control (dashed line).