

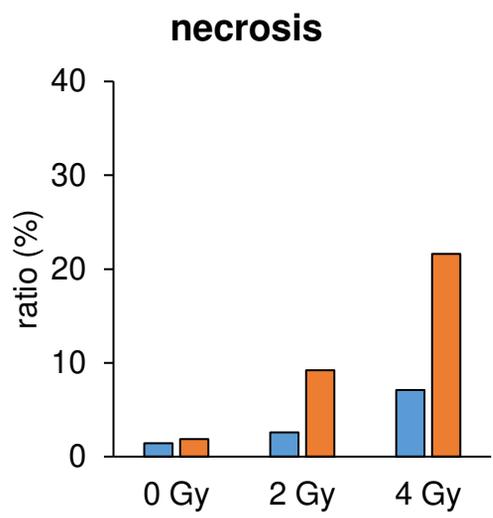
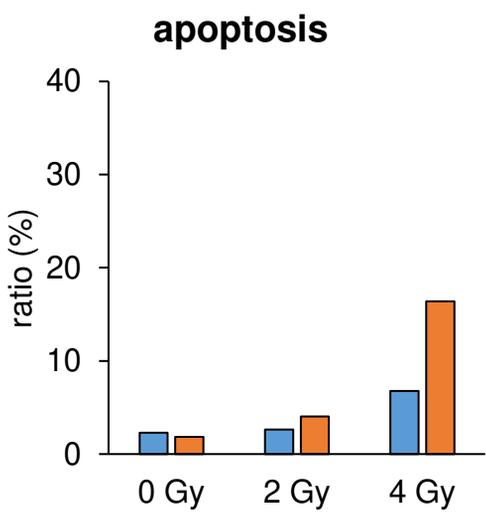
Supplementary Material

Autophagy Inhibition Increased Sensitivity of Pancreatic Cancer Cells to Carbon Ion Radiotherapy

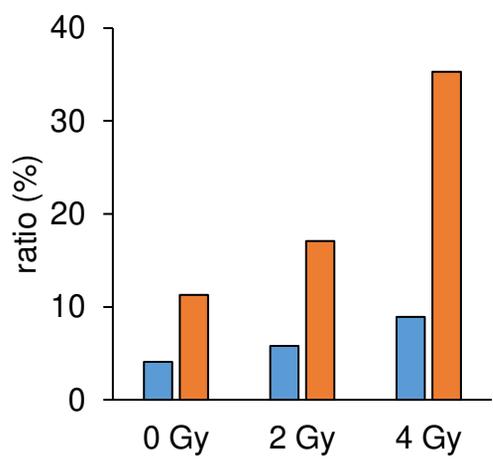
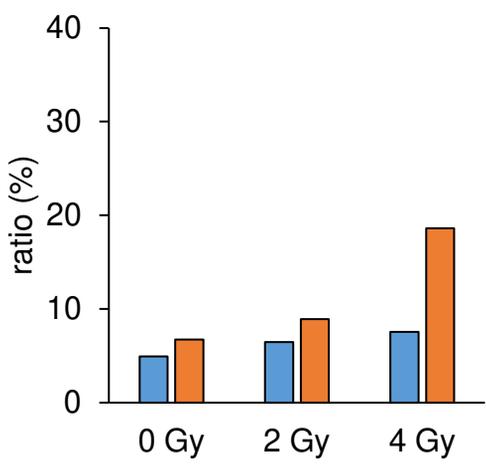
Makoto Sudo^a Hiroko Tsutsui^a Shuhei Hayashi^b Koubun Yasuda^c
Keiko Mitani^a Nana Iwami^d Makoto Anzai^e Toshiro Tsubouchi^e
Mitsuaki Ishida^f Sohei Sato^{g, h} Tatsuaki Kanai^e Seiko Hirono^a
Etsuro Hatanoⁱ Jiro Fujimoto^{a, e}

^aDepartment of Gastroenterological Surgery, Hyogo Medical University, Hyogo, Japan, ^bDepartment of Microbiology, Hyogo Medical University, Hyogo, Japan, ^cDepartment of Immunology, Hyogo Medical University, Hyogo, Japan, ^dDepartment of Physiology, Hyogo Medical University, Hyogo, Japan, ^eOsaka Heavy Ion Therapy Center, Osaka, Japan, ^fDepartment of Pathology, Osaka Medical and Pharmaceutical University, Osaka, Japan, ^gDepartment of Surgery, Kansai Medical University, Osaka, Japan, ^hDivision of Surgical Oncology, University of Colorado Anschutz Medical Campus, Aurora, CO, USA, ⁱDepartment of Surgery, Graduate School of Medicine, Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan

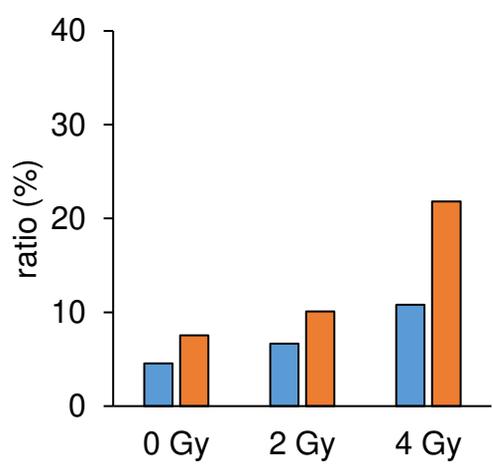
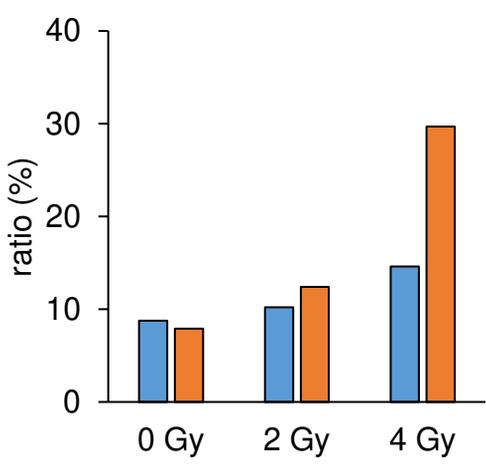
MIA PaCa-2



BxPC3



PANC 1



■ HCQ (-) ■ HCQ (+)

Figure Legends

Supplementary Figure 1. Hydroxychloroquine treatment enhances the cytotoxicity of carbon ion irradiation in pancreatic cancer cells.

Pancreatic cancer cells were carbon-ion-irradiated at the indicated dose (LET: 80 keV/ μ m) with or without hydroxychloroquine (HCQ: 10 μ M). Three days after irradiation, apoptotic and necrotic cells were detected via flow cytometry. The apoptotic and necrotic cell ratios are shown. Blue bar indicates no HCQ treatment. Orange bar indicates HCQ treatment. MIA PaCa-2 (upper), BxPC3 (middle), and PANCI (lower) cells.