Supplementary Materials

Delivery of the VIVIT peptide to human glioma cells to interfere with calcineurin-NFAT signaling

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Figure S1. VIVIT peptide delivery scheme and expected mode of action.

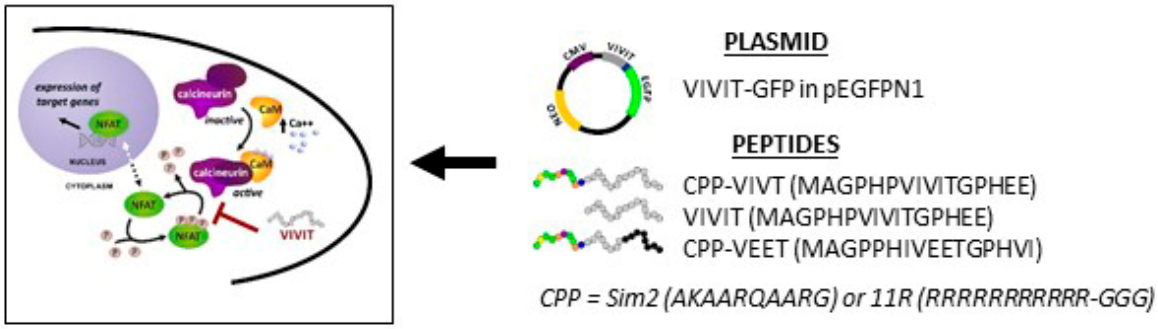

Figure S2. The effect of 11R-VIVIT and 11R-VEET peptides on the levels of NFAT genes expression. Gene expression was analyzed by qPCR in LN229 cells after 6 h treatment with the indicated concentrations of the peptides. Bars represent means ± SD from at least 3 experiments. Statistical significance of changes was determined using one-way ANOVA followed by Tukey post-hoc test (* p<0.05, ** p<0.01, ***p<0.001 vs UNT, # p<0.05, ## p<0.01, ### p<0.001 vs 11R-VEET).

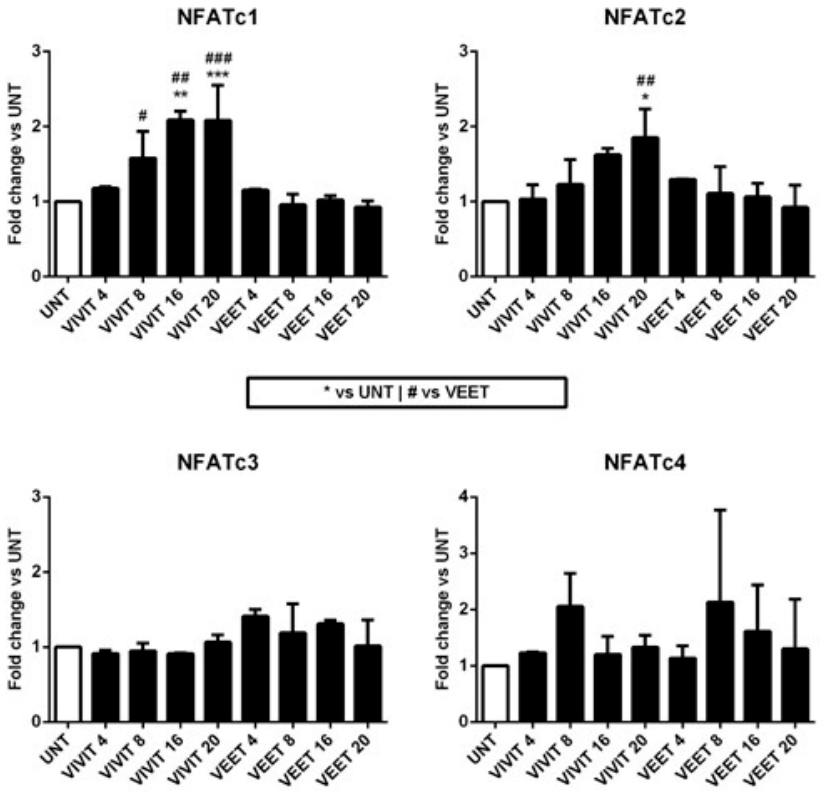

Figure S3. 11R-VIVIT enhances NFAT translocation to the nucleus. Distribution of NFATc3 in cytosolic and nuclear fractions was evaluated using Western blotting 4 h after treatment of U87 cells with 11R-VIVIT (20 μM) or CsA (5 μg/ml). GAPDH and Lamin B detection was used to assess the purity of the cytoplasmic and nuclear fractions, respectively.