Topical application of a platelet activating factor receptor agonist suppresses phorbol ester-induced acute and chronic inflammation and has cancer chemopreventive activity in mouse skin: Potential role of c-Kit

Supporting Information Contents

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Figure S1: Topical treatment with CPAF has no significant effect on the distribution of grade 1-3 papillomas and microinvasive squamous cell carcinomas (MISCC). Following a 25 week DMBA/PMA carcinogenesis study (with or without topical CPAF administration), tumors were removed and formalin fixed and paraffin-embedded. Following H&E staining, tumor type (grade 1-3 papilloma or microinvasive squamous cell carcinoma (MISCC)) was assessed as previously described [34].
Figure S2: Repeat study validating previously published study [34] showing that Ptafr-/— exhibit increased chronic sustained ear thickness changes following thrice weekly PMA applications. Mean and SEM plotted (n=4-5 mice per group). *, p<0.05; **, p<0.01, 1-tailed t-test.
Figure S3A: Multiple low power (20X) images were taken of H&E stained ears following 18 days of treatment with PMA with/without CPAF treatment. The images were digitally stitched using Microsoft ICE software to provide a wide field of view.
**Figure S3B:** Photomicrographs showing higher power images of PMA-treated ear skin from Fig 5.
Figure S4: Mast cell density is not significantly altered by PAF-R status in mice treated with or without PMA for 18 days. Ear skin treated thrice weekly with PMA was formalin-fixed and paraffin embedded. Sections were stained using toluidine blue and mast cells were counted and normalized to the total dermal area.