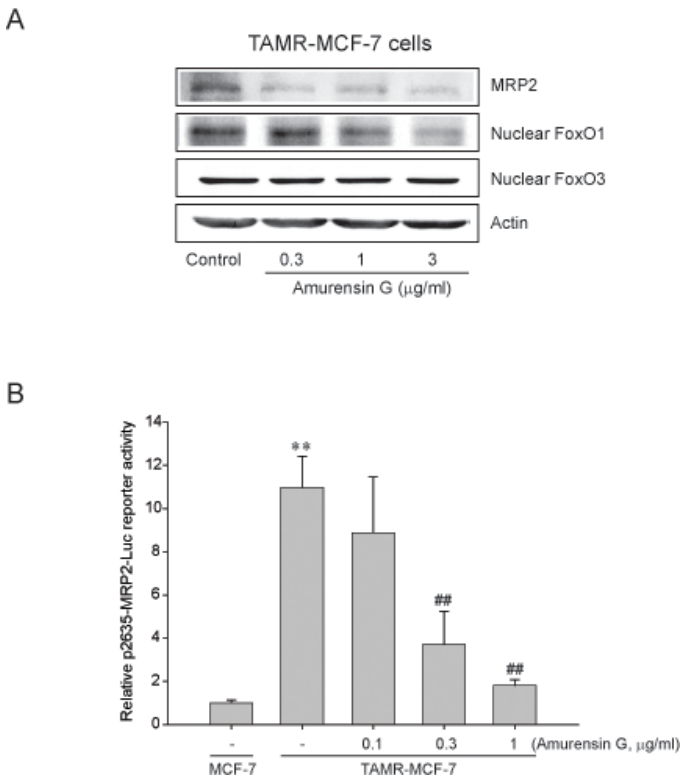
Amurensin G, a potent natural SIRT1 inhibitor, rescues doxorubicin responsiveness via down-regulation of multidrug resistance 1. Oh WK, Cho KB, Hien TT, Kim TH, Kim HS, Dao TT, Han HK, Kwon SM, Ahn SG, Yoon JH, Kim TH, Kim YG, Kang KW. Molecular Pharmacology



Supplemental Figure 1. MRP2 inhibition by amurensin G, a natural SIRT1 inhibitor (A) Inhibitory effect of amurensin G on FoxO1-induced MRP2 expression. Tamoxofen-resistant breast cancer (TAMR-MCF-7) cells were incubated with or without amurensin G (0.3-3 μg/ml) for 24 h and total cell lysates and nuclear fractions were subjected to immunoblottings for MRP2, FoxO1 and FoxO3. (B) MRP2 gene transcription inhibition by amurensin G. MCF-7 cells and TAMR-MCF-7 cells were transfected with p2635-MRP2-Luc containing -2635 bp human MRP2 promoter region. 6 h after transfection, the cells were incubated with vehicle dimethylsulfoxide or amurensin G (0.1-1 μg/ml) for further 18 h. Data represent the means ± SD of 4 different samples (significant versus the MCF-7 cells, $^{**}p<0.01$; significant versus the vehicle-treated TAMR-MCF-7 cells, $^{\#\#}p<0.01$).