Axitinib induces DNA damage response leading to senescence, mitotic catastrophe, and increased NK cell recognition in human renal carcinoma cells

Supplementary Material

A) Morphological examination of axitinib treated RCC cells after 72 h. Bar: 100 μM.

B) Representative forward-scatter (FSC) and side-scatter (SSC) dot plots after 72 h of treatment.

Supplementary Fig. 1 Morphology of axitinib treated RCC cell lines
Supplementary Fig. 2 Axitinib does not stimulate NK cell degranulation in Caki-2 RCC cells.

Caki-2 RCC cells were treated with axitinib 25 μM for 72 h and then incubated with freshly isolated human peripheral blood NK cells from two different healthy donors at 1:1 ratio for 2 h. Results are expressed as percentage of CD107a⁺ NK cells.