Appendices

Chapter 2 Figure 3. Histological analysis of spheroids treated with 4HPR. IMR32 spheroids were either treated 1 week with 4HPR (10-20 µM) or untreated (control). Spheroids were paraffin fixed and sections were stained with: A) H&E for morphology. B) Immunostaining with proliferation marker Ki-67. C) Immunostaining with apoptosis marker cleaved PARP. All sections were examined and enlarged 100x and 400x.
Chapter 8

Chapter 2 Figure 6. Changes in the mitochondrial membrane potential. A) Representative picture of untreated NASS cells incubated with the fluorescent dye JC-1. B) Representative picture of 4HPR treated NASS cells incubated with the fluorescent dye JC-1. C) Changes of the mitochondrial membrane potential was studied using the fluorescent dye, JC-1, in cells incubated 4 h with different 4HPR concentrations.
Chapter 5 Figure 6. The effects of 4HPR and BSO on proliferation and apoptosis in spheroids. Immunohistochemical stained sections of spheroids treated with control medium, 4HPR (10 µM), BSO (200 µM) or the 4HPR-BSO combination for 2 weeks are shown. An apoptosis maker, anti-caspase-3 (brown nuclei, left), and a proliferation marker, anti-Ki67 (brown nuclei, right) were used to stain the cells. Assessment of the sections was performed on two different magnifications, 10x and 20x.
Chapter 8

Chapter 6 Figure 3. Immunohistochemistry of spheroid sections treated with the 4HPR-17AAG-combination. IMR32 spheroids were treated for 1 weeks with 10 µM 4HPR, 1 µM 17AAG or the combination of both drugs. Histological sections were prepared and stained with anti-cleaved caspase 3, a apoptosis marker and Ki67, a marker for proliferation.
Appendices