Supplementary Figure S5. HDAC6 is involved in STIM1 trafficking, proliferation and migration of cervical cancer cells.  

A & B, Cervical cancer CaSKi (A) and HeLa (B) cells were pre-incubated with 0.1% DMSO or 5 μM tubastatin A (tuba-A) for 10 hours prior to TG (2 μM, 10 minutes) stimulation. Nuclei were stained with Hoechst 33258 (blue). Lower, the enlargements of areas indicated by rectangles in whole cell images. Representative confocal images from at least 3 different experiments. Arrow head, STIM1 puncta at juxta-plasma membranes. Arrow, the aggregation of STIM1 in cytosol. Scale bar, 10 μm. Dashed lines, the area for quantitative analyses of STIM1 fluorescent intensity (F.I.) shown in right panels. Right panel, Quantitative analysis of STIM1 fluorescent intensity along the dashed line. Grey rectangle, 2 μm distances to the plasma membrane were defined as the “juxta-plasma membrane region”.  

C-E, HDAC6 silencing inhibits EGF-induced SOCE activation in CaSKi cells. D, Mean traces for \([Ca^{2+}]\), measurement from at least 50 different cells. Arrow, adding EGF (100 ng/mL). E, Quantitative analyses of changes in \(Ca^{2+}\) levels (Δ[Ca^{2+}]). Each value represents mean±SEM of at least 50 cells. F & G, Cell proliferation (F) and migration (G) of cervical cancer cells is inhibited by tubastatin A (tuba-A) or HDAC6 knockdown. Each value represents mean±SEM (n = 5); *P < 0.01, compared with control groups.