Figure S5. Apoptotic effects of macitentan on EOC cells and tumor-associated endothelial cells. A. Example of the extensive metastatic spread in the mouse peritoneal cavity of A2780 CIS xenografts untreated or treated with macitentan (MAC). Arrows point to metastatic nodules. B. Size of intraperitoneal nodules grown in A2780, A2780 CIS and A2780 TAX xenografts, treated as indicated, was reported as the mean ± SD of ten mice for group (n=3) *, p<0.001 vs CTR of sensitive xenografts; **, p<0.001 vs CTR of resistant xenografts. Lower, Representative intraperitoneal nodules located on the peritoneal wall of A2780 xenografts. C. Double immunofluorescence staining with TUNEL (green) and CD31 Ab (red) of 2008 CIS peritoneal tumor sections. Macitentan induced apoptosis in tumor-associated endothelial cells (yellow) and tumor cells (green) (original magnification, x200). D. Number of visible metastases in 2008 xenografts, treated as indicated. Values represent the mean ± SD (n=3); *, p<0.05 vs CTR; **, p<0.05 vs cisplatinum-treated mice. E. Mice were i.p. injected with A2780 CIS cells (CTR) or expressing sh-SCR or sh-β-arr1. One group of A2780 CIS xenografts was treated with macitentan. Values represent the average ± SD of ten mice for group from three independent experiments. *, p<0.05 vs CTR or sh-SCR xenografts.