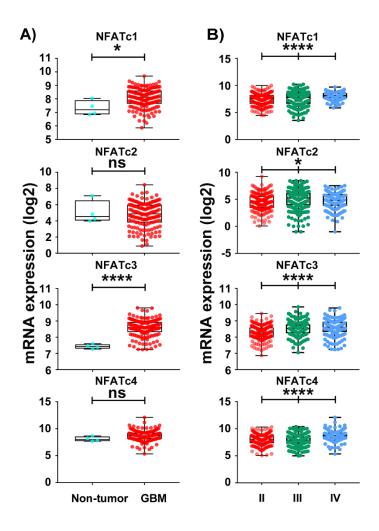
NFATc3 controls tumour growth by regulating proliferation and migration of human astroglioma cells

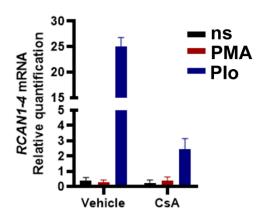
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Supplemental Figure S1



Supplemental Figure S1: Analysis of NFATc family member's expression using TCGA databases. Interrogating RNAseq in TCGA studies (http://cancergenome.nih.gov/) using Gliovis tools (http://gliovis.bioinfo.cnio.es/). Data were downloaded and analysed using GraphPad software. Significance results are indicated. A) Comparison of normal and tumour samples using TCGA_GBM study. 160 cases, 4 non-tumour and 156 GBM. . c1: *P < 0.05, c2: *P > 0.05, c3: ****P < 0.0001, c4: **P > 0.05 (t-test). B) Expression and tumour progression across glioblastoma tumour grade II, III and IV using TCGA_LGG data. 620 cases. c1: ****P < 0.0001, c2 *P < 0.05, c3: ****P < 0.0001, c4: ****P < 0.0001 (ANOVA).

Supplemental Figure S2



Supplemental Figure S2. PMA alone is not sufficient to promote NFAT-dependent *RCAN1-4* expression. U251cells were pre-treated without or with CsA (200 ng/mL) and then stimulated for 4 hours with PMA (20 ng/ml) or in combination with calcium ionophore, Io (1 μ M), PIo as indicated, RCAN1-4 mRNA was amplified from total RNA by TaqMan RT-PCR. RCAN1-4 mRNA was quantified in arbitrary units normalized to the expression of human TBP. Levels are presented as the fold expression above non stimulated, ns, cells. Values are means ± SD of RT-PCR determinations for each condition.