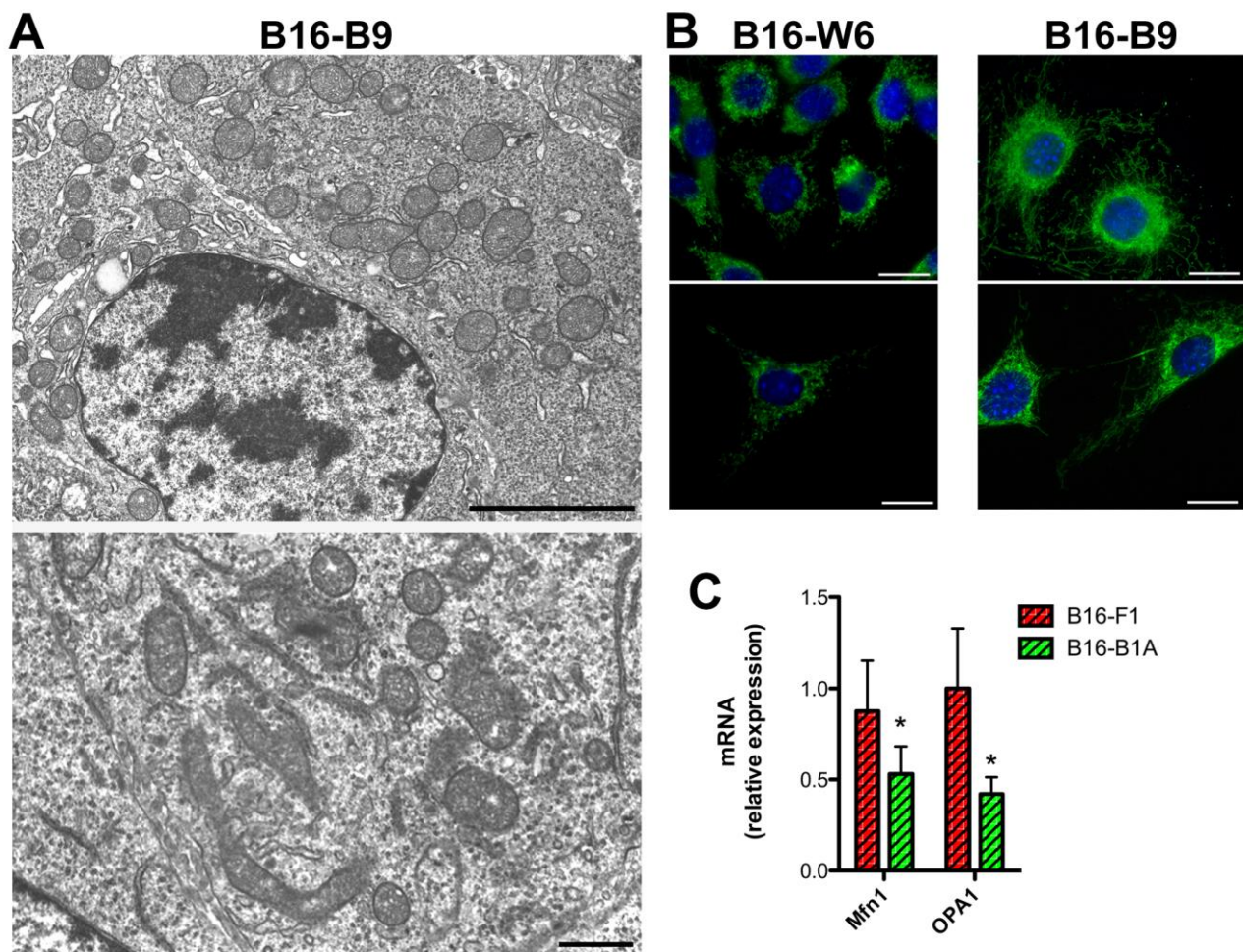
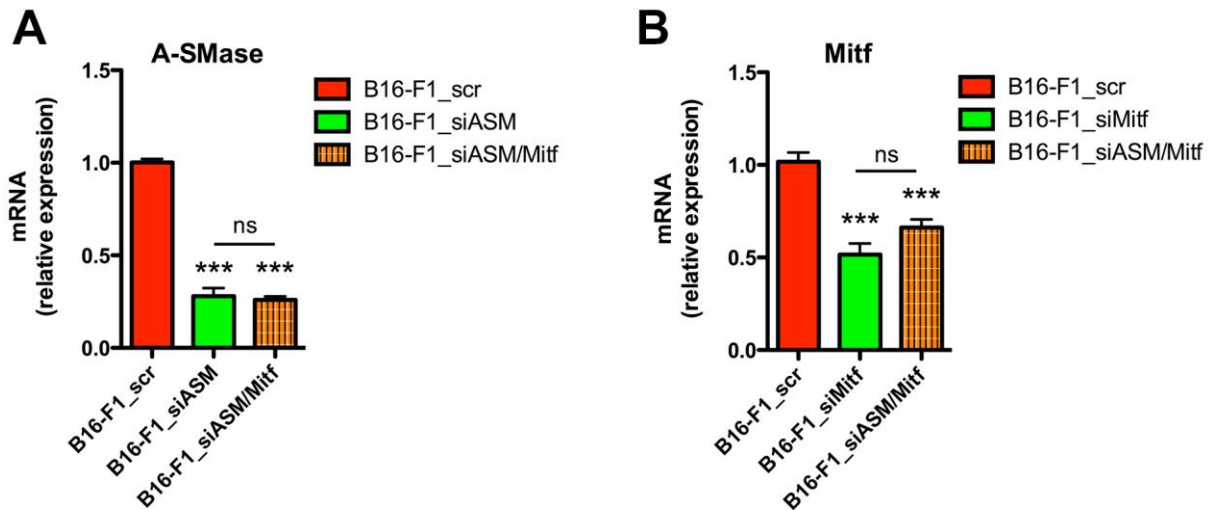


Supplementary Material: Acid sphingomyelinase downregulation enhances mitochondrial fusion and promotes oxidative metabolism in a mouse model of melanoma

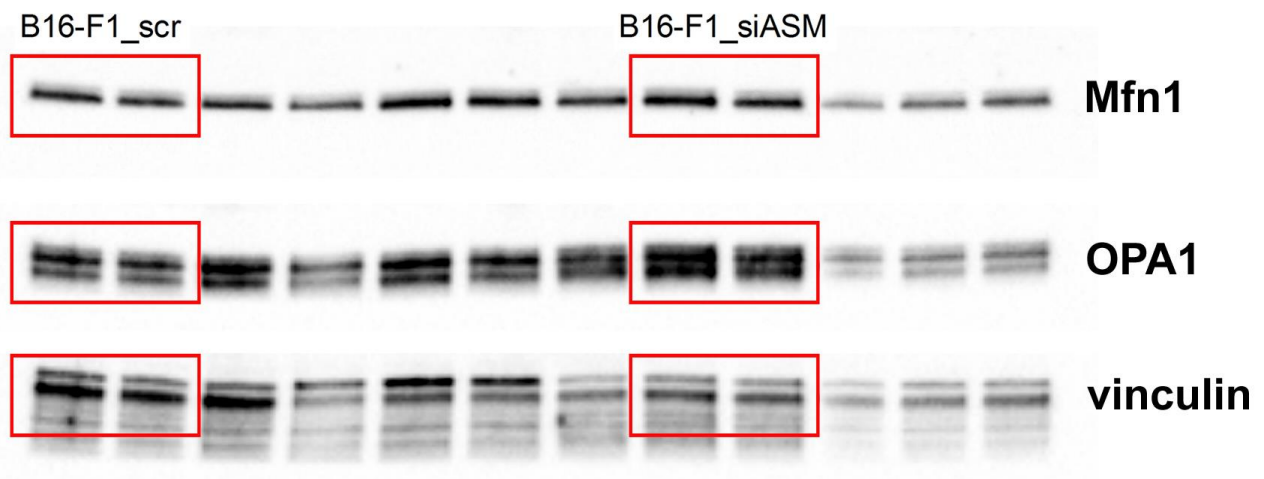
Marco Coazzoli, Alessandra Napoli, Paulina Roux-Biejat, Clara De Palma, Claudia Moscheni, Elisabetta Catalani, Silvia Zecchini, Vincenzo Conte, Matteo Giovarelli, Sonia Caccia, Patrizia Procacci, Davide Cervia, Emilio Clementi, Cristiana Perrotta



Supplementary Figure S1. A-SMase expression determines mitochondrial shape in vivo and in vitro. **A.** Transmission electron microscopy showing mitochondria in B16-B9 tumours. Upper panels scale bar = 5 μ m. Lower panels scale bar = 1 μ m. **B.** Representative fluorescence micrographs of cyclophilin f and Dapi staining of B16-B9 and B16-W6 cells. Scale bar = 20 μ m. **C.** qPCR of Mfn1, and OPA1 on mRNA extract from B16-F1 and B16-B1A cells ($n = 6$). * $p < 0.05$ vs B16-F1.



Supplementary Figure S2. Control of A-SMase and Mitf double knockdown. B16-F1 cells were transiently transfected with: the scrambled siRNA (B16-F1_scr), an A-SMase siRNA (B16-F1_siASM), a Mitf siRNA (B16-F1_siMitf) and a combination of the two siRNA (B16-F1_siASM/Mitf). **A.** A-SMase expression was evaluated by qPCR ($n \geq 6$). *** $p < 0.001$ vs B16-F1_scr. **B.** Mitf expression was evaluated by qPCR ($n \geq 6$). *** $p < 0.001$ vs B16-F1_scr.



Supplementary Figure S3. Uncropped western blotting of the images shown in Figure 3B.