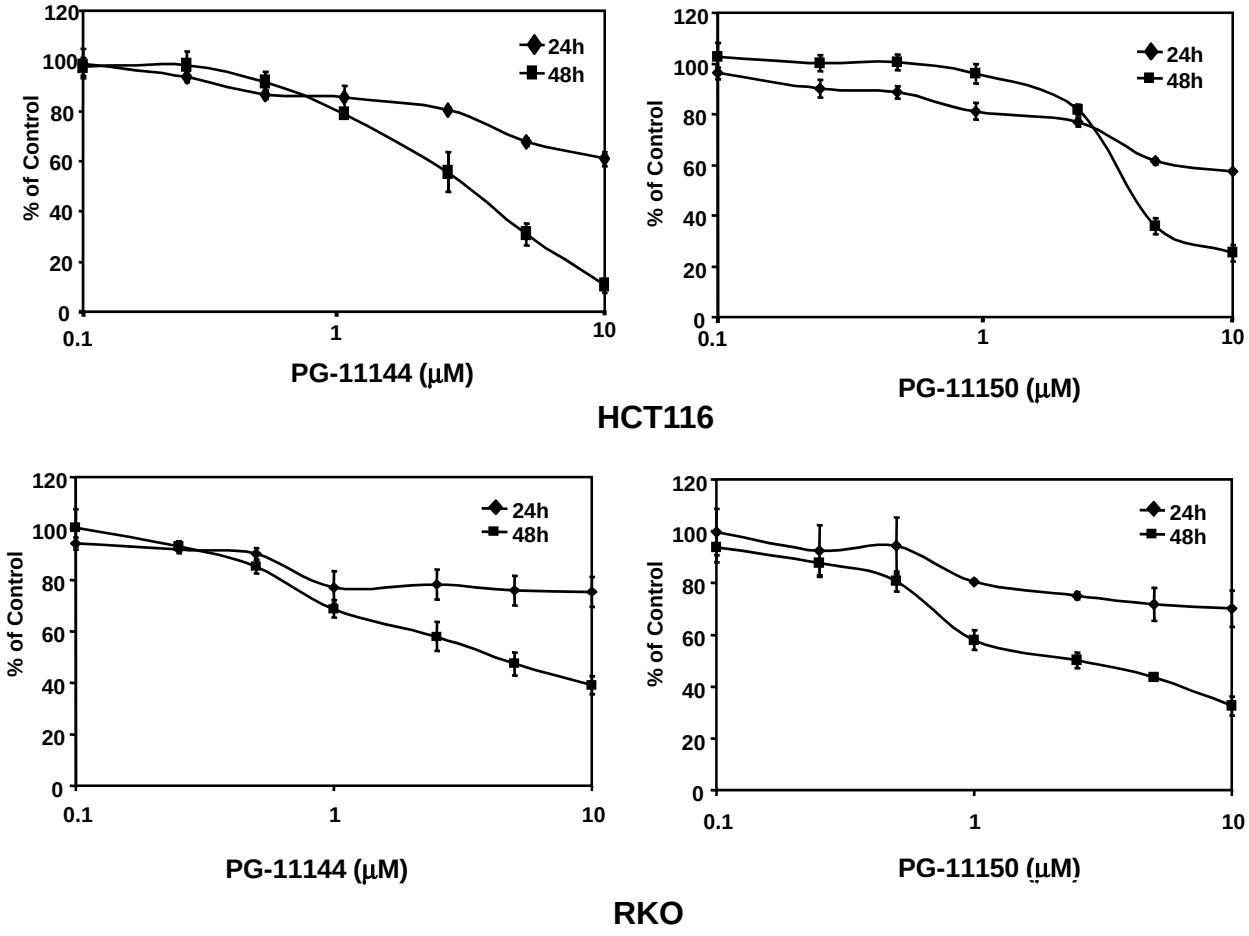
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
% of Control
24h
48h
0.1
1
10
PG-11144 (μM)
PG-11150 (μM)
HCT116
RKO

Figure S1

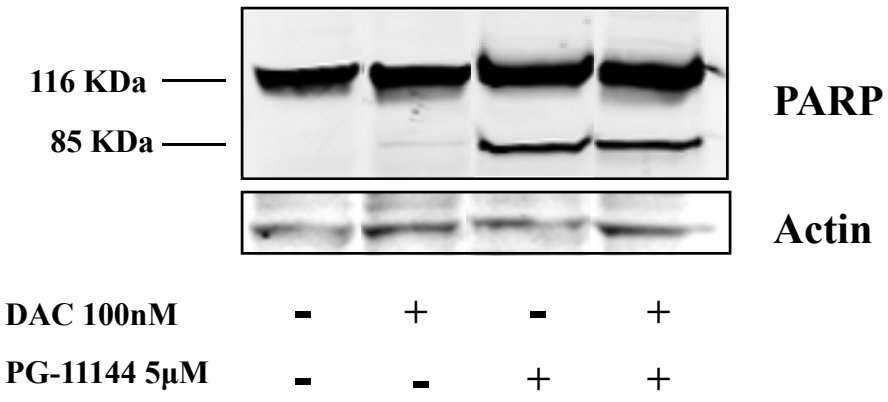

Figure S2

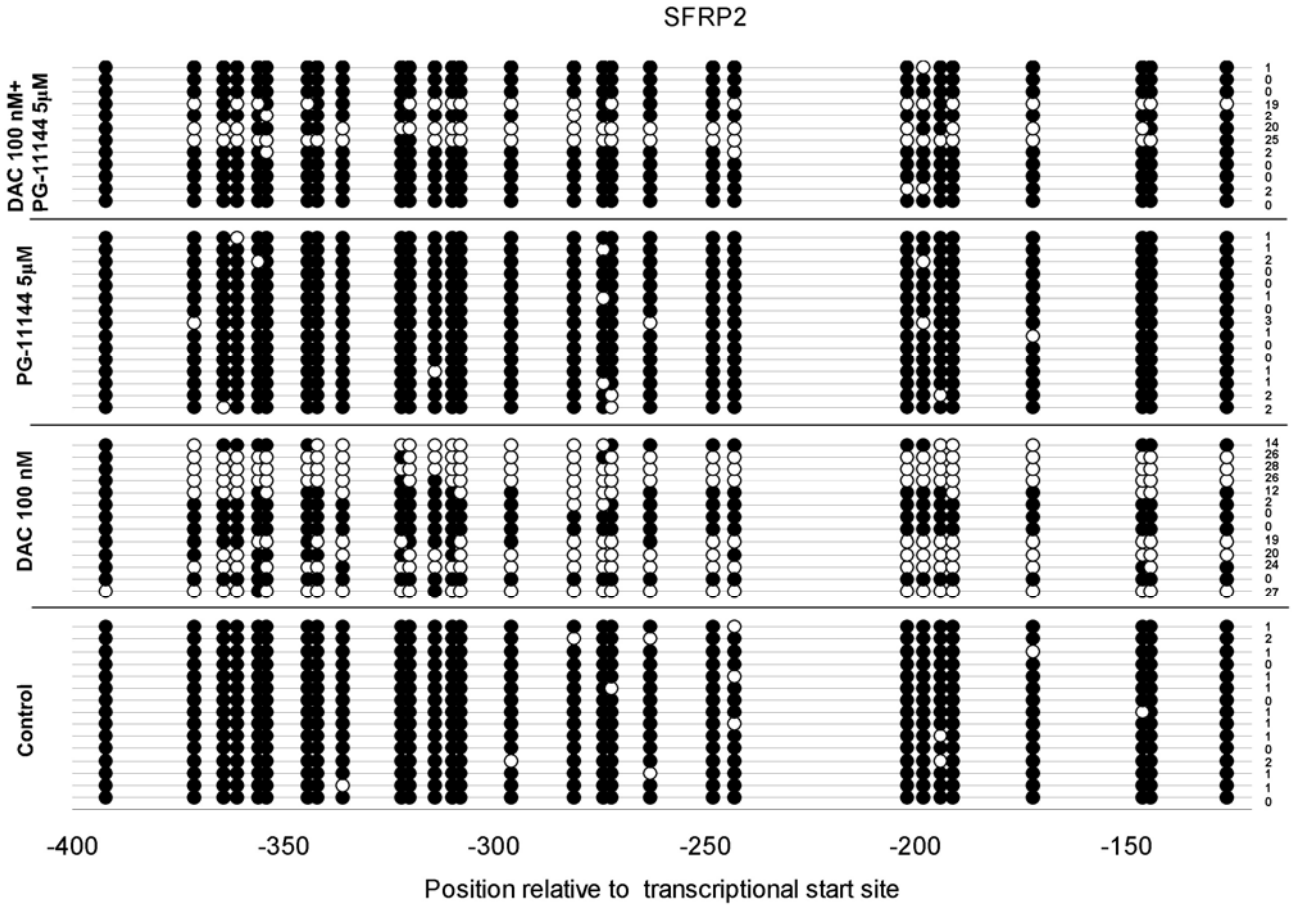
SFRP2
DAC 100 nM+ PG-11144 5µM
PG-11144 5µM
DAC 100 nM
Control
-400
-350
-300
-250
-200
-150
Position relative to transcriptional start site

Figure S3

Supplementary Figure S1. Effects of oligoamines on growth of human colon cancer cells. HCT116 and RKO cells were seeded at 5,000 cells per well of a 96-well plate and allowed to attach overnight. Cells were treated with increasing concentrations of oligoamines for 24 or 48 h. MTT assays were performed as described in "*Materials and Methods*". Shown are means ± SD of independent experiments performed in quadruplicate.

Supplementary Figure S2. Induction of PARP cleavage by treatment with PG-11144 alone or in combination with DAC. HCT116 cells were treated for 24 h with DAC (100 nM) and PG-11144 (5μM) alone or in combination. Total protein was extracted and analyzed by Western blotting using an antibody that recognizes full length and cleaved PARP. The positions of the 116 kDa full length and 85 kDa cleaved PARP are indicated on the left. Actin was used as loading control.

Supplementary Figure S3. Effects of oligoamines and DAC treatment on promoter CpG island methylation. The methylation status of 29 CpG sites in the promoter region of *SFRP2* was assessed via bisulfite sequencing. Each circle represents one CpG site that is methylated (filled circle) or unmethylated (open circle) and each horizontal line shows the methylation status of CpG sites for a single cloned allele. The number of unmethylated sites is listed to the right of each allele. Treatment with DAC (100 nM, 24 hr) alone or in combination with PG-11144 (5 μM, 24 hr) resulted in an increase in the frequency of unmethylated CpG sites from 3.0% to 52.5% and 20.4% respectively.