Rapamycin and bafilomycin A1 alter autophagy and megakaryopoiesis

Qi Wang^{1,2}, Tao You^{1,4}, Hongqiong Fan¹, Yinyan Wang¹, Tinatian Chu^{1,4}, Mortimer Poncz⁶, and Li Zhu^{1,2,3,5§}

¹Cyrus Tang Hematology Center, ²Collaborative Innovation Center of Hematology, ³MOH Key Lab of Thrombosis and Hemostasis, ⁴Jiangsu Institute of Hematology of The First Affiliated Hospital, ⁵Jiangsu Key Lab of Preventive and translational Medicine for Geriatric Diseases, Soochow University, Suzhou, China. ⁶Department of Pediatrics, Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, Perelman School of Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA

§Correspondence to:

Li Zhu, Cyrus Tang Hematology center, Soochow University, 199 Ren'ai Road, Suzhou, Jiangsu, 215123, P.R. China. Telephone: 86 15195682930. Fax: 86 512 65882122. E-mail: zhul@suda.edu.cn

Supplemental data 1. Expressions of some autophagy related proteins in bone marrow derived, fetal liver derived megakaryocytes and platelets.

Quantification of the relative expressions of Atg7 (A), Atg5 (B), LC3-I (C), and LC3-II (D) in bone marrow derived megakaryocytes, fetal liver derived megakaryocytes and platelets, respectively. BM-MK, bone marrow derived megakaryocytes. FL-MK, fetal liver derived megakaryocytes, PLT, platelets. *P<0.05, ** P<0.01.

Supplemental Figure 1