Figure S1. Effect of JCI-20679 on MM potential and NFATc2 expression. (A) Representative FCM plots detecting the MM potential in the differentiated glioblastoma cells (left panel) and human glioblastoma A172 cells (right panel). (B) MM potential in the differentiated glioblastoma cells (left panel) and human glioblastoma A172 cells (right panel) treated with 500 nM or 1 μM JCI-20679 or 50 μM CCCP as a positive control for 72 h (n=3, respectively). **P<0.01 by one-way ANOVA with Dunnett's multiple comparisons test (left panel) or two-tailed unpaired Student's t-test (right panel). (C) Quality of the cellar fractionations in the nucleus and cytoplasm were assessed using western blot analysis. These are same samples as used in Fig. 4C. (D) Decrease of p-AMPKα expression and the effects on NFATc2 expression in AMPKβ-depleted (sh-AMPKβ) GSCs were assessed using western blot analysis. (E) Relative NFATc2 expression in AMPKβ-depleted (sh-AMPKβ) or control glioblastoma stem cells treated with 1 μM JCI-20679 for 24 h. NFATc2 mRNA levels were analyzed using reverse transcription-quantitative PCR. The mNFATc2 primer #2 was used. Two shRNAs with different sequences were used for AMPKβ knockdown (n=3). **P<0.01 as indicated; $^{\#\#}$P<0.01 vs. DMSO by 2-way ANOVA with Bonferroni's multiple comparison test. Data are presented as mean ± SD. MM, mitochondrial membrane; NFATc2, nuclear factor of activated T-cells 2; CCCP, carbonyl cyanide m-chlorophenylhydrazone; p-, phosphorylated; sh-, short hairpin; GSCs, glioblastoma stem cells; DMSO, dimethyl sulfoxide.