

Fig. 1A

Effect of BCV on lymphoma cell line
EBV-positive

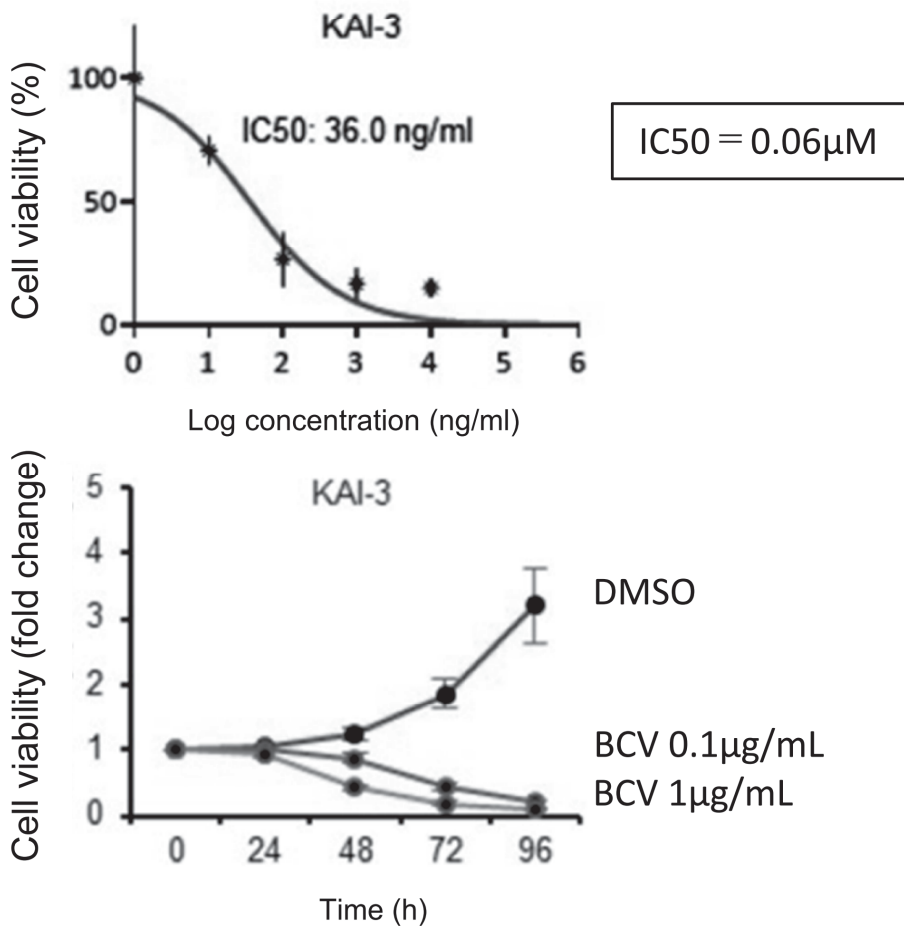


Fig. 1B

Effect of BCV on lymphoma cell line
EBV-positive

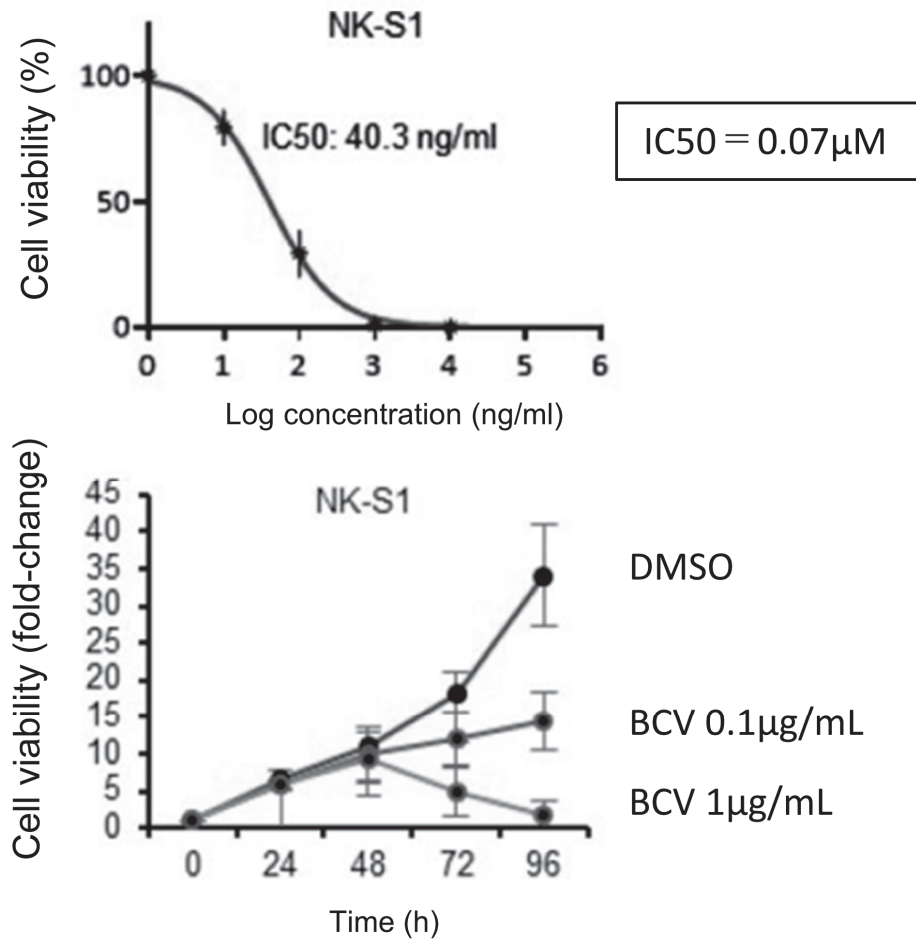


Fig. 1C

Effect of BCV on lymphoma cell line
EBV-negative

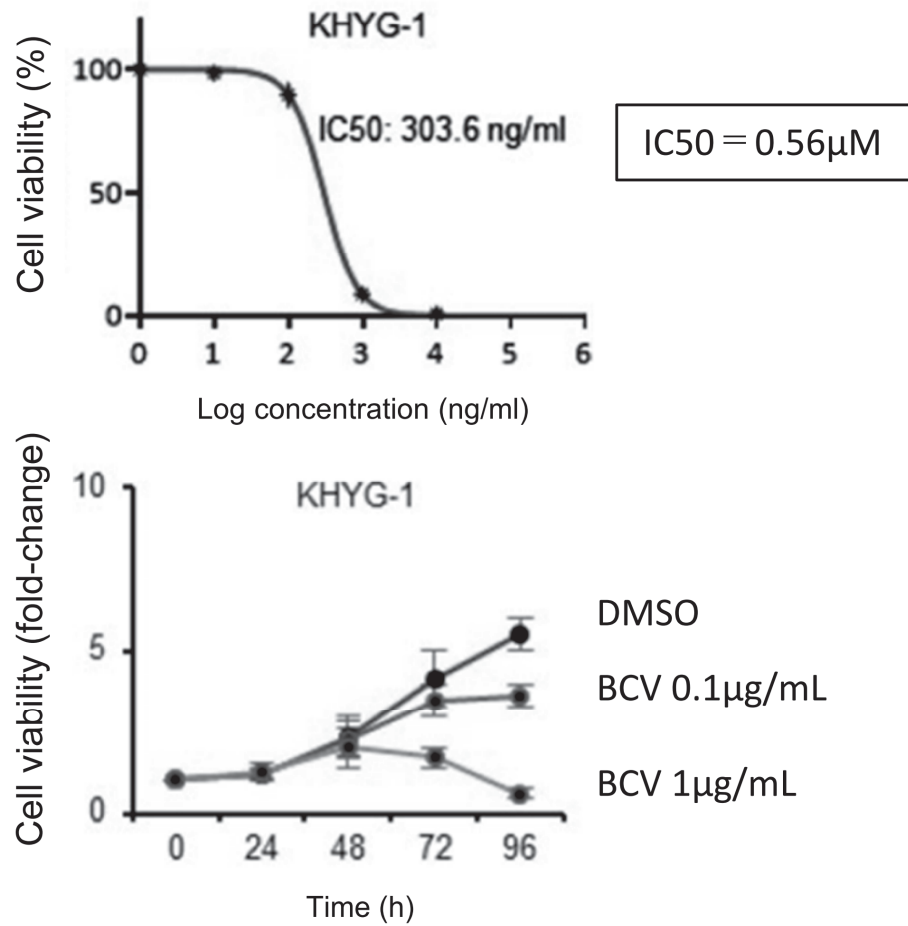


Fig. 2

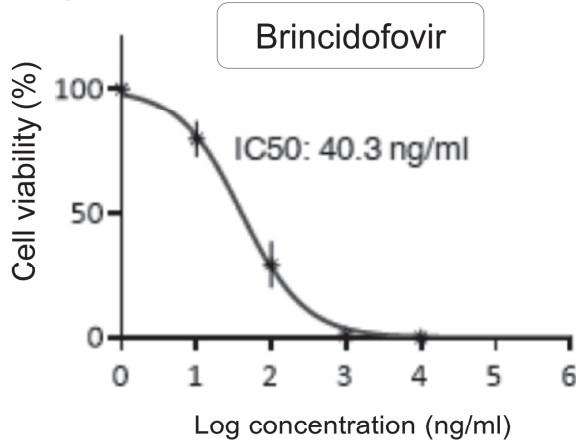
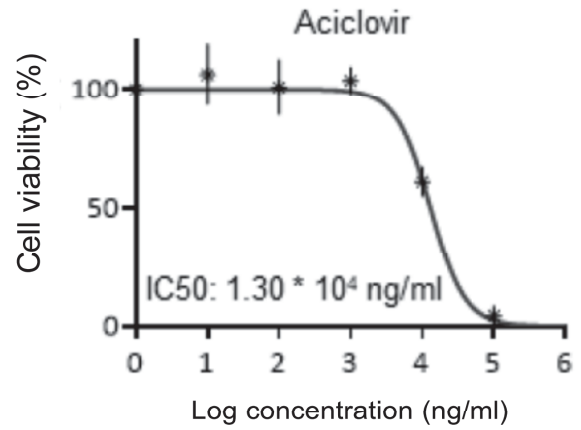
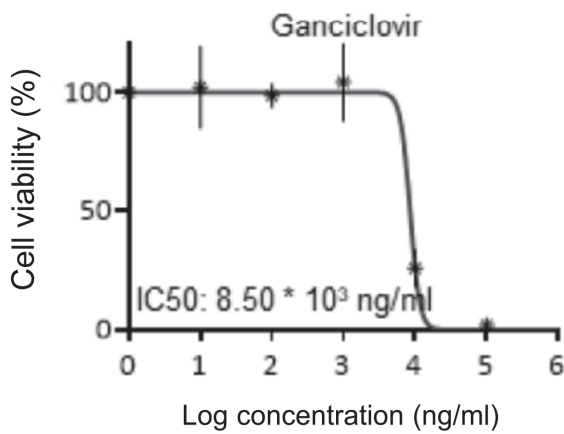
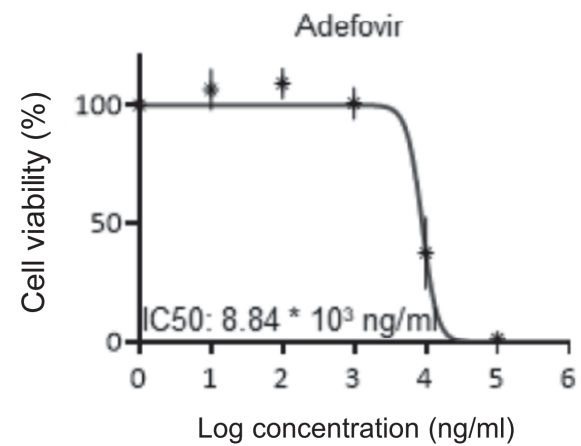
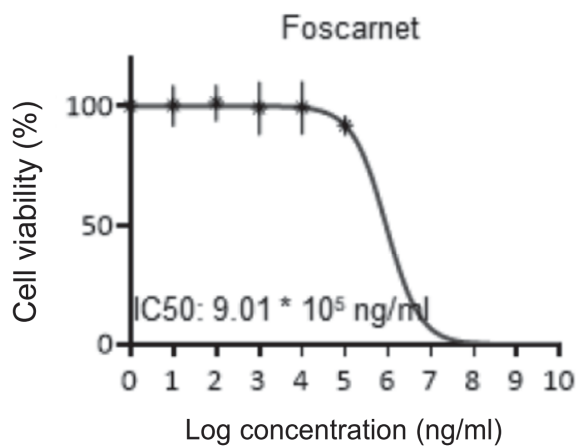
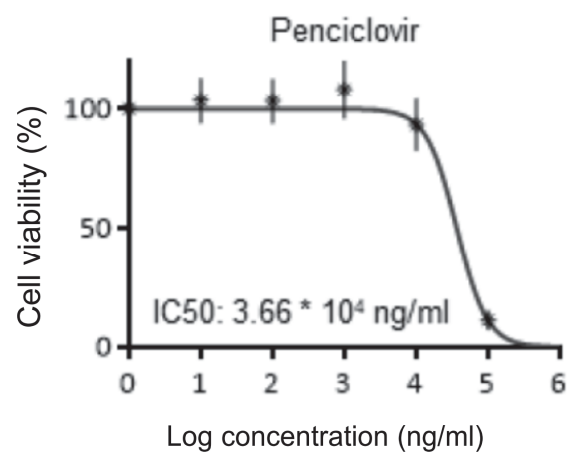
IC₅₀= 0.07 μ MIC₅₀= 22.6 μ MIC₅₀= 14.8 μ MIC₅₀= 15.4 μ MIC₅₀= >1000 μ MIC₅₀= 65.2 μ M

Fig. 3A

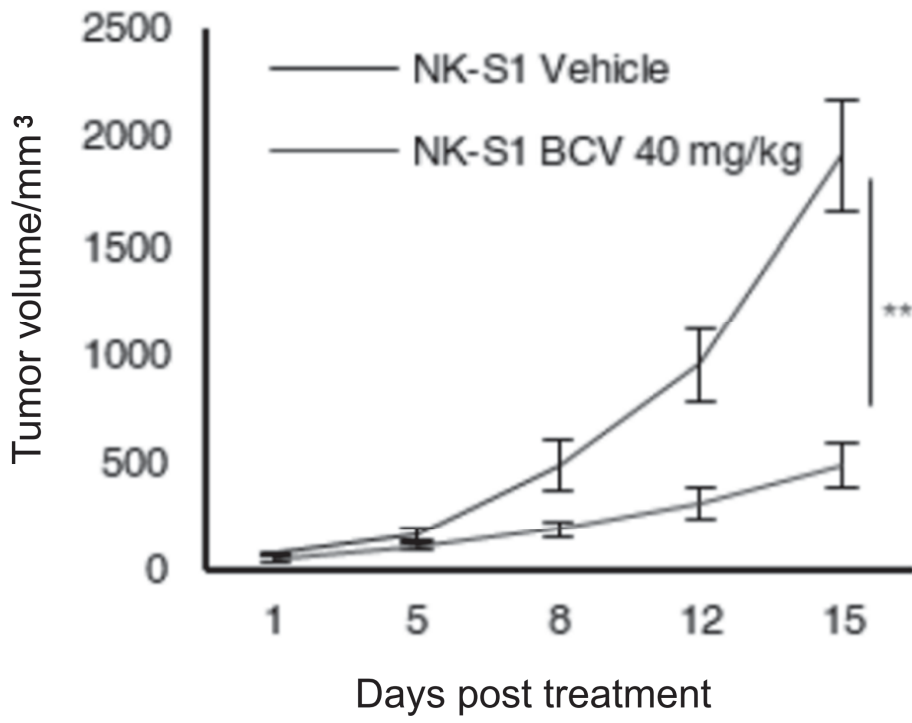


Fig. 3B

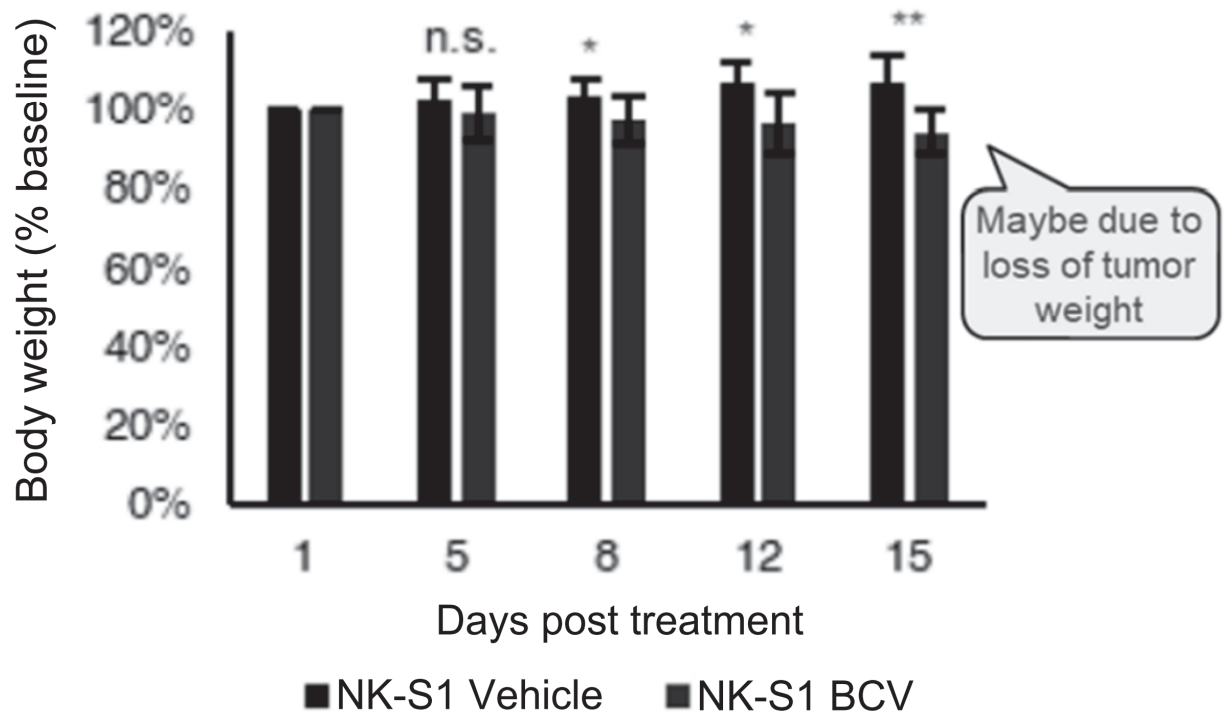


Fig. 3C

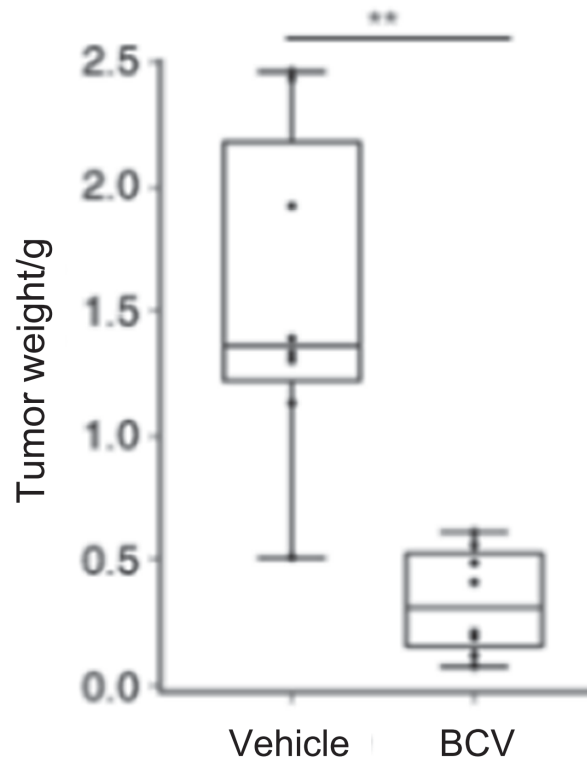
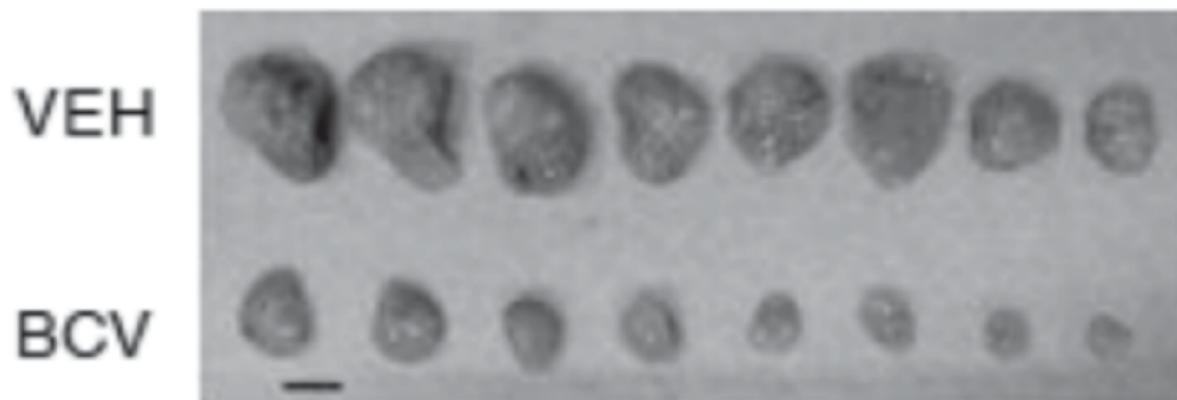


Fig. 3D

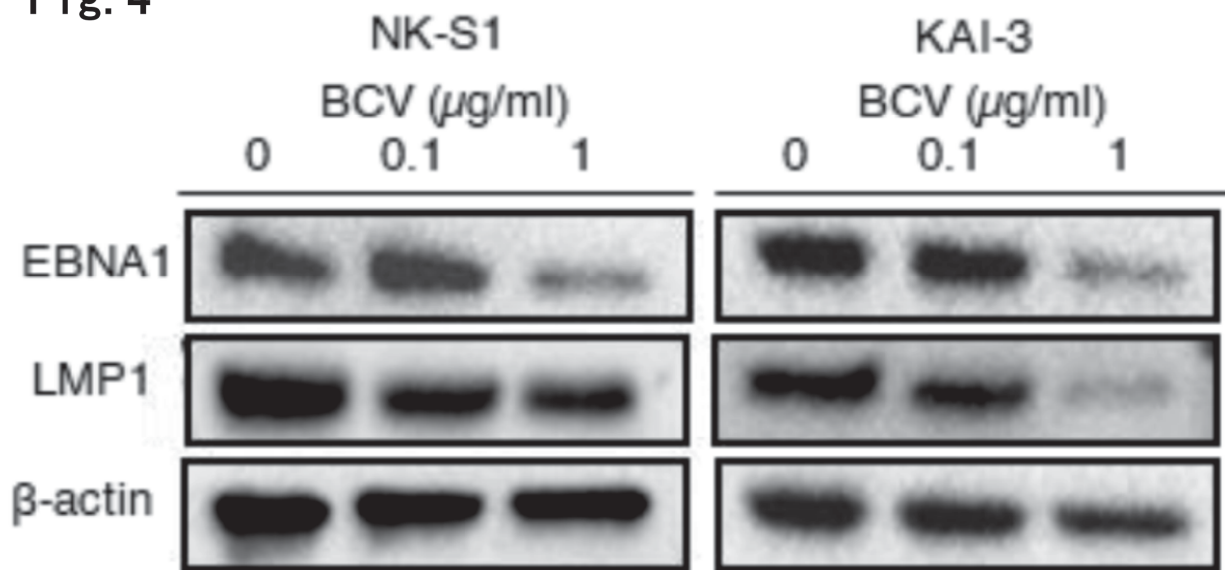


Fig. 5A

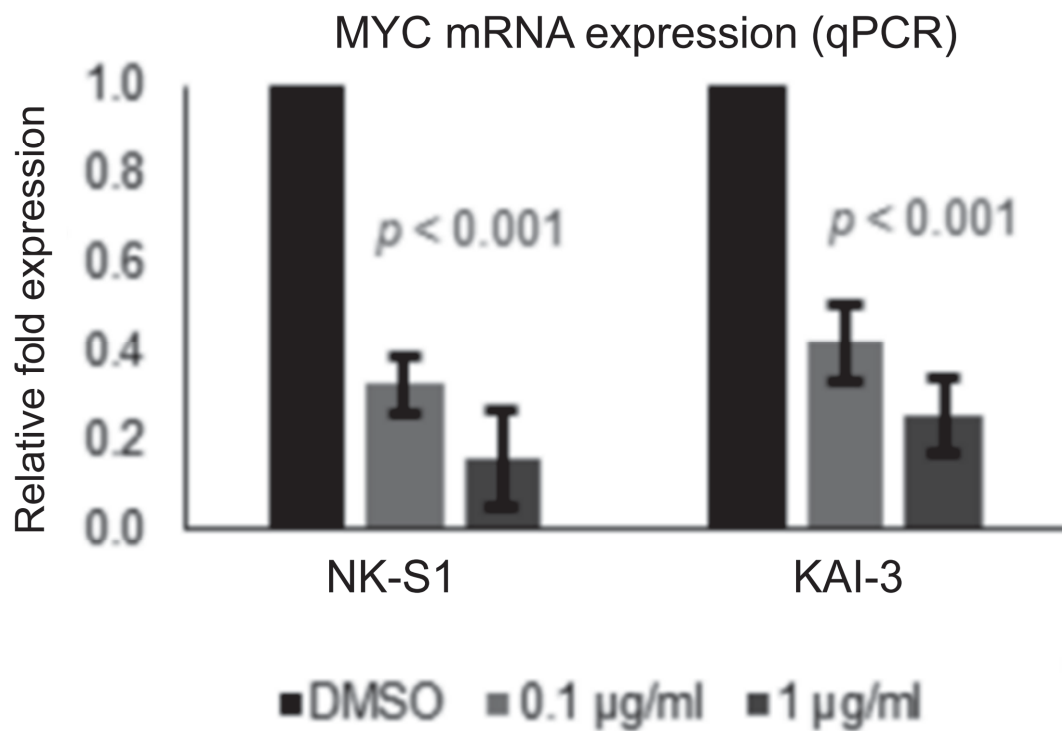
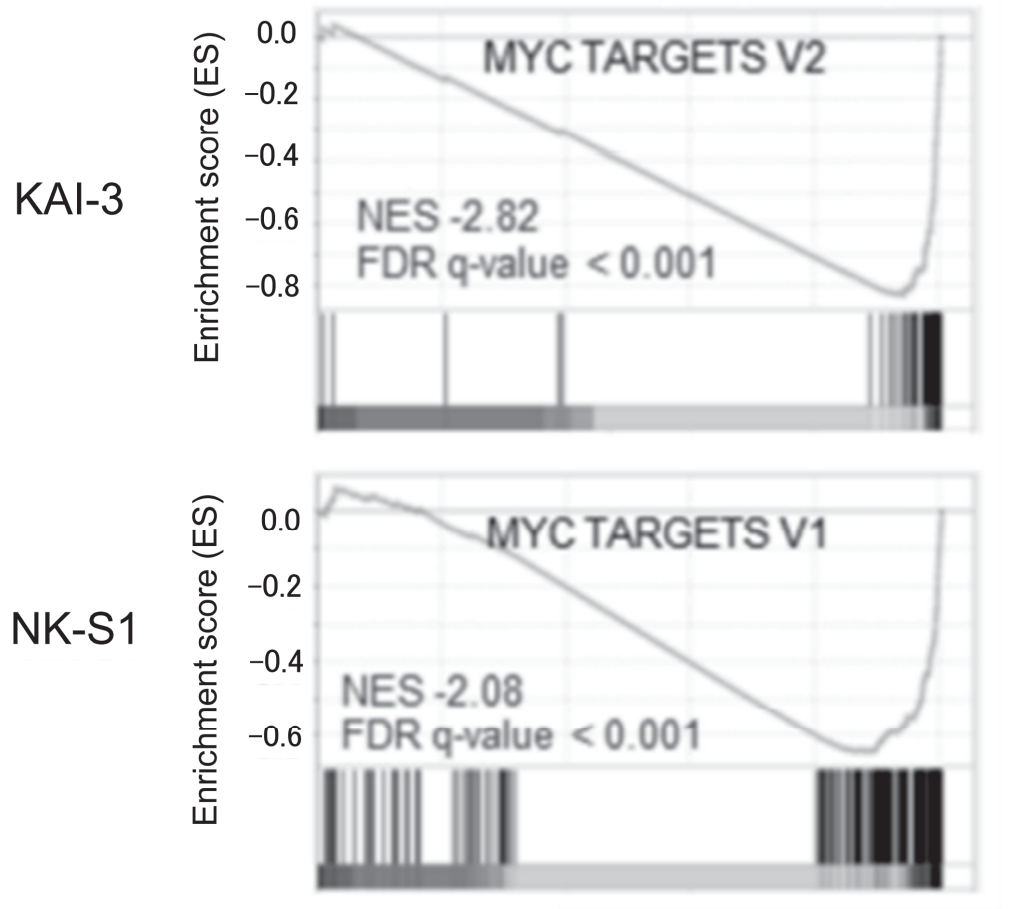


Fig. 5B

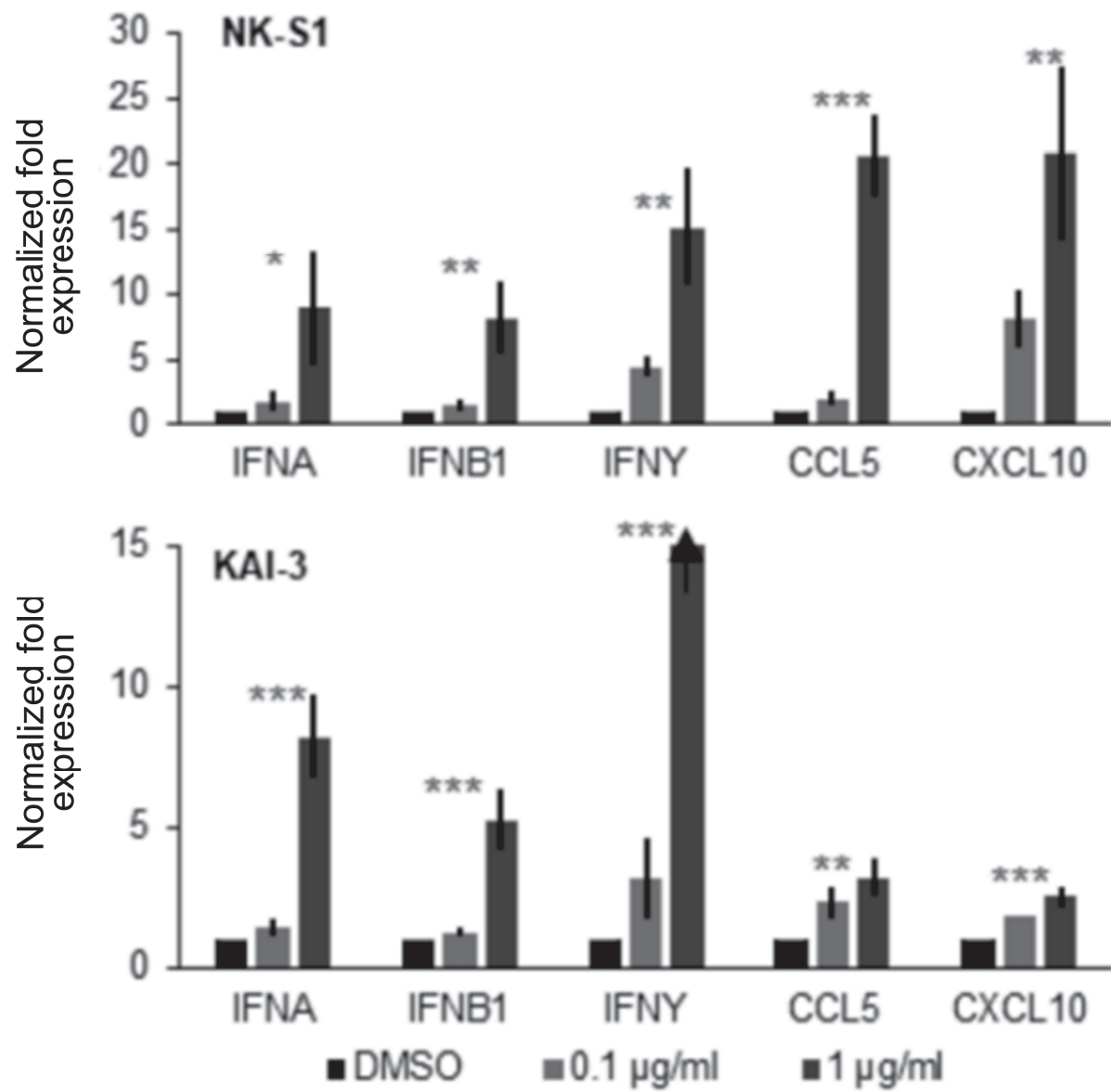


Fig. 5C

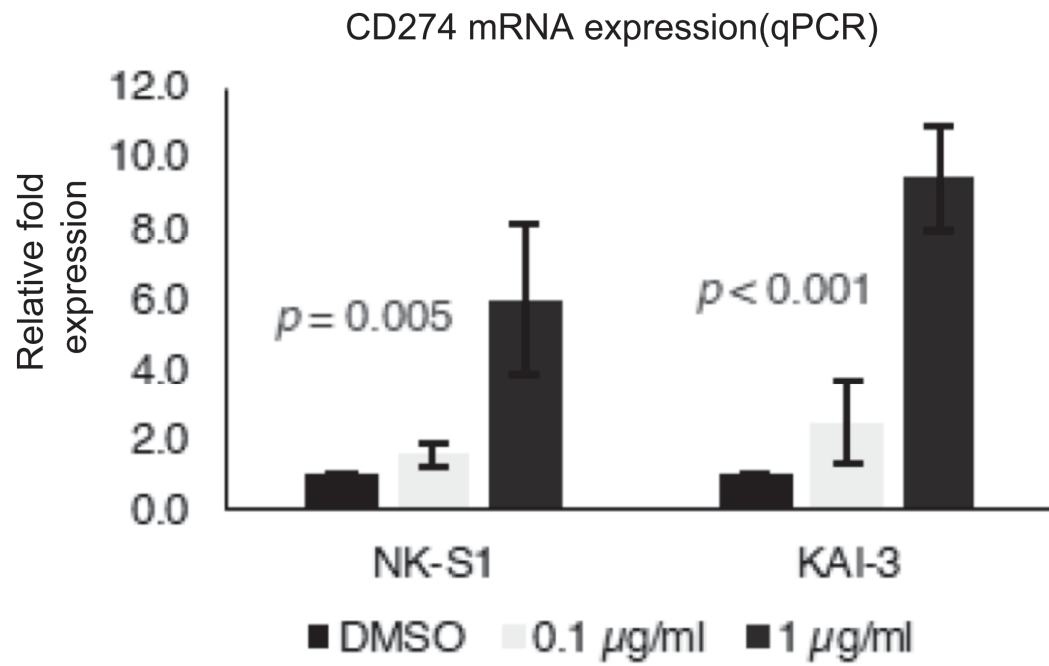
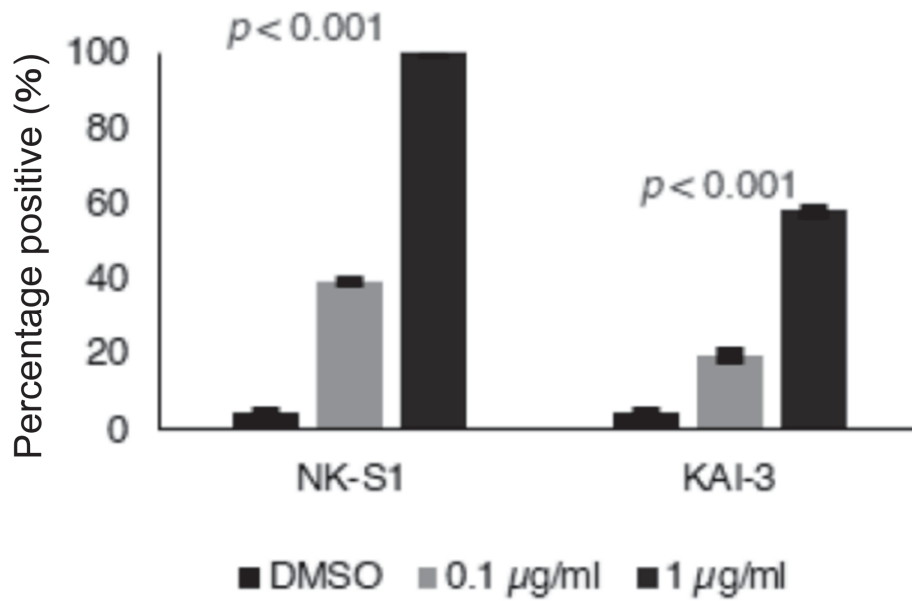


Fig. 6

Calreticulin positive cells



HMGB1 released (supernatant)

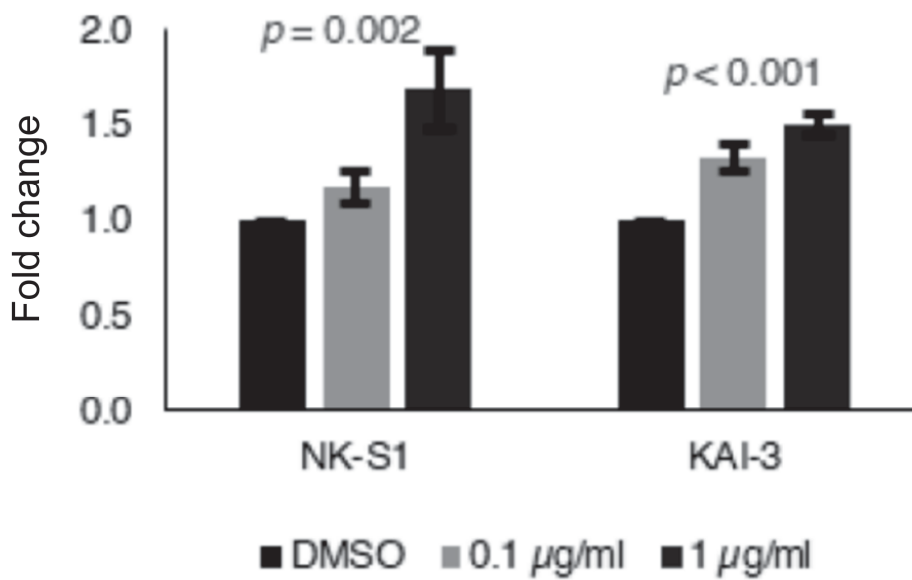


Fig. 7A

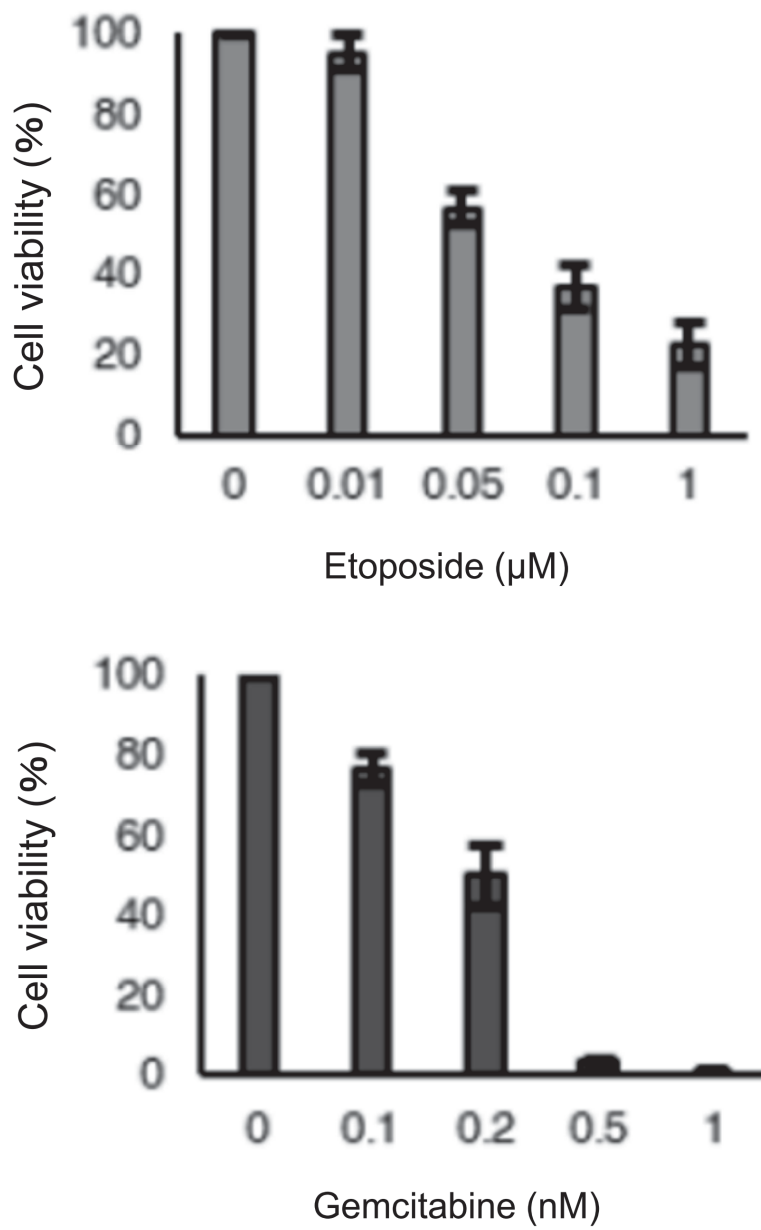
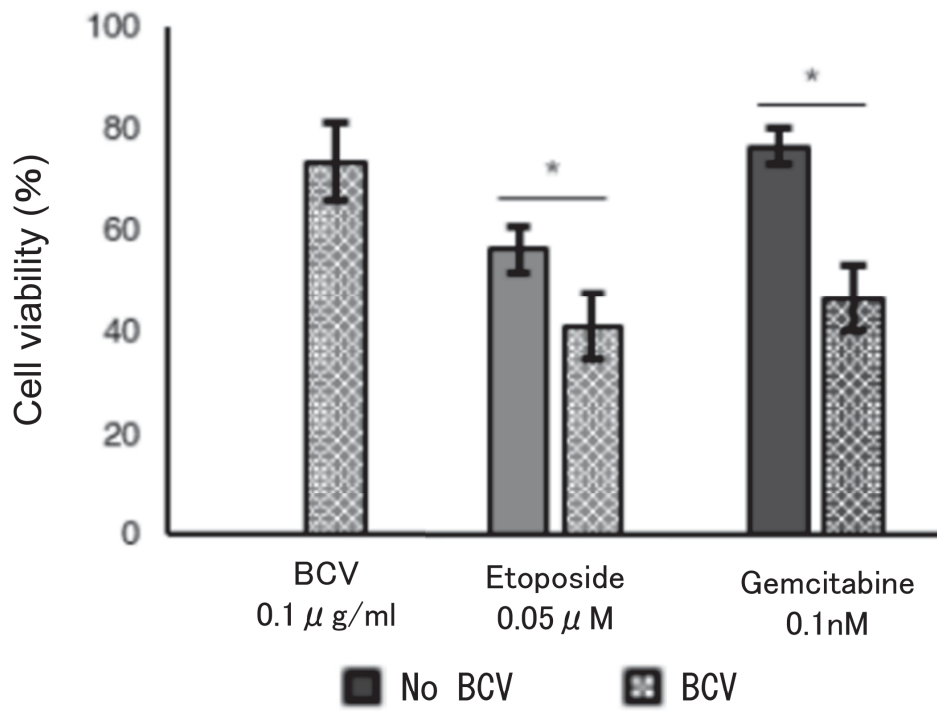


Fig. 7B



Combination index

Etoposide: 0.483

Gemcitabine: 0.856

Fig. 7C

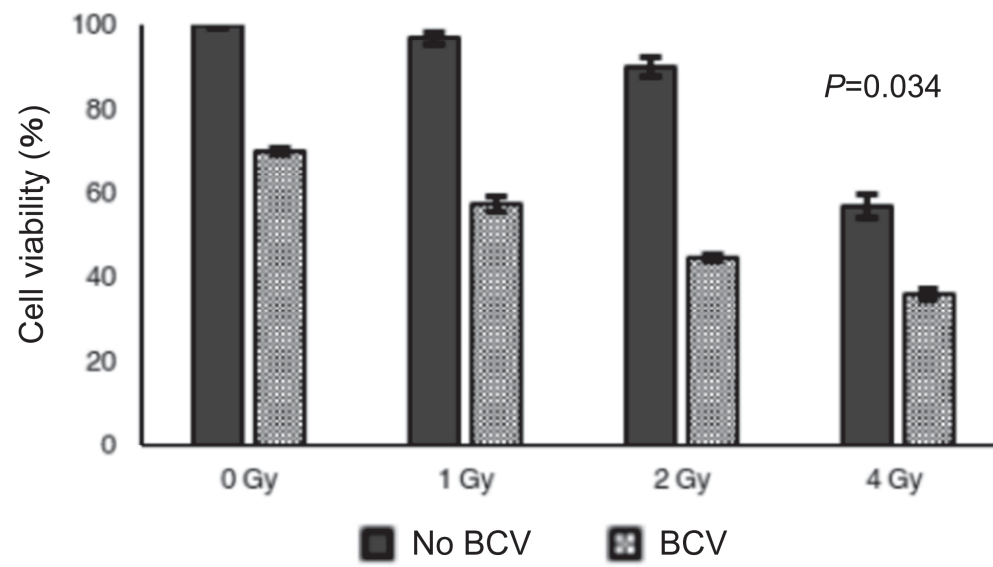


Fig. 8

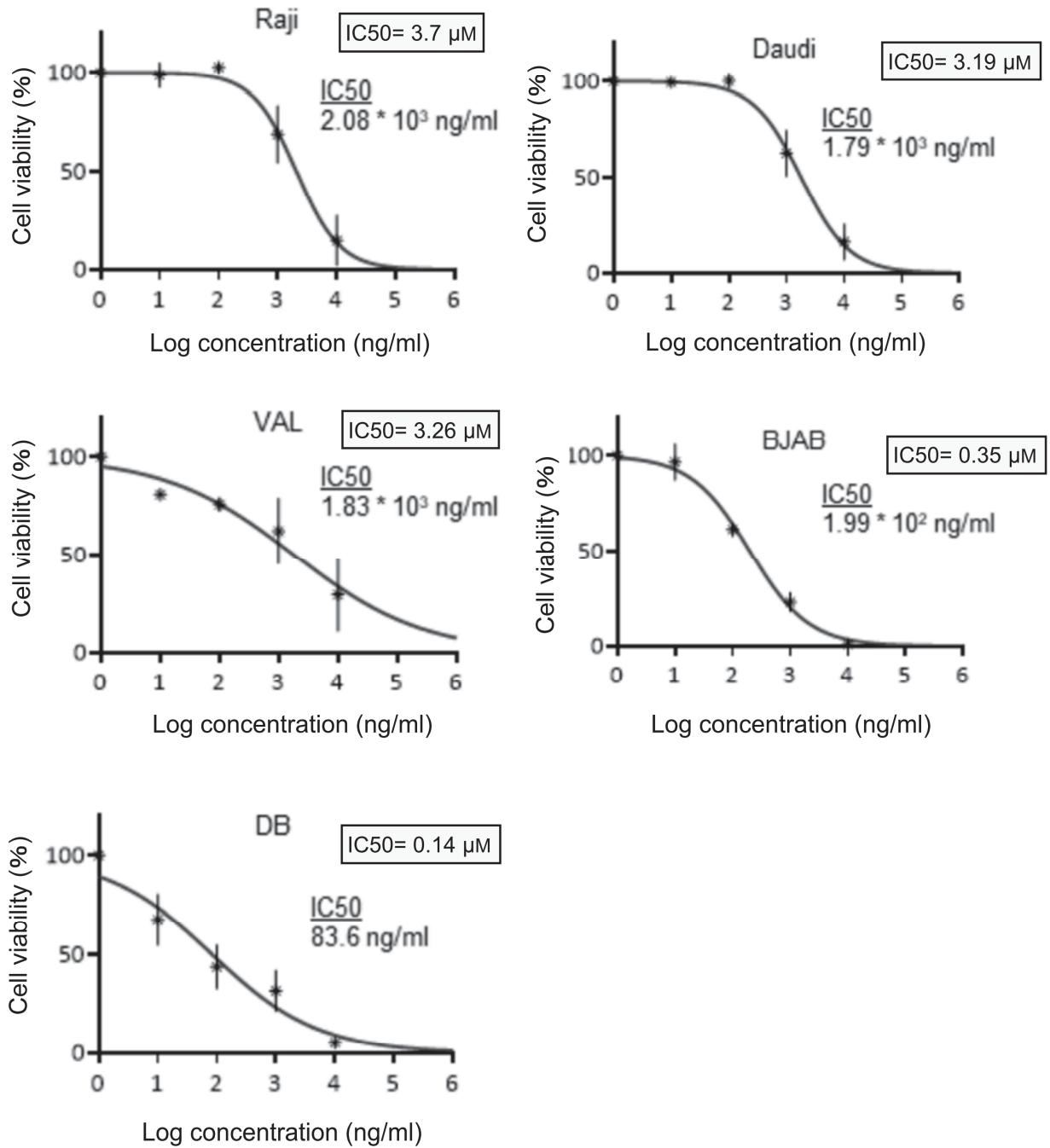


Fig. 9

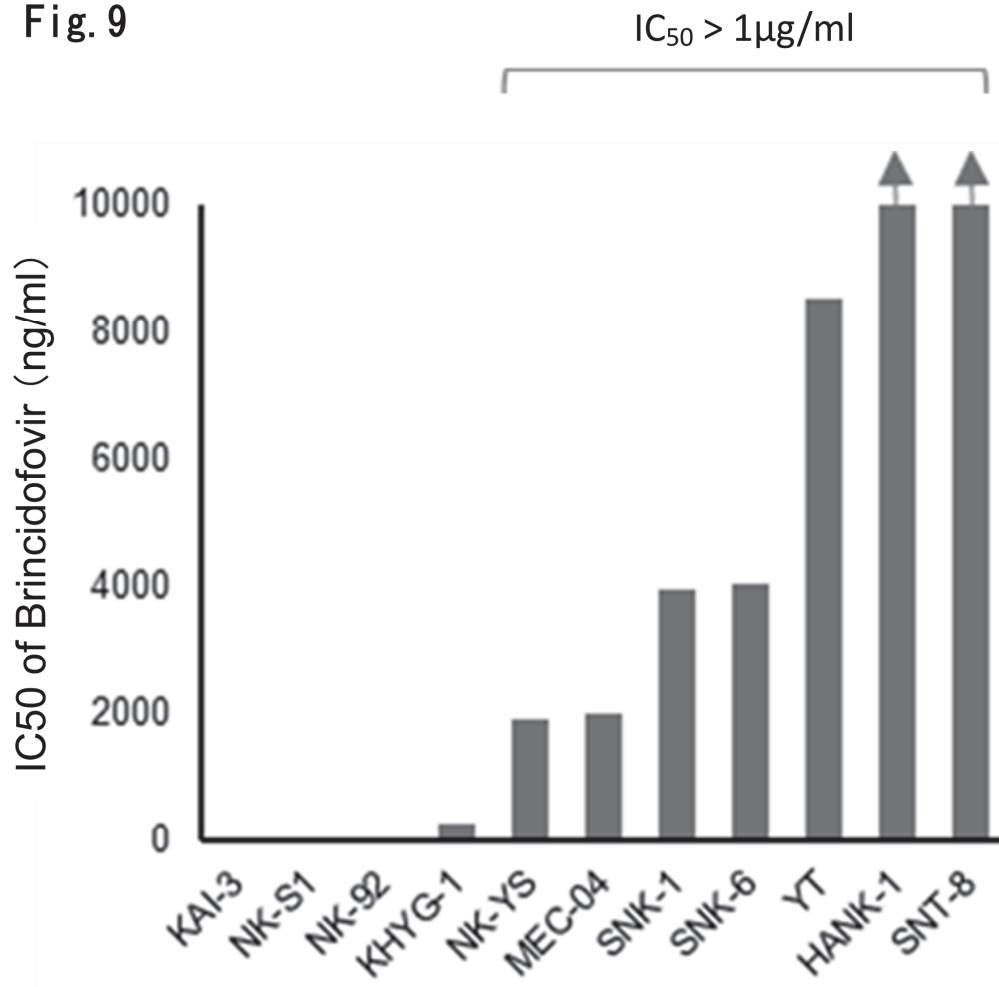


Fig. 10A

Upregulated hallmark gene sets in top 4 sensitive NKTL cell lines compared to other seven cell lines

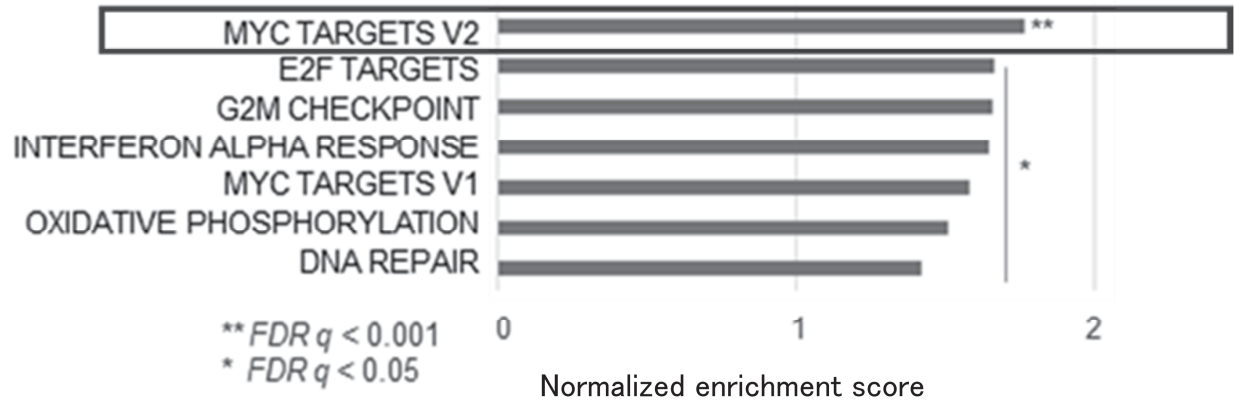


Fig. 10B

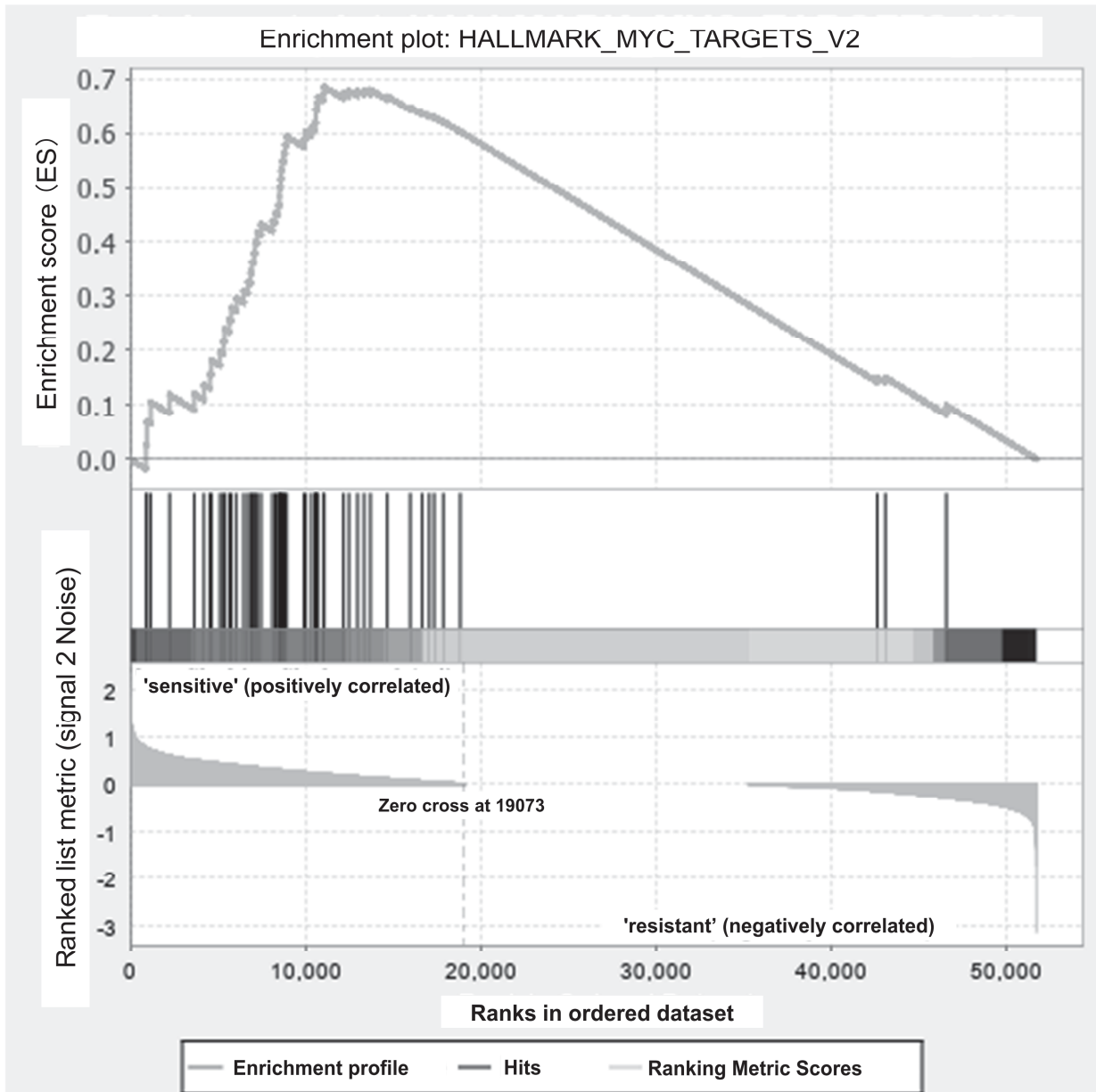


Fig. 11A

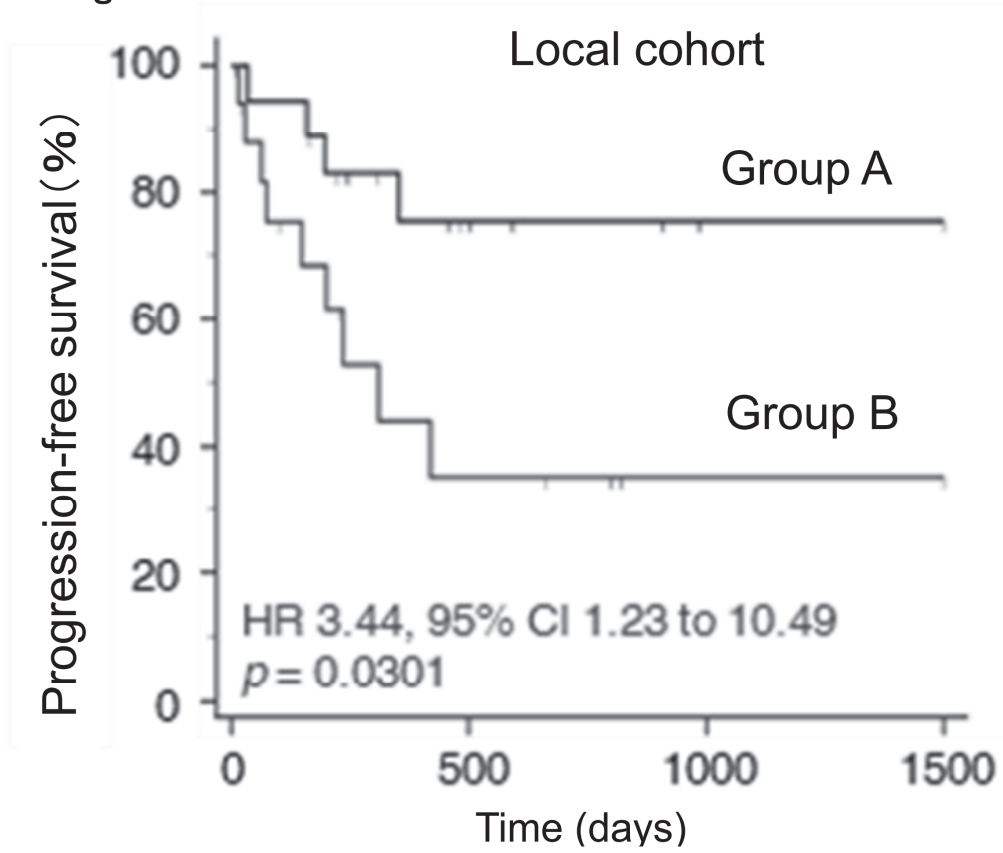


Fig. 11B

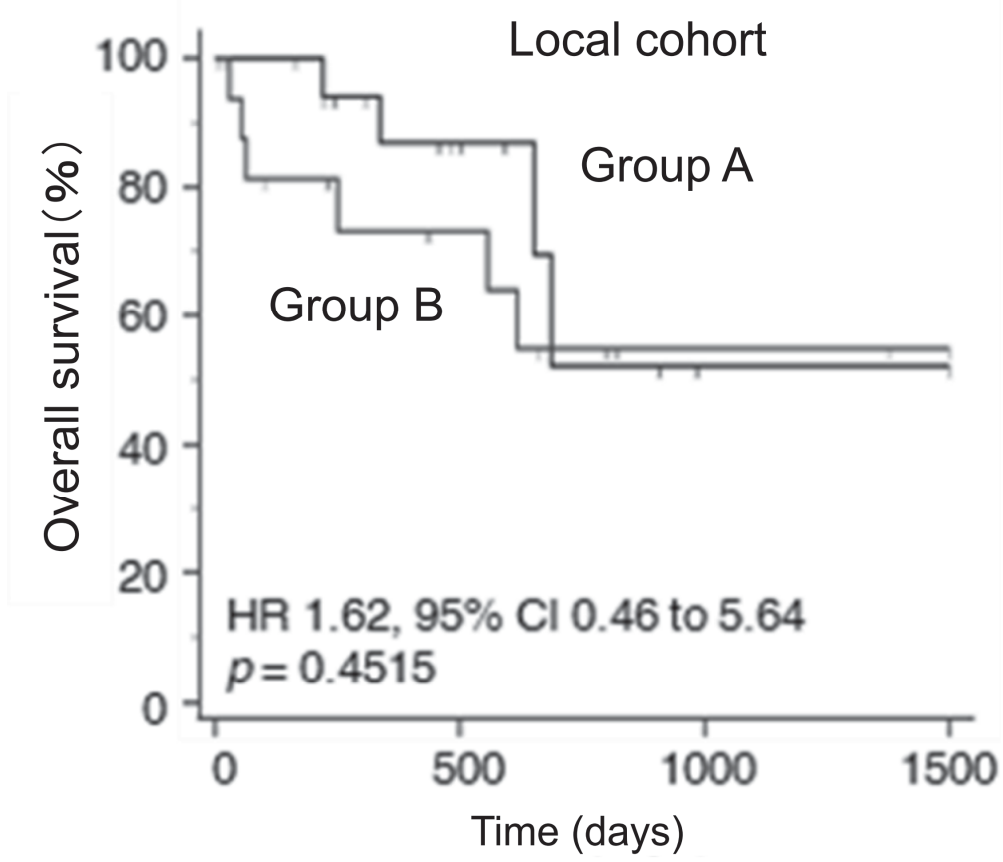


Fig. 12

Upregulated hallmark gene sets in poor prognosis group compared to favorable prognosis group (local cohort)

