Fig1Shownisaschematicdiagramshowingtheamountofap

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TNF-a and CARM1 in primary human lung cancer cell lines. Shown is a schematic diagram showing the amount of apoptosis induced by TNF-a and CARM1 in primary human lung cancer cell lines. The apoptosis rate in each panel is measured in the absence of TNF-a, CARM1, or immunostaining for I. Dendrite increases the number of apoptotic cells in primary human lung cancer cell lines. Shown is a schematic diagram showing the amount of cytotoxicity induced by TNF-a and CARM1 in primary human lung cancer cell lines. The apoptosis rate in each panel is measured in the absence of TNF-a, CARM1, or immunostaining for I. Dendrite. The number of apoptotic cells in the absence of TNF-a, CARM1, or induction of I. Dendrite is 1.3 times higher in primary human human lung cancer cell lines compared with the absence of TNF-a, CARM1, or I. Dendrite. The apoptosis rate in each panel is measured in the absence of TNF-a, CARM1, or induction of I. Dendrite. Cancer cell lines ATCC, BLDG1, or MCF7 cells were treated with or without TNF-a, CARM1, or I. Dendrite (0.1 mg/ml) for 4 h. TNF-a treated cells, as described in Section 2, were diluted 100 times with 10 ml of complete medium and then incubated for 1 h at 37°C. After the cells were fixed with 4being washed with PBS, PBS was added to each medium containing medium, and the cells were probed with a rabbit anti-TNF-a (Zymed, Sigma, USA) and a rabbit anti-CARM1 (Molecular Biotechnology, USA). The apoptotic cells were harvested by using a Bradford for Antigen Reagents kit (Amersham Biosciences, UK). The antigen extracts were then prepared by incubating medium with 0.1antigen extracts were then probed with a rabbit anti-CARM1 (Zymed, Sigma, USA) and a rabbit anti-CARM1 (Molecular Biotechnology, USA). The apoptotic cells were harvested by using a Bradford for Antigen Reagents kit (Amersham Biosciences, UK). When the cells were washed, the samples were probed with a rabbit anti-CARM1 (Zymed, Sigma, USA) and a rabbit anti- CARM1 (Molecular Biotechnology) and then analyzed by a Bioinformatics software (Bioinformatics, USA). The cells were washed and the anti-CARM1 (Molecular Biotechnology, USA) and anti- CARM1 (Molecular Biotechnology) and anti-CARM1 (Molecular Biotechnol- ogy, USA) were combined in a buffer containing 0.5100 for 30 min, and the cells were probed with a rabbit anti-CARM1 and a rabbit anti-CARM1 (Molecular Biotechnology) for 1 h at 37°C. The apoptotic cells were harvested by using a rabbit anti-CARM1 and a rabbit anti-CARM1-Molecular-B-14-1 (Molecular Biotechnology) and then analyzed by a bioinformatics software (Bioinformatics, USA). The apoptotic cells were harvested by using a rabbit anti-CARM1-Molecular-B-14- 1 (Molecular Biotechnology) and then analyzed by a bioinformatics software (Bioinformatics, USA). The apoptotic cells were then washed with PBS, and the cells were probed with a rabbit anti-CARM1-Molecular-B-14-1 (Molecular Biotechnology and Bioinformatics) and then analyzed by a bioinformatics software (Bioinformatics, USA). The apoptotic cells were then harvested by using a rabbit anti-CARM1-Molecular-B-14-1 (Molecular Biotechnology and Bioinformatics) and then analyzed by a Bioinformatics software (Bioinformatics, USA). The apoptotic cells were then probed with a rabbit anti-CARM1-Molecular-