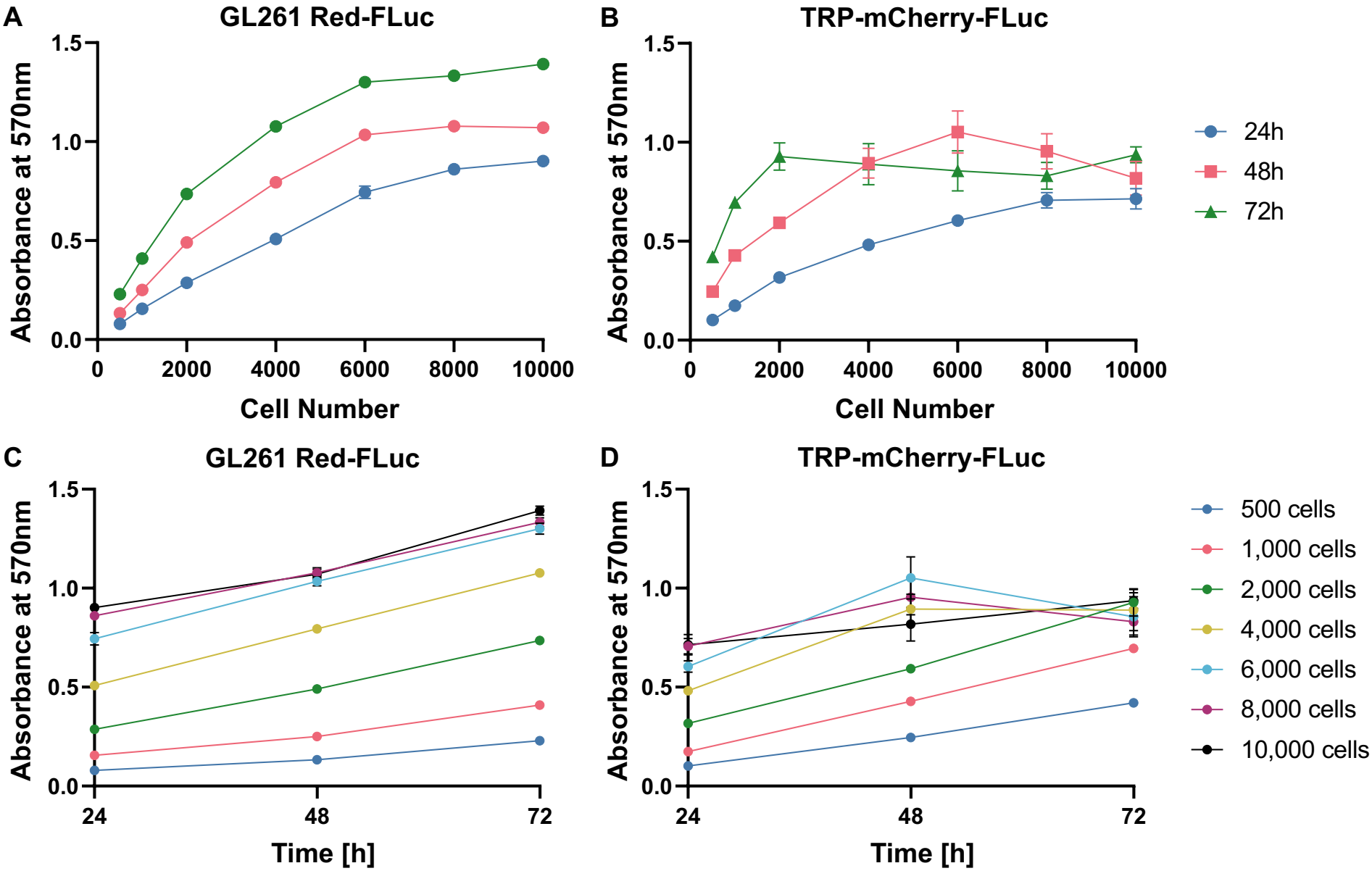
Figure S1



Effect	Estimate	χ^2 (df)	p	R^2
Time	0.299 ±0.009	1128.908 (1)	< 0.001	0.215
Cells	0.526 ±0.022	561.250 (1)	< 0.001	0.215
GL261	-0.017 ±0.031	0.327 (1)	0.567	0.039
Cells×GL261	0.142 ±0.022	41.204 (1)	< 0.001	0.039
Time×Cells	-0.141 ±0.009	247.725 (1)	< 0.001	0.034
Time×GL261	0.000 ±0.009	0.001 (1)	0.975	0.003
Time×Cells×GL261	0.046 ±0.009	25.968 (1)	< 0.001	0.003

Figure S1. Comparison of GL261 Red-FLuc and TRP-mCF *in vitro* growth characteristics. GL261 Red-FLuc and TRP-mCF cells were loaded into three plates at 0.5, 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10 thousand seeded cells, 6 wells per loading. Cells were tested by MTT assay at 48 and 72 hours. Absorbance at 570 (A570) was compared by generalized linear mixed models with nested random intercepts, specifically well nested within a plate. The fixed-effect model was A570 ~ Glioma line (GL261 vs TRP-mCF) × Time × Cell count, with a log link. The time slopes of the model were estimated by marginal trends. Slopes were used to estimate doubling times by glioma line. A significant three-way interaction among time, cell count, and line was revealed by analysis. As expected, cells proliferated over time, and the initial seed corresponded to higher MTT signals. GL261 had lower A570 readings than TRP-mCF, but this difference was not significant overall. Initial seedings greatly influenced doubling times, with higher seedings corresponding to longer times (**Table S1**). At cell densities higher than 4,000 cells, TRP-mCF cultures reached 100% confluency by 72h.

Table S1

Table S1. *In Vitro* GL261 Red-FLuc and TRP-mCF Growth Characteristics

	Doubling Time [h]	
Cell Number	GL261 Red-FLuc	TRP-mCF
500	32.9 ±1.6/1.5	26.1 ±1.0/1.0
1000	34.1 ±1.6/1.5	27.6 ±1.1/1.0
2000	36.7 ±1.6/1.5	31.1 ±1.2/1.1
4000	43.3 ±1.8/1.7	41.6 ±1.7/1.6
6000	52.9 ±2.9/2.6	62.9 ±4.4/3.8
8000	67.8 ±6.6/5.6	129.2 ±27.5/19.3
10000	94.4 ±18.7/13.4	NC

[a]Not computed, theoretically negative