Supplementary Materials: Flavopereirine Suppresses the Growth of Colorectal Cancer Cells through P53 Signaling Dependence

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Figure S1. Oxaliplatin reduced the viability of various CRC cell lines. CRC cells were treated with various concentrations of oxaliplatin for 24 h and 48 h. CRC cell viability was then assayed by CCK8. Each value was the mean ± SD of quadruplicate assays. *P < 0.05; **P < 0.01, ***P < 0.001 compared with the control.
Figure S2. P53 signaling was involved in flavopereirine-mediated viability reduction and apoptosis induction in truncated and nonfunctional P53-expressing CRC cells. CaCO2 cells were treated with flavopereirine for 24 h and 48 h. A, B, and C. Pro-apoptotic, anti-survival, G2/M-phase cell cycle proteins, and STAT3 signaling were not changed in CaCO2 cells after flavopereirine treatment for 24 h and 48 h.

Figure S3. Flavopereirine treatment did not significantly change the integrity of normal colon tissue in mouse in vivo. Mouse was intraperitoneally injected with flavopereirine or PBS for 21 days. After treatment, the histology of mouse colon stained with haematoxylin/eosin was examined.
Flavopereirine

P53

P21

Cyclin B1

G2/M phase arrest

Bel-2, Mel-1

Bik, Bim, Truncated Bid

Caspase-9

Caspase-3, c-PARP

Cell apoptosis