Supplementary Materials: The Benzimidazole-Based Anthelmintic Parbendazole: A Repurposed Drug Candidate That Synergizes with Gemcitabine in Pancreatic Cancer

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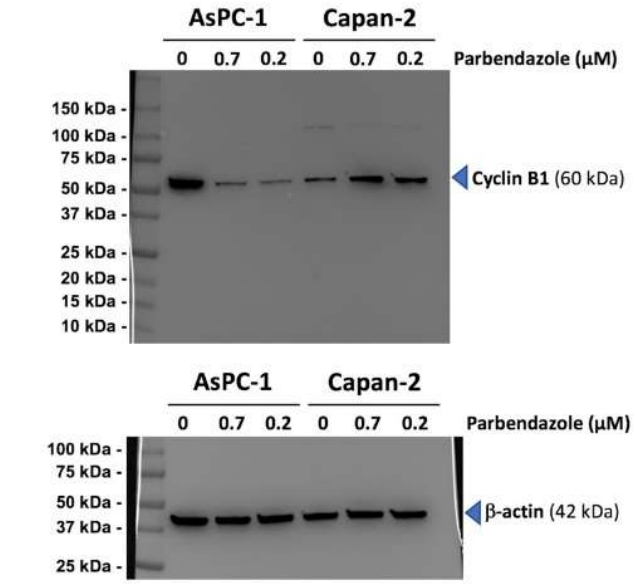
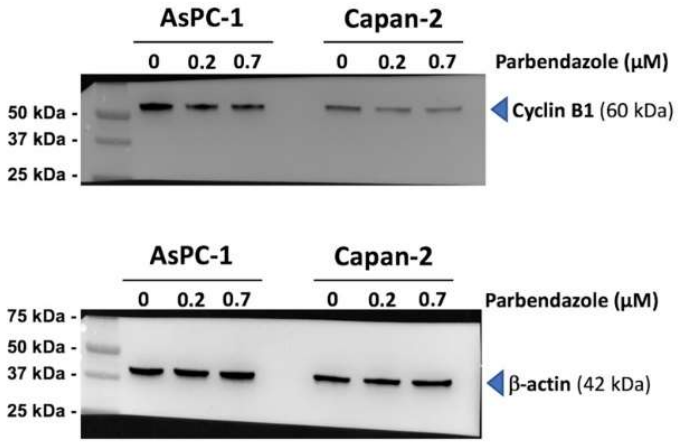
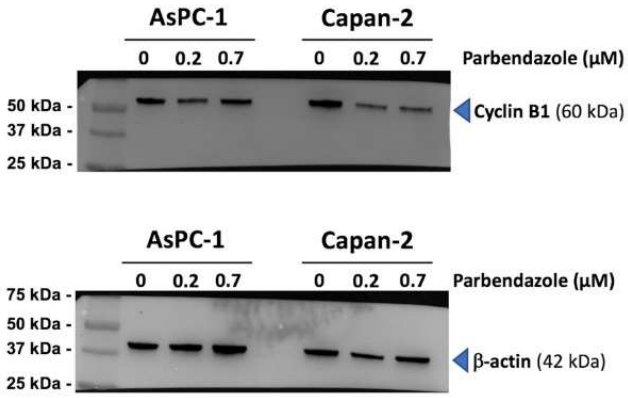


A



B



C

Figure S1. Full-length western blots of cyclin B1 and β-actin in AsPC-1 and Capan-2 pancreatic cancer cell lines, treated with 0 μM, 0.2 μM or 0.7 μM parbendazole for 24 h (panel A), 48 h (panel B) and 72 h (panel C) (the

corresponding cropped blots are shown in Figure 4D of the main text). Each full-length membrane was incubated with the first antibody, then stripped and reprobed with the next indicated antibody.

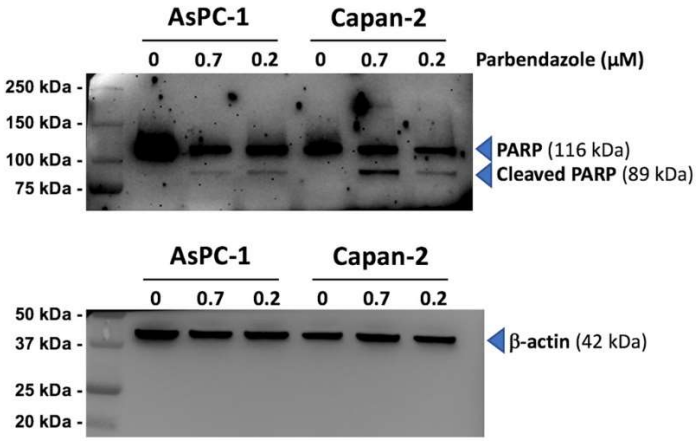


Figure S2. Full-length western blots of PARP, cleaved PARP and β-actin in AsPC-1 and Capan-2 pancreatic cancer cell lines, treated with 0 μM, 0.2 μM or 0.7 μM parbendazole (the corresponding cropped blots are shown in Figure 5B of the main text). The full-length membranes were cut and incubated with the indicated antibodies.

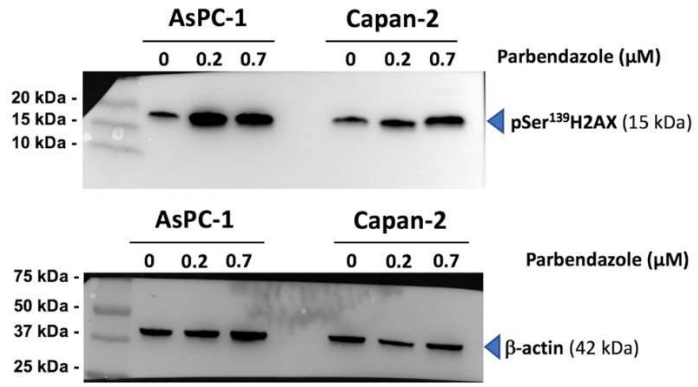


Figure S3. Full-length western blots of pSer^{139}H2AX and β-actin in AsPC-1 and Capan-2 pancreatic cancer cell lines, treated with 0 μM, 0.2 μM or 0.7 μM parbendazole (the corresponding cropped blots are shown in Figure 5C of the main text). The full-length membranes were cut and incubated with the indicated antibodies.