Supplementary Materials

Epigallocatechin-3-Gallate Suppresses Human Herpesvirus 8 Replication and Induces ROS Leading to Apoptosis and Autophagy in Primary Effusion Lymphoma Cells

Ching-Yi Tsai 1, Chang-Yu Chen 1, Yee-Hsuan Chiou 1, Huey-Wen Shyu 1, Kuan-Hua Lin 1, Miao-Chen Chou 1, Mei-Han Huang 1 and Yi-Fen Wang 1,*

1 Department of Medical Laboratory Science and Biotechnology, Fooyin-University, Kaohsiung, Taiwan; a07646815@yahoo.com.tw (C.-Y.T); chencyallen1689@gmail.com (C.-Y.C); shyuhw@hotmail.com (H.-W.S); su6473@mail2000.com.tw (K.-H.L); miaochen119@gmail.com (M.-C.C); hmhmhhtw8@gmail.com (M.-H.H)

2 Department of Pediatrics, Kaohsiung Veterans General Hospital, Kaohsiung, Taiwan; chysn@ms6.hinet.net

* Correspondence: sc071@fy.edu.tw; Tel.: + ; Fax: +886-7-782-7162

Figure S1. Effects of necroptosis inhibitor (necrostatin) on EGCG induced cell death of PEL cells. BCBL-1 cells were pretreated with necrostatin-1 1 h before EGCG (20 μg/ml) treatment. Cell viability was evaluated by trypan blue exclusion assay 24 h later. The cells in supplemented medium were used as control. The values represent mean ± SE of three independent experiments and are presented as the percentage of control. * p < 0.05 indicates significant differences between the cells treated with EGCG and the cells co-treated with EGCG and necrostatin-1.

Figure S2. JNK inhibitor SP600125 enhanced the cytotoxicity of EGCG in HHV8 harboring PEL cells.