Supplementary Materials: Piperlongumine Suppresses Proliferation of Human Oral Squamous Cell Carcinoma through Cell Cycle Arrest, Apoptosis and Senescence

San-Yuan Chen, Geng-Hung Liu, Wen-Ying Chao, Chung-Sheng Shi, Ching-Yen Lin, Yun-Ping Lim, Chieh-Hsiang Lu, Peng-Yeh Lai, Hau-Ren Chen and Ying-Ray Lee

Figure S1. Piperlongumine treatment induced cytotoxicity, which was observed in the significant reduction of the cell number and morphological round-up instead of attachment. OC2 (A) and OCSL (B) cells were incubated with DMSO and piperlongumine (10 µM) for various times, and the morphologic changes were observed under a microscope.
Figure S2. Piperlongumine induced cellular senescence in human OSCC cells. After treatment with DMSO or piperlongumine for 24 h, (A) OC2 and (B) OCSL cells were stained with SA-β-Gal, and the senescent cells were determined under a microscope.