Figure S1. Effects of cinobufagin on splenocyte proliferation and peripheral blood cell counts. C57BL/6 mice (n=5 mice/group) were intraperitoneally administered cinobufagin or the vehicle (PBS) 24 h before 3 Gy of total body radiation. (A) Spleens were harvested 24 h after IR, and cell growth of splenocytes for 72 h was determined using CCK-8 assay. $^{**}P<0.01$, $^{***}P<0.001$ determined using two-way ANOVA. (B) Blood samples were collected 24 h after IR, and complete blood counts were measured ($^{*}P<0.05$). (C) Cells were treated with serially diluted cinobufagin for 24 h, and cell viability was measured using CCK-8 assay. Data shown are the mean ± SEM of three independent experiments. IR, ionizing radiation; WBC, white blood cells; RBC, red blood cells; PLT, platelets; LYM, lymphocytes; MON, monocytes; NEU, neutrophils.

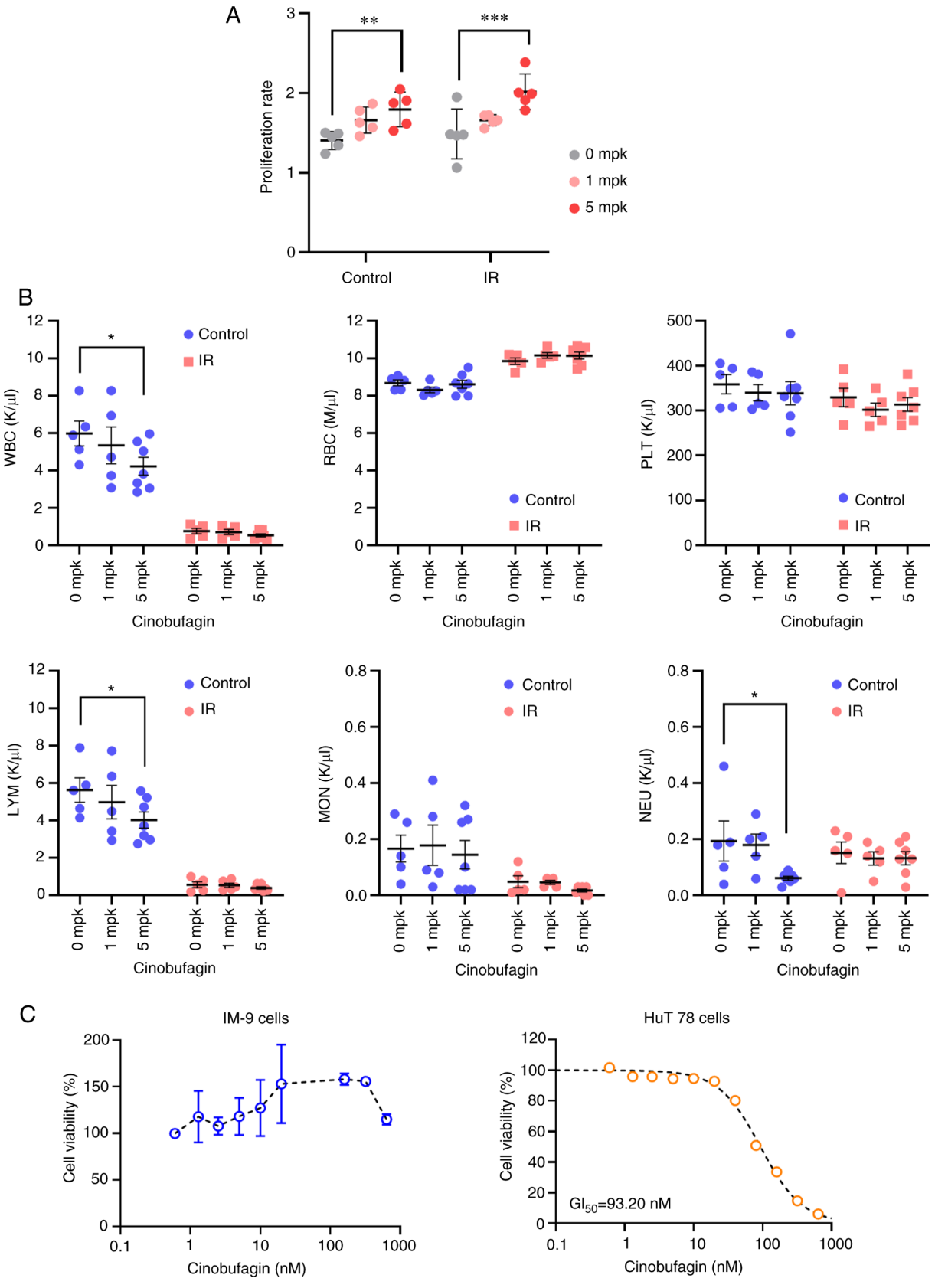

Figure S2. Expression of inflammatory cytokines following IR. IM-9 and HuT 78 cells were exposed to the indicated concentrations of IR. The supernatants of the cells were collected 24 h after IR, and the secretion of IL-1α, MIF, MCP-1 and GDF15 was measured using ELISA. Graphs represent the mean ± SEM and the fitted line from a non-linear regression analysis. IR, ionizing radiation; IL, interleukin; MIF, macrophage migration inhibitory factor; MCP-1, monocyte chemoattractant protein-1; GDF15, growth differentiation factor 15.