Supplemental Figure Legends

Supplemental Figure S1. PEITC treatment caused ROS production in PC-3 prostate cancer cells. Confocal microscopy for MitoSOX Red fluorescence and MitoTracker Green fluorescence in PC-3 cells treated with Me_2SO or 2.5 μM PEITC for 4 h. Experiment was repeated twice and the results were consistent.

Supplemental Figure S2. Effect of pretreatment with cyclosporin A (CsA) on PEITC-mediated ROS generation. Effect of pretreatment with 1 μM CsA (1 h pretreatment) followed by 4 h co-treatment with Me_2SO (control) or 5 μM PEITC on MitoSOX Red fluorescence in PC-3 cells. Results shown are mean ± SE. Total sample size is n=6 per group. As described in the Statistical Methods, standard error bars are estimated from the mixed effects ANOVA. Significantly different (**P<0.01 and ***P<0.001) between the indicated groups by mixed effects ANOVA.

Supplemental Figure S3. PEITC treatment inhibited basal OXPHOS in PC-3 cells. Pharmacologic profiling of OCR (panel *A, C, E*) and ECAR (panel *B, D*) in PC-3 cells treated for 6 h with Me_2SO or 5 μM PEITC through real-time measurements using the Seahorse Bioscience XF24 Extracellular Flux Analyzer. After measurement of basal oxygen consumption, the cells were treated with a series of metabolic inhibitors, including oligomycin (injection A); FCCP (injection B); 2-DG (injection C); and rotenone (injection D) at the indicated times. Effect of PEITC treatment (6 h) on basal oxygen consumption (panel *C*) and ECAR reserve capacity area under the curve (panel *D*). AUC for oxygen consumption and steady-state levels of ATP are shown in panels *E* and *F*, respectively. Results shown are mean ± SEM of four or two biological repeats performed in quadruplicate. Significantly different (*P<0.05 and ***P<0.001) compared with control by one-way ANOVA followed by Dunnett's test.