Supplementary Figures and Table

Rhus coriaria induces senescence and autophagic cell death in breast cancer cells through a mechanism involving p38 and ERK1/2 activation

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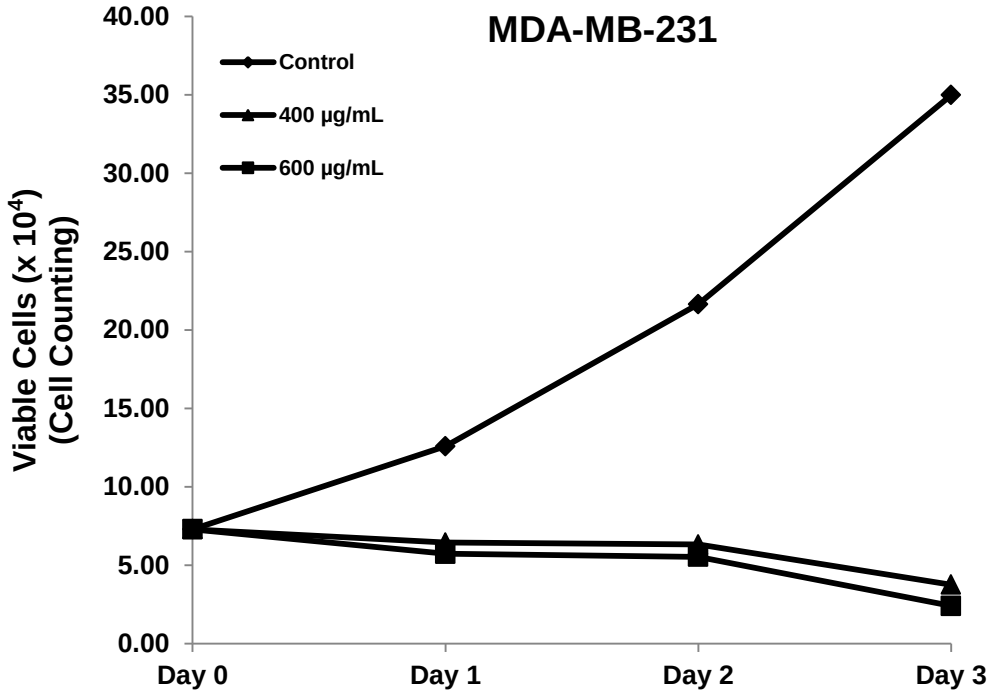

Total Viable Cells (x 10^4)				
	Day 0	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3
Control	7.30 ± 0.39	12.60 ± 0.37	21.65 ± 2	35.0 ± 1.6
400 µg/mL		6.45 ± 0.27	6.33 ± 0.09	3.77 ± 0.45
600 µg/mL		5.74 ± 0.22	5.55 ± 0.5	2.41 ± 0.36

Figure S1. Inhibition of cellular viability by Rhus coriaria. Exponentially growing MDA-MB-231 cells were treated with and without the indicated concentrations of RCE for 1, 2 and 3 days. Viability monitored by counting the number of viable cells as described in Materials and Methods. Data represent the mean of three independent experiments carried out in triplicate.

Supplementary figure 1

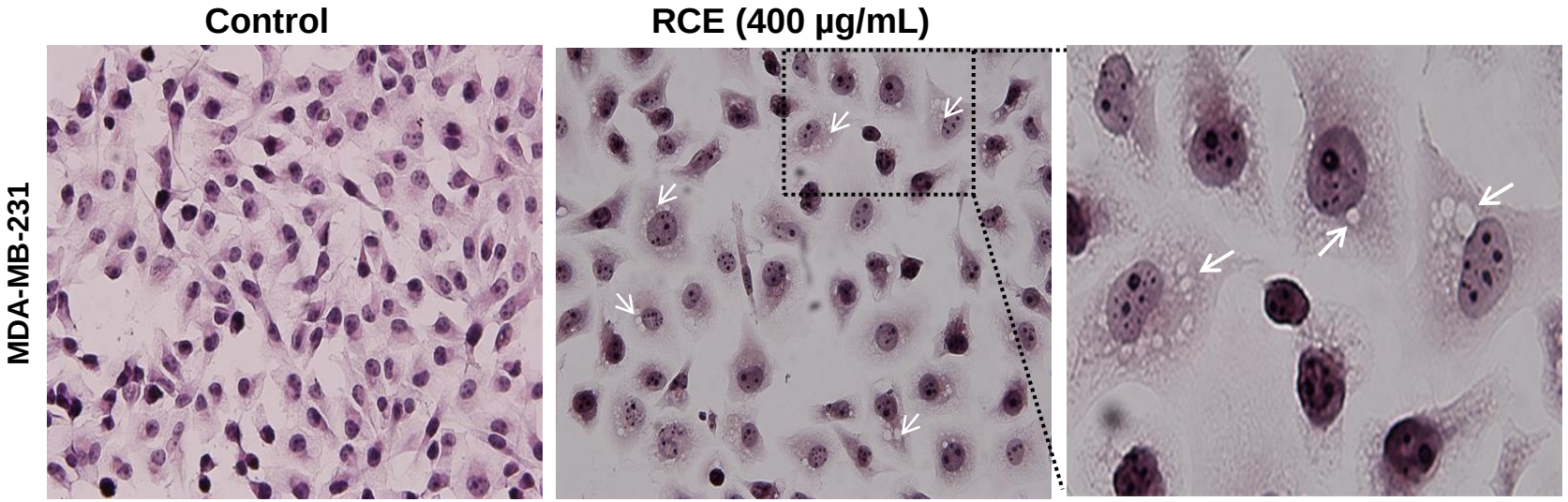

Figure S2. Rhus coriaria induces massive cytoplasmic vacuolation in MDA-MB-231 cells. MDA-MB-231 cells were treated for 48 with RCE (400 µg/mL) and then stained with Eosin-Hemtoxylin as described in Materials and Methods.

Supplementary figure 2

IC_{50} (µg/mL)			
	24 h	**48 h**	**72h**
MDA-MB-231	**437**	**305**	**283**
T47D	**374**	**261**	**229**
MCF-7	**ND**	**510**	**433**

Supplementary table 1: IC50 values determined for each cell at the indicated time of treatment.