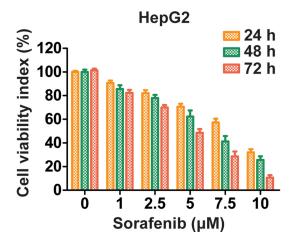
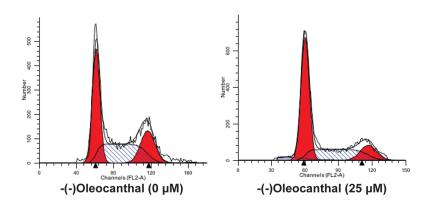
(-)-Oleocanthal inhibits growth and metastasis by blocking activation of STAT3 in human hepatocellular carcinoma

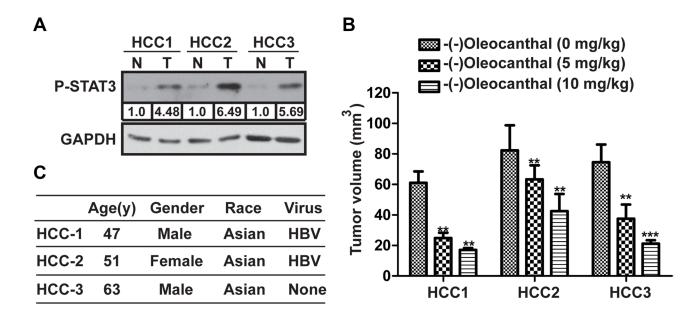
Supplementary Materials



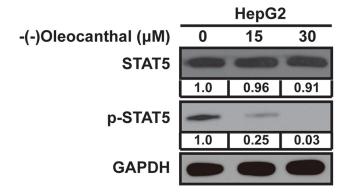
Supplementary Figure S1: Sorafenib inhibits proliferation of HepG2 cells in vitro. HepG2 cells were incubated with increasing doses of Sorafenib (0–10 μ M) for 24–72 h. CCK-8 assays were then performed to determine the cell viability index. Results are shown as the means \pm SD of experiments performed in triplicate.



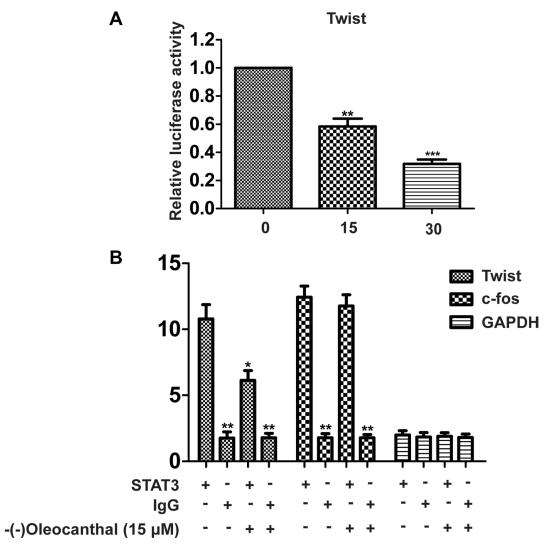
Supplementary Figure S2: (-)-Oleocanthal inhibits cell cycle progression in HCC cells *in vitro*. A representative image of cell cycle arrest in HepG2 cells after 48 h of treatment with 25 μM of (-)-oleocanthal is shown.



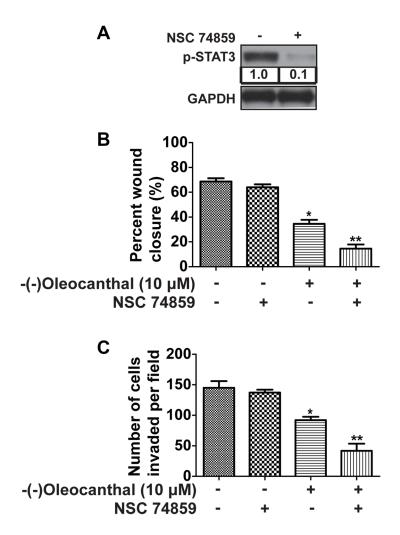
Supplementary Figure S3: (-)-Oleocanthal inhibits growth of orthotopic HCC patient-derived xenografts. (A) GAPDH (loading control) and p-STAT3 protein levels in tumor (T) and matched non-tumor liver (N) tissues from three HCC patients were determined using western blot. (B) Tumor volumes of HCC-1, HCC-2, and HCC-3 xenografts were measured with vernier calipers after 5 weeks of treatment with (-)-oleocanthal. (C) Characteristics of the three HCC patients from whom tissues were obtained. Data are shown as the means \pm SD of three independent experiments. **P < 0.01 and ***P < 0.001 compared to controls.



Supplementary Figure S4: Western blot assay for STAT5 and p-STAT5 in HepG2 cells after (-)-oleocanthal treatment. HepG2 cells were treated with 15 or 30 μ M (-)-oleocanthal for 48 h.



Supplementary Figure S5: (-)-Oleocanthal inhibits the binding of STAT3 to the Twist gene promoter in HepG2 cells. (A) HepG2 cells were transfected with a Twist luciferase plasmid for 12 h and then exposed to various concentrations of (-)-oleocanthal for another 12 h. The transcriptional activity of Twist was measured using a luciferase gene reporter assay. Luciferase activity was normalized to renilla luciferase activity. (B) ChIP was performed to detect the interaction between STAT3 and the Twist promoter using anti-STAT3 and anti-IgG antibodies. GAPDH and the known STAT3 target c-fosare shown as negative and positive controls, respectively. Data are shown as the means \pm SD of three independent experiments. *P < 0.05,**P < 0.01, and ***P < 0.001 compared to controls.



Supplementary Figure S6: NSC 74859 enhanced the anti-migratory and anti-invasive effects of (-)-oleocanthal in HepG2 cells. (A) Western blot assay for p-STAT3 in Huh-7 cells after NSC 74859 (50 μ M) treatment. (B) Huh-7 cells were treated with (-)-oleocanthal (10 μ M) or NSC 74859 (50 μ M) for 48 hours; wound closure was then quantified. (C) Huh-7 cells were treated with (-)-oleocanthal (10 μ M) or NSC 74859 (50 μ M) for 24 hours; invaded cells were then counted in an invasion assay. Data are shown as the means \pm SD of three independent experiments. *P < 0.05 and **P < 0.01 compared to controls.