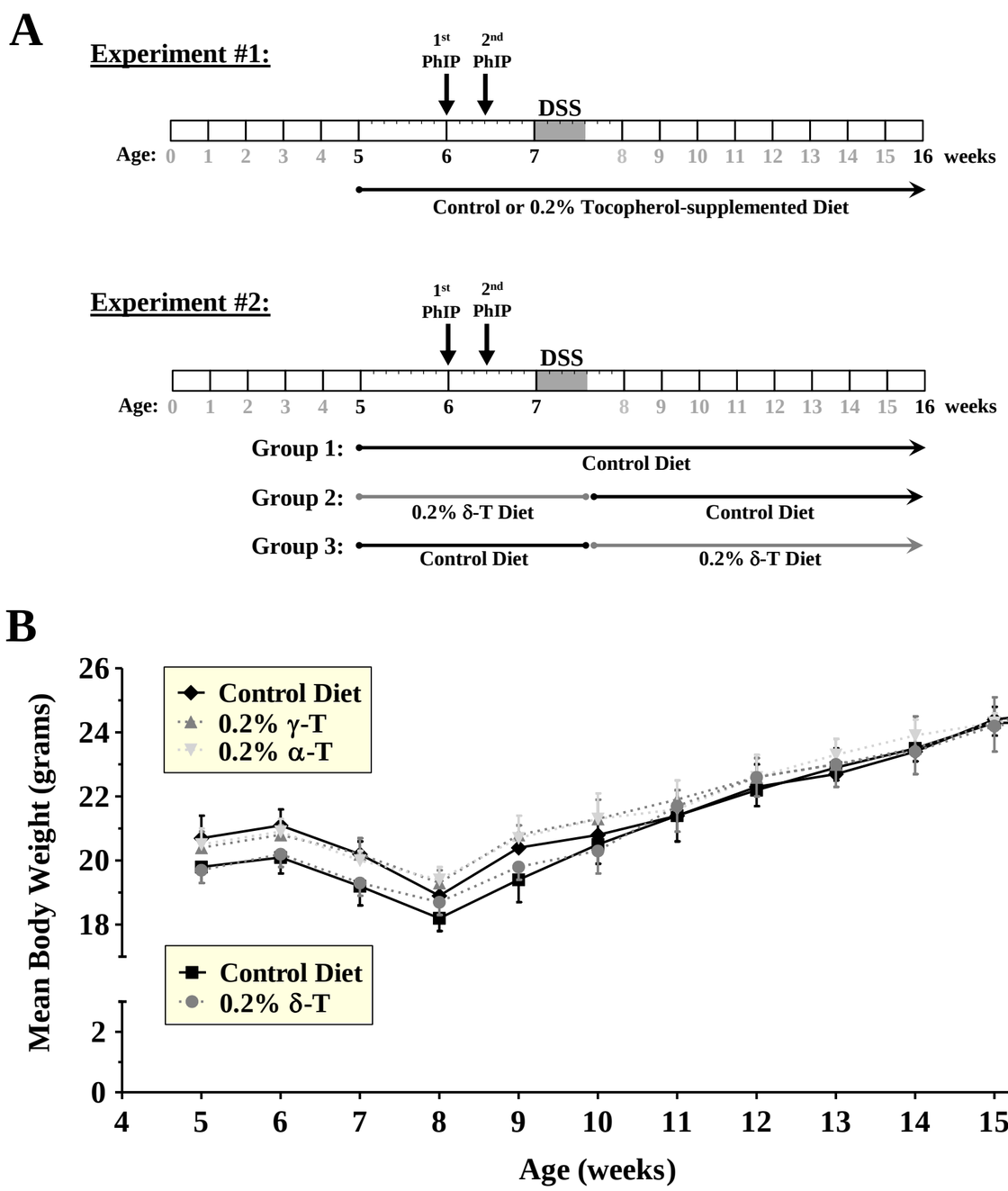
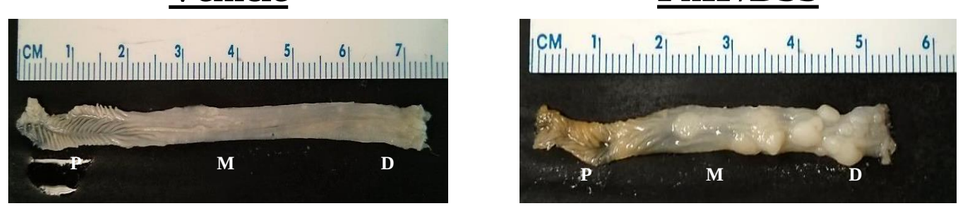
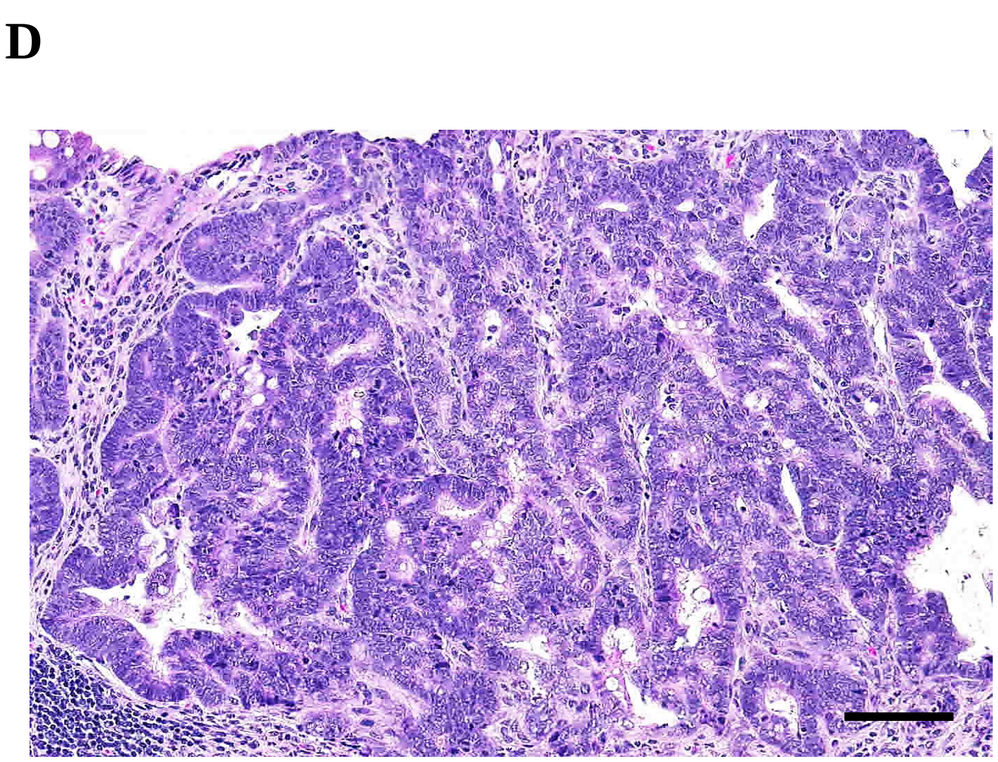
Supplementary Figure S1

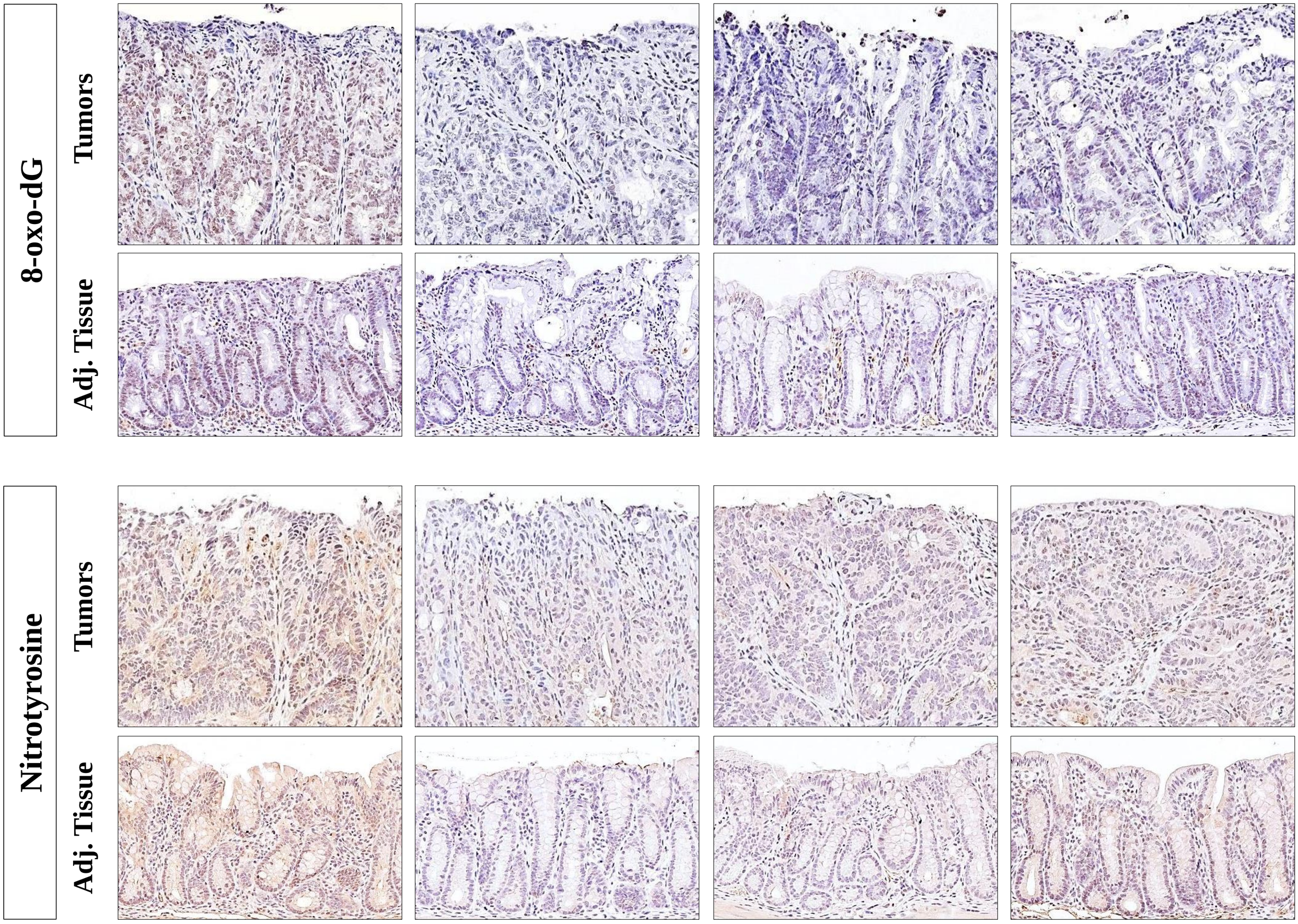


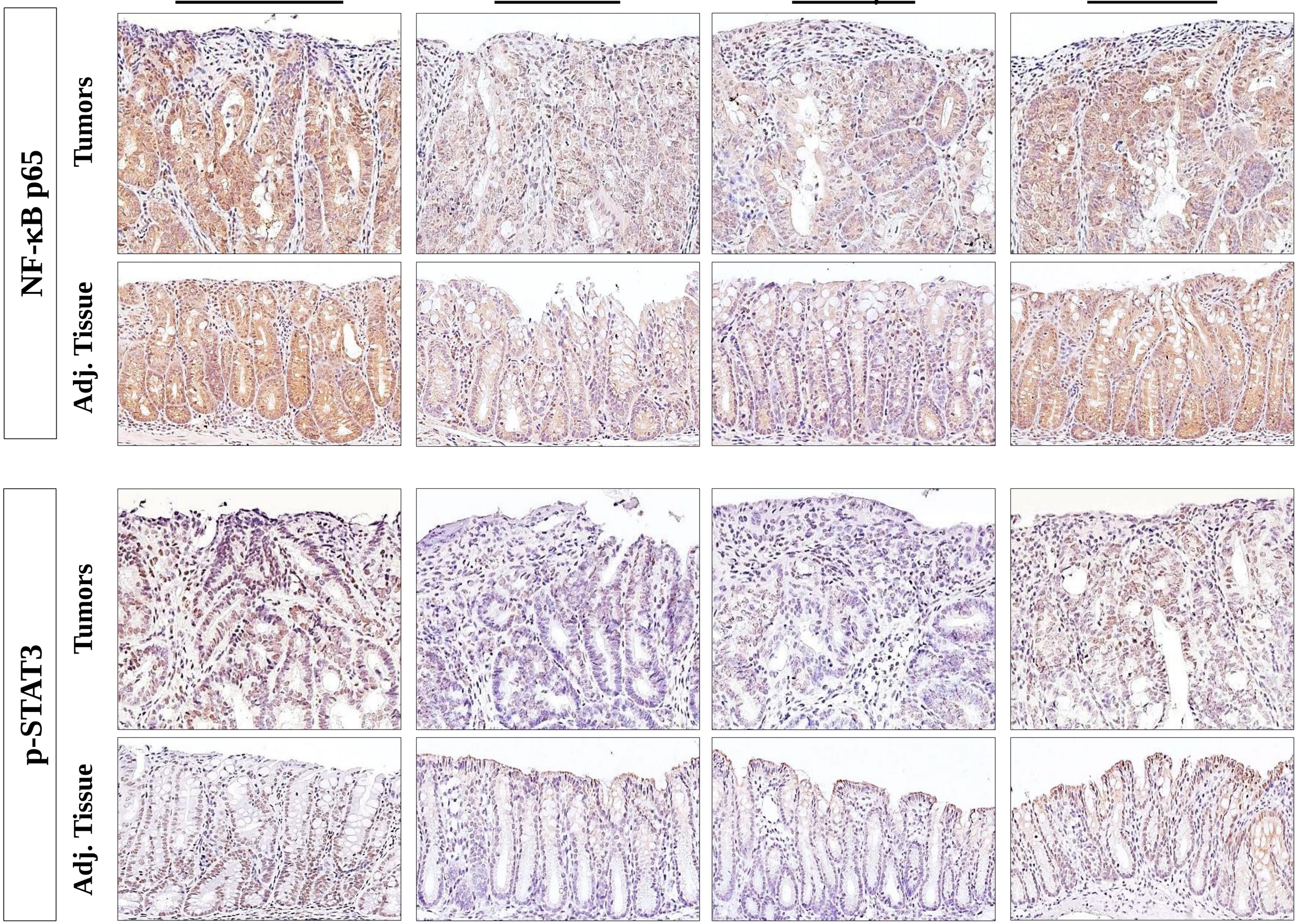




Supplementary Figure S1. Studies of different tocopherols in PhIP/DSS-induced colon carcinogenesis. **A**, schematics of PhIP/DSS-induced colon carcinogenesis and different dietary tocopherol supplementations. **B**, body weight changes in male hCYP1A mice showing ~10% reduction after PhIP/DSS treatment (data presented as mean ± SEM). **C**, representative image of colon from vehicle-treated mice and PhIP/DSS-treated mice with multiple tumors after 10 weeks (P, proximal colon; M, middle colon; D, distal colon). **D**, representative image of hematoxylin and eosin staining of a colon tumor displaying histopathological features consistent with adenocarcinoma (scale bar represents 50μm).

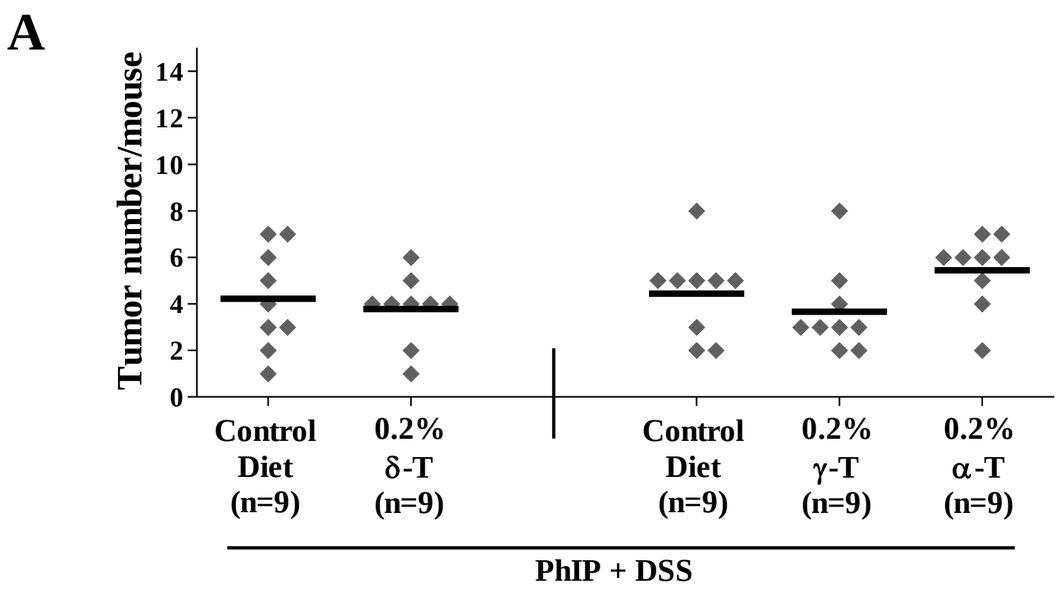
Supplementary Figure S2

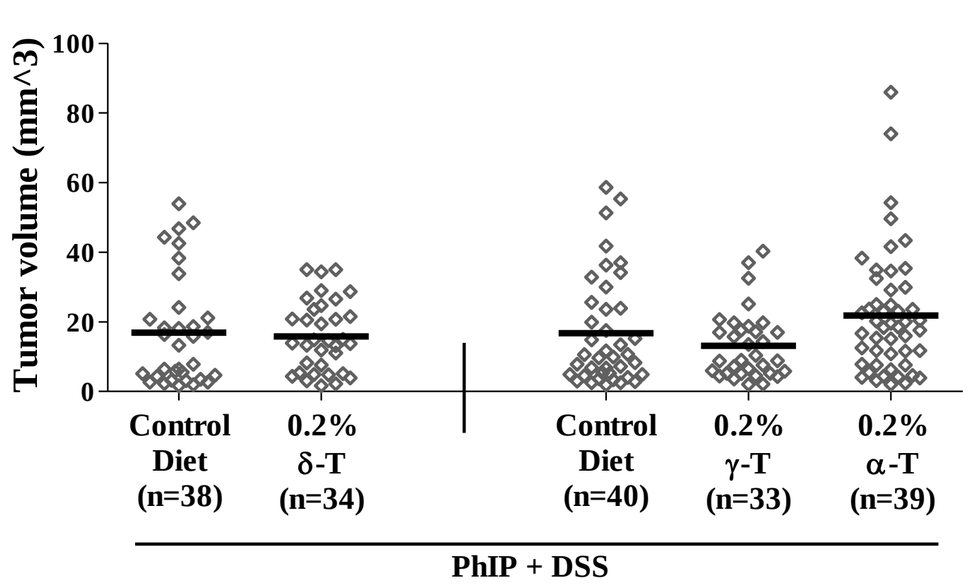


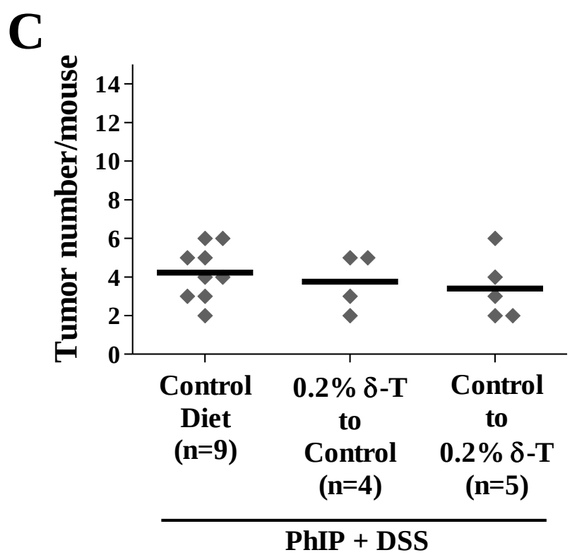


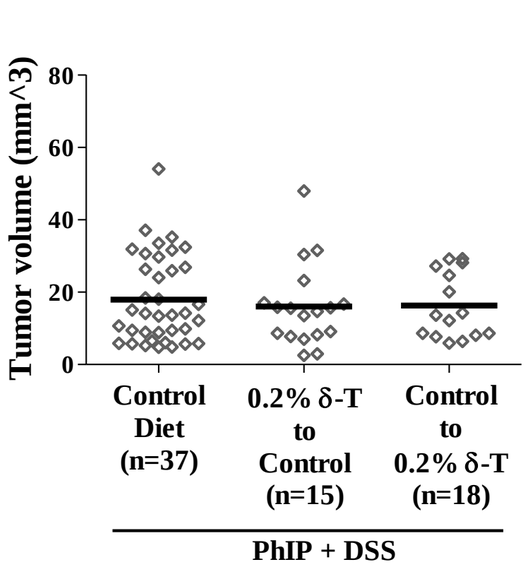
Supplementary Figure S2. Higher resolution micrographs of Figure 2. See Figure 2 legend for description

Supplementary Figure S3









Supplementary Figure S3. Null effect of different tocopherols on PhIP/DSS-induced colon tumorigenesis in female hCYP1A mice. **A & B**, dietary tocopherol supplementation did not significantly change tumor multiplicity (Means ± SD from left to right: 4.2±2.1, 3.8±1.5, 4.4±1.9, 3.7±1.9, and 5.4 ±1.6) or tumor volumes (Means ± SD from left to right: 16.9±16.0, 15.9 ± 10.1, 16.7 ± 15.7, 13.1 ± 9.9, and 21.8±17.7) in female mice, respectively. **C & D**, δ-T supplementation before or after PhIP/DSS treatment did not altered tumor multiplicity (Means ± SD from left to right: 4.2±1.4, 3.8±1.5, 3.4±1.7) or volume (Means ± SD from left to right: 17.9±12.1, 16.0±11.4, 16.3±9.1) in female mice, respectively. Statistical analysis were done using two-tailed Student's *t*-test or ANOVA-Dunnett (***P<0.001, **P<0.01, *P<0.05).