## Therapeutic effects of the euglenoid ichthyotoxin, euglenophycin, in colon cancer

## SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS



Supplementary Figure 1: Cell cycle analysis representative histograms of (A), HCT116; (B), HT29; (C), SW620 cells treated with euglenophycin.



**Supplementary Figure 2: Detection of autophagic flux.** (A), Representative gating and doublet discrimination strategy in detection of autophagic flux using CYTO-ID kit and flow-cytometry; (B), histogram and quantification using cell count and median fluorescence.





C. SW620



Supplementary Figure 3: qRT-PCR of autophagy markers in (A) HCT116; (B), HT29; and (C), SW620 cells treated with euglenophycin. Values indicate + SE from three independent experiments.

Veh
Rapa
Baf A

ax.

BECLIN-1

S'es







Fold change



C. SW620



Supplementary Figure 4: qRT-PCR of autophagy markers in (A), HCT116; (B), HT29; and (C), SW620 cells treated with rapamycin (Rapa) or Bafilomycin A (Baf A). Values indicate + SE from three independent experiments.

А. нст116





**Supplementary Figure 5:** Scratch assay representative images of **(A)**, HCT116 and **(B)**, HT29 cells. Regions are color coded as follows: wound area (blue), non-migrating cells (golden yellow), migrating cells that populate the wound (light brown).



Supplementary Figure 6: Effect of euglenophycin on migration of SW620 cells. (A-B) Quantified wound width and confluence; (C) scratch assay representative images. Regions are color coded as follows: wound area (blue), non-migrating cells (golden yellow), migrating cells that populate the wound (light brown).



Supplementary Figure 7: Measurement of tumor growth and autophagy markers in SW620 mouse colorectal cancer xenografts treated with either euglenophycin or CPT-11. (A) Tumor measurements (values indicate mean  $\pm$  SD) and protein expression of autophagy markers in (B), representative western blot image and quantification in (C-E) (values indicate mean  $\pm$  SE). \*p  $\leq$  0.05 and \*\*p  $\leq$  0.001.



Supplementary Figure 8: Euglenophycin differentially affected *in vivo* serum levels of multiple cytokines/chemokines depending on cell type. Representative graphs of several cytokines/chemokines decreased in (A) HCT116; (B) HT29, and (C) SW620 xenografts.



Supplementary Figure 9: Effects of euglenophycin on the proliferation of IEC-6 "normal" rat intestinal epithelial cells.

Target gene	Primer Code	Sequence (5' – 3')
Gapdh	FH2_GAPDH	cttttgcgtcgccag
	RH2_GAPDH	ttgatggcaacaatatccac
Lc3a	FH1_MAP1LC3A	agaaaggattttgaggaggg
	RH1_MAP1LC3A	ttcatctgcaaaactgagac
Lc3b	FH1_MAP1LC3B	atagaacgatacaagggtgag
	RH1_MAP1LC3B	ctgtaagcgcettctaattatc
Becn1	FH1_BECN1	cagtatcagagagaatacagtg
	RH1_BECN1	tggaaggttgcattaaagac
Atg5	FH3_ATG5	tgtatgaaagaagctgatgc
	RH3_ATG5	tgtcattttgcaatcccatc
Atg12	FH1_ATG12	ctctctatgagtgttttggc
	RH1_ATG12	cacatetgttaagtetettge

## Supplementary Table 1: Primers used for qRT-PCR targeting autophagy markers and Gapdh