

**Broad blocking of MDR efflux pumps by acetylshikonin and
acetoxyisovalerylshikonin to generate hypersensitive phenotype of
malignant carcinoma cells**

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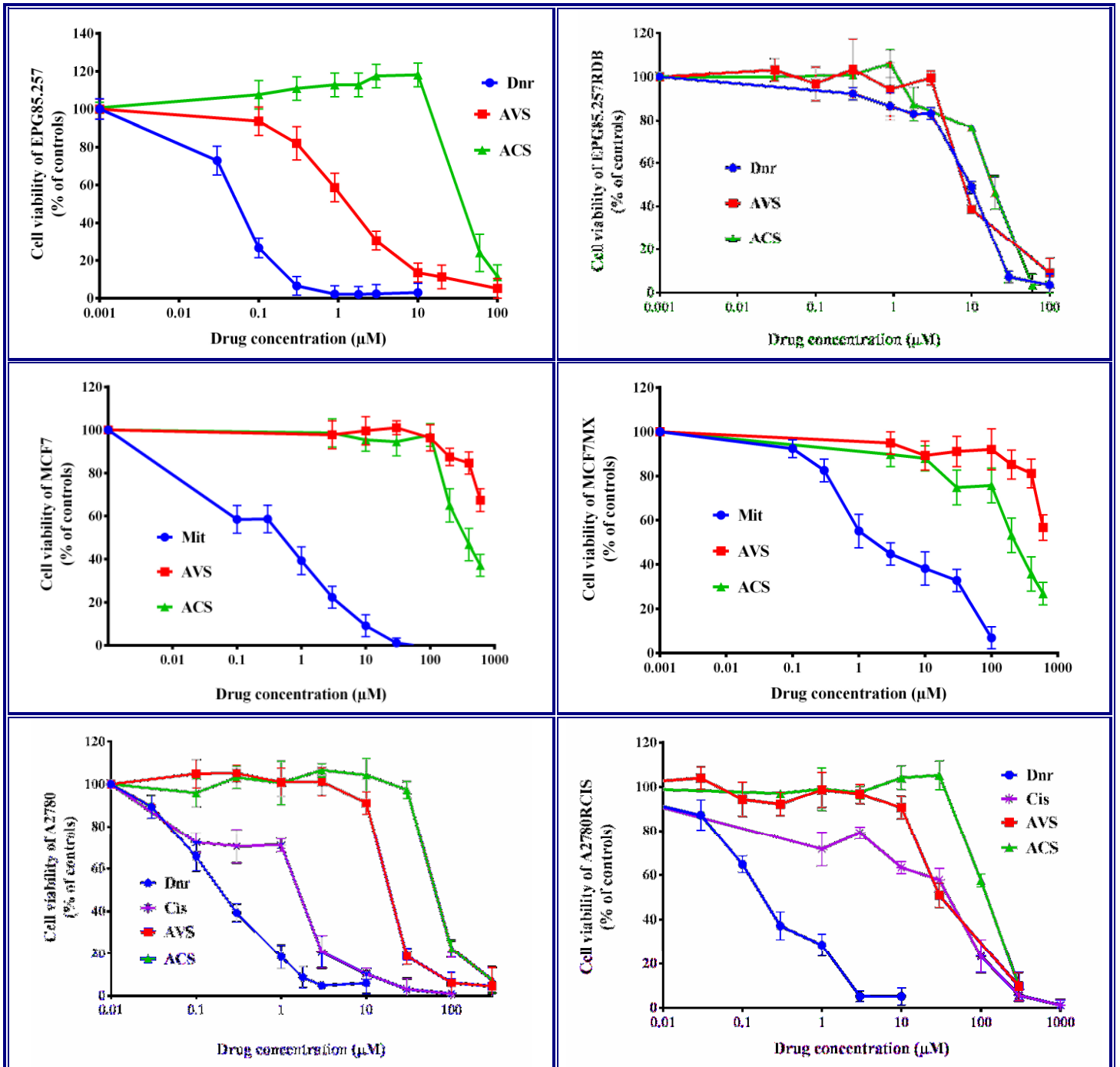
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Supplementary Table S1. Primer designing and properties

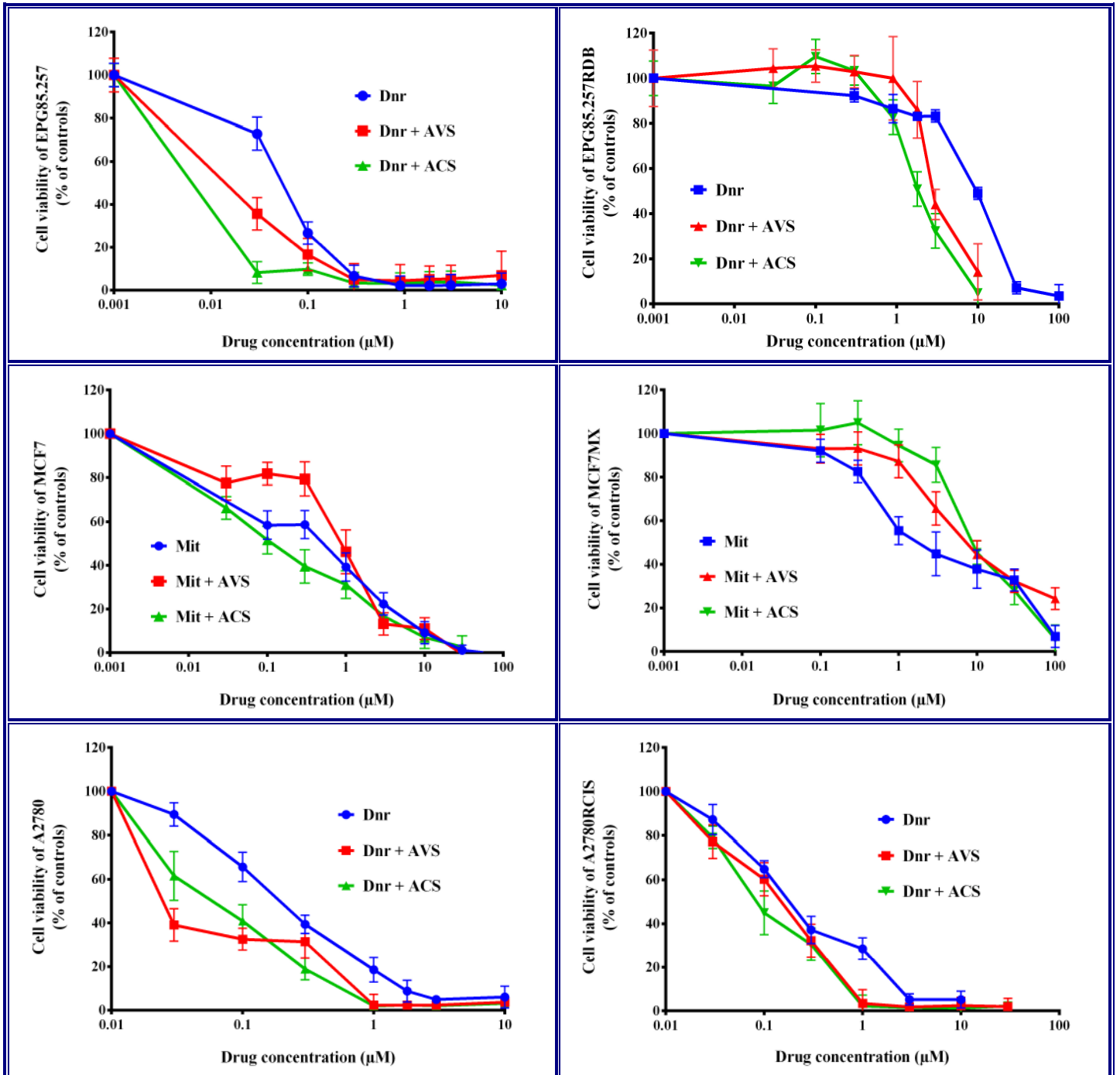
No.	Gene name	Sense primer	Antisense primer	Annealing temperature	Gene accession number at NCBI
1	BCRP	5'-TAT CAA TGG GAT CAT GAA ACC TGG-3'	5'-GCG GTG CTC CAT TTA TCA GAA C-3'	62 °C	NM_004827.2
2	MDR1	5'-CAG CTA TTC GAA GAG TGG GC-3'	5'-CCT GAC TCA CCA CAC CAA TG-3'	56 °C	NM_000927.4
3	MRP1	5' -AGA GAC AGC TCA GCA GCT CCT-3'	5' -GCC TTG TCA GCC TCC ATC AG-3'	59 °C	NM_004996.3
4	MRP2	5'-CTA CTC CAT CAA TGA TAA TCT GAC C-3'	5'-AGG ATG ACA TCA GAA ATA GAG ACC-3'	59 °C	NM_000392.3
5	β -actin	5'-TCA TGA AGT GTG ACG TGG ACA TC- 3'	5'-CAG GAG GAG CAA TGA TCT TGA TCT- 3'	59 °C	NM_001101.3

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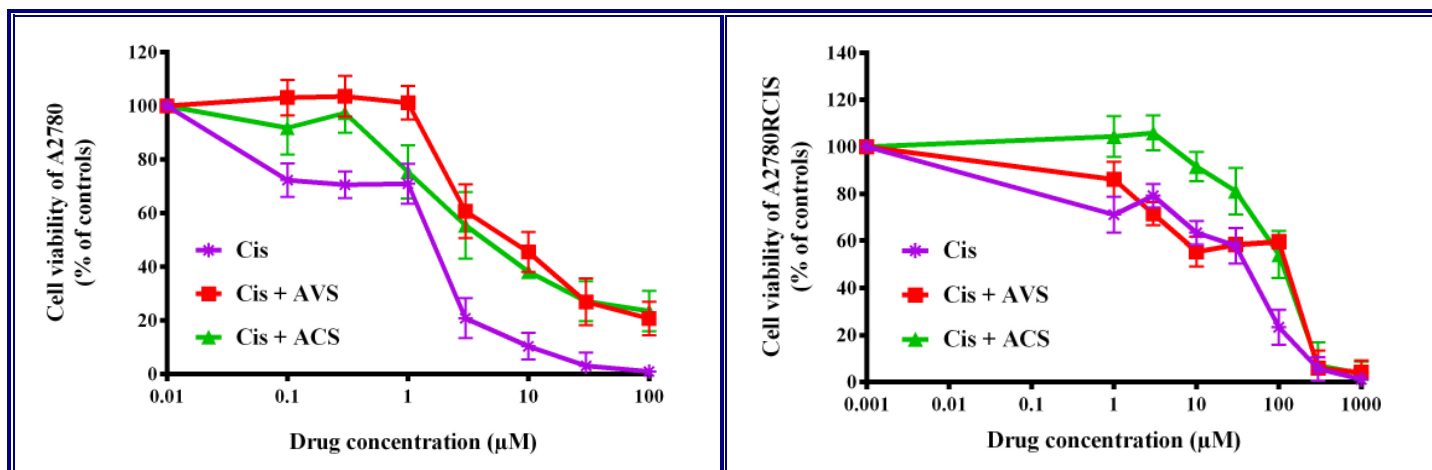


Supplementary Figure S1. Cytotoxic effects of cisplatin, daunorubicin, mitoxantrone, acetylshikonin (ACS), and acetoxyisovalerylshikonin (AVS). Cells were cultured for 5 days with different doses of the agents. Cell viability was evaluated by MTT. The values represent the means of three independent experiments performed in pentaplicate (mean \pm SE).

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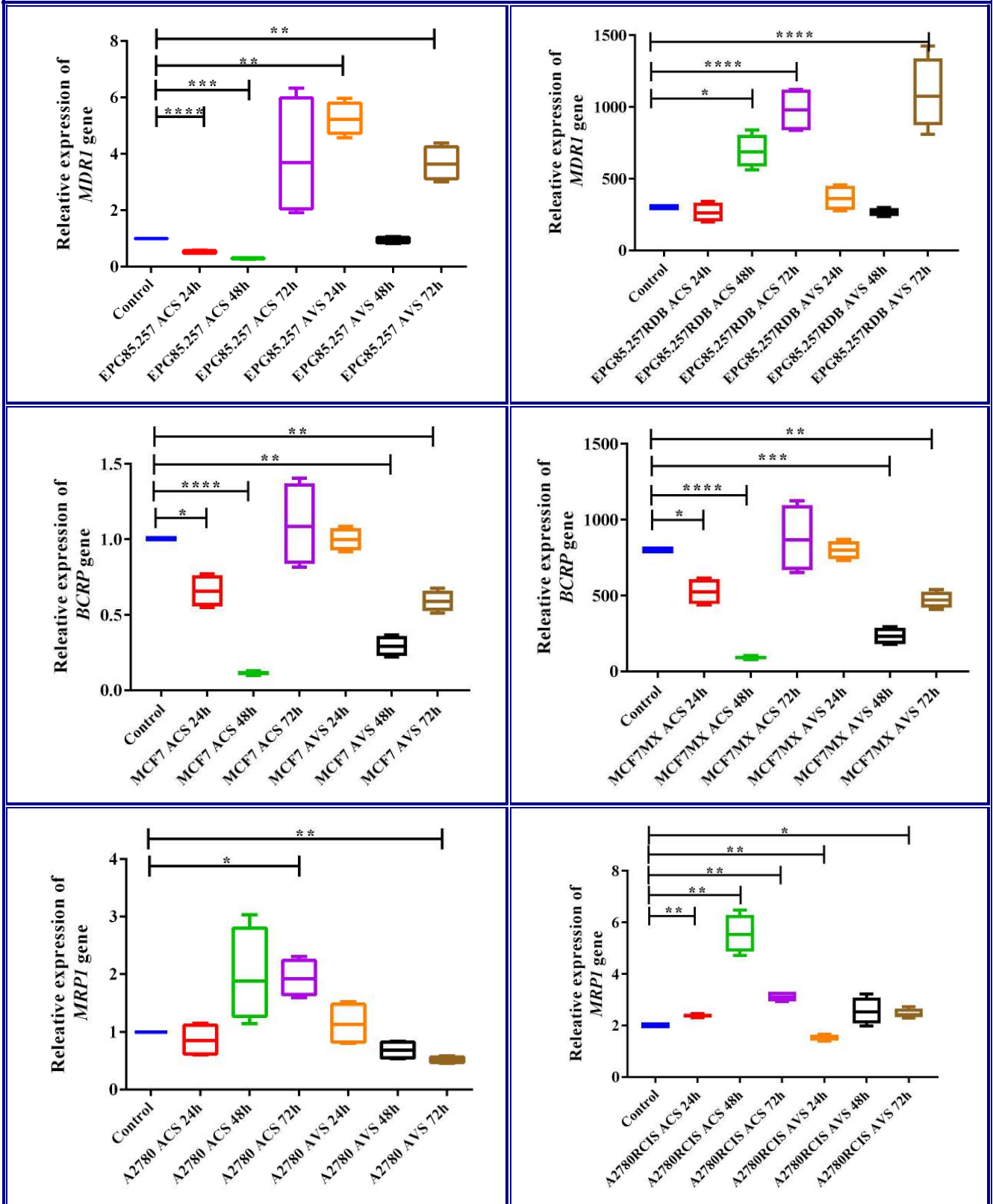


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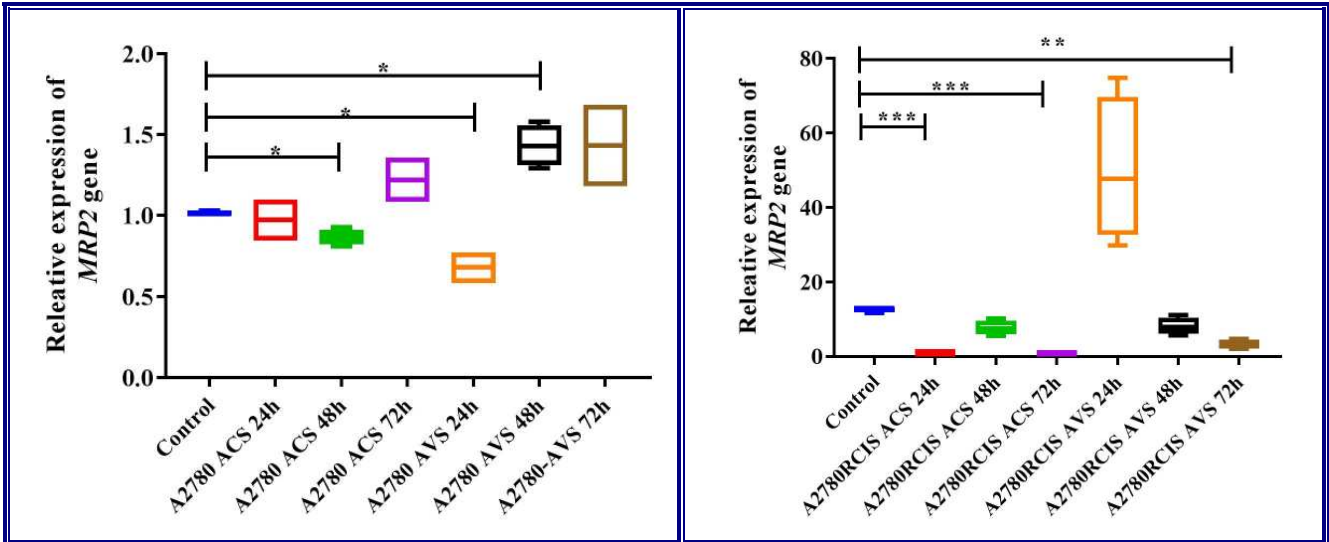


Supplementary Figure S2. Cytotoxicity of cisplatin, daunorubicin, and mitoxantrone either with acetylshikonin (ACS) or acetoxyisovalerylshikonin (AVS). Cells were cultured for 5 days with increasing doses of any chemotherapeutic agents in the presence (IC_{10} values) of each shikonin derivative. The values represent the means of three independent experiments performed in pentaplicate (mean \pm SE).

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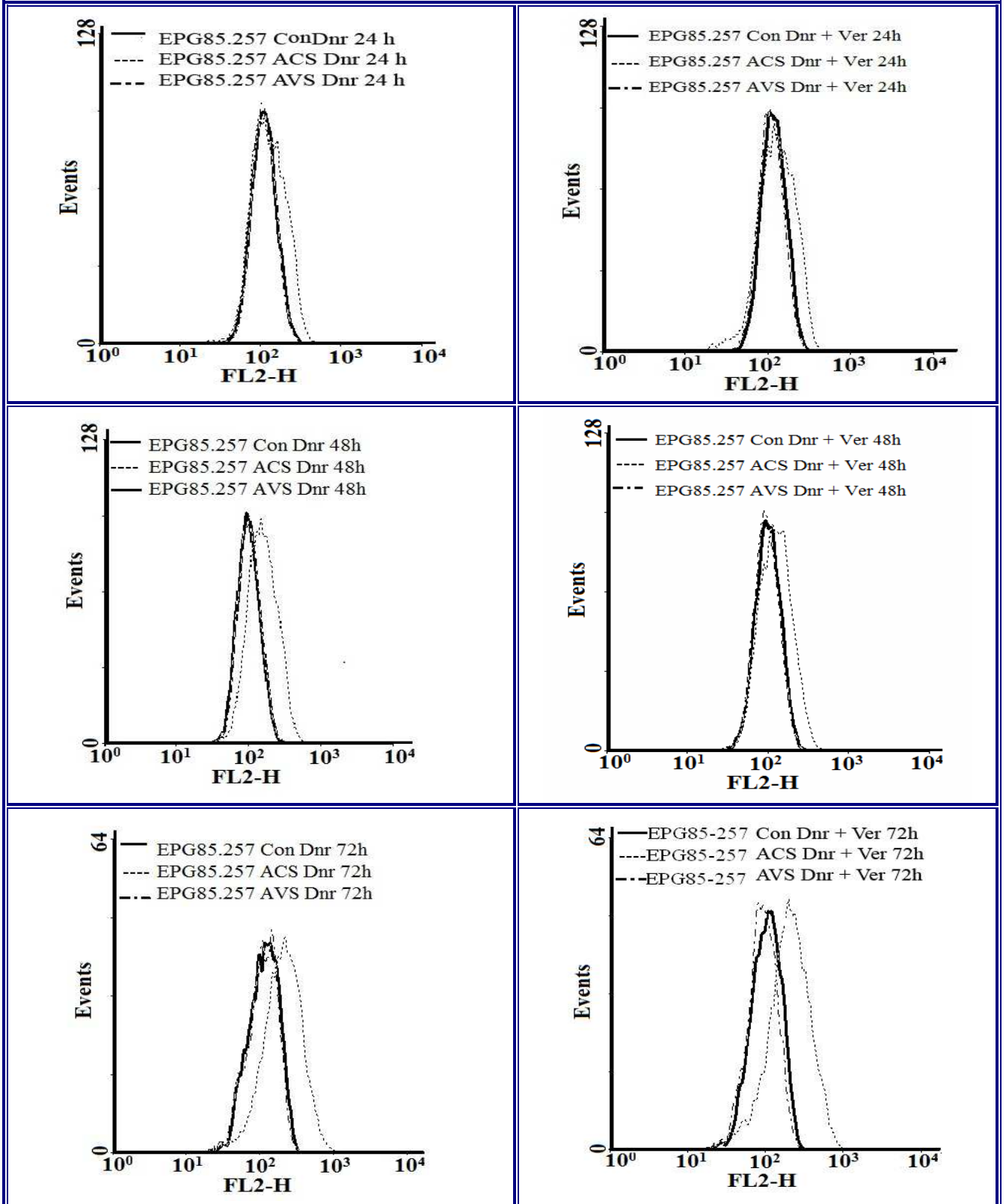


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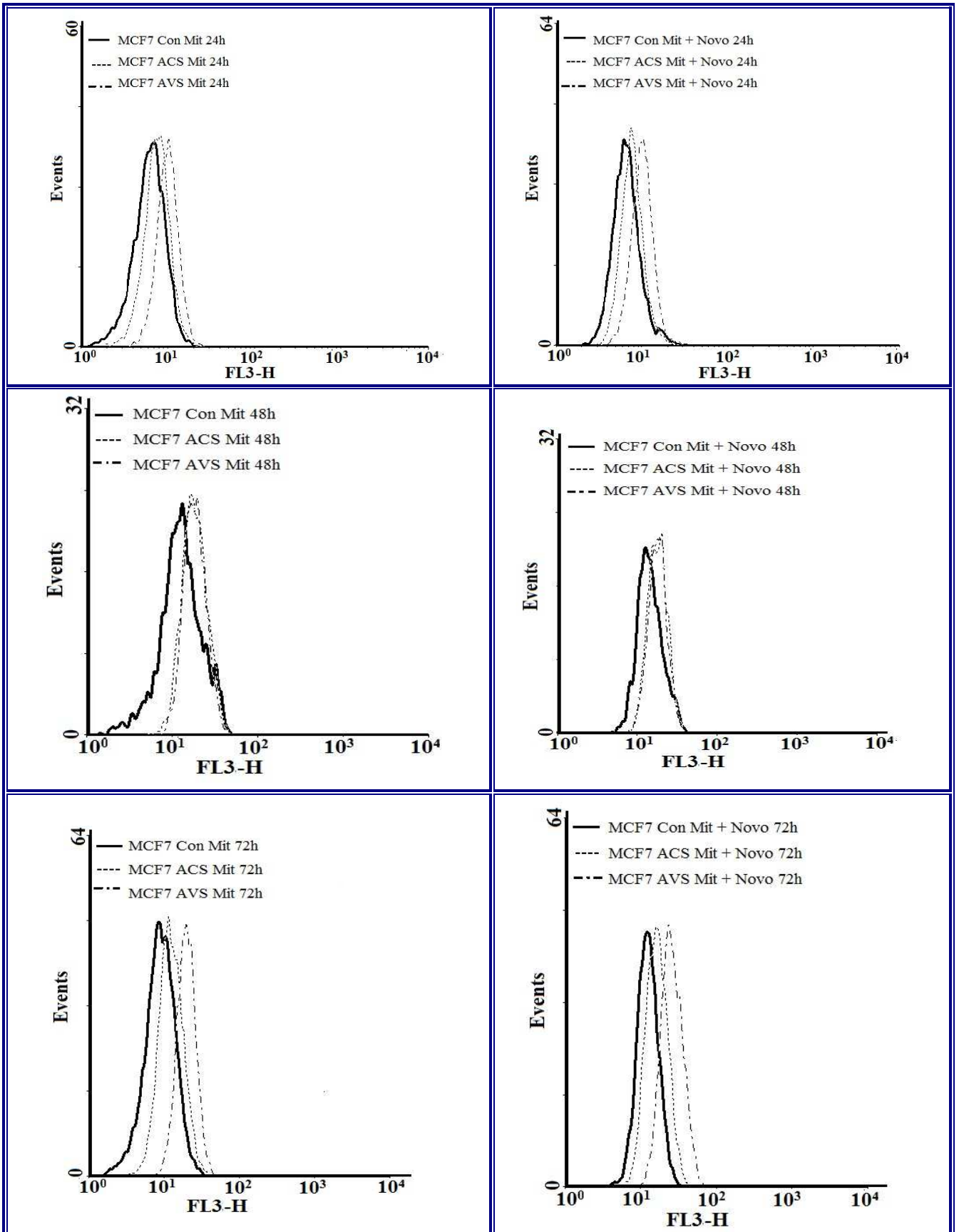


Supplementary Fig. S3. Real-time PCR based quantification of *MDR1*, *BCRP*, *MRP1*, and *MRP2* transcripts in EPG85.257RDB, MCF7MX, A2780RCIS and their parental counterparts. Cells were incubated with IC_{10} concentrations of any oxygenated shikonins for 24 h, 48 h, and 72 h. Transcripts levels were measured using the Pfaffl method. The results are reported as mean \pm SE of three independent experiments in triplicate. Symbols (****), (***), (**), and (*) represent the mean differences between parental and resistant cell transcriptions as $P < 0.0001$, $P < 0.001$, $P < 0.01$, and $P < 0.05$ using one-way ANOVA, respectively. ACS, acetylshikonin; AVS, acetoxisovalerylshikonin.

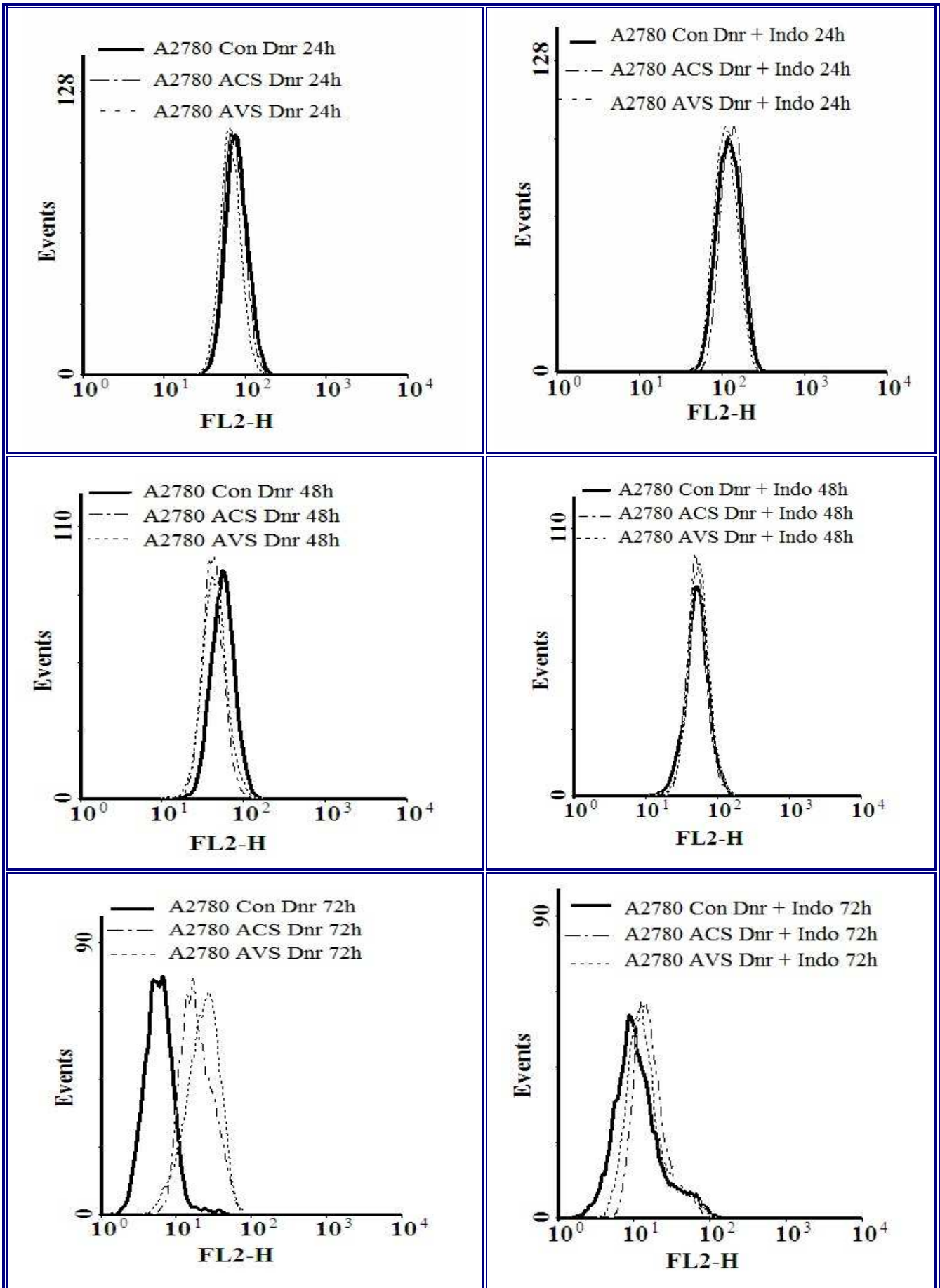
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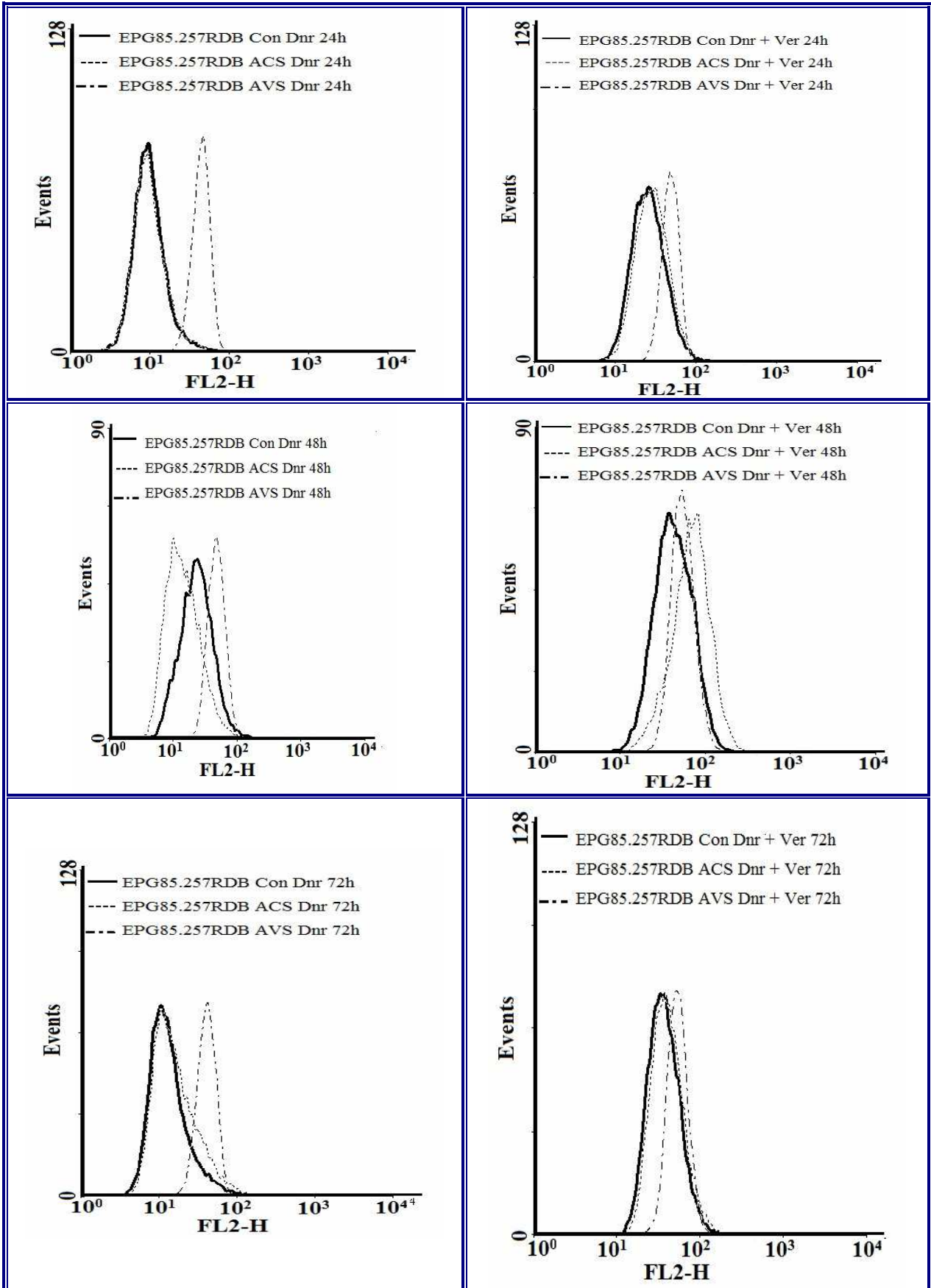
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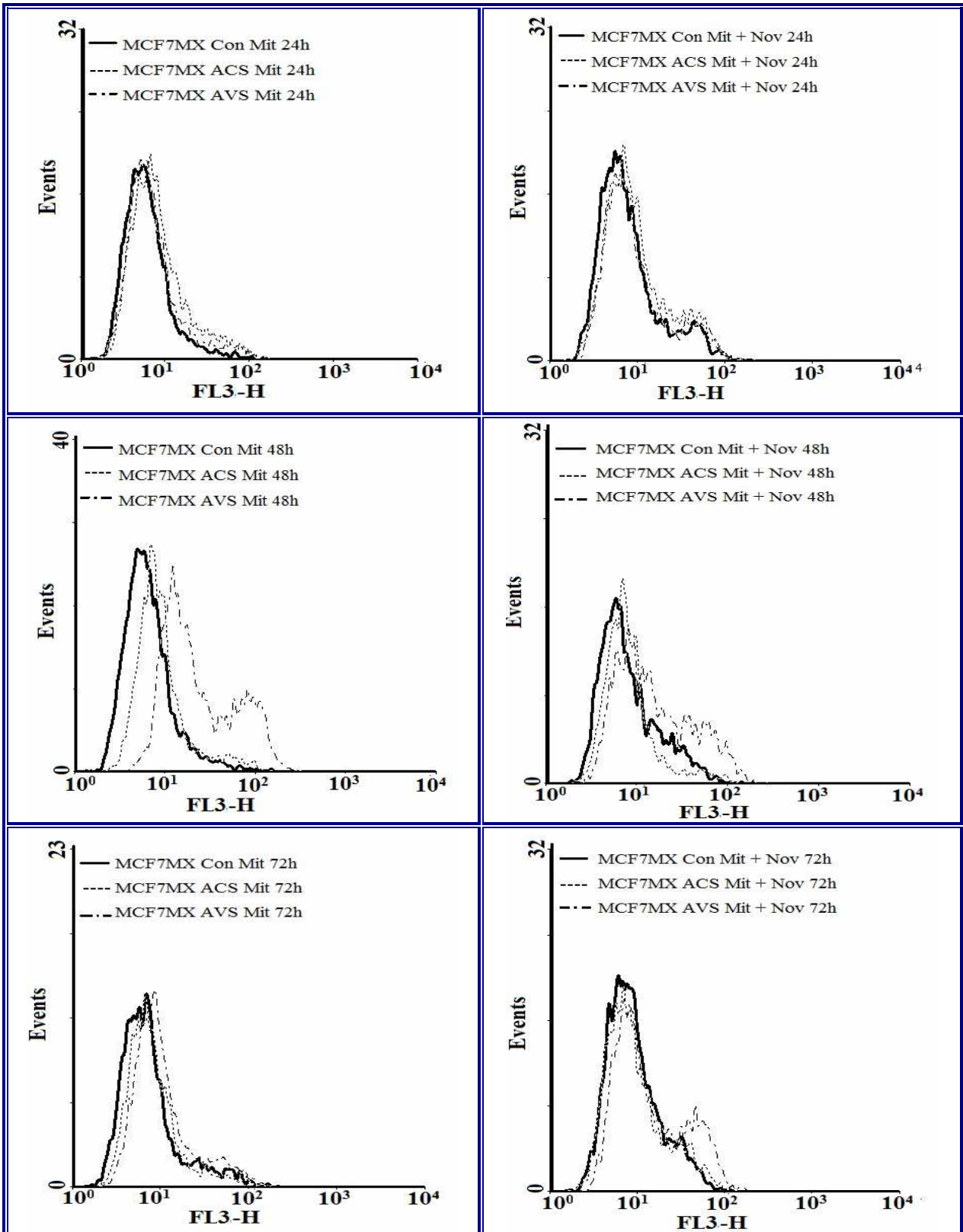
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Supplementary Figure S4. Analyses of shikonin effects on daunorubicin and mitoxantrone efflux from EPG85.257, MCF7, and A2780 parent cells in the absence or presence of specific inhibitors (verapamil, novobiocin, or indomethacin). No drug (autofluorescence; solid line), fluorescence levels after 60 min of efflux in the presence of acetoxyisovalerylshikonin (dashed line) or acetylshikonin (dotted line). Con, control; AVS, acetoxyisovaleryl-shikonin; ACS, acetylshikonin; Dnr, daunorubicin; Indo, indomethacin; Mit, mitoxantrone; Novo, novobiocin; Ver, verapamil.

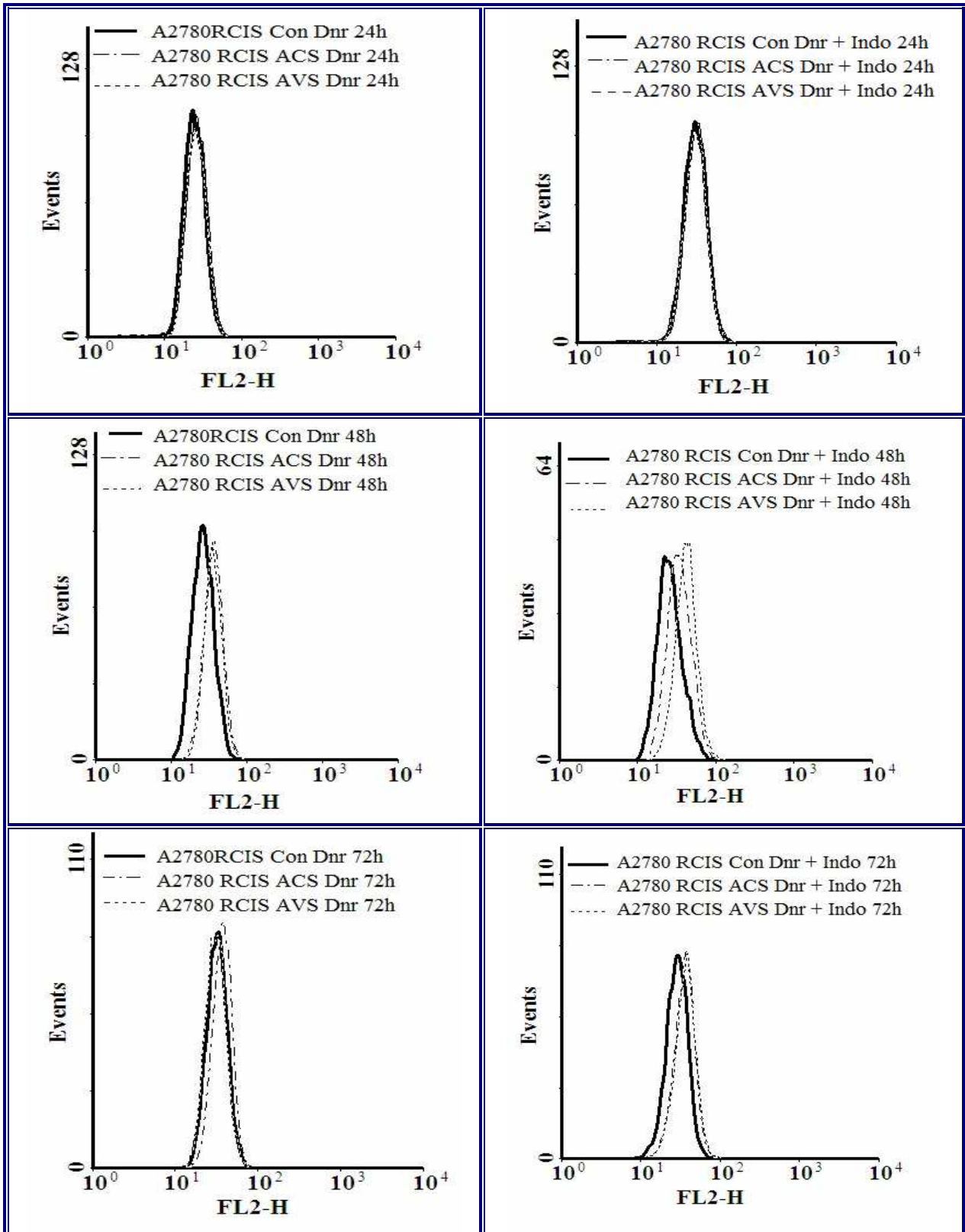
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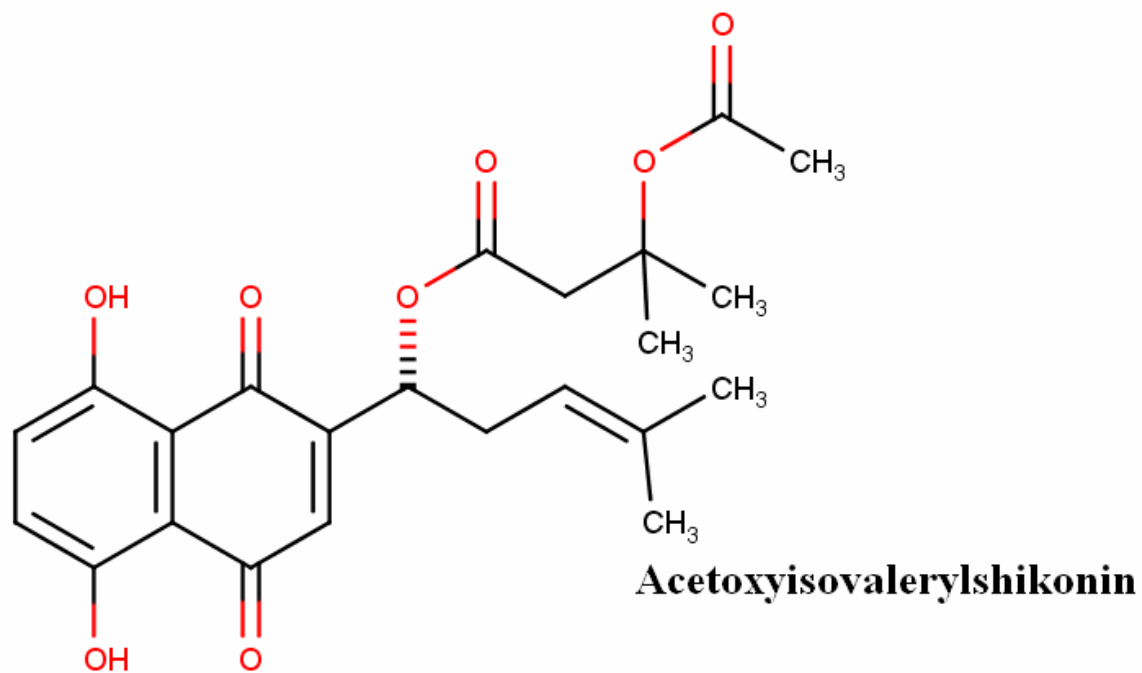
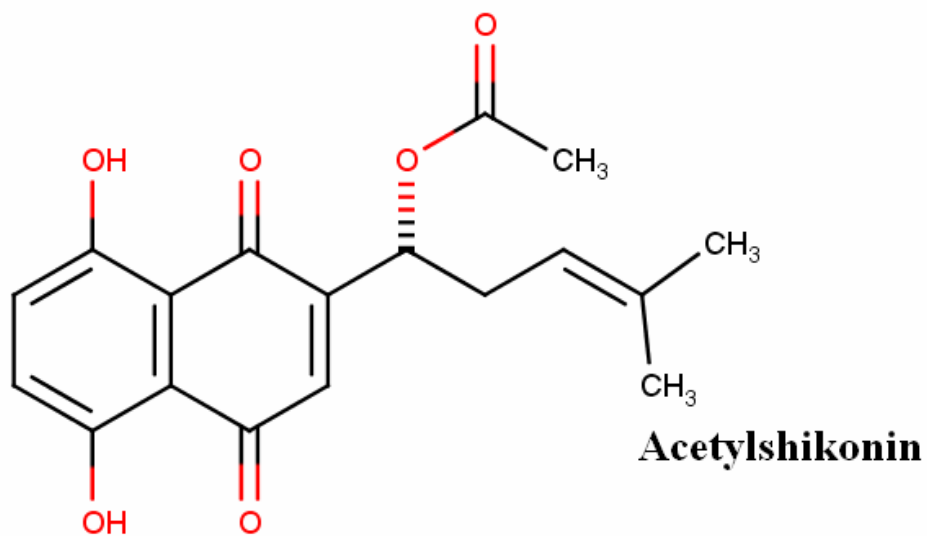
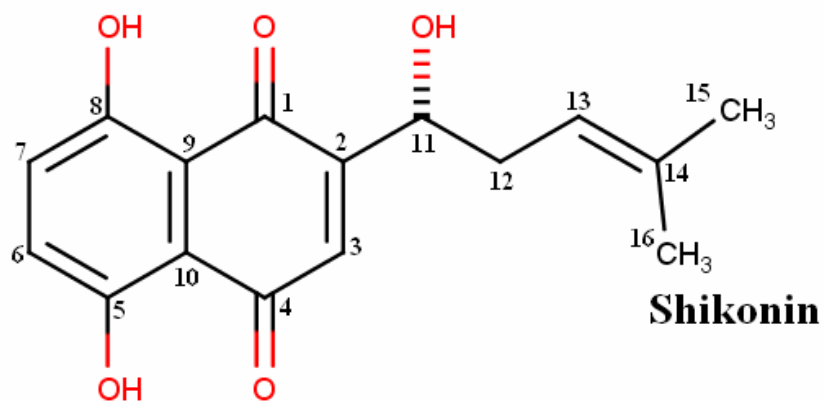


Supplementary Figure S5. Efflux analyses of shikonin derivatives on daunorubicin and mitoxantrone from EPG85.257RDB, MCF7MX, and A2780RCIS resistant cells in the absence or presence of specific inhibitors (verapamil, novobiocin, or

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indomethacin). No drug (autofluorescence; solid line), fluorescence levels after 60 min of efflux in the presence of acetoxyisovalerylshikonin (dashed line) or acetylshikonin (dotted line). Right-shifted fluorescence peaks represent efflux inhibition. Con, control; AVS, acetoxyisovaleryl-shikonin; ACS, acetylshikonin; Dnr, daunorubicin; Indo, indomethacin; Mit, mitoxantrone; Novo, novobiocin; Ver, verapamil.

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Supplementary figure S6. Chemical structures of shikonin, acetylshikonin, and acetoxyisovalerylshikonin.