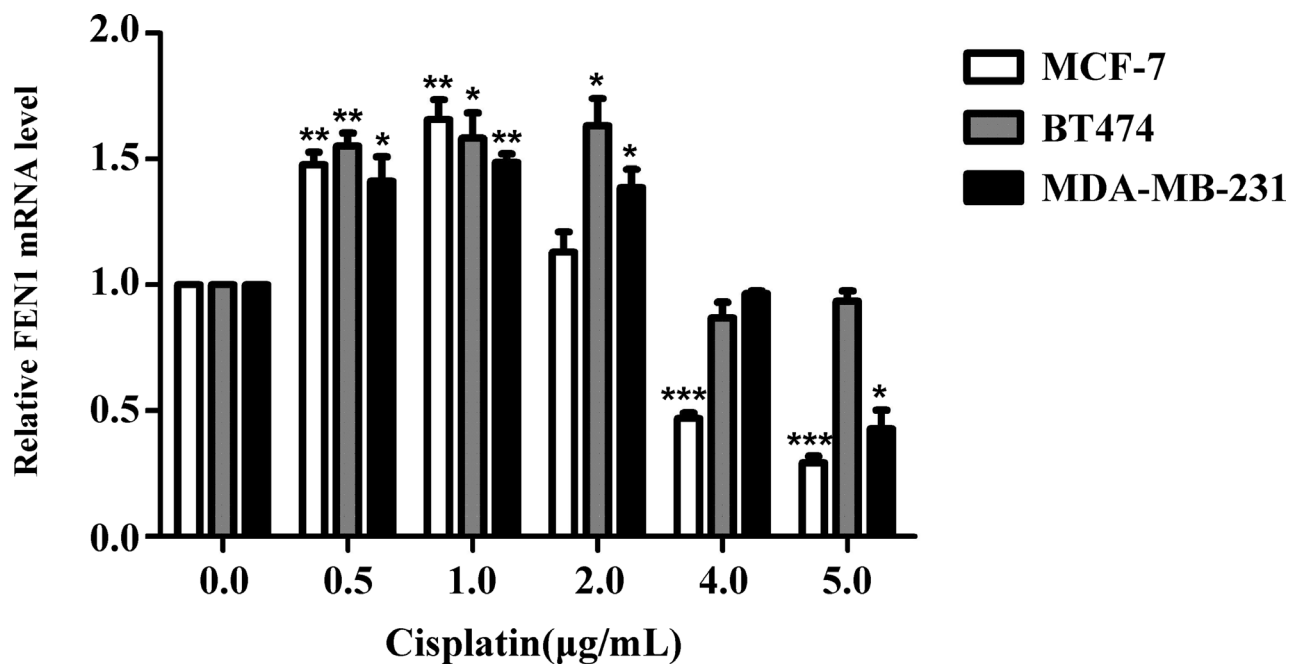
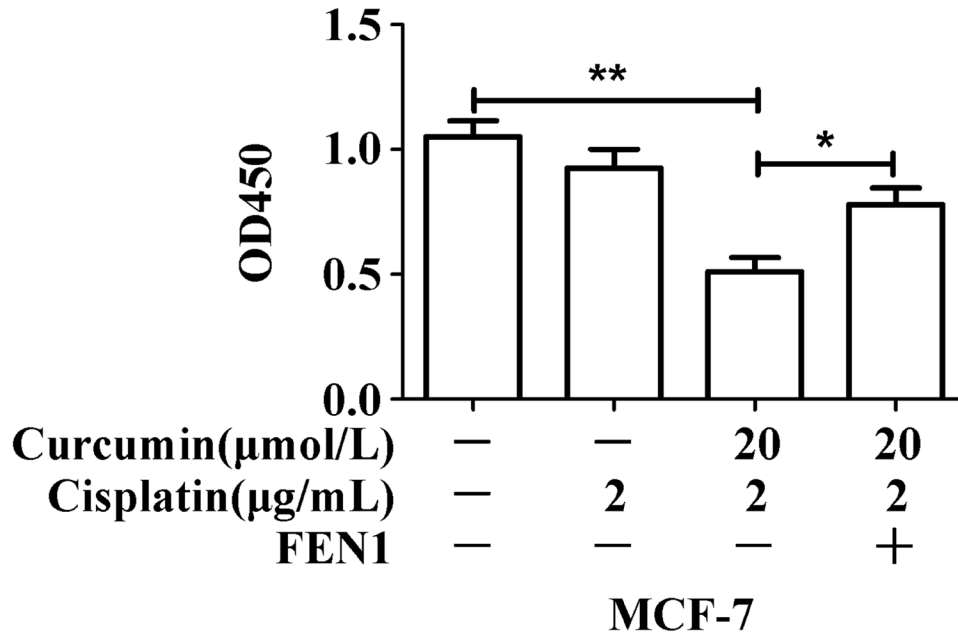
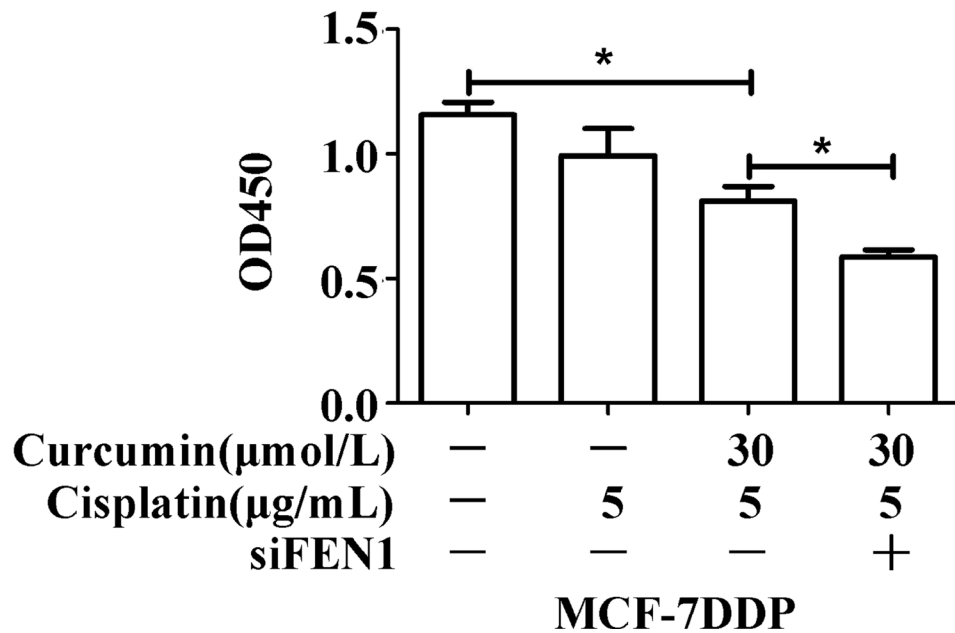


Curcumin increases breast cancer cell sensitivity to cisplatin by decreasing FEN1 expression

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

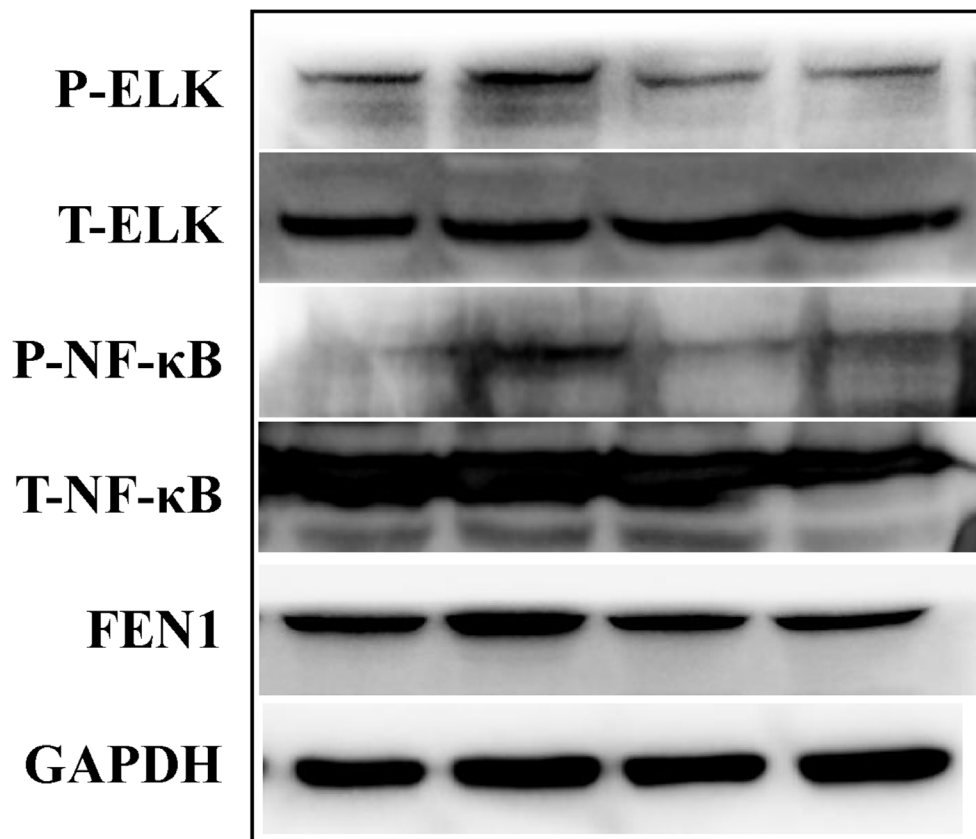


Supplementary Figure 1: Cisplatin induced FEN1 mRNA up-regulation in breast cancer cells. MCF-7, BT-474, and MDA-MB-231 cells were treated with increasing cisplatin concentrations for 24 h. FEN1 mRNA level was examined by qPCR, and the data was expressed as the fold change over the control. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$.

A**B**

Supplementary Figure 2: The chemosensitizing effect of curcumin to cisplatin in breast cancer cells is mediated through down-regulation of FEN1 expression. (A) MCF-7 cells stably overexpressing FEN1 and control cells were treated with or without 2 μg/mL cisplatin combined with 20 μmol/L curcumin for 48 h. Cell proliferation was analyzed by CCK-8 assay. * $P < 0.05$. (B) MCF-7DDP cells were transfected with FEN1 siRNA, and its negative control siRNA were treated with or without 5 μg/mL cisplatin combined with 20 μmol/L curcumin for 48 h. Cell proliferation was analyzed by CCK-8 assay. * $P < 0.05$.

U0126 ($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	—	—	10	10
Cisplatin ($\mu\text{g/mL}$)	—	5	—	5



MCF-7/DDP

Supplementary Figure 3: The correlation between the phosphorylation changes of NF- κ B or ELK and the changes of FEN expression in MCF-7/DDP cells. MCF-7/DDP cells treated with or without 5 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ cisplatin combined with or without 10 $\mu\text{M/mL}$ U0126 for 30 min. ELK, NF- κ B, and ERK1/2 phosphorylation and FEN1 protein were detected by western blotting as described in Figure 7B.