Supplementary Figure S1. LLM treatment inhibited viability and AR expression in Myc-CaP cells. (A) Effect of LLM treatment of viability of Myc-Cap cells as determined by trypan blue dye exclusion assay. Combined results from two independent experiments are shown as mean \pm SD (n = 6). *Significantly different (p < 0.05) compared with control by one-way ANOVA followed by Dunnett's test. (B) Immunoblotting for AR and phospho-AR (Ser213/210) proteins using lysates from Myc-CaP cells treated with ethanol or LLM. The blots were stripped and reprobed with β -Actin antibody for normalization. The number above the band indicates change in protein level compared with solvent control. The photographs are representative of three independent experiments. (C) Densitometric quantitation of AR and phospho-AR (Ser213/210) protein expression from 3 independent experiments. *Significantly different (p < 0.05) compared with control by one-way ANOVA followed by Dunnett's test.



Supplementary Figure S2. Effect of LLM and/or R1881 treatments on proliferation of LNCaP and C4-2B cells. The cells were treated for 24, 48 or 72 hours. Experiment was repeated twice in triplicate and representative data from one such experiment is shown (mean \pm SD; n = 3). *Significantly different (p < 0.05) compared with control; and #Significantly different (p < 0.05) between LLM treatment group and R1881 group by one-way ANOVA followed by Bonferroni's multiple comparison test.



Supplementary Figure S3. LLM treatment downregulated AR protein expression in prostate cancer cells. Densitometric quantitation of immunoblots for AR, AR splice variants, AR-V7, and phospho-AR (Ser213/210) in 22Rv1, LNCaP, and C4-2B cells (for data shown in Fig. 2A of the main text). Results shown are mean \pm SD (n = 3 independent experiments). *Significantly different (p < 0.05) compared with control by one-way ANOVA followed by Dunnett's test.



Supplementary Figure S4. LLM treatment inhibited R1881-stimulated nuclear translocation of AR in LNCaP cells. Immunocytochemistry for AR (100× objective magnification) in LNCaP cells pre-treated with ethanol or LLM for 3 hours and then incubated with ethanol or R1881 (1 nmol/L) for an additional 9 hours. The experiment was repeated twice with comparable results.



Supplementary Figure S5. LLM treatment downregulated PSA protein expression in prostate cancer cells. Densitometric quantitation of PSA protein expression in 22Rv1, LNCaP, and C4-2B cells (for data shown in Fig. 2E of the main text). Results shown are mean \pm SD (n = 3 independent experiments). *Significantly different (p < 0.05) compared with control by one-way ANOVA followed by Dunnett's test.







Supplementary Figure S6. Effect of MG132 on LLM-mediated downregulation of AR protein expression. (A) Densitometric quantitation of AR protein expression in 22Rv1 and LNCaP cells (for data shown in Fig. 3B of the main text) after treatment with MG132 (1-hour pre-treatment) and/or LLM (12-hour treatment). Results shown are mean of two independent experiments. The error bars are shown to indicate range of values. (B) Densitometric quantitation of AR protein expression in PC3-AR cells (for data shown in Fig. 3F of the main text). Results shown are mean \pm SD (n = 3 independent experiments). *Significantly different (p < 0.05) compared with control by one-way ANOVA followed by Dunnett's test.





Supplementary Figure S7. Effect of LLM-ITC on AR and PSA protein expression.

Densitometric quantitation of AR and PSA protein expression (for data shown in Fig. 5C of the main text) in 22Rv1, LNCaP, and PC3-AR cells after treatment with LLM-ITC. Results shown are mean \pm SD (n = 3 independent experiments). Statistical significance was determined by one-way ANOVA followed by Dunnett's test. AR or PSA expression was not significantly affected by LLM-ITC treatment in any cell line.





Supplementary Figure S8. Effect of LLM treatment on body weights of mice. The results shown are mean \pm SD (n = 5-6).

