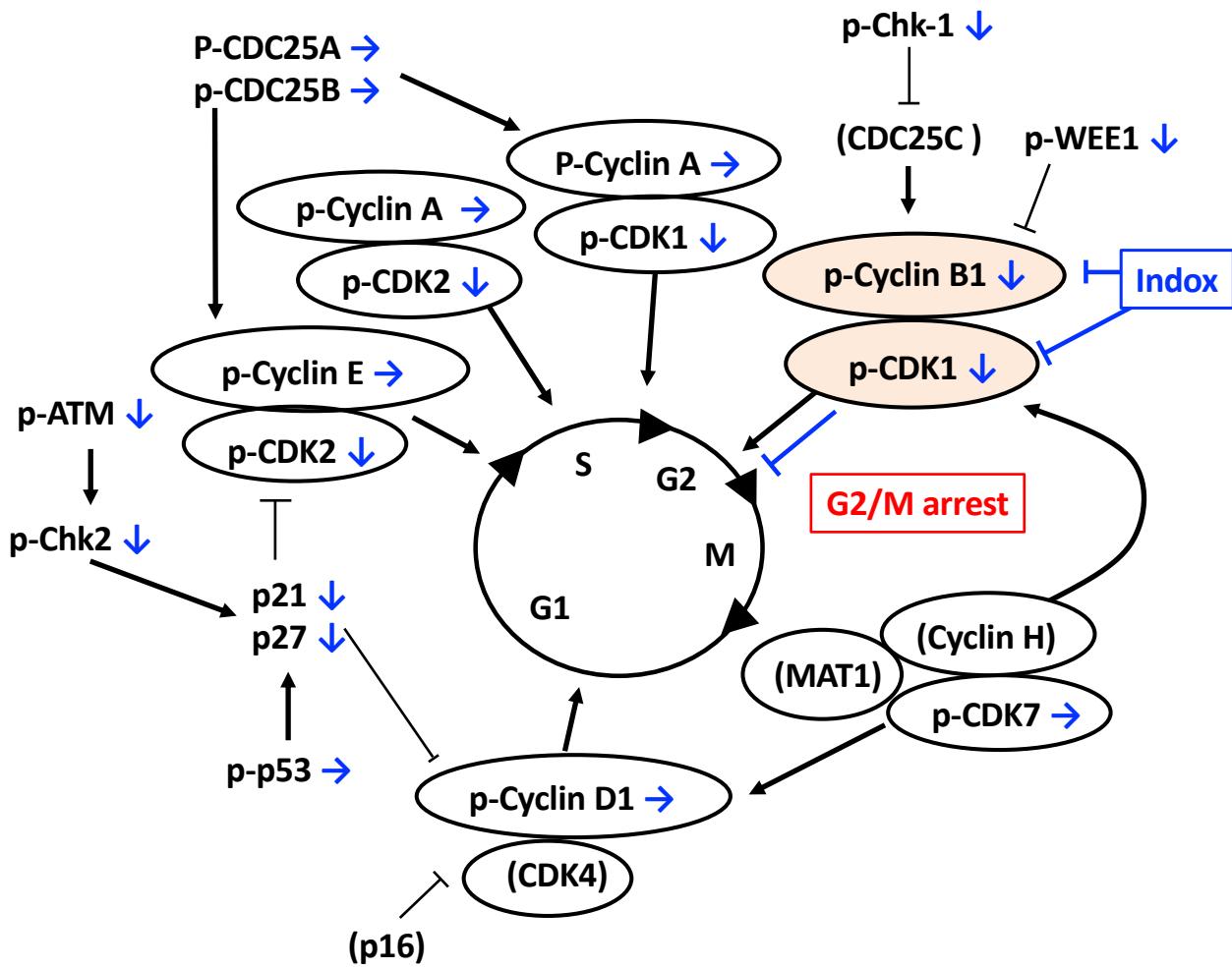
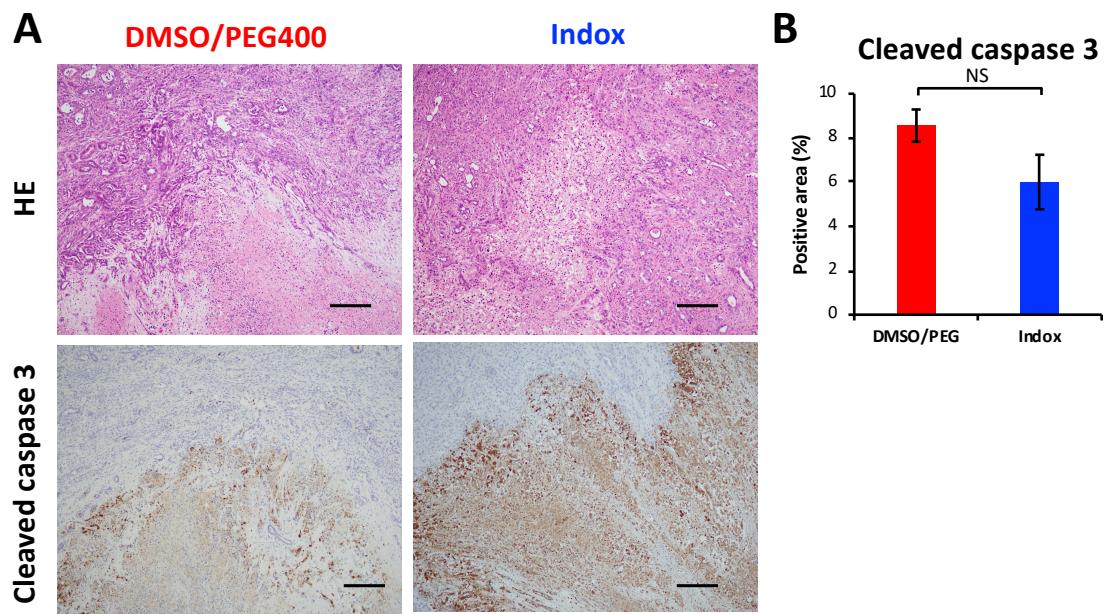


Supplementary Fig. 1. Antibody array analysis for ATM, WEE1, cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor (CKIs), Mouse PDAC cells were treated with Indox. * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$; *** $p < 0.001$ vs. vehicle control by ANOVA Tukey's test.

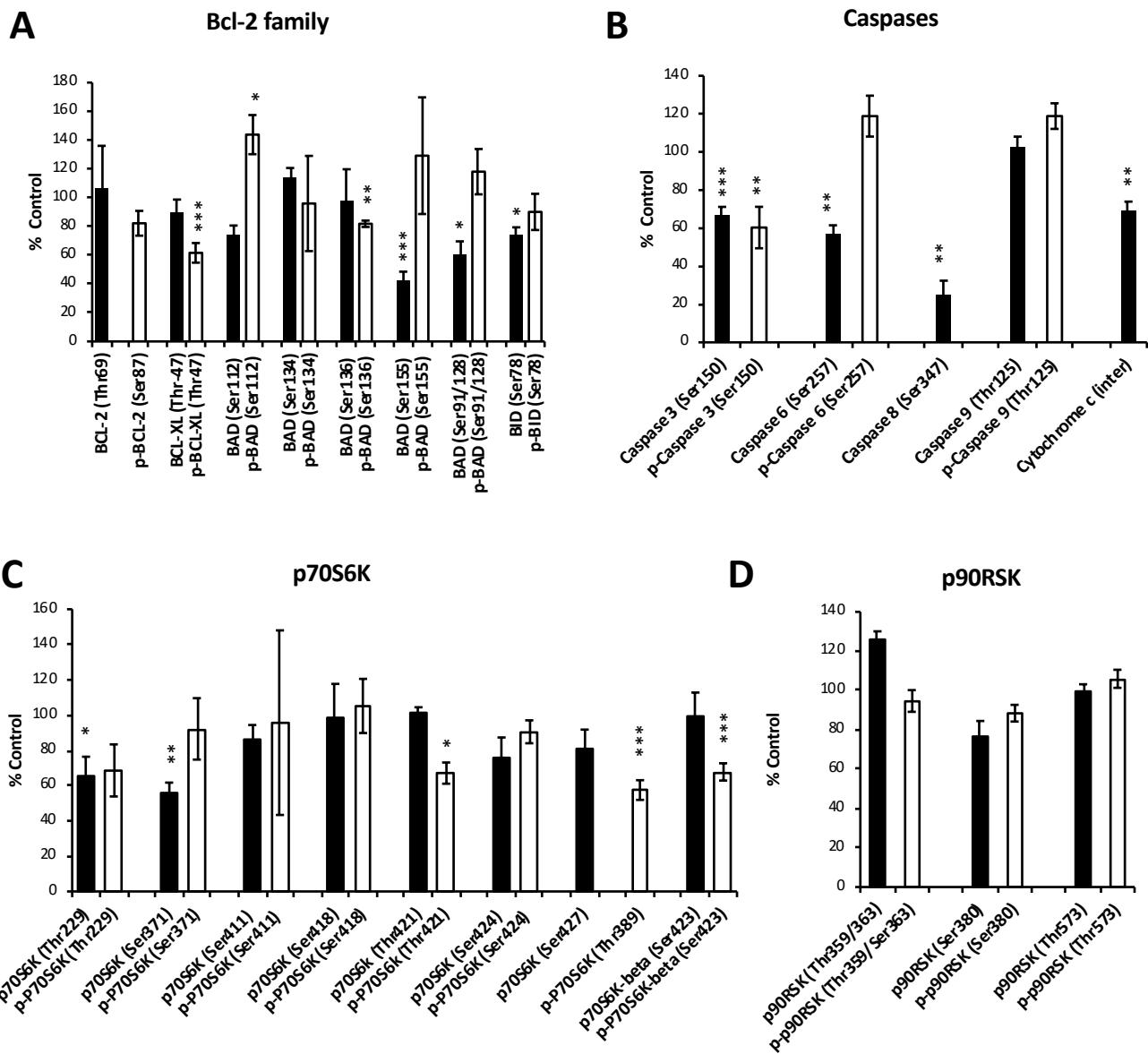


Supplementary Fig. 2. A schematic diagram of the effects of Indox on cell cycle-related molecules, including CDKs and cyclins.

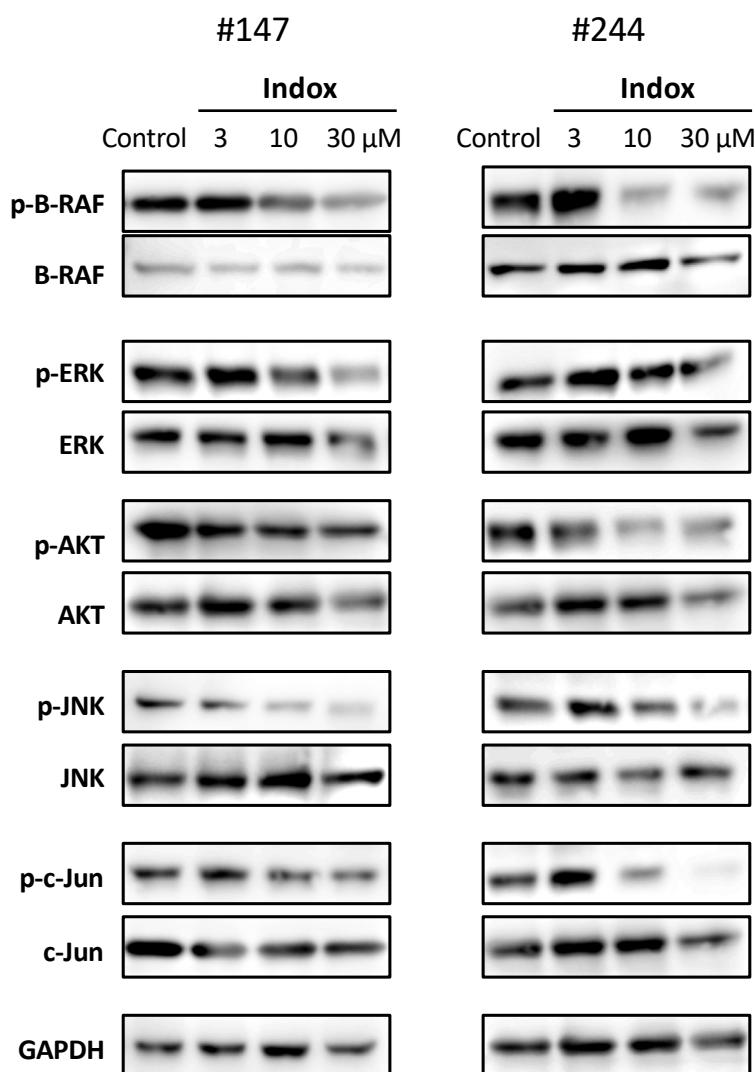


Supplementary Fig. 3. Apoptotic status in PDAC tissues from *KPC^{fl/fl}* mice treated with Indox. (A) HE staining and immunostaining for the apoptotic marker cleaved caspase-3 were performed. Scale bars, 100 μ m. (B) Quantification of cleaved caspase-3-positive area. Data are presented as mean \pm SD from four fields at 40X original magnification.

* $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$ vs. vehicle control.

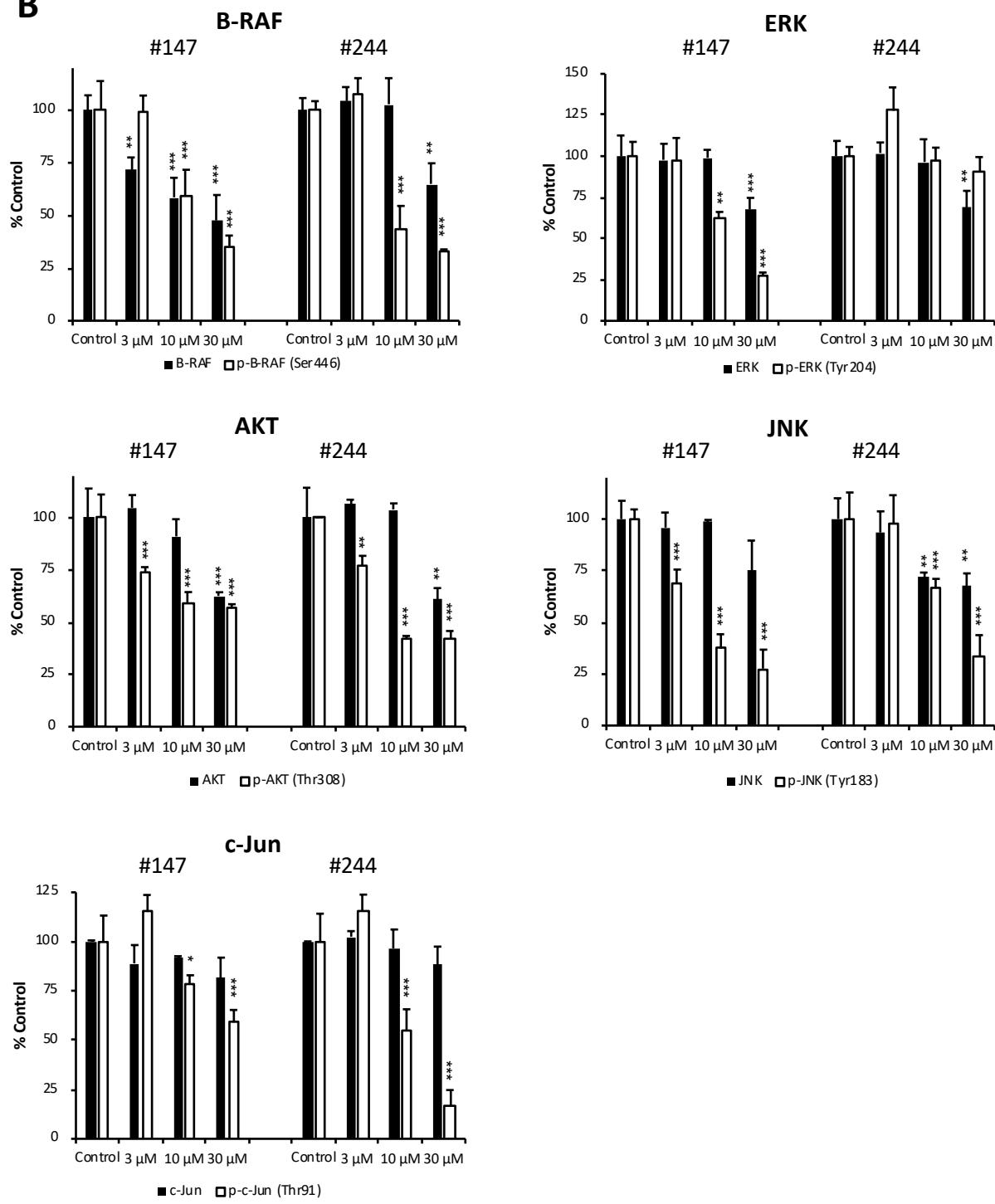


Supplementary Fig. 4. Antibody array analysis for Bcl-2 family members, caspases, p70S6K and p90RSK in a mouse PDAC cell line. * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$; *** $p < 0.001$ vs. vehicle control by ANOVA Tukey's test.

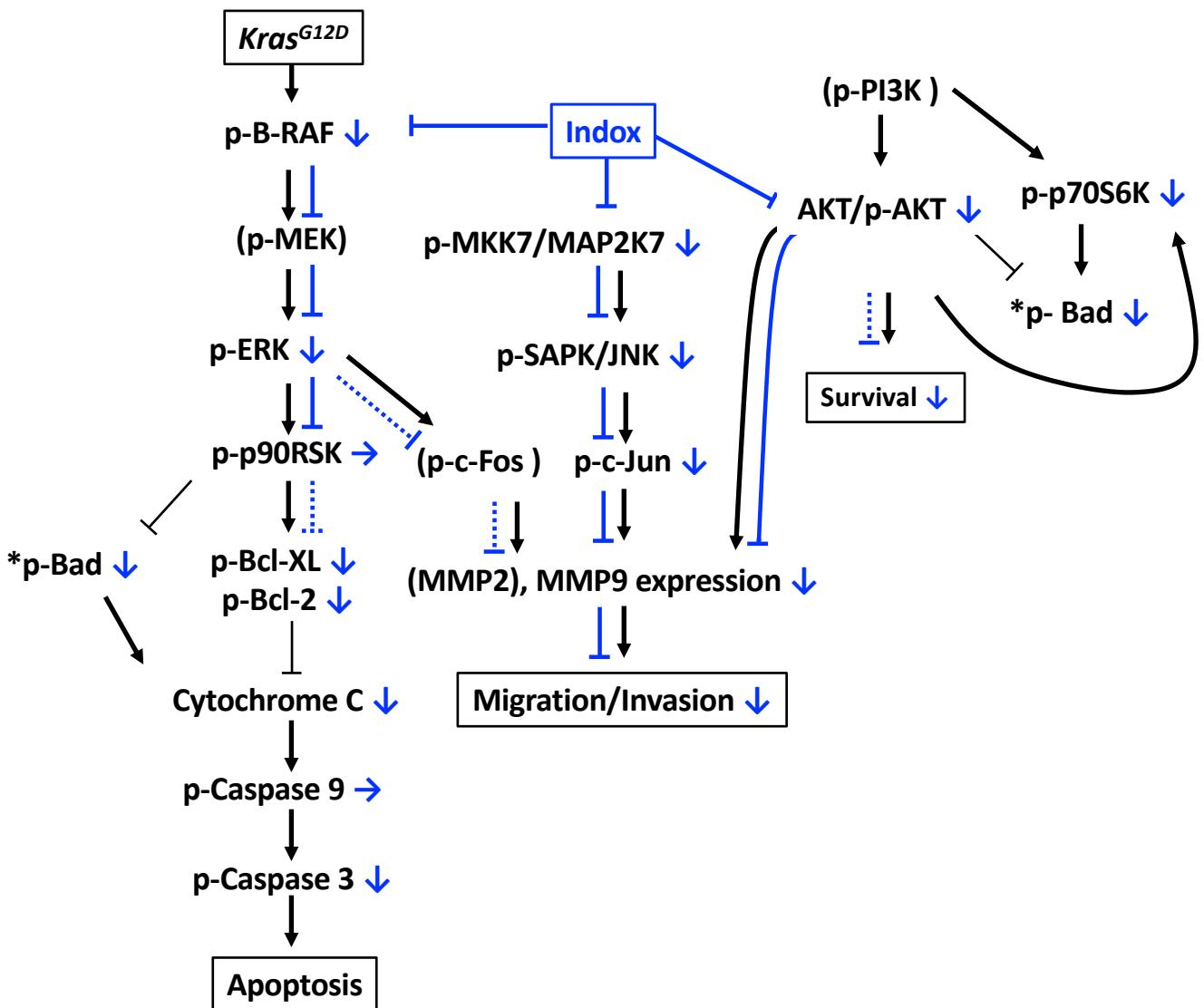
A

Supplementary Fig. 5A. Inhibition of phosphorylated RAF/ERK, AKT, SAPK/JNK c-Jun by Indox.

(A) After treatment with indicated concentration of Indox for 24 h, low levels of p-B-RAF (Ser446), p-ERK (Tyr204), p-AKT (Thr308), p-SAPK/JNK (Tyr183) and p-c-Jun (Thr91) in the murine PDAC cell lines (#147 and #244) were detected by immunoblotting.

B**Supplementary Fig. 5B.**

(B) Quantification of data presented in A. * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$; *** $p < 0.001$ vs vehicle control by ANOVA Tukey's test.



Supplementary Fig. 6. A schematic diagram of cell signaling pathways including RAF/ERK, AKT, and SAPK/JNK.