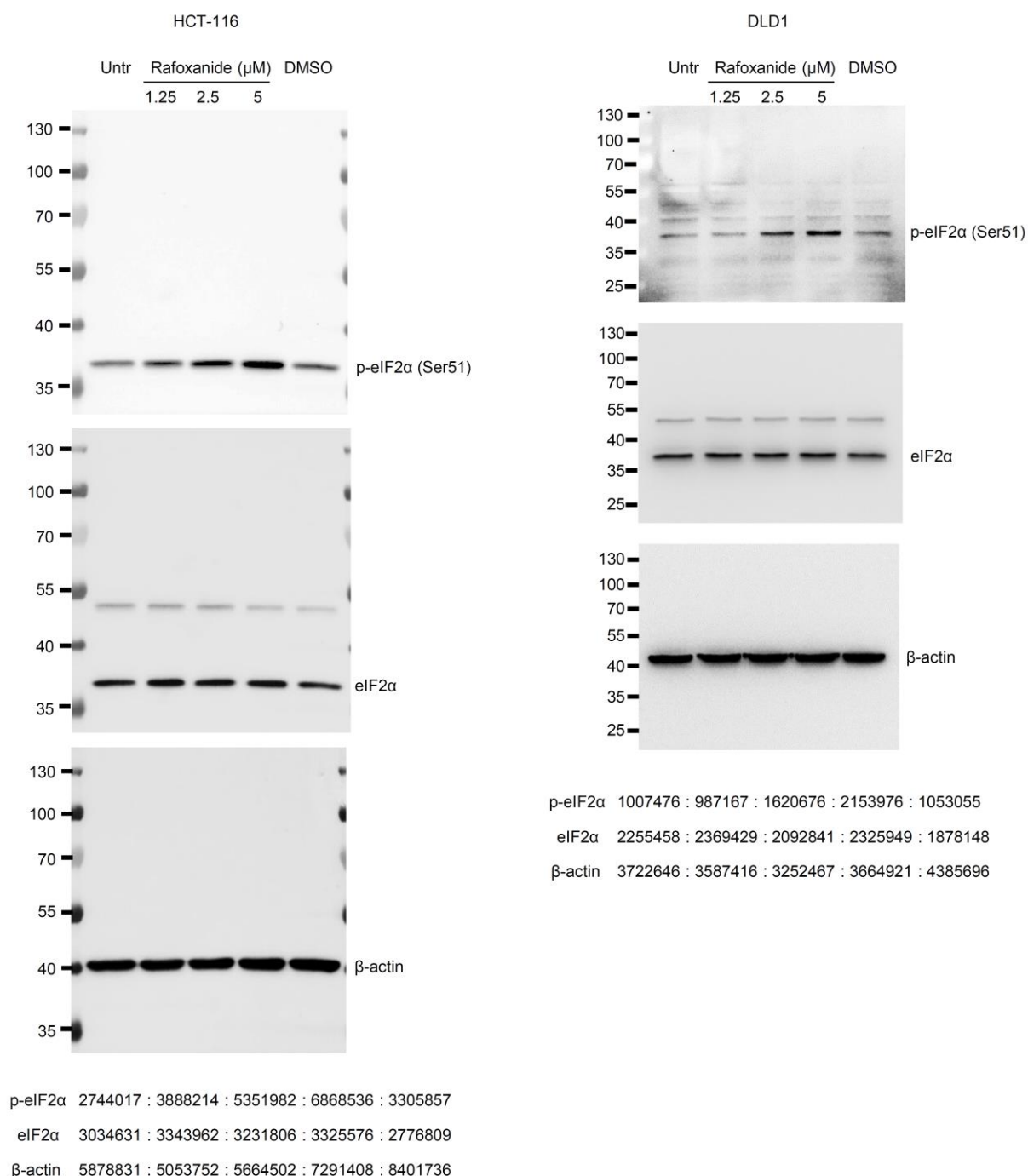
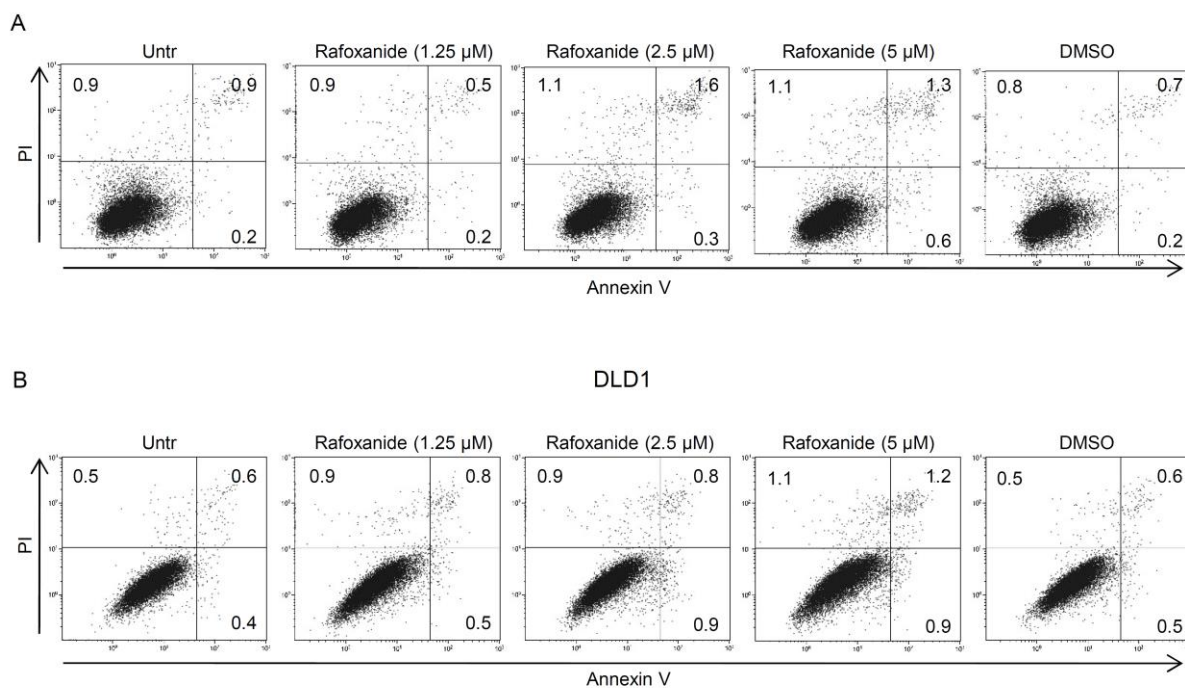


## Supplementary Material: Rafoxanide induces Immunogenic Death of Colorectal Cancer Cells

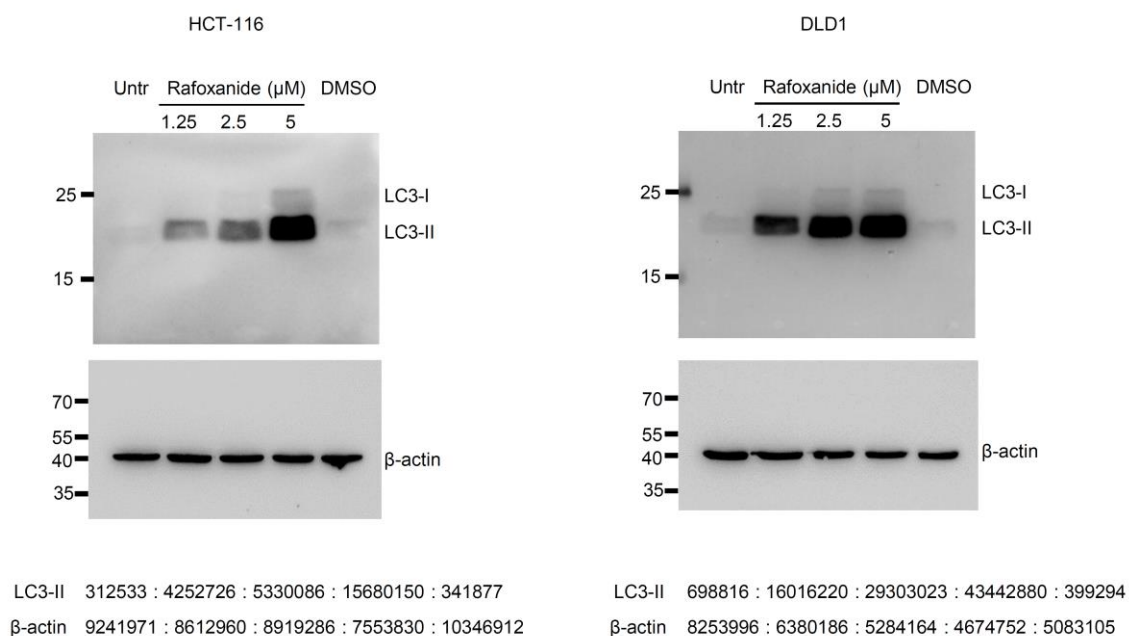
Antonio Di Grazia, Federica Laudisi, Davide Di Fusco, Eleonora Franzè, Angela Ortenzi, Ivan Monteleone, Giovanni Monteleone and Carmine Stolfi



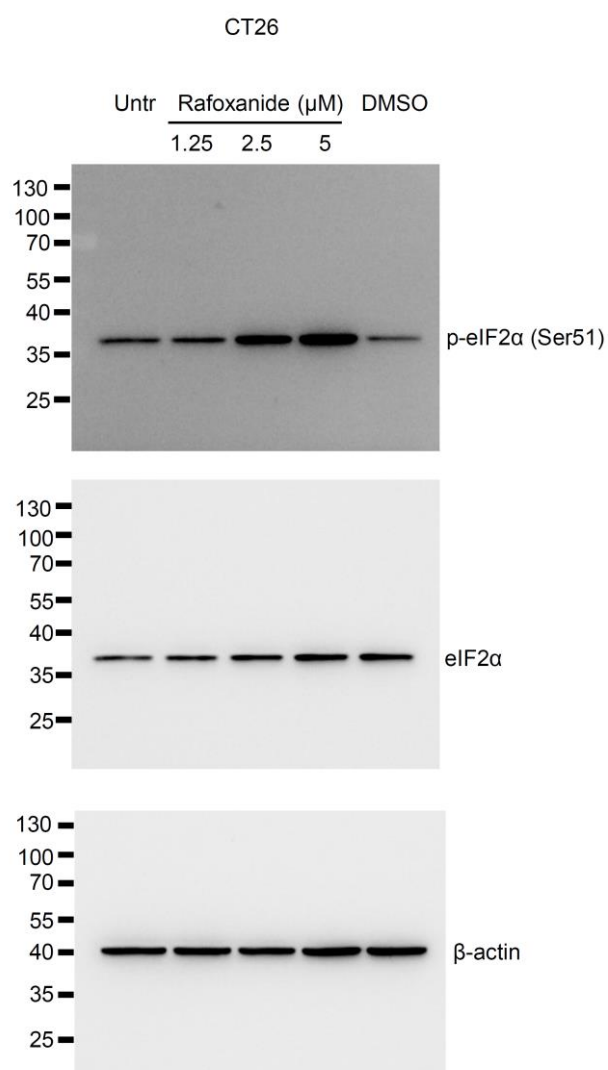
**Figure S1.** Uncropped blots for p-eIF2α (Ser51), eIF2α and β-actin representing those depicted in Figure 1A. Molecular weight markers and densitometry readings are indicated on the left and at the bottom, respectively.



**Figure S2.** Six h rafoxanide treatment does not affect HCT-116 and DLD1 cell survival. HCT-116 (A) and DLD1 (B) cells were either left untreated (Untr) or treated with either DMSO (sham) or the indicated doses of rafoxanide for 6 h. Representative dot-plots show the percentages of AV- and/or PI-positive cells. One of three representative experiments in which similar results were obtained is shown.



**Figure S3.** Uncropped blots for LC3 and β-actin representing those depicted in Figure 2A. Molecular weight markers and densitometry readings are indicated on the left and at the bottom, respectively.



p-eIF2 $\alpha$  1632800 : 1699233 : 4593564 : 6826426 : 885222

eIF2 $\alpha$  7585228 : 8129924 : 9579480 : 11404852 : 11617737

$\beta$ -actin 9851135 : 9222213 : 8604175 : 11367423 : 12062652

**Figure S4.** Uncropped blots for p-eIF2 $\alpha$  (Ser51), eIF2 $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ -actin representing those depicted in Figure 5A. Molecular weight markers and densitometry readings are indicated on the left and at the bottom, respectively.