

Figure S1. CD44s and CD44v expression in uterine serous carcinoma cell lines. Reverse transcription PCR analysis was performed to determine CD44s and CD44v8-10 expression levels in USPC1 and PTX1 cells. ASPC1 cells were used as the positive control for CD44v8-10. GAPDH was used as the internal control.

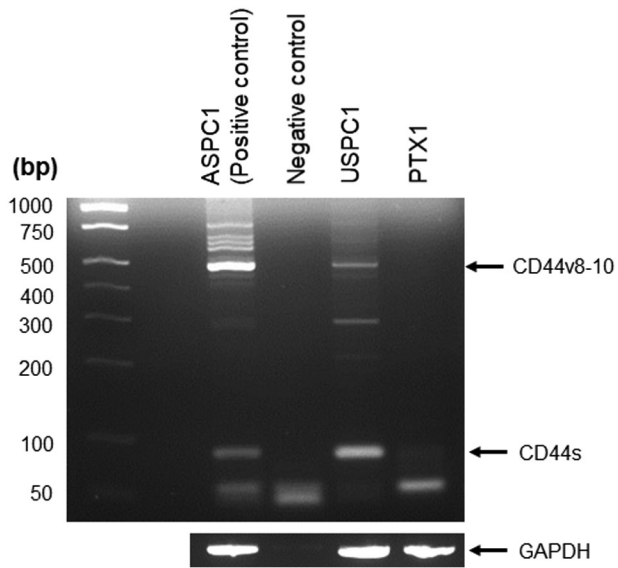


Figure S2. The effect of SAS on tumor growth *in vivo*. SCID mice were inoculated with USPC1 cells (n=12) and were randomly divided into 2 groups; one group were treated with PBS, while the other group was treated with SAS, five times a week, for 8 weeks. SAS, sulfasalazine.

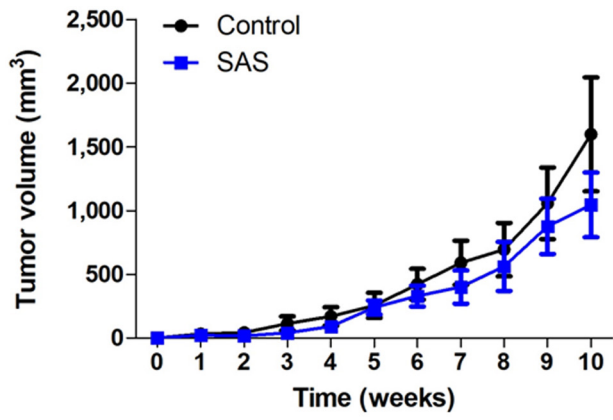


Figure S3. Graphical representation. Glutathione (GSH), as a major antioxidant, protects cells against reactive oxygen species (left). SAS kills uterine serous carcinoma cells by inducing a form of non-apoptotic cell death (right). SAS, sulfasalazine.

