ROS mediated apoptosis induced by BSA Nanospheres encapsulated with fruit extract of *Cucumis prophetarum* in various human cancer cell lines.

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Figure S1: Calibration curve of quercetin.



Figure S2: Effect of different concentrations of (a) Quercetin (positive control) and (b) blank

BSA nanospheres on the viability of various human cancer cell lines and HEK 293 cell line



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Figure S3: Change in cell morphology and proliferation of A549 cells after treatment with different concentrations, a. Control; b. 25 μ g/mL; c. 50 μ g/mL; d. 100 μ g/mL; e. 150 μ g/mL and f. 200 μ g/mL of Cp-BSA nanospheres.



Figure S4: Change in cell morphology and proliferation of HepG2 cells after treatment with different concentrations, a. Control; b. 25 μ g/mL; c. 50 μ g/mL; d. 100 μ g/mL; e. 150 μ g/mL and f. 200 μ g/mL of Cp-BSA nanospheres.



Figure S5: Change in cell morphology and proliferation of MCF-7 cells after treatment with different concentrations, a. Control; b. 25 μ g/mL; c. 50 μ g/mL; d. 100 μ g/mL; e. 150 μ g/mL and f. 200 μ g/mL of Cp-BSA nanospheres.



Figure S6: Detection of ROS (superoxide ion) by reduction of NBT in cancer cell lines using blank BSA nanospheres.



Figure S7: (a) Effect of blank BSA nanospheres on intracellular ROS generation in different cancer cell lines and **(b)** loss of mitochondrial membrane potential after treatment with blank BSA nanospheres different cancer cell lines detected by JC-1 staining and expressed as the ratio of green/red fluorescence intensity.