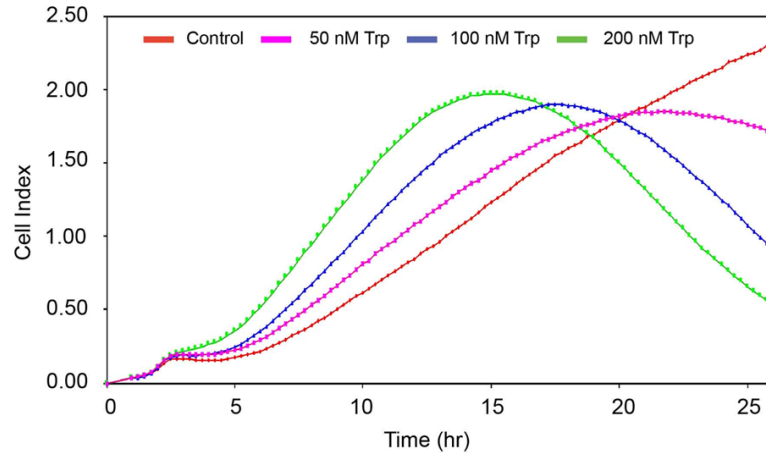
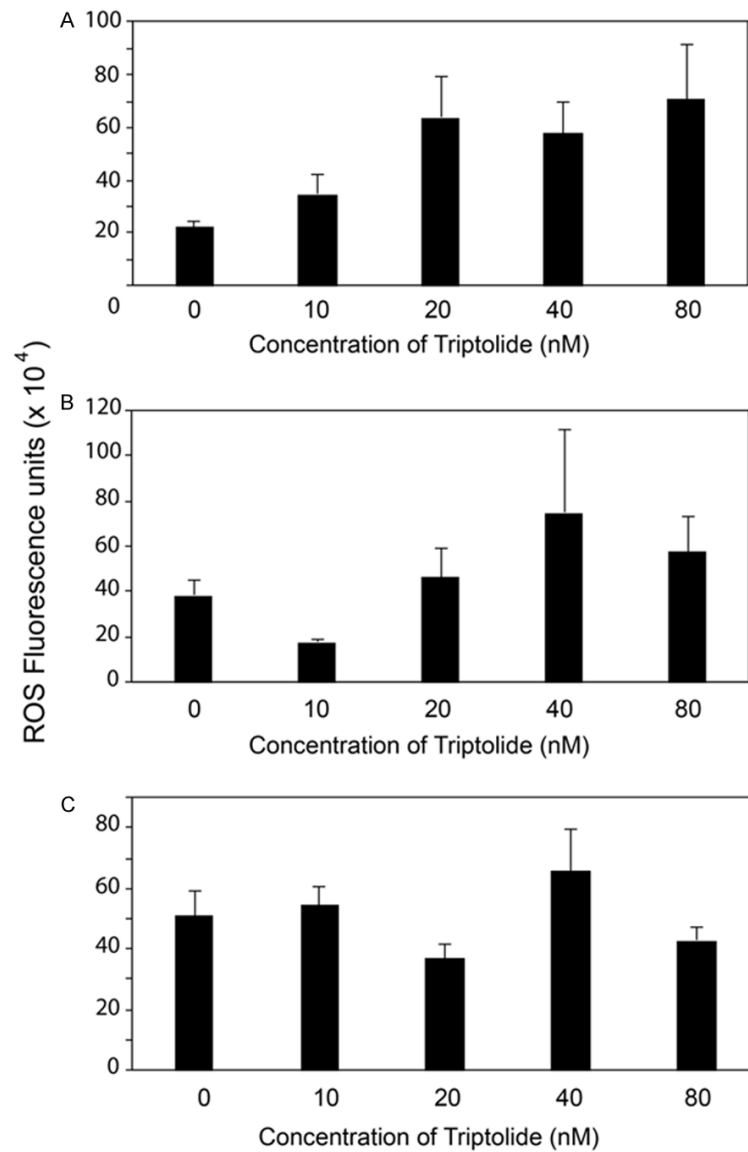


## Inhibition of cervical cancer by Minnelide

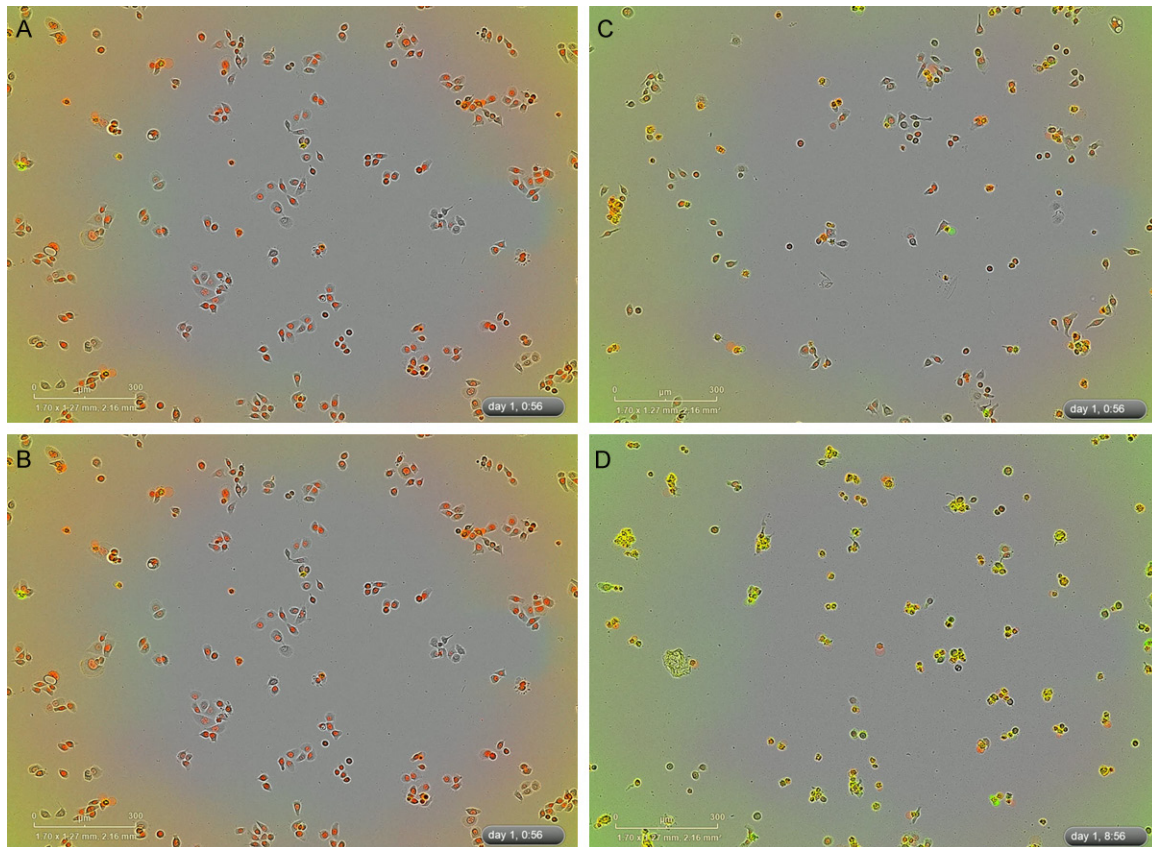


**Supplementary Figure 1.** Inhibition of SiHa cervical cancer cell proliferation by Triptolide.



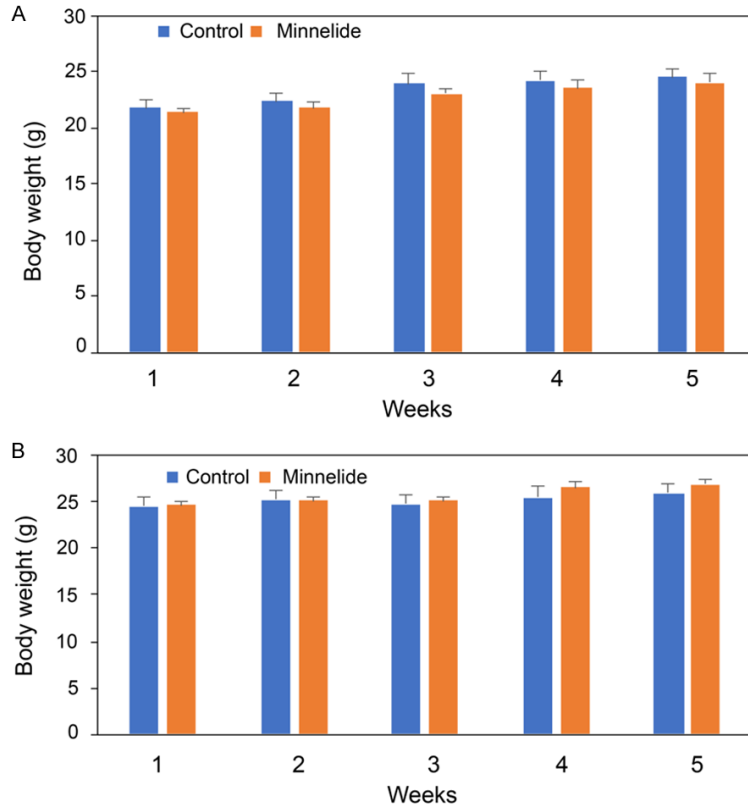
## Inhibition of cervical cancer by Minnelide

**Supplementary Figure 2.** Triptolide induces ROS generation. Cell permeant reagent 2',7'-dichlorofluorescein diacetate (DCFDA, Invitrogen, C13293) was used determine ROS in cells (5000) treated with 10-80 nM Triptolide for 6 hours in clear 96-well plates. DCFDA was added a final concentration of 10  $\mu$ M and excitation/emission was measured at 485 nm/525 nm in SpectraMax i3X, Molecular Devices as per manufacturer's instructions. (A) SiHA; (B) CaSki and (C) Me180 cells.



**Supplementary Figure 3.** A. Screen shot from movie: control. B. Screen shot from movie: triptolide 25 nm. C. Screen shot from movie: triptolide 50 nm. D. Screen shot from movie: Triptolide 100 nM.

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**Supplementary Figure 4.** Body weight changes in mice treated with Minnelide. A. Control and Minnelide (0.2 mg/kg) treated mice transplanted with Me180 tumor cells. B. Control and Minnelide (0.2 mg/kg) treated mice transplanted with CaSki tumor cells. Each bar represents mean body weight of 10 mice.