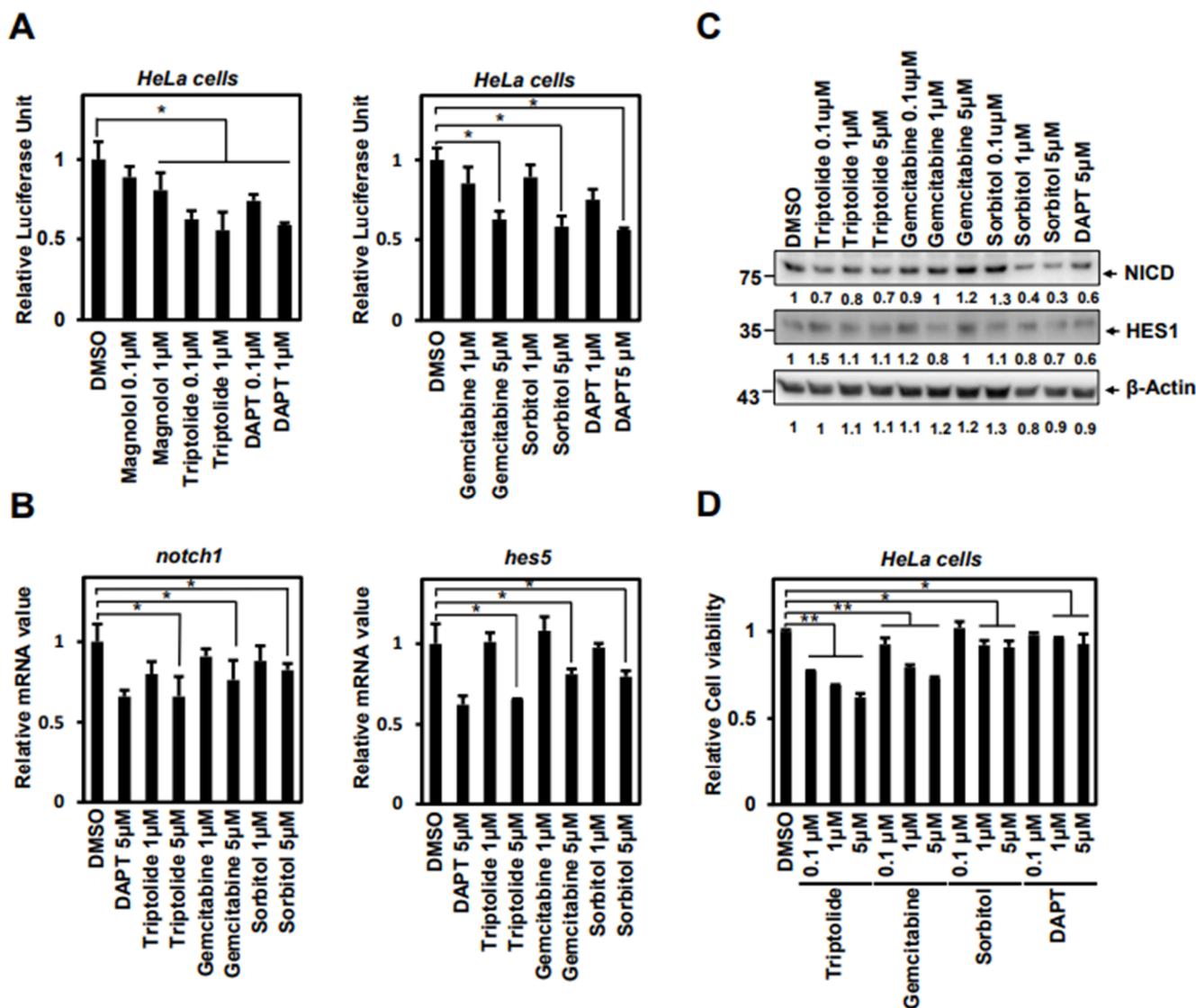


**Supplementary Table S1.** Compounds with inhibition of Notch1 signaling identified in the screening.

	<b>Drug name</b>	<b>Catalog No.</b>
<b>Natural compounds</b>	Magnolol	S2321
	Triptolide	S3604
<b>FDA approved chemical compounds</b>	Carmofur	S2189
	Sorbitol	S2393
	Mitoxantrone 2HCl	S2485
	Gemcitabine	S1714
	Terbinafine	S1725
	Mifepristone	S2606
	Prednisolone	S1737
	Teniposide	S1787
	Ouabain	S4016
	Esomeprazde sodium	S2233
	Clomifene citrate	S2561
	Daunorubicin HCl	S3035



**Supplementary Figure S1.** Selective chemicals inhibit Notch1 signaling in HeLa cells.

HeLa cells were treated with 0.1 μM, 1 μM, or 5 μM concentration of Magnolol, Triptolide, Gemcitabine, Sorbitol, DAPT or DMSO (control) for 24h. (A) Cells were lysed and subjected to a luciferase assay. The luciferase reporter activity in each sample was normalized to Renilla protein activity. (B) Cells were harvested and Total RNA was isolated and subjected to qRT-PCR analysis. Data were normalized to β-Actin expression. (C) Treated cell lysates were subjected to Western blotting with antibodies against NICD, HES1, and β-Actin. We used ImageJ software (NIH, Bethesda, NY, USA) to analyze the membranes. (D) HeLa cells were treated with control (DMSO) or respective concentrations of 100 nM, 1 μM, and 5 μM for Gemcitabine, Sorbitol, DAPT and TP. Cells were cultured for 48 hours. Cell viability was measured by MTT assay in 24-well plates. The results represent the means ± S.D. of three independent experiments performed in triplicate. \*, P<0.05; \*\*, P<0.01.