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Supplementary Materials: Isoliquiritigenin Suppresses E2-Induced Uterine Leiomyoma Growth through the Modulation of Cell Death Program and the Repression of ECM Accumulation

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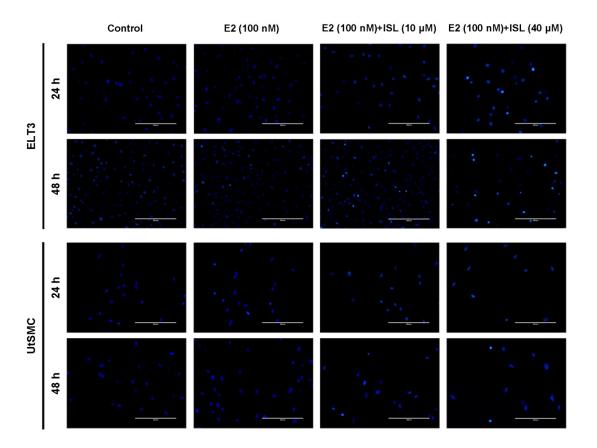


Figure S1. ISL treatment induced DNA damage in ELT3 cells. ELT3 and UtSMC cells (5 \times 10^{5} cells) were treated with E2 (100 nM) alone or a combination of E2 and ISL (10 or 40 μM) for 24 and 48 h. Cells were stained with Hoechst 33342 solution. (magnification 200×; Scale bar = 200 μm).

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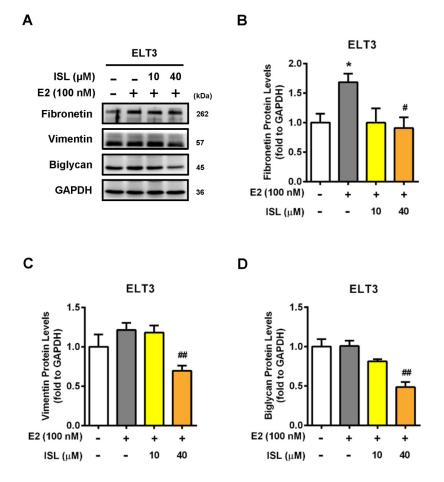


Figure S2. ISL treatment decreased the expression of ECM-associated proteins. **(A)** ELT3 cells were treated with E2 alone or combination with E2 and ISL (10 or 40 μ M) for 48 h. At the end of incubation, cells were lysed and then ECM-associated proteins were analyzed by Western blot. The expression of **(B)** fibronection, **(C)** vimentin, and **(D)** biglycan were normalized to GAPDH expression in ELT3 cells. Data are represented as means \pm SEM (n = 3). * p < 0.05 as compared with the control group. * p < 0.05, ** p < 0.01 as compared with the E2-treated group.



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