

Supplementary Materials

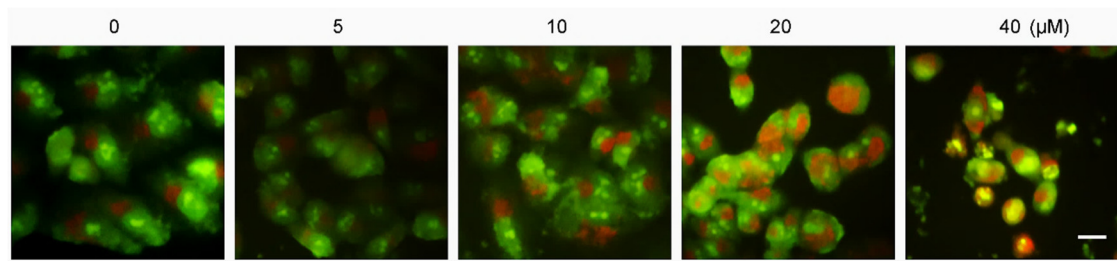


Figure S1. CB-2 induces the accumulation of acidic vesicular organelles in the cytoplasm of A549 cells. Fluorescence photographs of acridine orange (AO) staining of A549 cells treated with various doses (0-40 μ M) of CB-2 for 24 h. Scale bar represent 10 μ m.

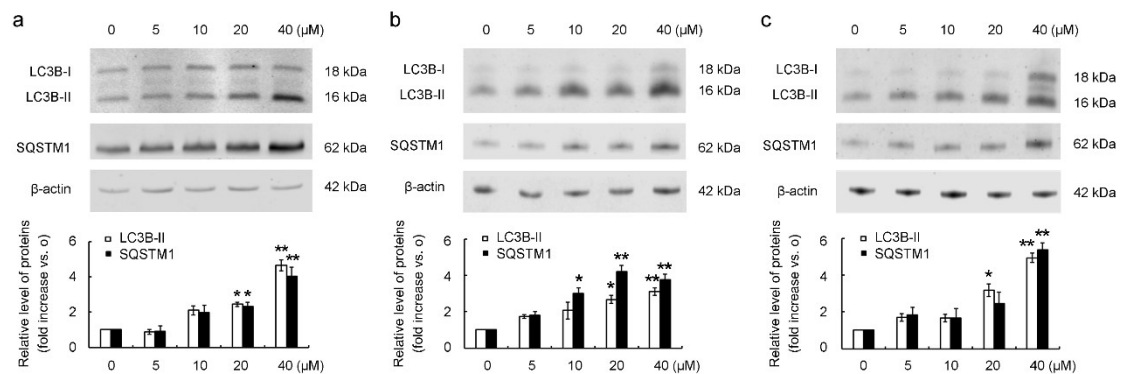


Figure S2. CB-2 induces the accumulation of LC3B-II and SQSTM1 in another NSCLC cell line H157 **a**, the human hepatocellular liver carcinoma cell line HepG2 **b**, and human breast carcinoma cell line MCF-7 **c**. Western blot analysis of LC3B-II and SQSTM1 levels in A549 cells treated with various doses (0-40 μ M) of CB-2 for 24 h. β -actin was used as a loading control. (n = 3; * p < 0.05, ** p < 0.01 vs. 0).

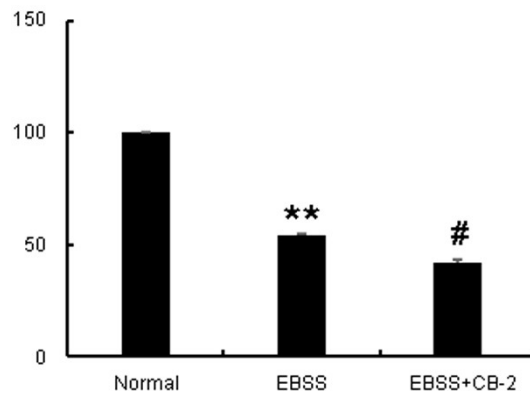


Figure S3. CB-2 treatment leads to a decrease of cell viability of A549 cells upon starvation stress. MTT assay for detecting cell viability of A549 cells treated with CB-2 in starvation condition for 24 h. (n = 3; ** p < 0.01 vs. Normal, # p < 0.05 vs. EBSS).