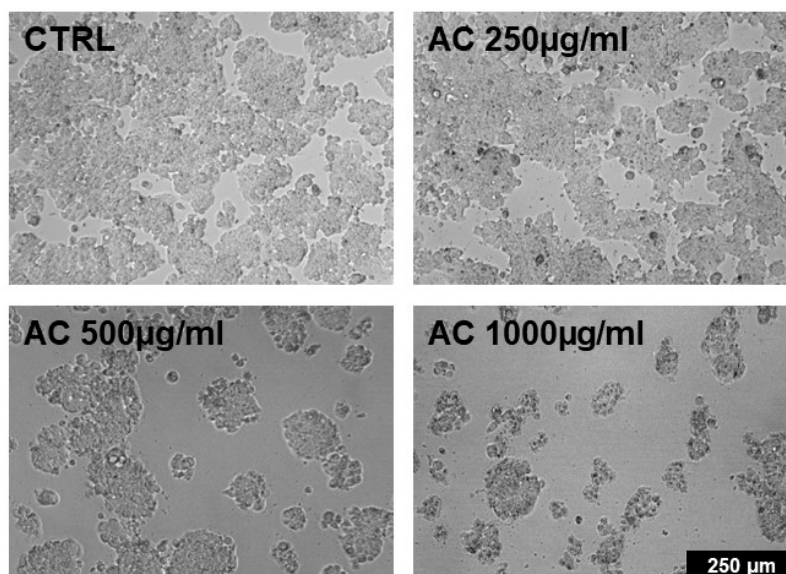
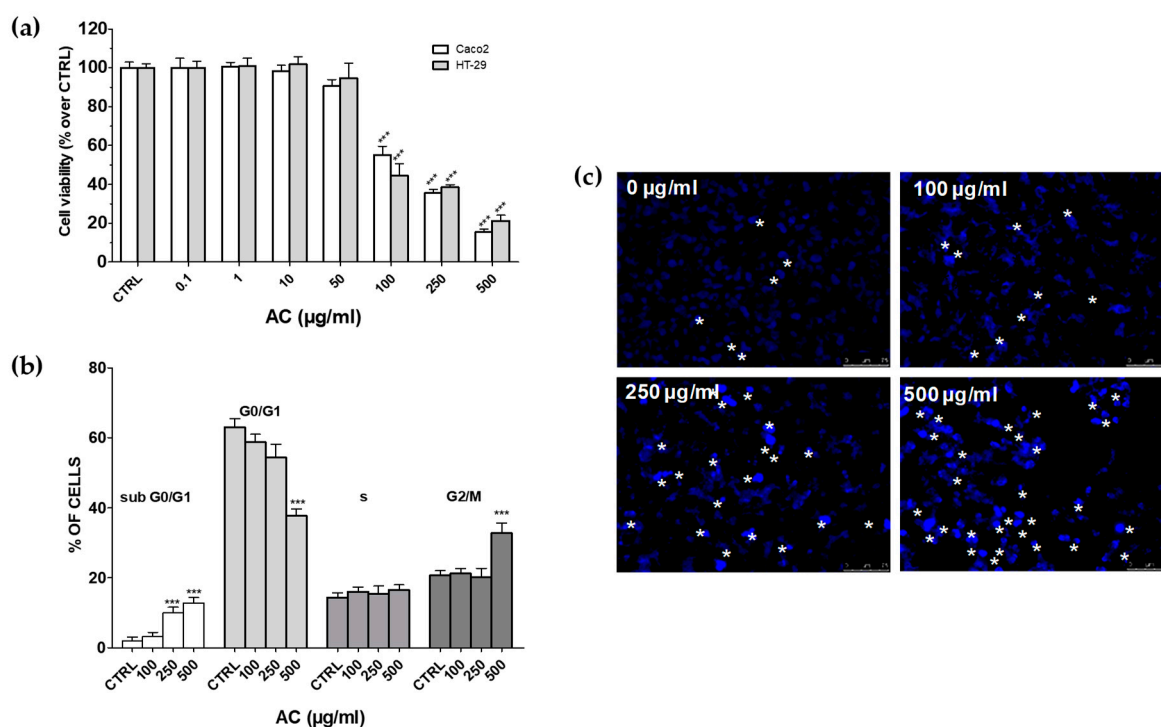


## Supporting Information



**Figure S1.** Effects of *Acacia catechu* Willd. extract (AC) for 24h on HT-29 cell viability. The cells were incubated with increasing concentrations of AC (250-1000 µg/ml) and morphological comparison performed at contrast phase microscopy (scale bar 250 µm). Each photograph was representative of three independent observations.



**Figure S2 (a).** Human colorectal adenocarcinoma Caco2 cells viability after treatment with *Acacia catechu* Willd. extract (AC) for 24h. The effects of the extract on HT-29 cells were also depicted from Figure 2 Panel A for comparison. **(b).** *Acacia catechu* Willd. extract (AC)-mediated effects on human colorectal adenocarcinoma Caco2 cells cycle. Percent of cells in subG0/G1, G0/G1, s and G2/M phase. In both panels, values are means  $\pm$  S.E.M. of at least three independent experiments in which 4

points/concentration/time were run; controls (AC 0  $\mu\text{g/mL}$ ) represent untreated cells. Statistical significance was assessed by ANOVA followed by Dunnett post-test. (a): \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$  vs controls. (b): \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$  vs controls. (c). DNA condensation and damage assessed by DAPI staining in Caco-2 cells. Asterisks indicate cells with fragmented nuclei and condensed DNA, considered as apoptotic. Each photograph was representative of three independent observations (scale bar 75  $\mu\text{M}$ ).