

Supplementary Materials

Eupatilin Promotes Cell Death by Calcium Influx through ER-Mitochondria Axis with SERPINB11 Inhibition in Epithelial Ovarian Cancer

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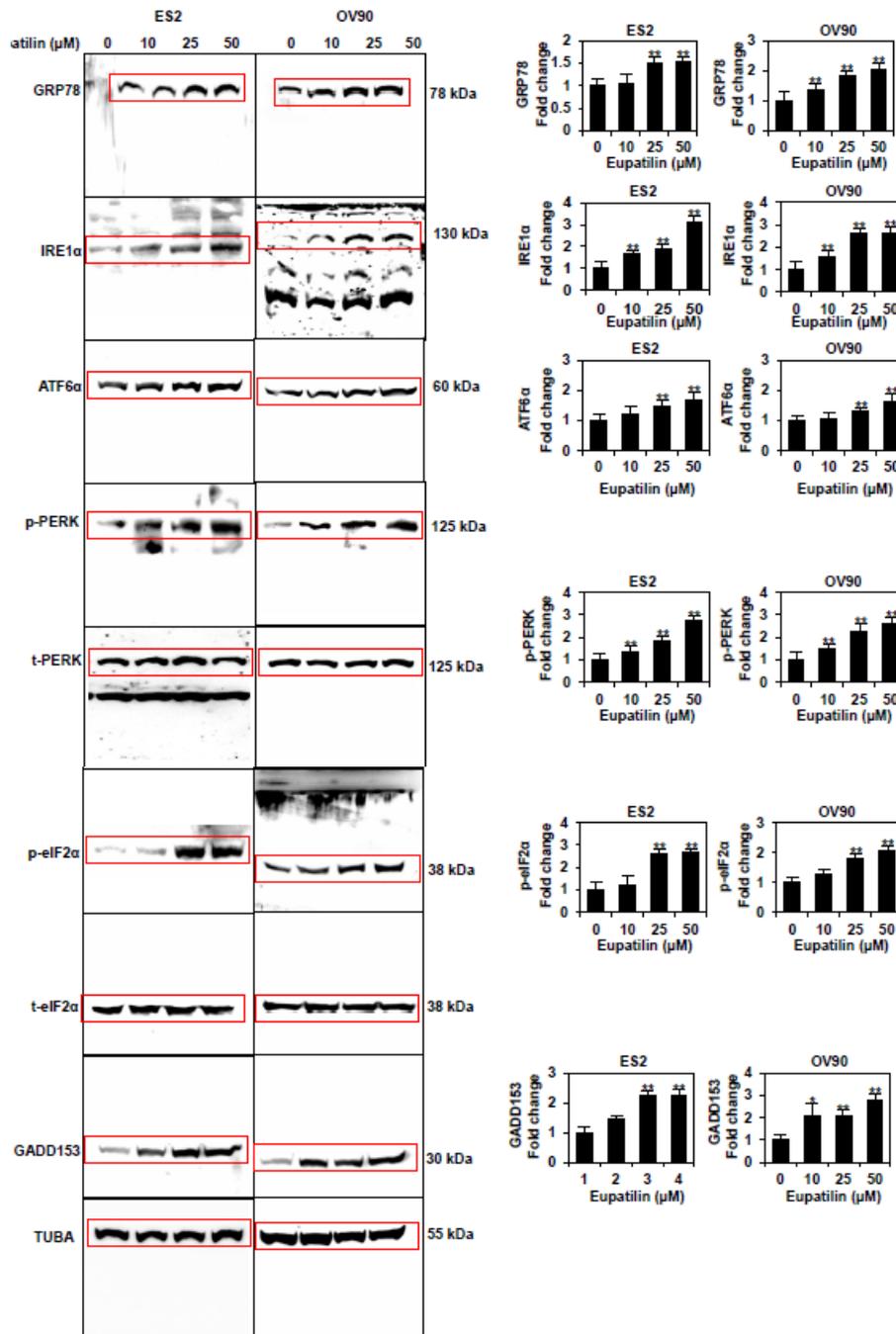


Figure S1. Detailed information about western blot in Figure 2.

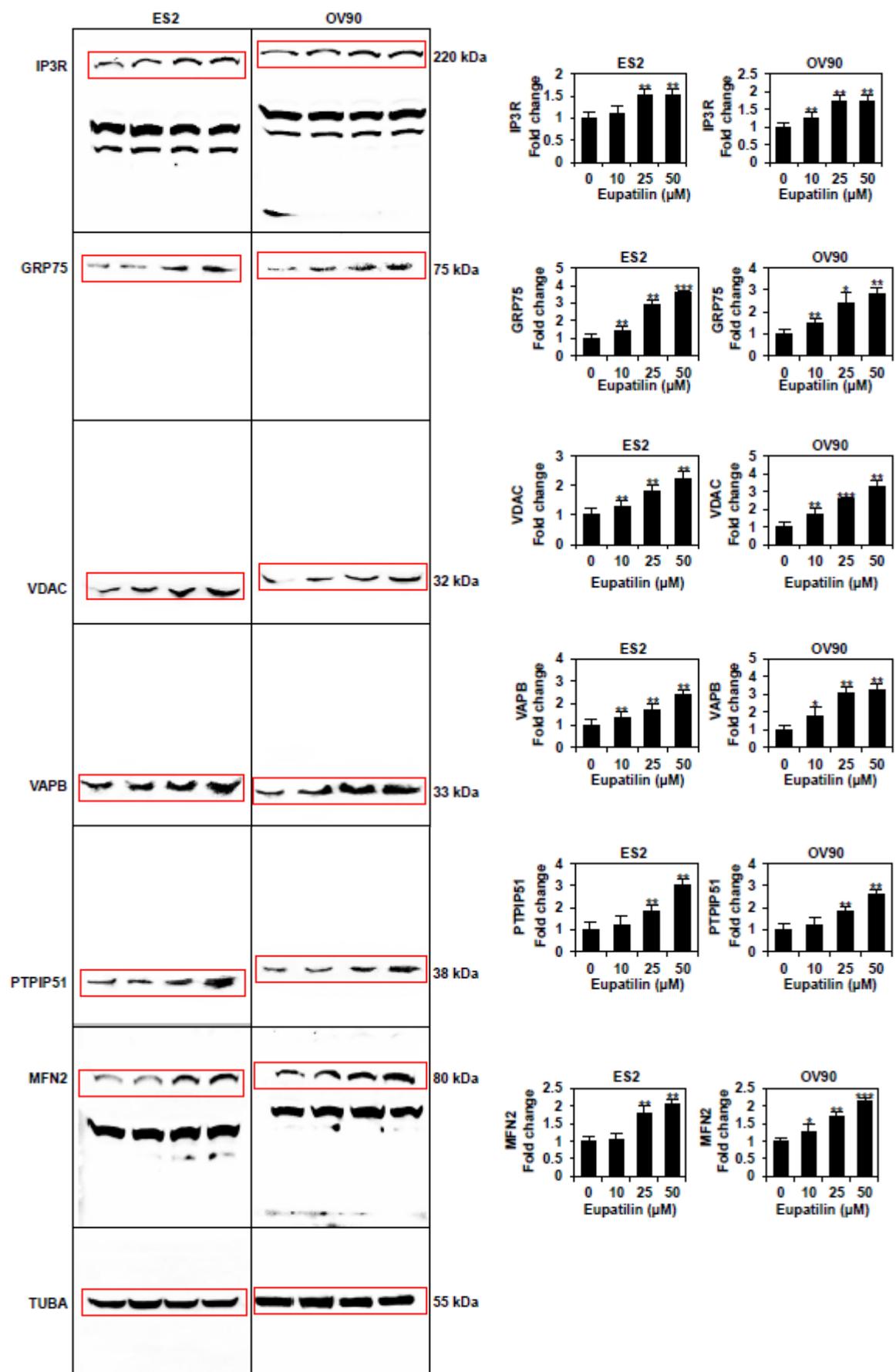


Figure S2. Detailed information about western blot in Figure 3.

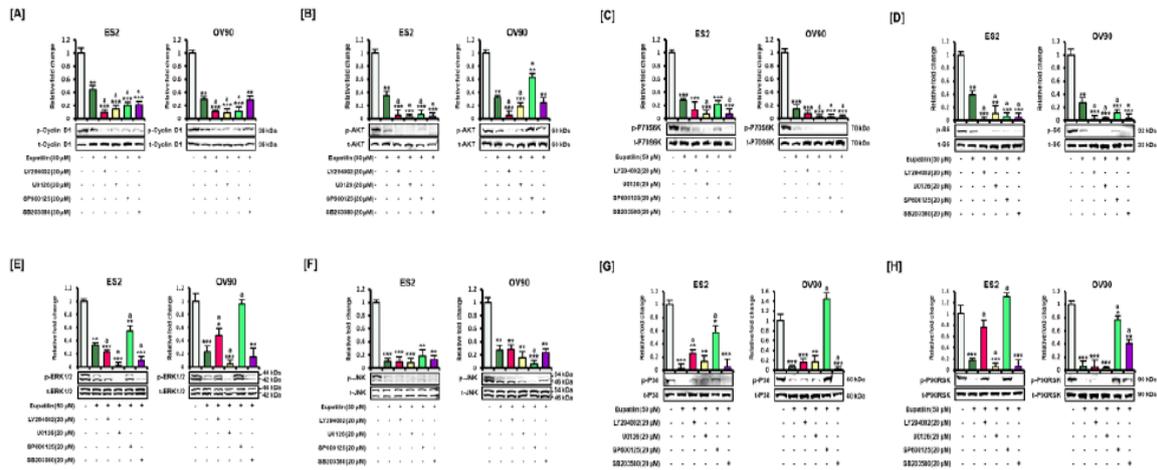
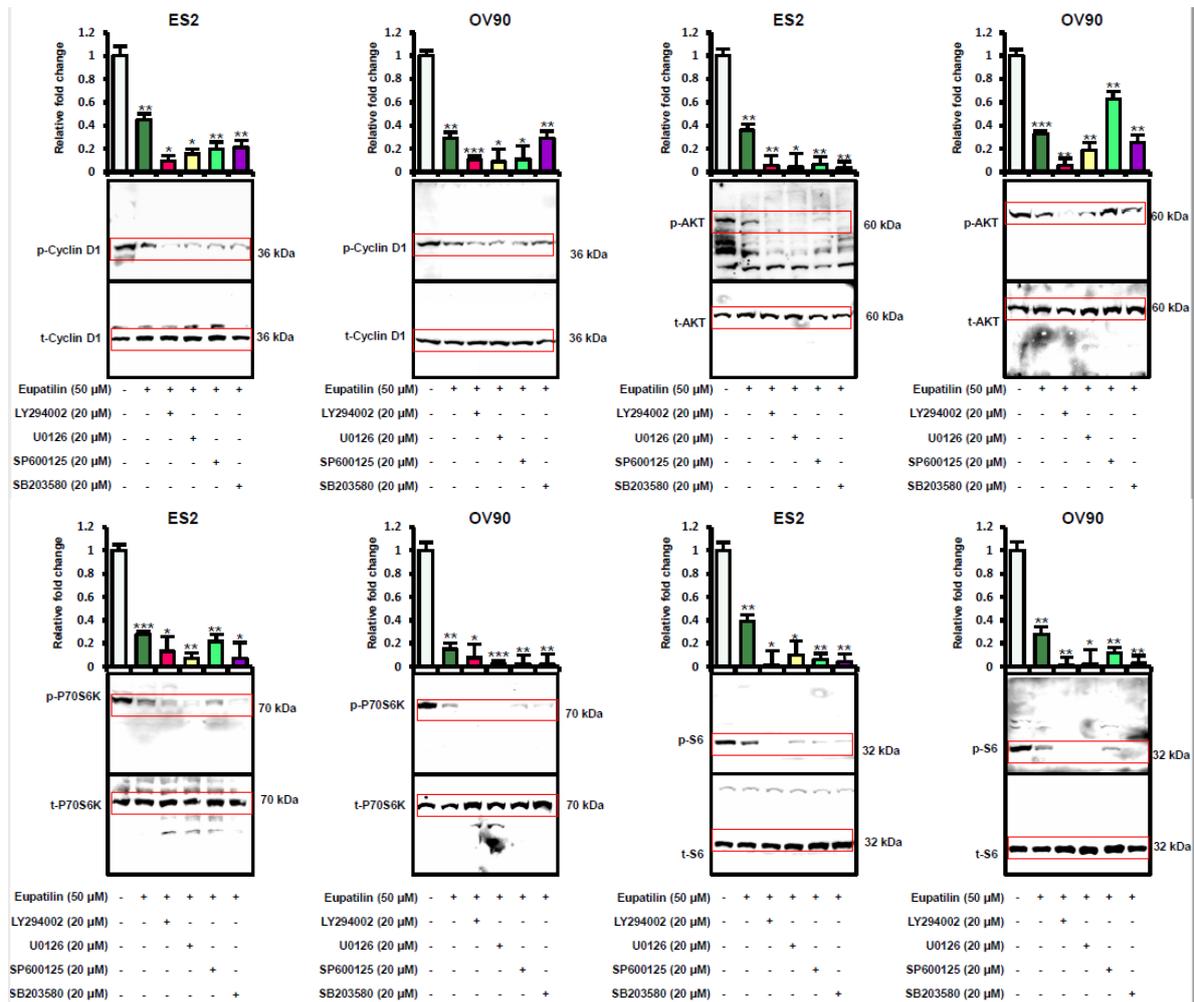


Figure S3. Dose-dependent effects of pharmacological inhibitors and eupatilin on PI3K/AKT and MAPK signaling in ovarian cancer cells. (A–H) Activities of phosphorylated CCND1 (p-CCND1) (A), p-AKT (B), p-P70S6K (C), p-S6 (D), p-ERK1/2, p-JNK (F), p-P38 (G), and p-P90RSK (H) protein levels were evaluated with each pharmacological inhibitor in eupatilin-treated ovarian cancer cells. Each immunoblot calculated using the normalized ratio of phosphorylated protein relative to the total protein. The experiments were performed in triplicate. Data represent the mean \pm standard deviation, and asterisks indicate that the effect of treatment was statistically significant (* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, and *** $p < 0.001$). A lowercase letter (a) indicates significant changes ($p < 0.05$) compared with eupatilin alone. Detailed information about western blot can be found at Figure S4.



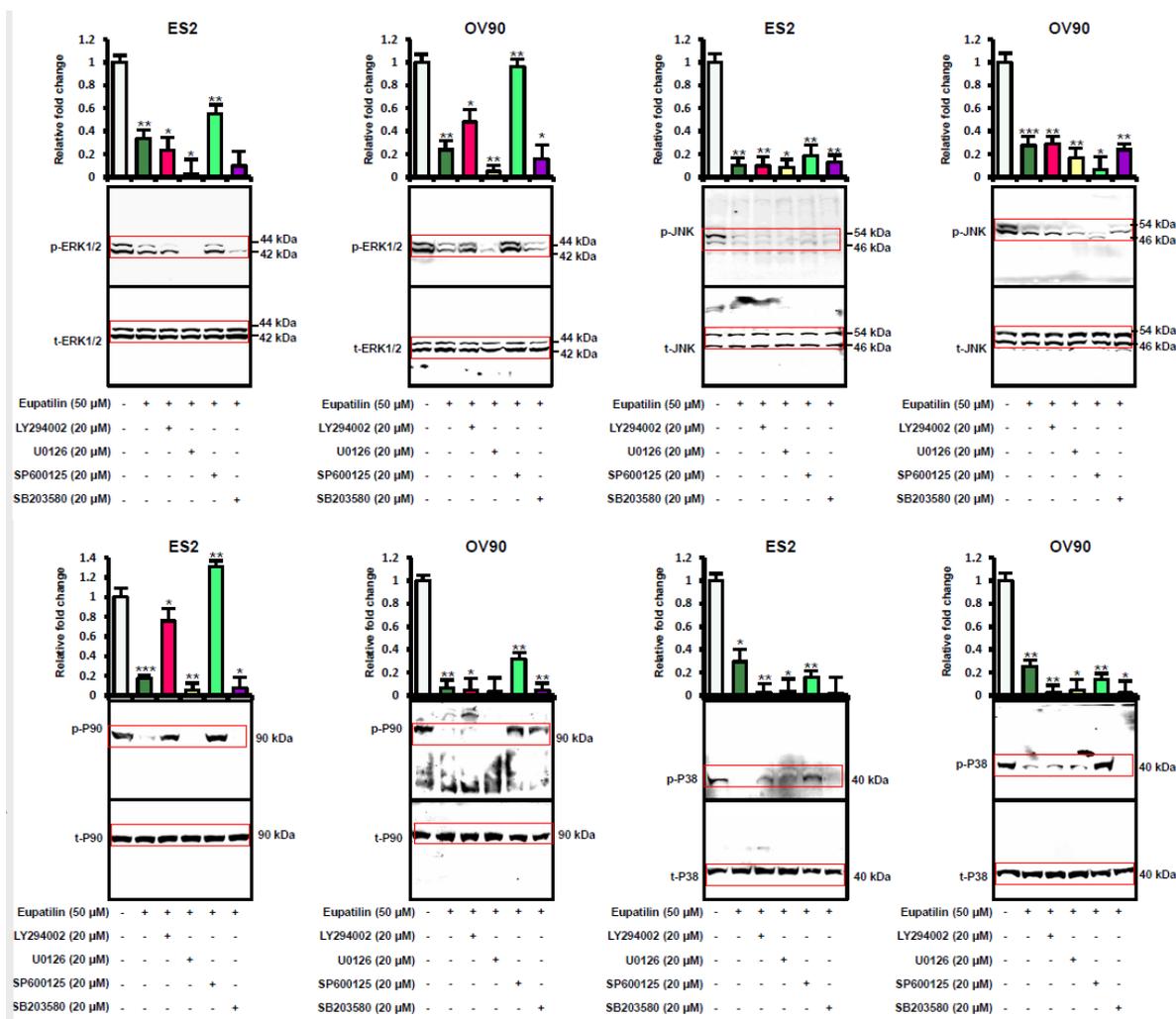
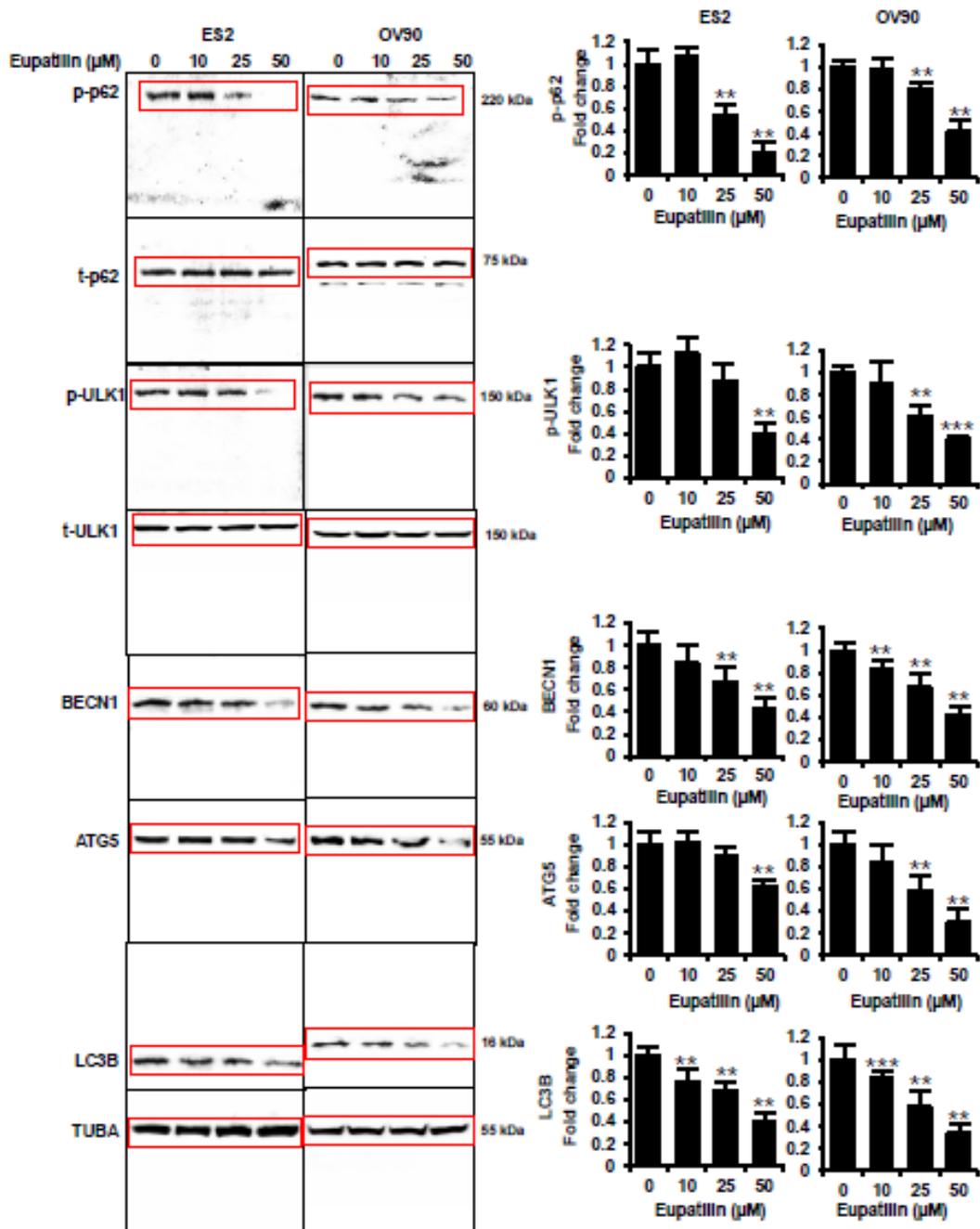
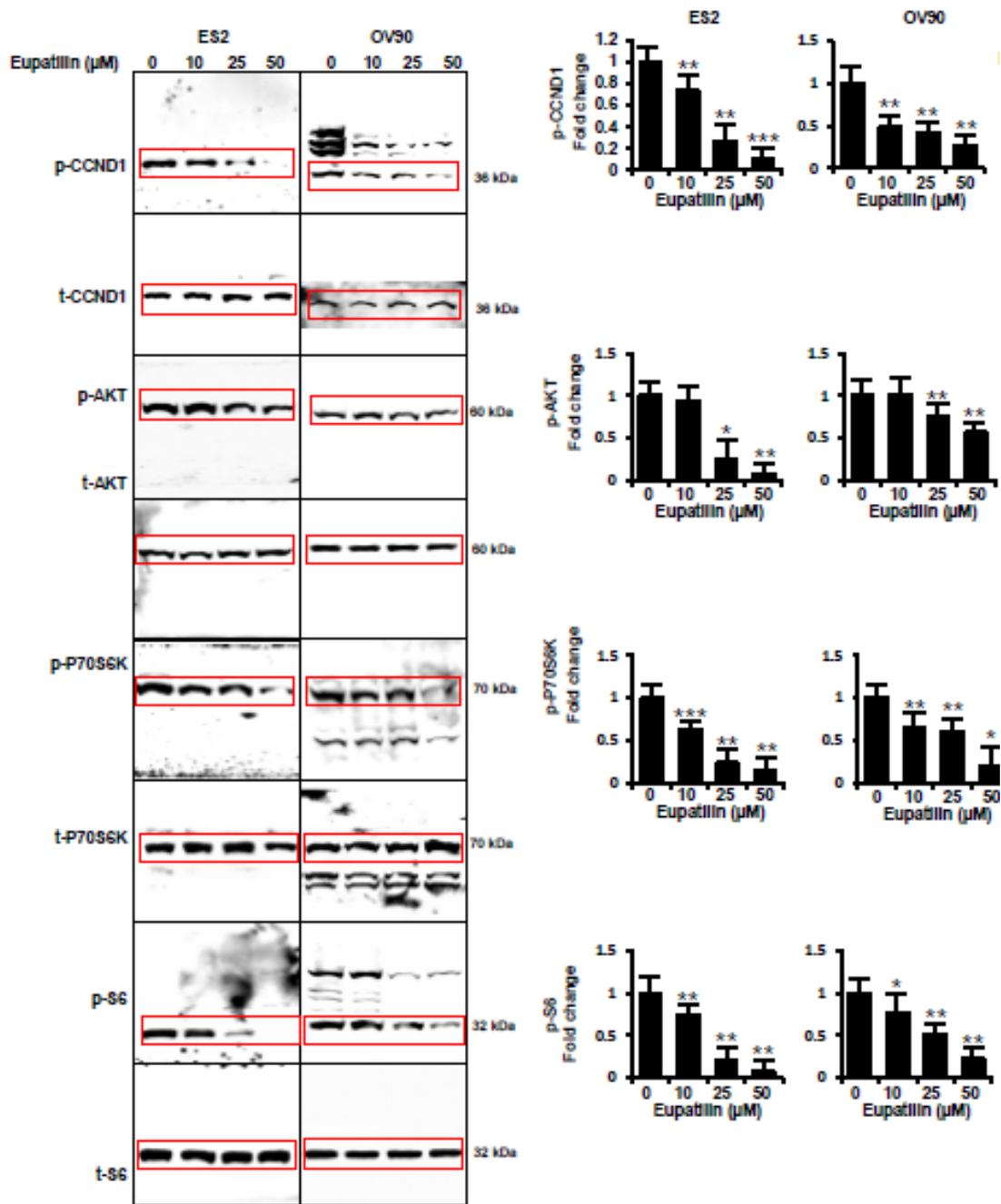


Figure S4. Detailed information about western blot in Figure S3.





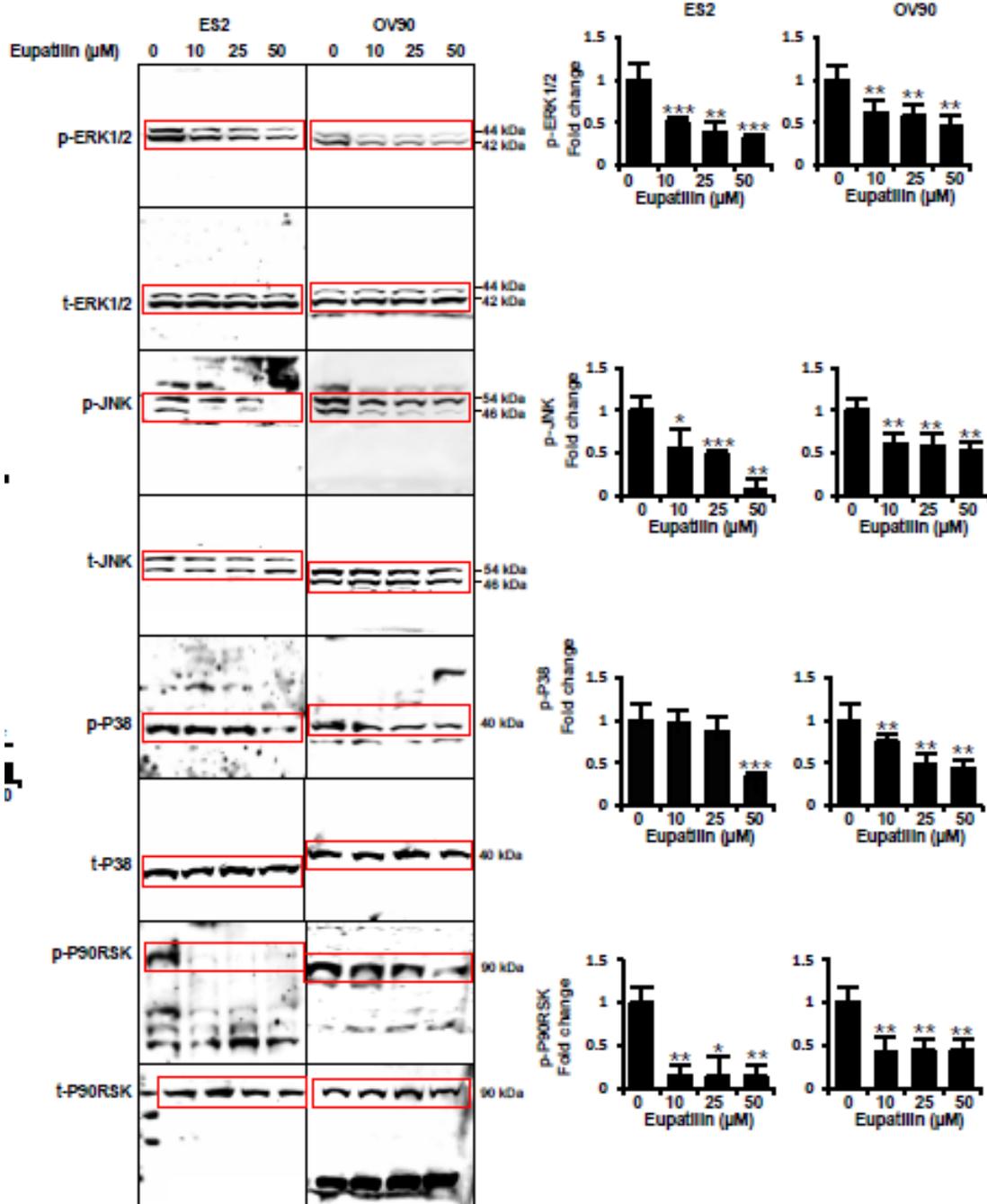
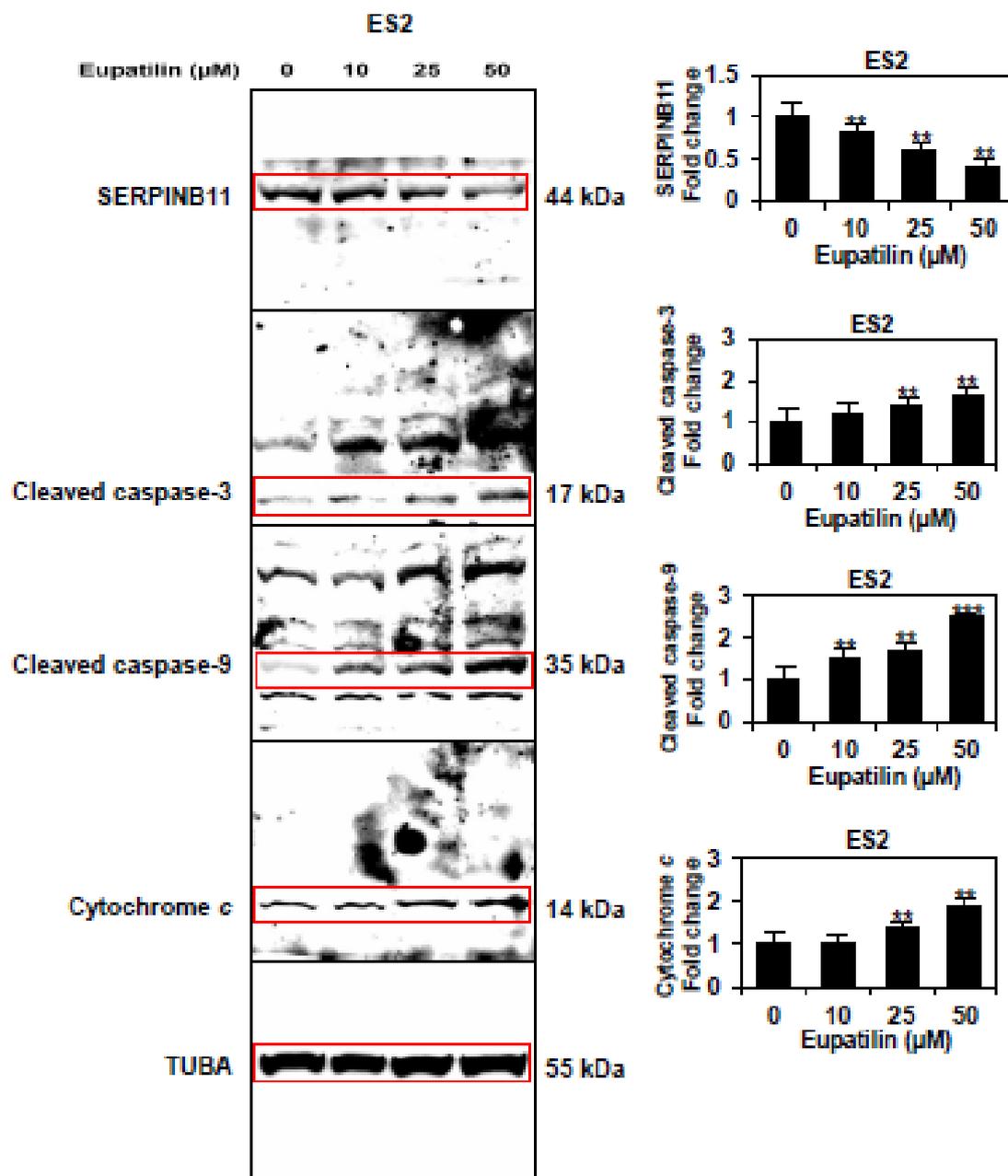
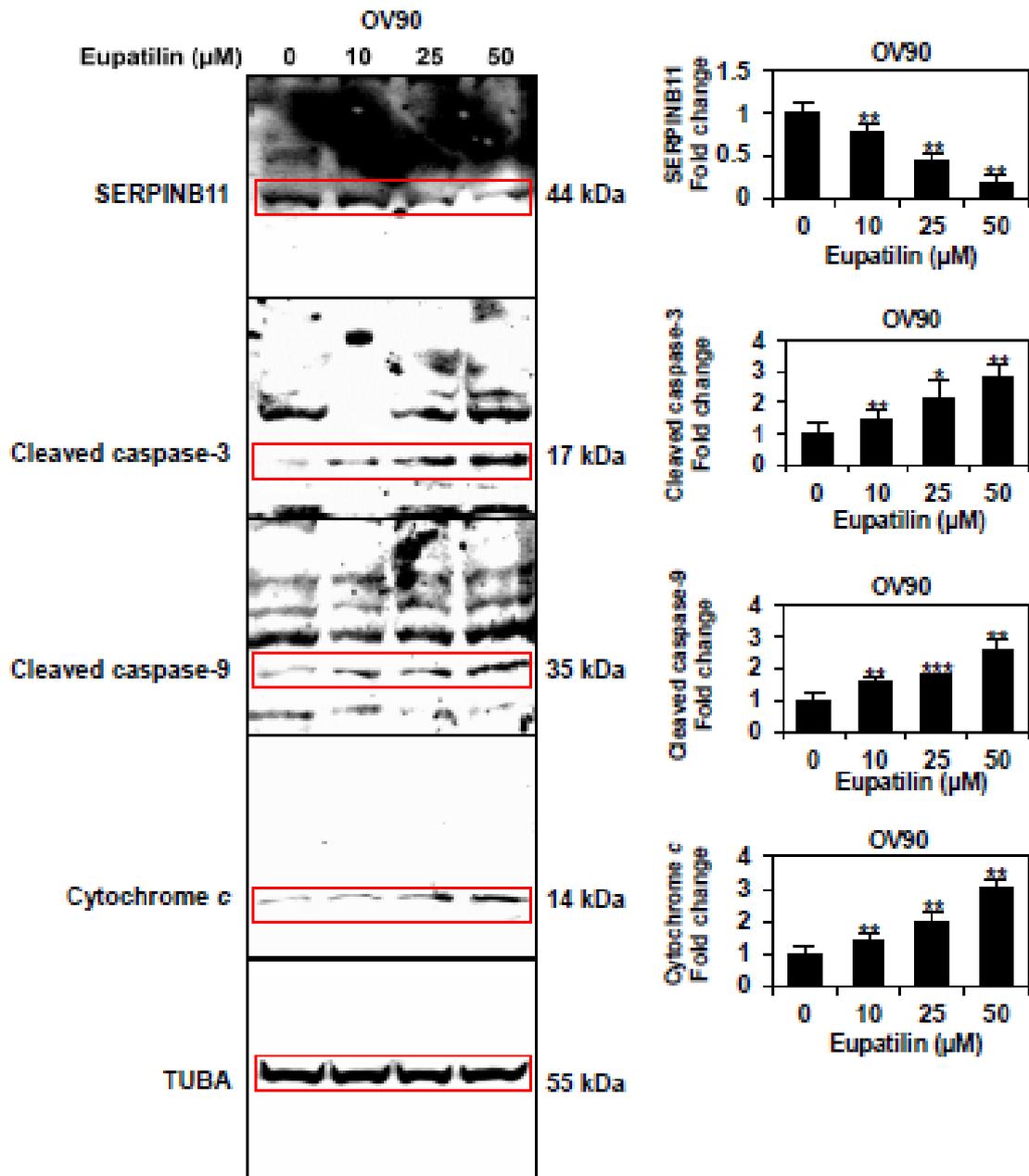


Figure S5. Detailed information about western blot in Figure 4.





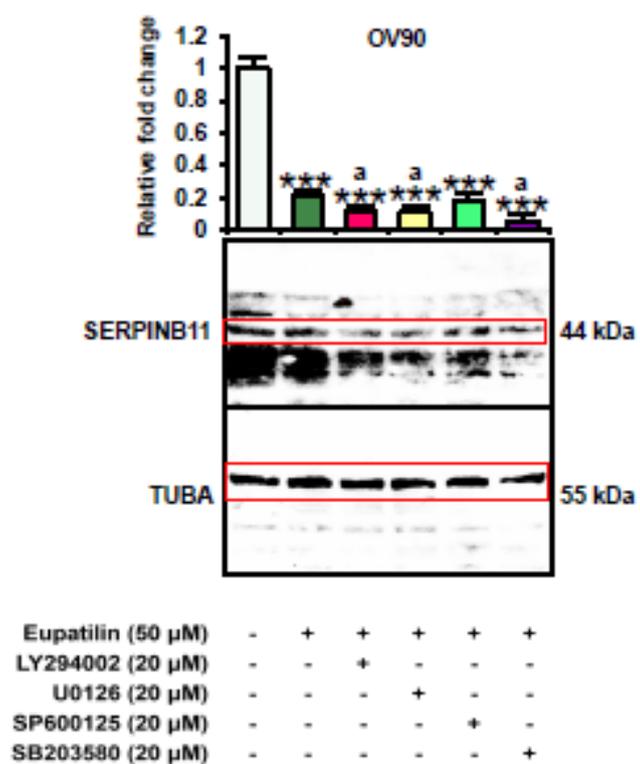
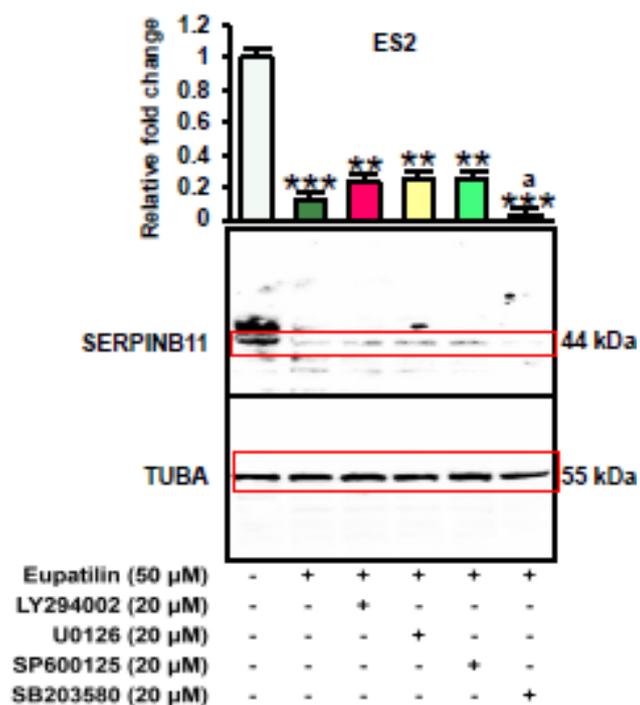


Figure S6. Detailed information about western blot in Figure 5.

