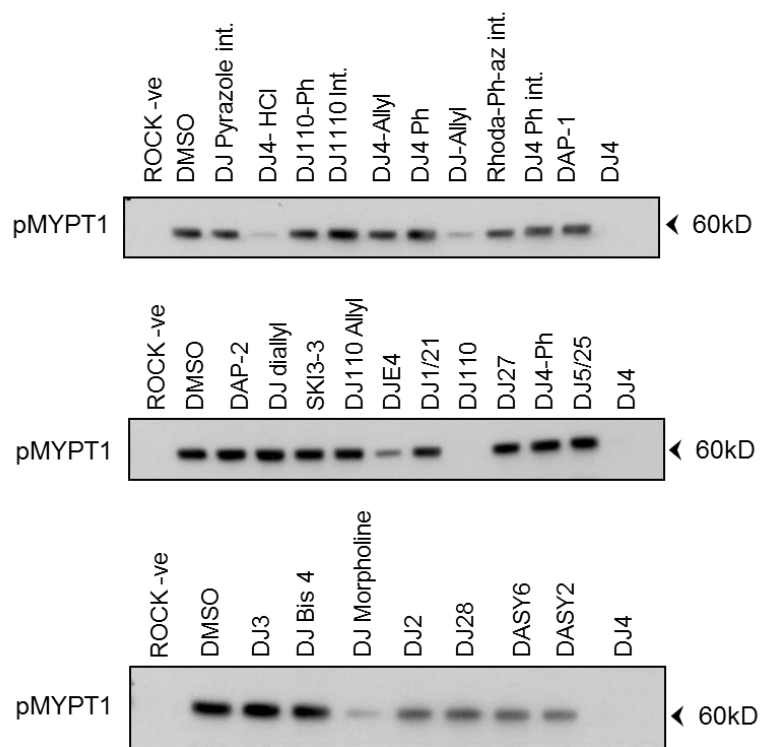
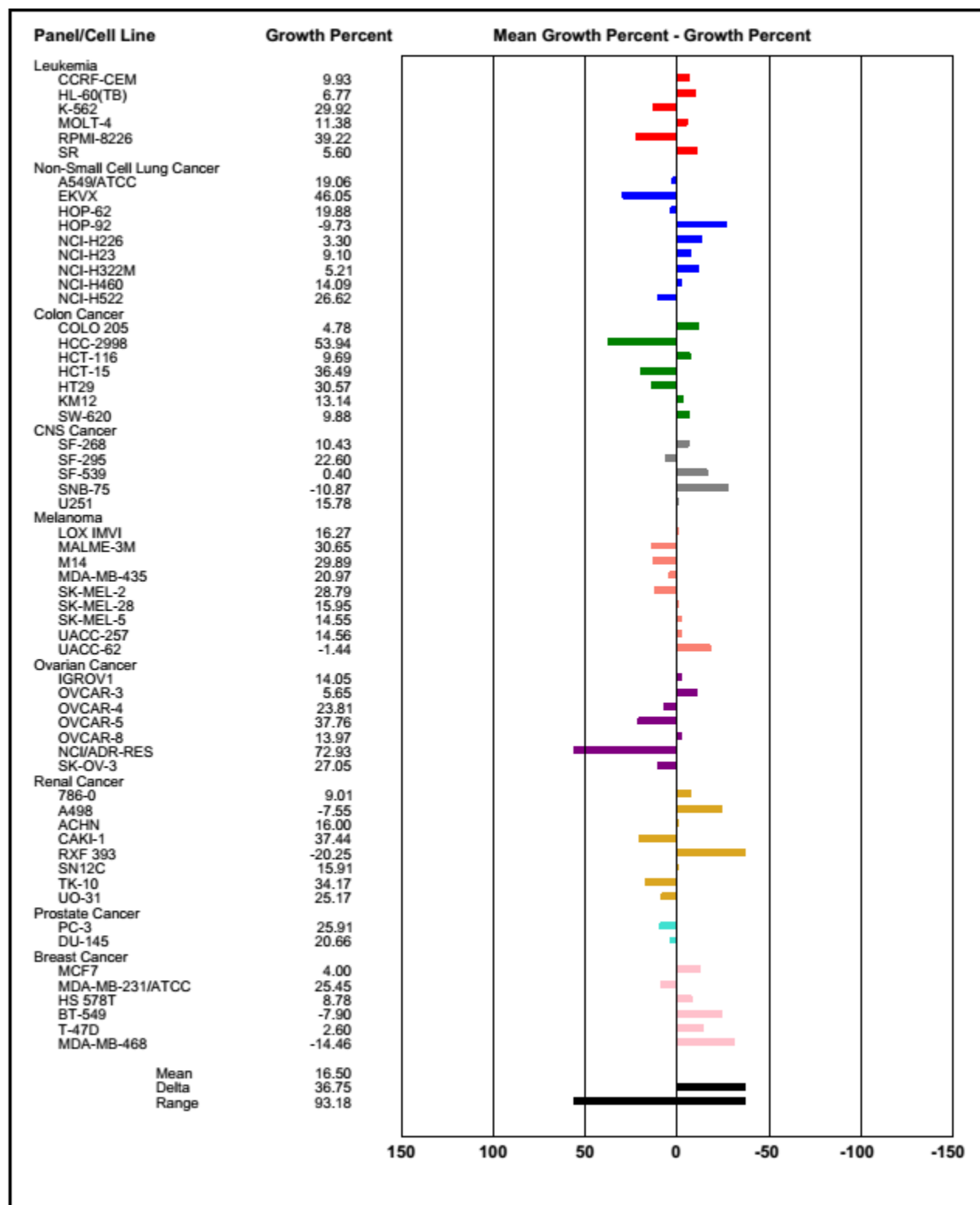


Supplementary Figures

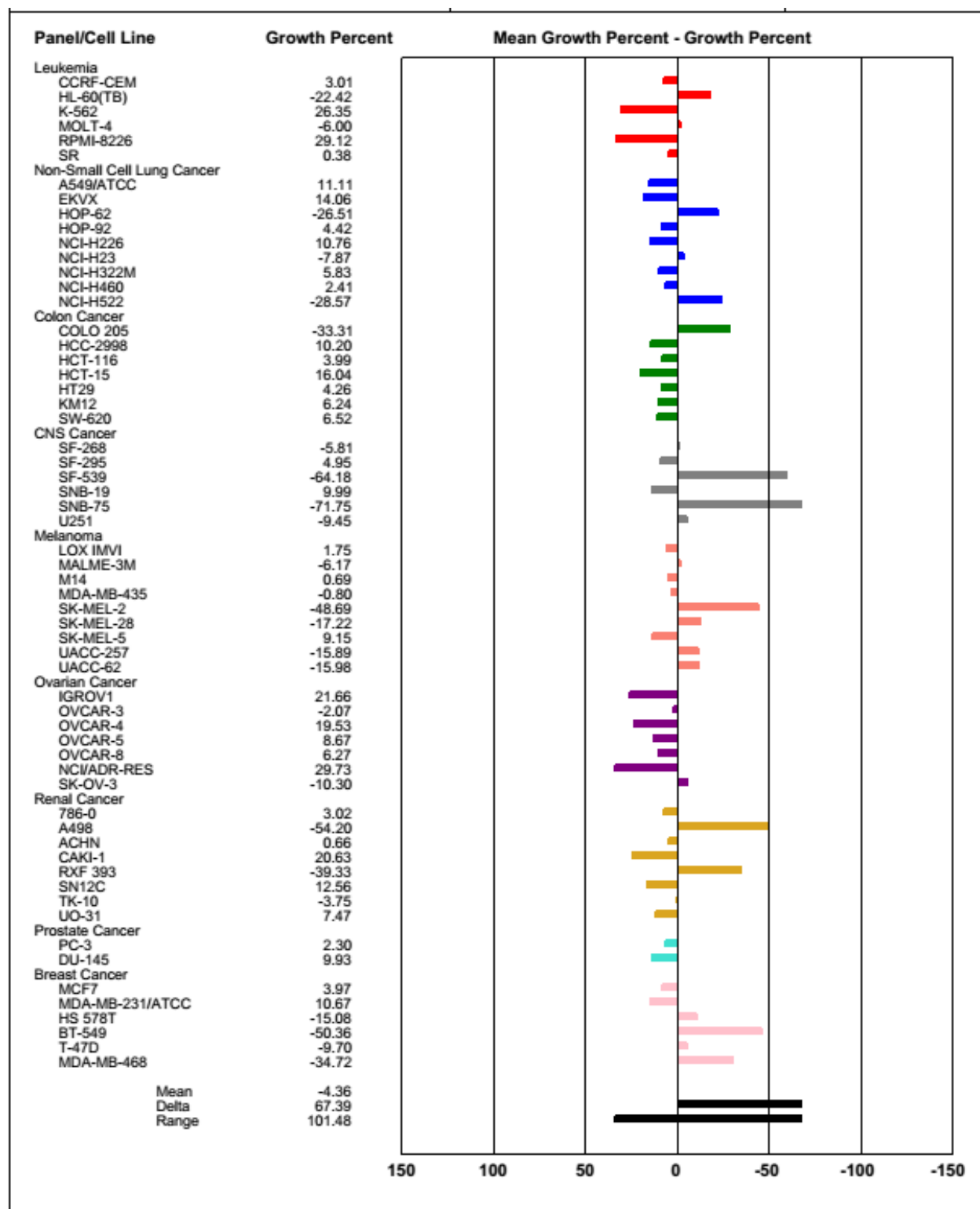
Figure S1**Figure S1. Screening of analogs in the *in vitro* kinase activity assay to identify active ROCK1 inhibitors**

Kinase inhibitory activity of the 27 compounds was evaluated by *in vitro* cell-free biochemical kinase activity assay. The compounds (1 μ M) were incubated with recombinant ROCK1 (9.48nM), recombinant MYPT1 (a kinase substrate, 84 nM) and ATP (25 μ M). Phosphorylation status of the substrate (pMYPT1) was analyzed to study the kinase activity.

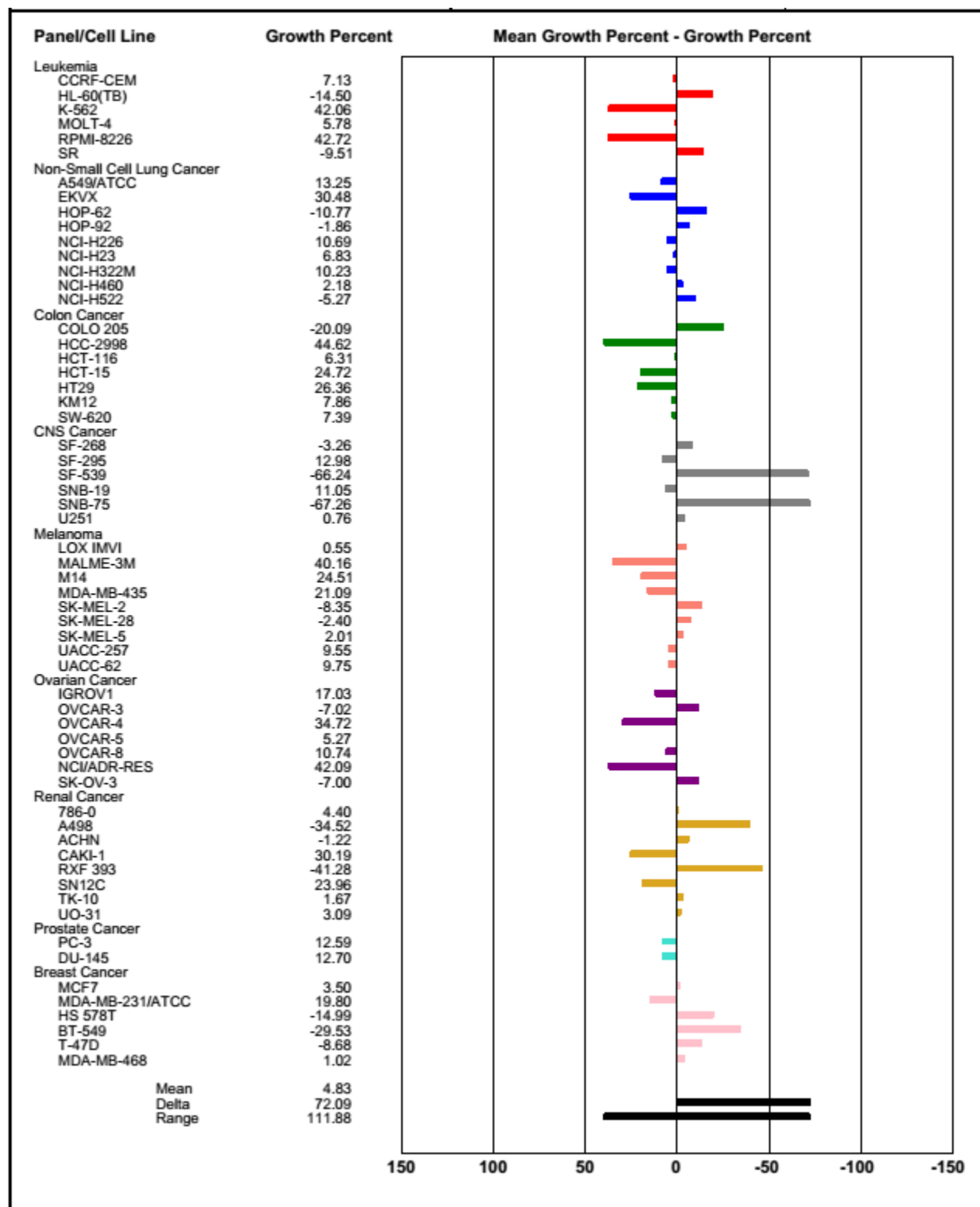
Supplementary Figure S2

A. Single-dose (10 μ M) NCI60 cell line screen (DJ4)

Supplementary Figure S2

B. Single-dose (10 μ M) NCI60 cell line screen (DJE4)

Supplementary Figure S2

C. Single-dose (10 μ M) NCI60 cell line screen (DJ-Allyl)

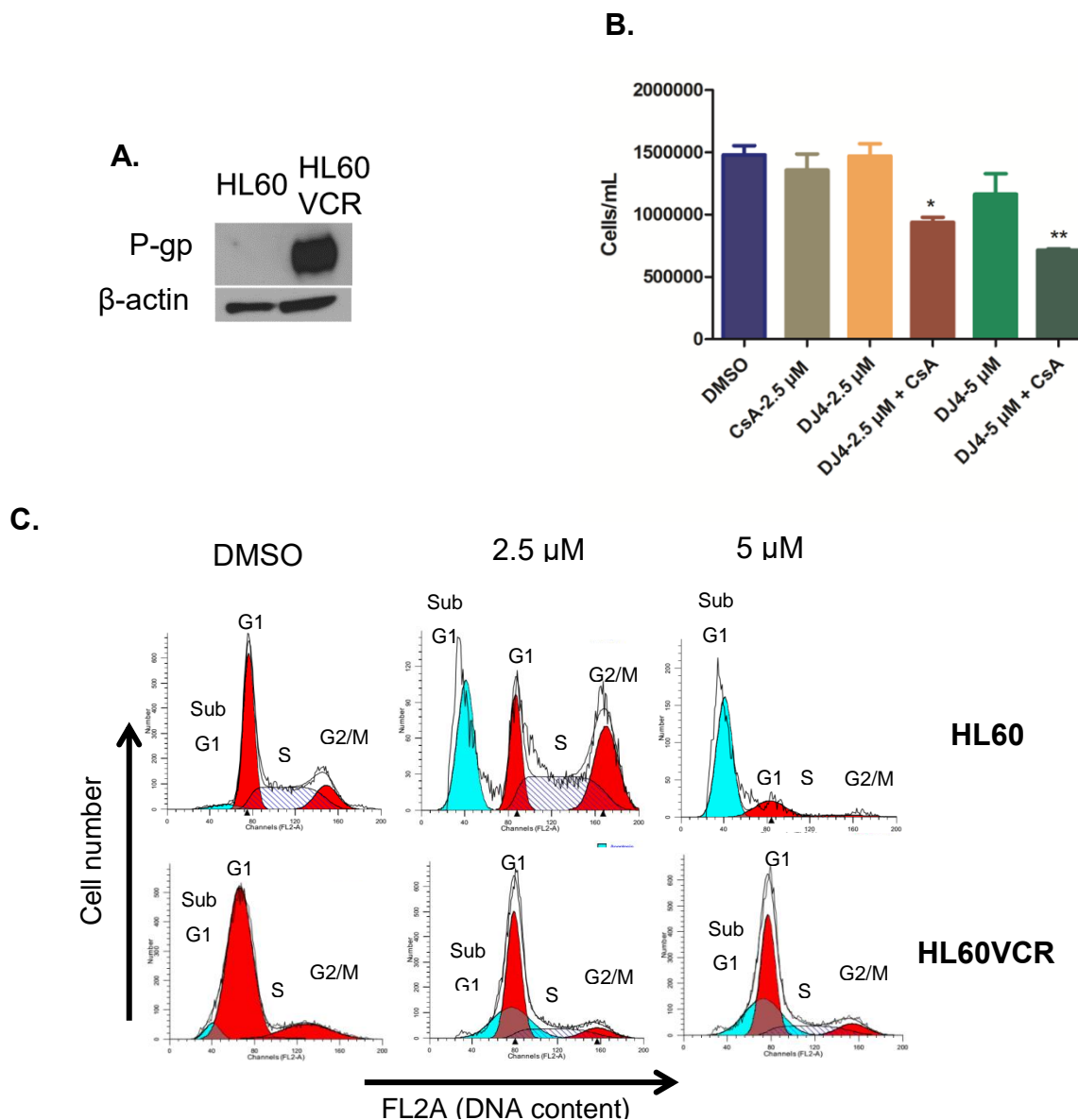


Figure S3. DJ4 was ineffective in multidrug resistant HL60VCR acute myeloid leukemia cells.

A. Endogenous expression of p-glycoprotein (P-gp) in HL60 and HL60VCR (multidrug resistant cells). β-Actin was used as internal control.

B. P-gp inhibitor cyclosporine A (CsA) treatment (2.5 μM) sensitized resistant cancer cells to DJ4. Cells were treated either with DJ4 or CsA alone or in combination. Number of cells were counted using MuseTM cell analyzer. Statistical significance was analyzed by one-way ANOVA and Dunnett's multiple comparison post-test. $P < 0.05\%$. $n=2$. Data is representative of two independent experiments.

C. Cell cycle analysis in HL60 and HL60VCR cells. The cells were treated at 2.5 μM and 5 μM concentrations and analyzed using flow cytometry. Apoptotic cell population is indicated by sub-G1 phase.