Supplementary Material

Peiminine Inhibits Glioblastoma in Vitro and in Vivo Through Cell Cycle Arrest and Autophagic Flux Blocking

Boxian Zhao[a,b,c] Chen Shen[a,b,c] Zhixing Zheng[a,b,c] Xiaoxiong Wang[a,b,c]
Wenyang Zhao[a,b,c] Xin Chen[a,b,c] Fei Peng[a,b,c] Linmeng Xue[a,b,c]
Mengting Shu[a,b,c] Xu Hou[a,b,c] Kaikai Wang[a,b,c] Chen Zhong[a,b,c]
Jingxian Sun[a,b,c] Jinzhao Wan[a,b,c] Shiguang Zhao[a,b,c]

[a]Department of Neurosurgery, The First Affiliated Hospital of Harbin Medical University, Harbin, [b]Institute of Brain Science, Harbin Medical University, Harbin, [c]Institute of Neuroscience, Sino-Russian Medical Research Centre, Harbin Medical University, Harbin, China

Supplementary Material

Fig. S1

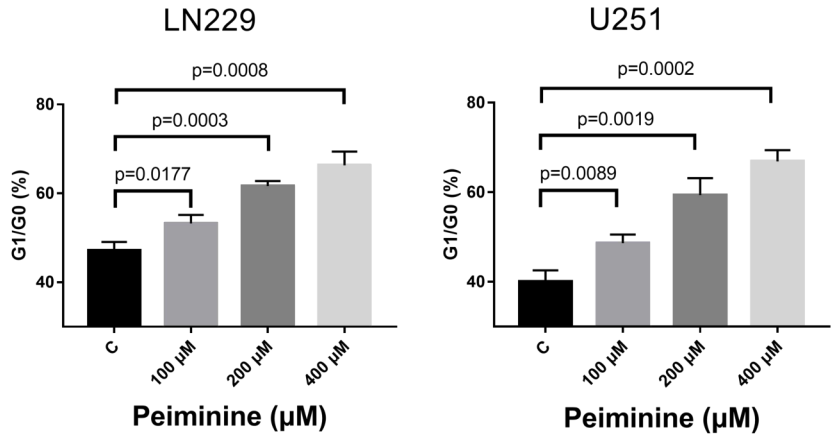

Fig. S1: LN229 and U251 cells were treated with peiminine at different concentrations (0, 100, 200 or 400 μM) for 24 h, and bar plot of the average G1/G0(%) of LN229 and U251 cells. Data are expressed as the mean ± SD. Compared with the control group.

Fig. S2

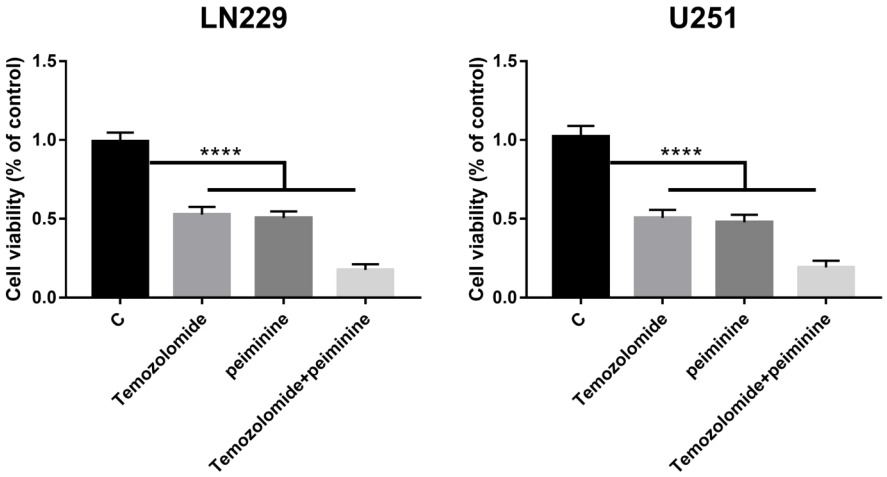

Fig. S2: The GBM cell lines LN229 and U251 were divided into three groups and treated with temozolomide (concentration close to IC50, 50 μg/L), peiminine (concentration close to IC50, 200 μM/L) and temozolomide + peiminine at 24 h. Cell viability was measured using the MTT assay. Because the concentrations of both temozolomide and peiminine were close to the IC50, there was no statistical significance between them, but the effect of the temozolomide + Peiminine combination was obvious.Data are expressed as the mean ± SD. Compared with the control group.****, $p < 0.0001$