Figure S1. G$_2$/M cell cycle arrest of HL-60 cells is induced by NL-101 in combination with DNR. (A and B) After drug treatment for 24 h, cell cycle distribution was analyzed using flow cytometry. G$_2$/M cell cycle arrest was significant in (B) HL-60 cells, but not in (A) MV4-11 cells. (C) Similarly, the upregulation of G$_2$/M regulatory molecules, cyclin B1 and CDC2, was detected in HL-60 cells. *P<0.05 vs. NL-101 and DNR groups. CDC2, cell division cycle 2; COM, combination; Ctrl, control; DNR, daunorubicin.
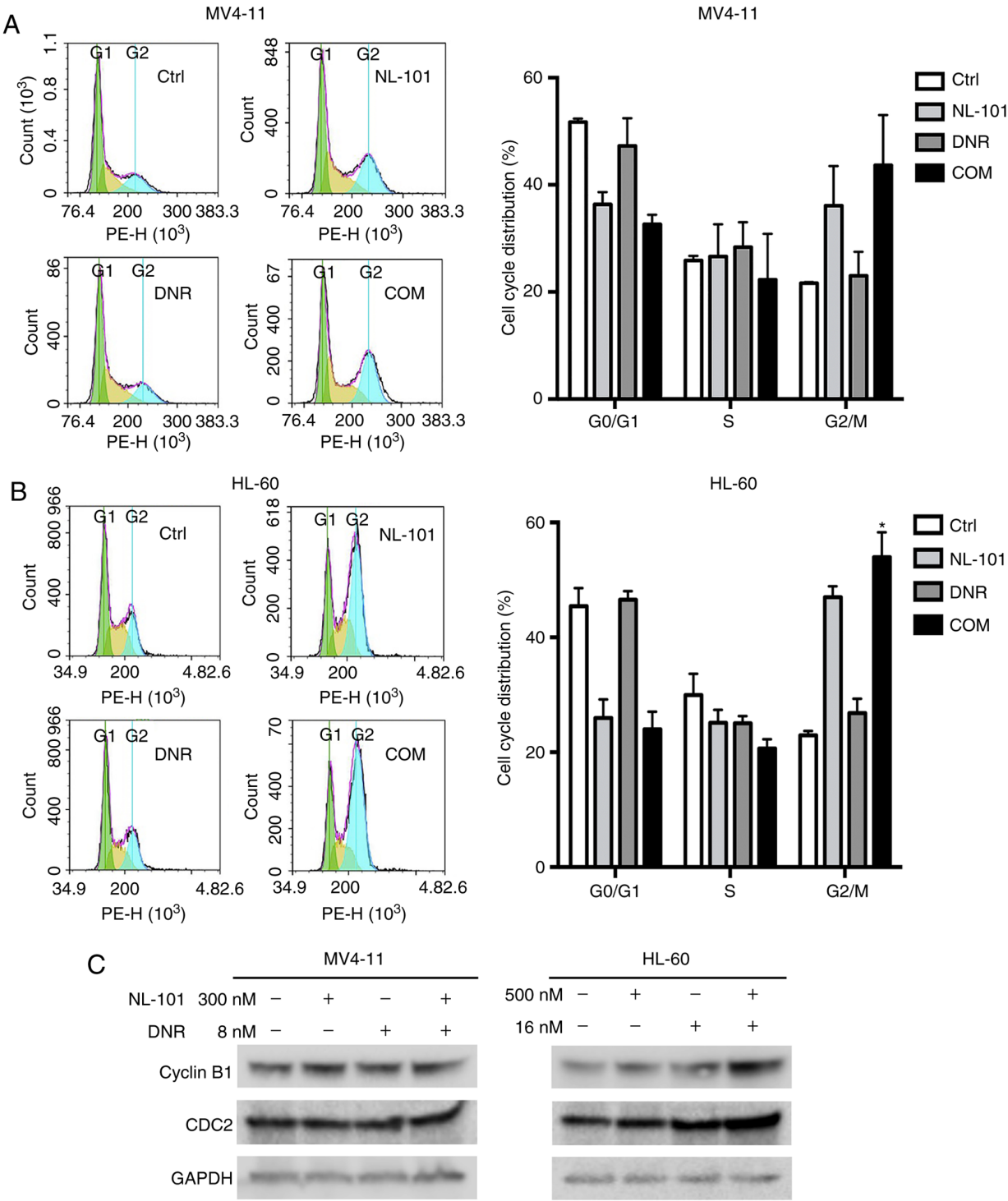
Table SI. Demographic information of the included patients.

Patient	Diagnosis	Sex	Age (years)	FAB type	Cytogenetics	Molecular mutation
AML1	*De novo*	Male	82	M2a	46, XY	WT1
AML2	*De novo*	Female	49	M5b	46, XX	DNMT3A, NPM1
AML3	*De novo*	Female	63	M5b	47, XX, +8, t(9;11) (p22;q23)	-
AML4	*De novo*	Female	55	M5	46, XX	FLT3-ITD, WT1
AML5	*De novo*	Male	42	M5b	46, XY, t(15;17) (q22;q21)	WT1, PML-RARA
AML6	*De novo*	Male	74	M2	46, XY	IDH2
AML7	*De novo*	Male	50	M5	46, XY, ?-12 +Mar	DNMT3A, WT1
AML8	Refractory	Female	53	M1	46, XX	-
AML9	*De novo*	Female	62	M2a	46, XX	FLT3-ITD, NPM1
AML10	Refractory	Male	70	M5	46, XY	FLT3-ITD

AML, acute myeloid leukemia; FAB, French-American-British classification system.