

Figure S1. Viability of NCM460 cells after treatment with FAN (0-9 μ M, 48 h). *P<0.05 vs. 0 μ M group. FAN, fangchinoline.

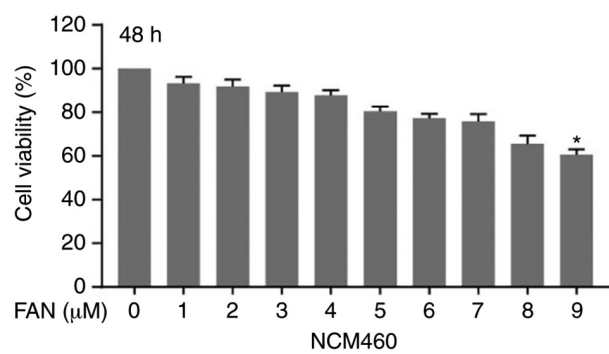


Figure S2. Expression levels of CD133, cyclin D1, Bcl-2 and Bax following treatment with FAN (0-7 μ M, 48 h), as detected by western blotting. Data are presented as the mean \pm standard deviation (n=3). *P<0.05 and **P<0.01 vs. 0 μ M group. FAN, fangchinoline.

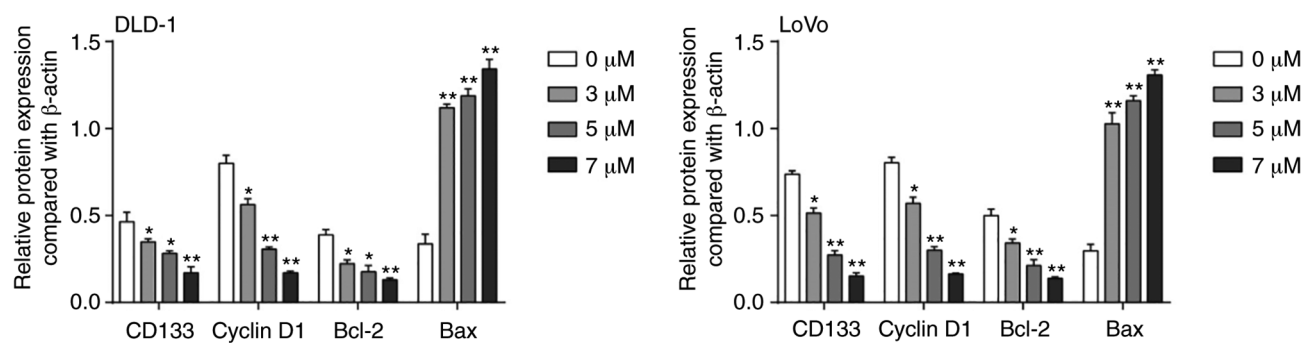


Figure S3. Expression of transcription factors using GEPIA2. (A) The expression levels of transcription factors (SNAIL, SLUG, ZEB1 and ZEB2) in COAD (red) and normal tissue (grey). (B) The significant association between transcription factors and overall survival rate in COAD. * $P < 0.05$. COAD, colon adenocarcinoma; SNAIL, zinc finger protein SNAI1; SLUG, zinc finger protein SNAI2; ZEB1, zinc finger E-box-binding homeobox 1.

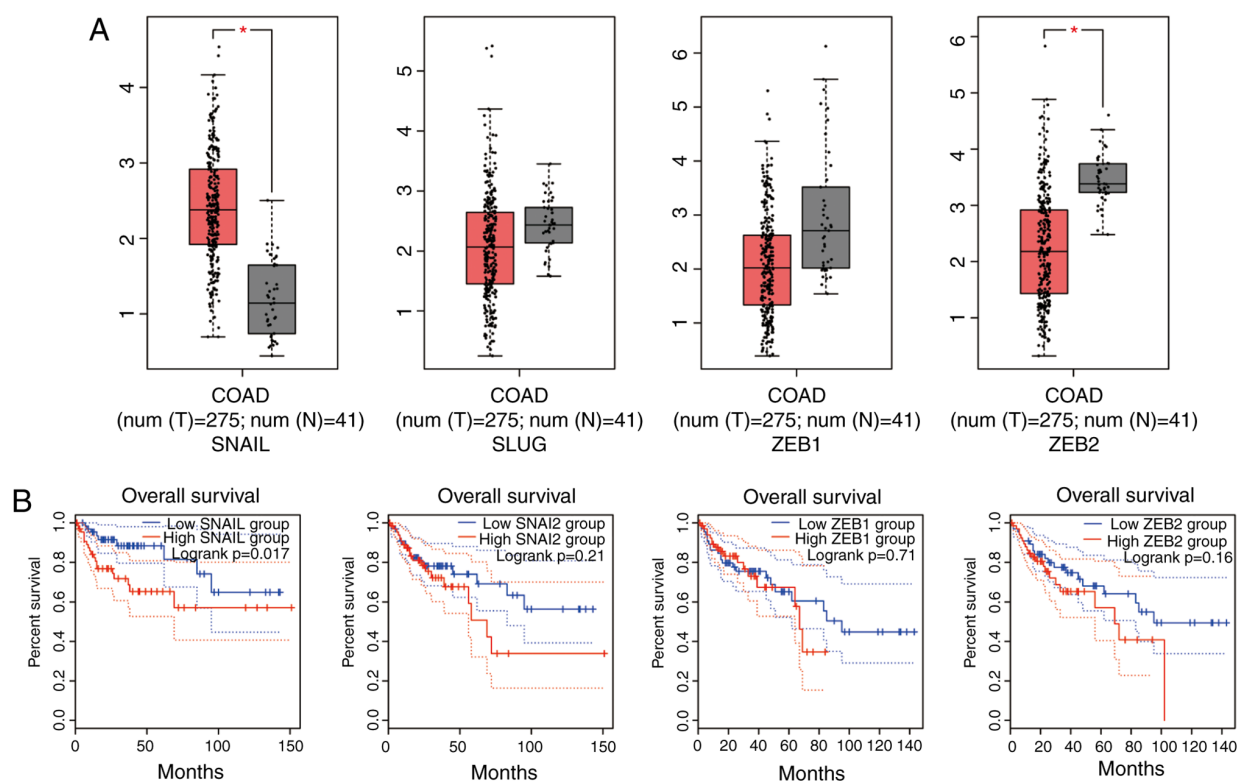


Figure S4. Expression levels of EGFR PI3K, p-AKT and AKT following treatment of CRC cells with FAN (0-7 μ M, 48 h) for 48 h. β -actin was used as the loading control. Data are presented as the mean \pm standard deviation (n=3). *P<0.05 and **P<0.01 vs. 0 μ M group. EGFR, epidermal growth factor receptor; PI3K, phosphoinositide 3-kinase; p-, phosphorylated; FAN, fangchinoline.

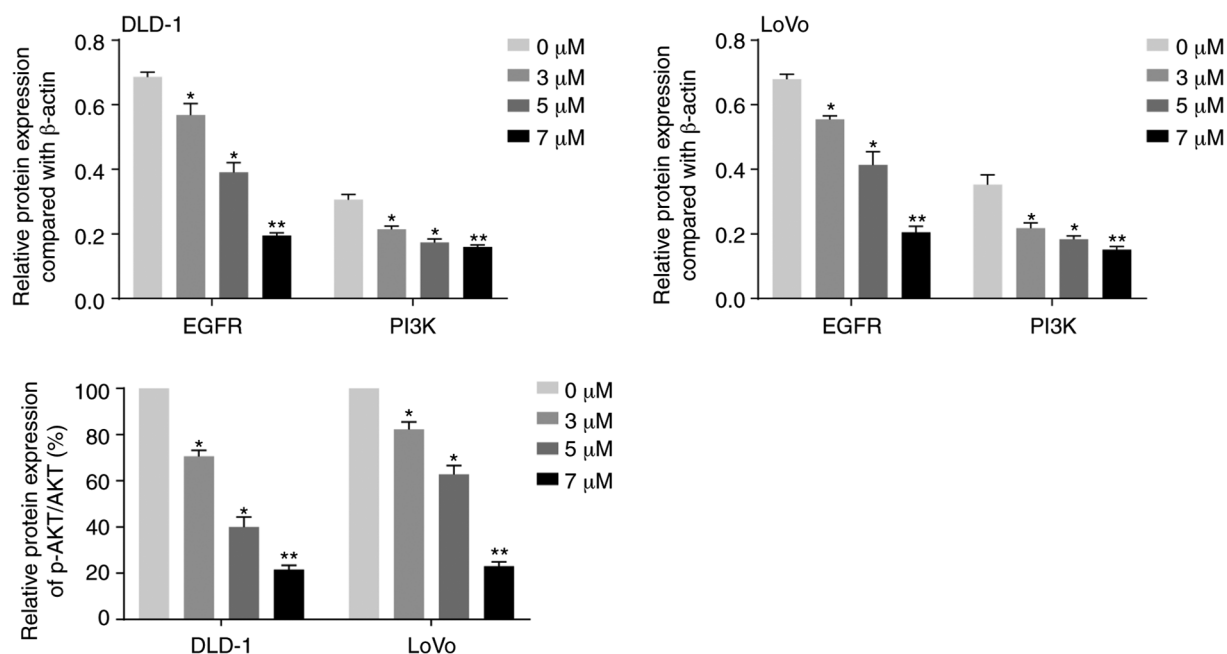


Figure S5. Pathological changes during angiogenesis. Pathological changes in tumour vessels were observed by haematoxylin and eosin staining (magnification, x100). Angiogenesis was inhibited by FAN (0.1 ml, 0.5 mg/ml, three times per week for a total of 4 weeks). FAN, fangchinoline.

