

Figure S1. Miconazole induces cell death in human cancer cell lines. (A) MDA-MB-231 breast cancer and A549 lung cancer cells were treated with various concentrations of miconazole for 24 h. Cell viability was determined by cell counting. Cell viability is expressed as the mean percentage of control  $\pm$  SD for pooled data from three experiments, each performed in triplicate. (B) Miconazole induced the expression of LC3 II. MDA-MB-231 and A549 cells were treated with various concentrations of miconazole for 24 h. Following treatment with miconazole, whole-cell lysates were analyzed by western blotting. Densitometric quantification of the western blots is shown in the bar graph as mean  $\pm$  SD (n=3). \* $P$ <0.05 and \*\*\* $P$ <0.001 vs. 0  $\mu$ M miconazole by one-way ANOVA followed by the post hoc Dunnett's test. LC3, microtubule-associated protein light chain 3.

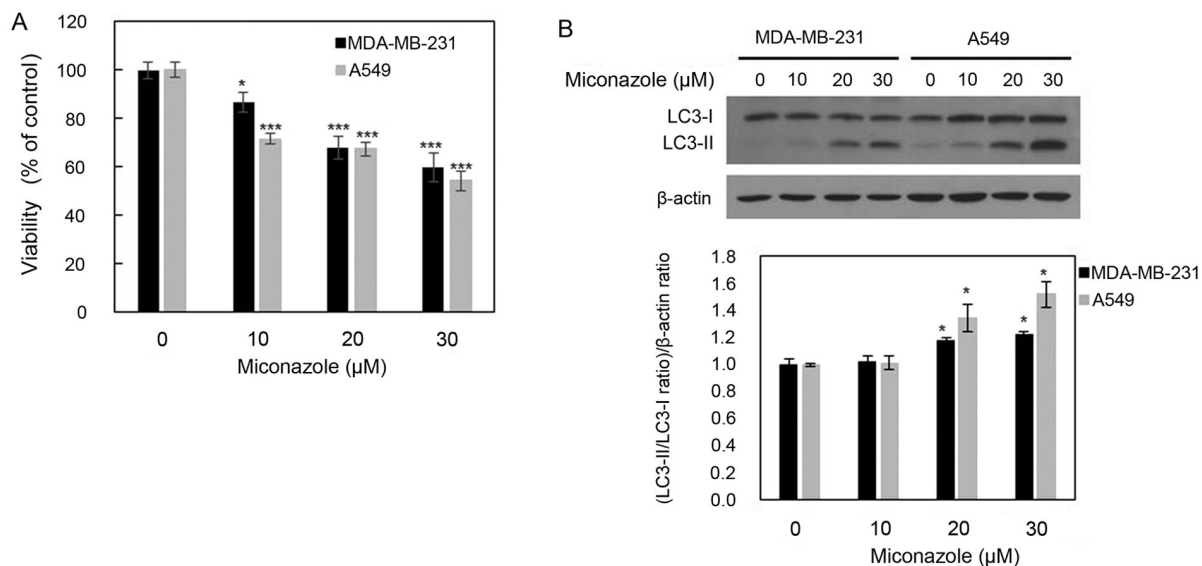


Figure S2. Miconazole induces autophagy. U87MG cells transfected with GFP-LC3 plasmid were treated with 20  $\mu$ M miconazole for 24 h. Fluorescence microscopy images show diffuse green staining in control cells, and relocalization of the staining as GFP-LC3 puncta following treatment with miconazole. Typical images are presented (magnification, x400; scale bar, 20  $\mu$ m). For quantification, at least 5 cells (per experiment) were randomly selected for measurement of the intensity of the green puncta for each group. Data are presented as mean  $\pm$  SD. GFP fluorescence intensity was measured using LSM 5 Image Browser. \*\*\*P<0.001 vs. control. GFP, green fluorescent protein; LC3, microtubule-associated protein light chain 3.

