Figure S1. Cytotoxicity of ruxolitinib against human cancer cells. Ruxolitinib inhibited (A) SW620 and (B) LS411N cell proliferation, analyzed in 96-well plates using Cell Counting Kit-8 assays. Real-time monitoring of (C) SW620 and (D) LS411N cell proliferation inhibited by different concentrations of ruxolitinib.

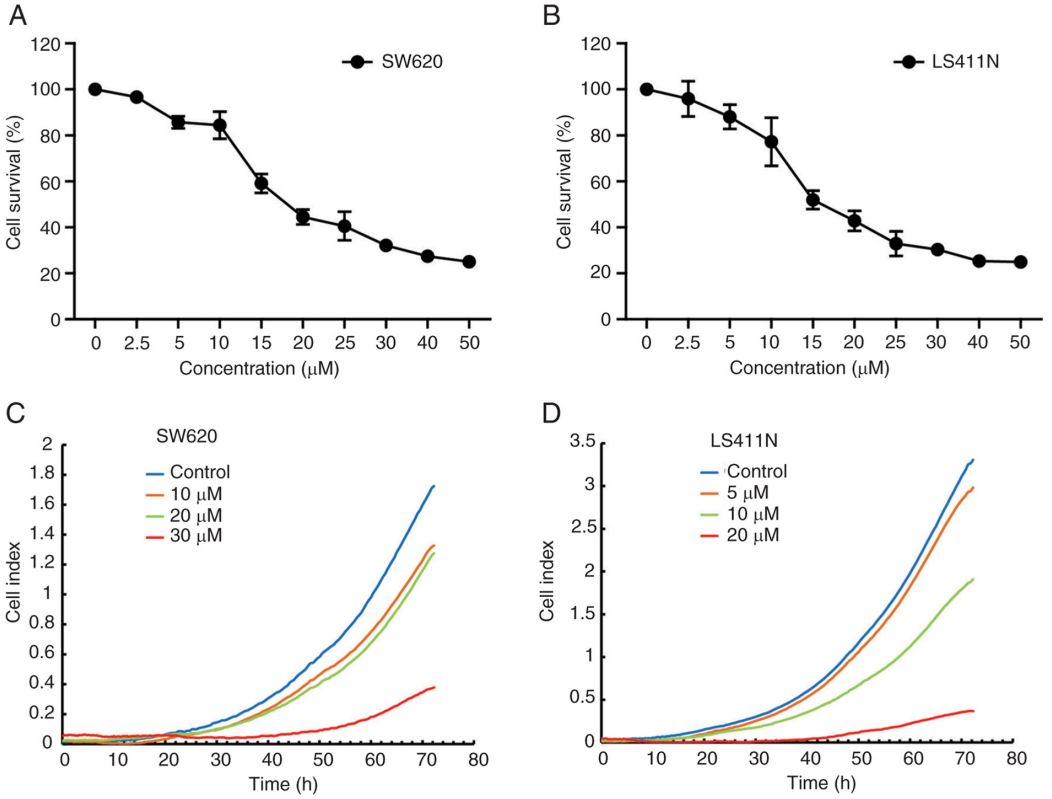

Figure S2. Ruxolitinib induces apoptosis in SW620 and LS411N cells for 72 h and 96 h. (A) SW620 cells treated with different concentrations of ruxolitinib. (B) Rate of apoptosis in ruxolitinib-treated SW620 cells. (C) LS411N cells treated with different concentrations of ruxolitinib. (D) Rate of apoptosis in ruxolitinib-treated LS411N cells. $^{**}P<0.01$ and $^{***}P<0.001$ vs. 72 h.

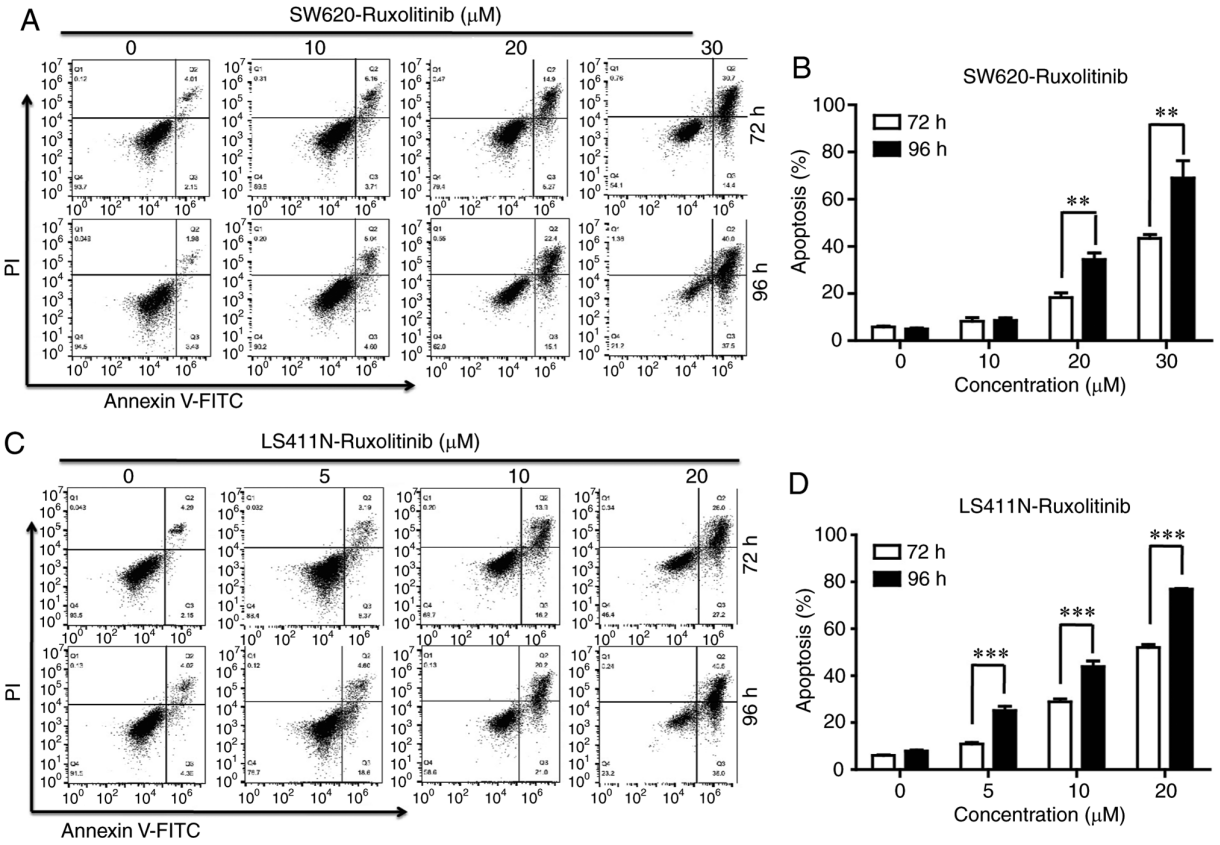

Figure S3. Ruxolitinib does not affect stability of Mcl-1 mRNA. (A) SW620 and (B) LS411N cells were treated with 20 or 30 μM ruxolitinib without or with 5 μg/ml actinomycin D for 24 h. Mcl-1 mRNA levels were detected using reverse transcription-quantitative PCR. Mcl-1, myeloid cell leukemia-1.