Figure S1. D-allose treatment impairs cell growth in B16F10 mouse melanoma cells. B16F10 cells were treated with or without 25 mM monosaccharides for 48 h, and the number of live B16F10 cells was counted using trypan blue staining. Data are presented as duplicates.

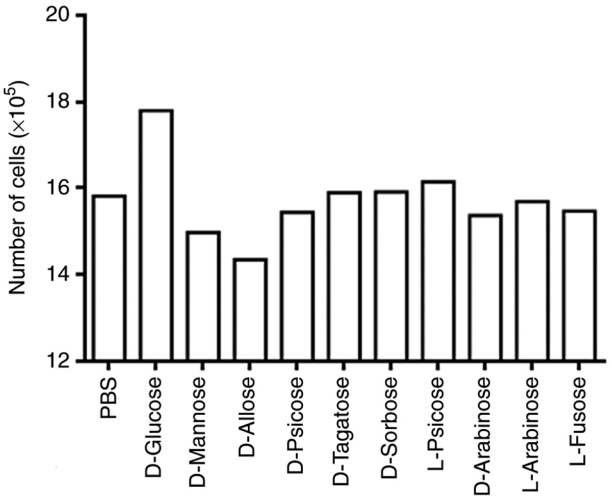

Figure S2. D-allose impairs cell growth and promotes autophagy in MDA-MB-231 human breast cancer cells. (A) MDA-MB-231 cells were enumerated using trypan blue staining. (B) Protein extracts from MDA-MB-231 cells were analyzed by sodium dodecyl sulphate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis, and immunoblotting was performed using anti-LC3-I/II antibody. The results are presented as representative data. The relative densitometric intensity of LC3-II was determined for each protein band and normalized to that of β-actin. Data are presented as mean ± SEM (n=3-4). Statistical analysis was performed using one-way ANOVA with Tukey's multiple comparison test. $^{*}P<0.05$, $^{**}P<0.01$.

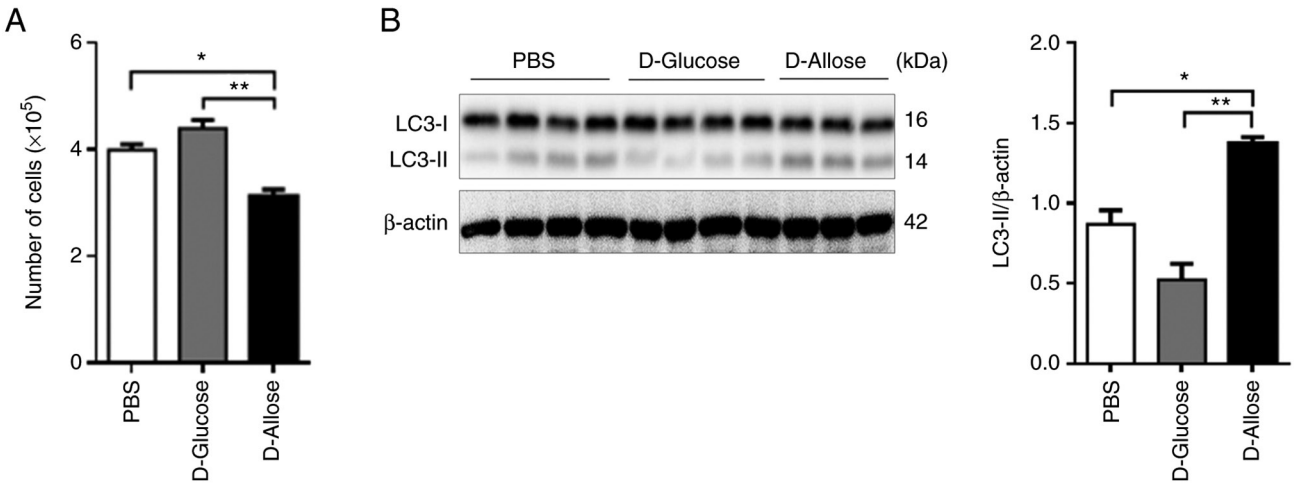

Figure S3. Combination therapy of D-allose and hydroxychloroquine (HCQ) enhances sensitivity to LLC cells. The efficacy of 25 mM D-allose, HCQ (5 nM), or a combination of D-allose + HCQ in LLC cells was determined by enumerating the live cells using trypan blue staining. Data are presented as the mean ± SEM (triplicates). Statistical analysis was performed using paired two-way ANOVA with Bonferroni multiple comparison test. *P<0.05, **P<0.01. LLC, Lewis lung carcinoma; HCQ, hydroxychloroquine.