Figure S1. Effects of different drugs on the survival rate of (A) HCT116 and (B) RKO colorectal cancer cells under normoxia and hypoxia. Data are presented as the mean ± SD. [*]P<0.05, [**]P<0.01 vs. normoxia. 5-FU, 5-fluorouracil; OXA, oxaliplatin; N.S., not significant.
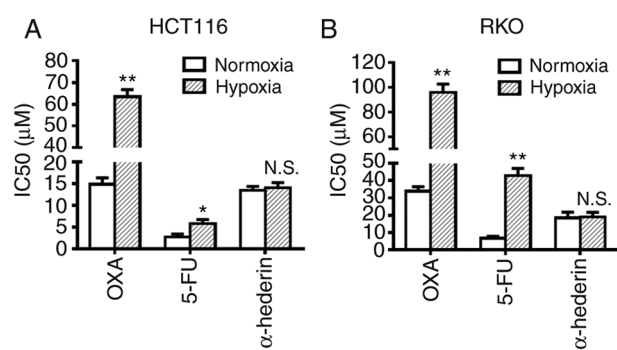
Figure S2. (A) Transcriptome sequencing analysis of colorectal cancer cells under normoxia and hypoxia. (B) GO term enrichment analysis and (C) KEGG pathway enrichment analysis. GO, Gene Ontology; KEGG, Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes.
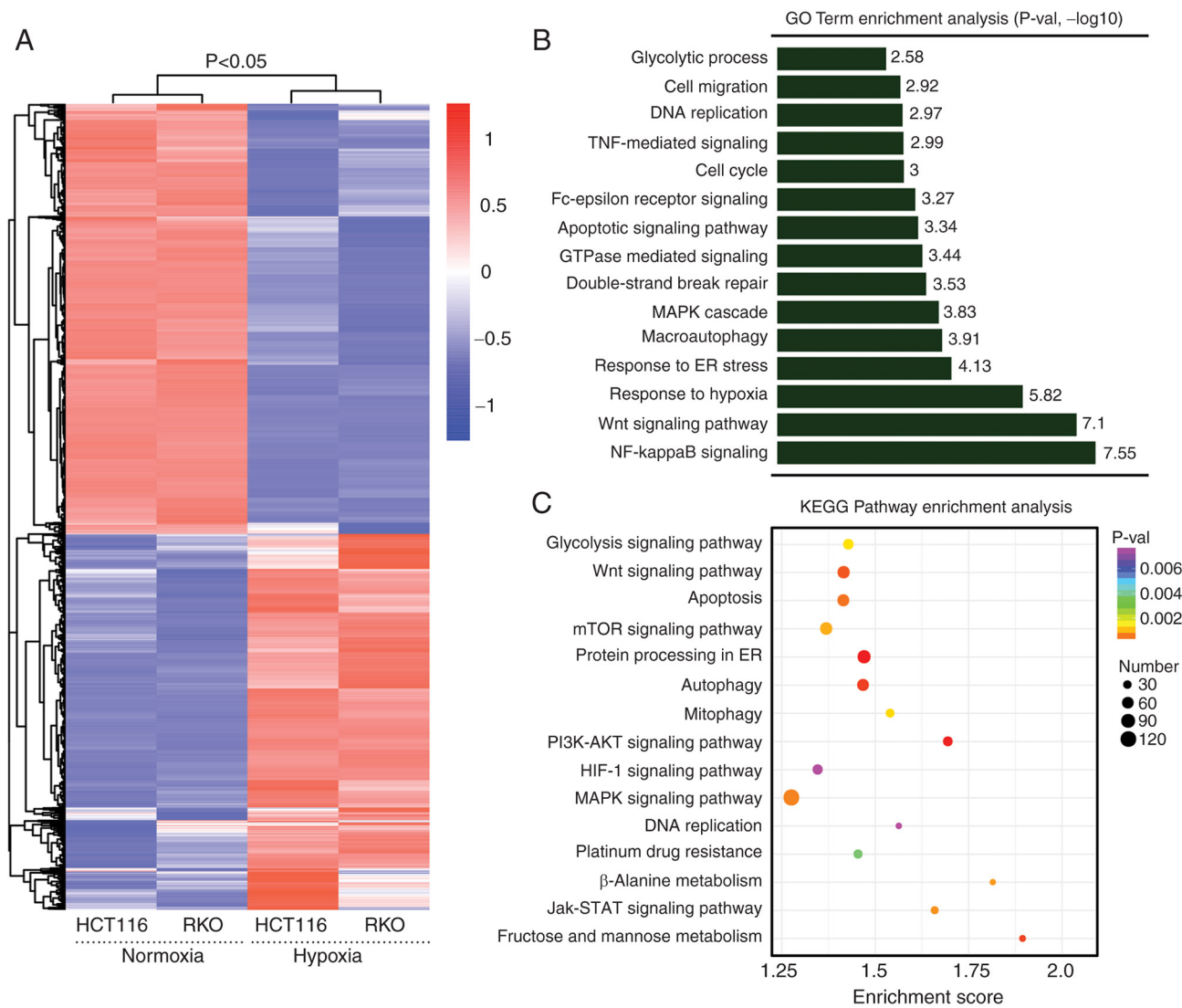
Figure S3. (A) Gene expression profiling was conducted to observe the expression of related genes in CRC cells under hypoxia. (B) mRNA expression levels of Bcl2 and Bcl-xL in CRC cells under hypoxia were measured by reverse transcription-quantitative PCR. (C) Expression levels of related proteins in CRC cells under hypoxia were measured by western blotting. Data are presented as the mean ± SD. $^*P<0.05$, $^{**}P<0.01$. CRC, colorectal cancer; p-, phosphorylated.
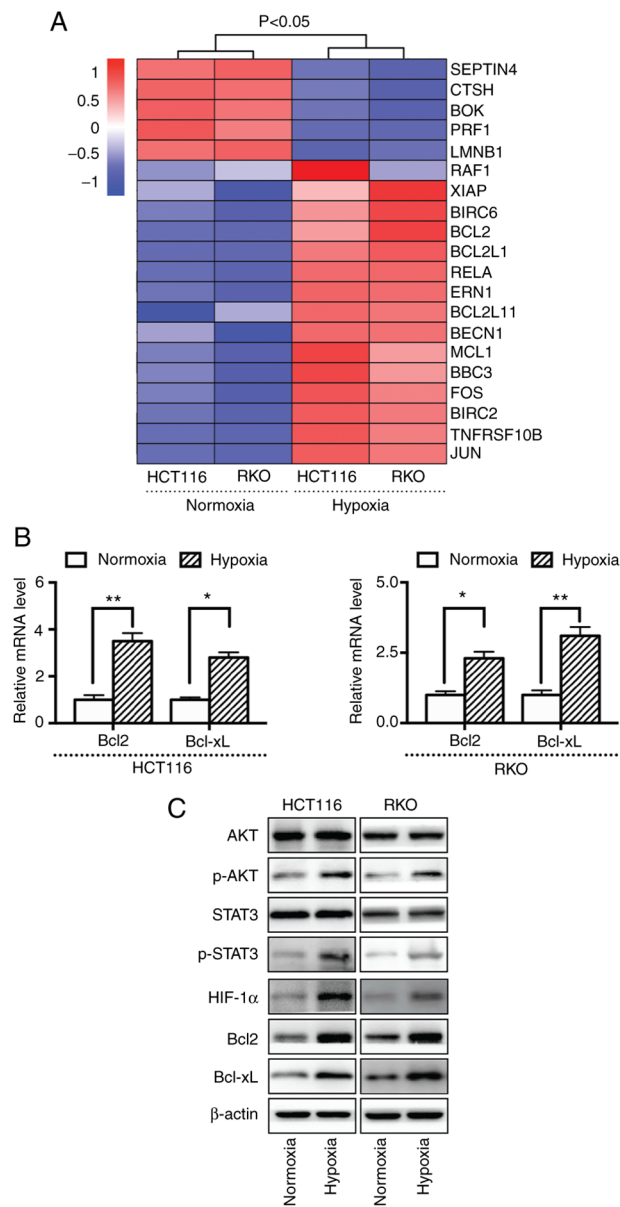
Figure S4. Analysis of (A) p-AKT/total AKT and (B) p-STAT3/total STAT3 ratios; blots are shown in Fig. 4A. OE of AKT was observed by (C) western blotting and (D) reverse transcription-quantitative PCR. Data are presented as the mean ± SD. $^{*}P<0.05$, $^{**}P<0.01$ vs. 0 μM α-hederin or vector. N.S., not significant; OE, overexpression; p-, phosphorylated.