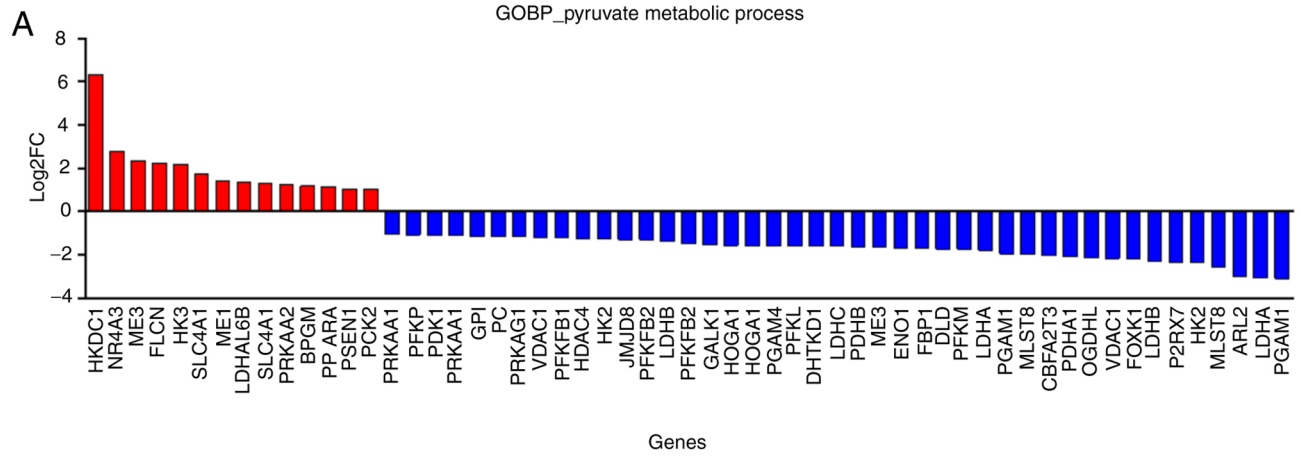
Figure S1. Changes in the expression of genes involved in pyruvate metabolism induced by AG. A dataset of GSE74769 was obtained from the Gene Expression Omnibus database (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/geo/). The fold change in gene expression was measured in cells treated with a vehicle or an andrographolide-enriched extract. (A and B) The genes in the Gene Ontology Biological Process pyruvate metabolic pathway that altered more than twice were illustrated in a (A) bar graph and a (B) pathway map. AG, andrographolide.



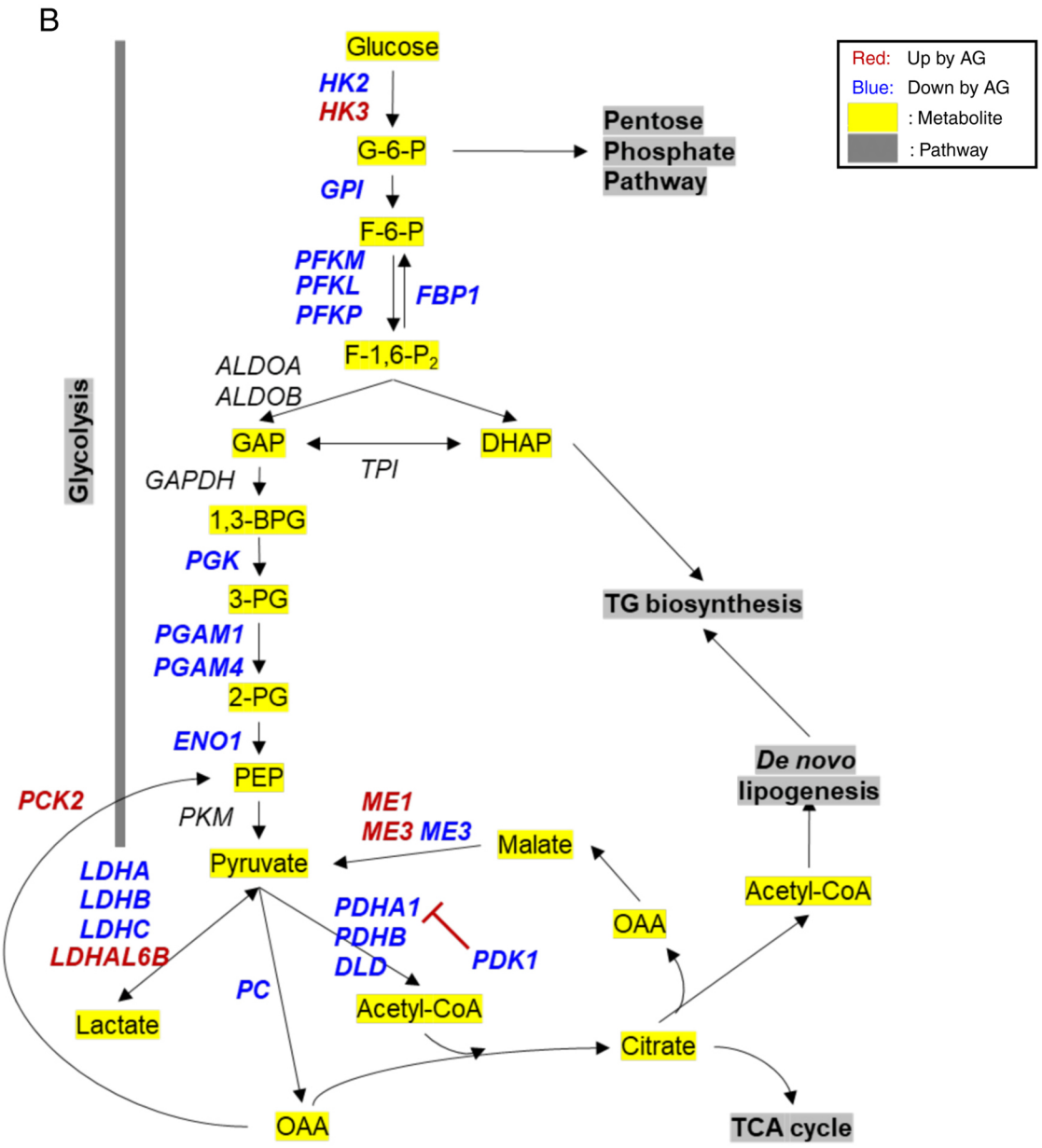


Figure S2. The relationship between the GI_{50} of AG and the expression of PDKs in various cell lines. The expression levels of (A) mRNA and (B) proteins were obtained from the DepMap portal (https://depmap.org/portal/). The linearity of the correlation was calculated using the GraphPad Prism software and displayed as r^2 value. GI_{50}, concentration for 50% of maximal inhibition of cell proliferation; AG, andrographolide; PDK, pyruvate dehydrogenase kinase.

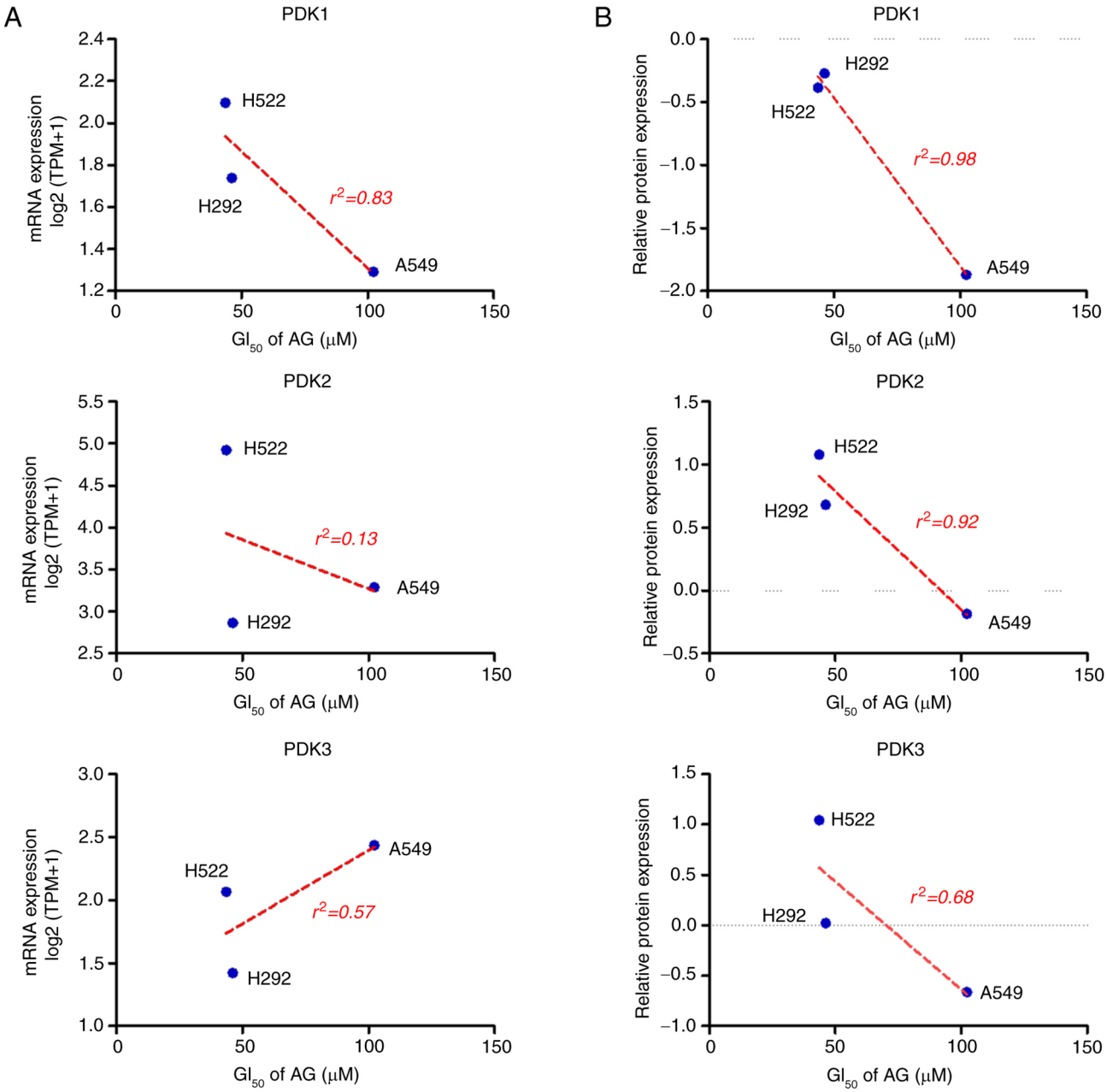


Figure S3. The effect of AG on cell viability in colorectal cancer cells. (A) Levels of PDK1 protein in various cancer cells. (B and C) HCT116 and DLD-1 cells were treated for 24 h with the indicated concentrations of AG. The MTT assay was used to determine cell viability. ***P<0.001. AG, andrographolide; PDK, pyruvate dehydrogenase kinase.