

Figure S1. Chloroxylenol, but not other anti-microbial agents attenuates the Wnt/ $\beta$ -catenin signaling pathway in 293T cells. The 293T cells were treated with (A) chloroxylenol, (C) benzethonium chloride, (E) benzalkonium chloride, (G) triclosan and (I) triclocarban at the indicated concentrations for 24 h and the MTT assay was used to detect cell viability. The 293T cells were transfected with the SuperTOPFlash reporter gene together with empty vector or expression vectors encoding Wnt1 and LRP6 for 24 h. The transfected cells were treated with vehicle control DMSO or (B) chloroxylenol, (D) benzethonium chloride, (F) benzalkonium chloride, (H) triclosan and (J) triclocarban at the indicated concentrations. Data are presented as mean  $\pm$  SD. n = 3. \*P<0.05 vs control (0  $\mu$ M) group.

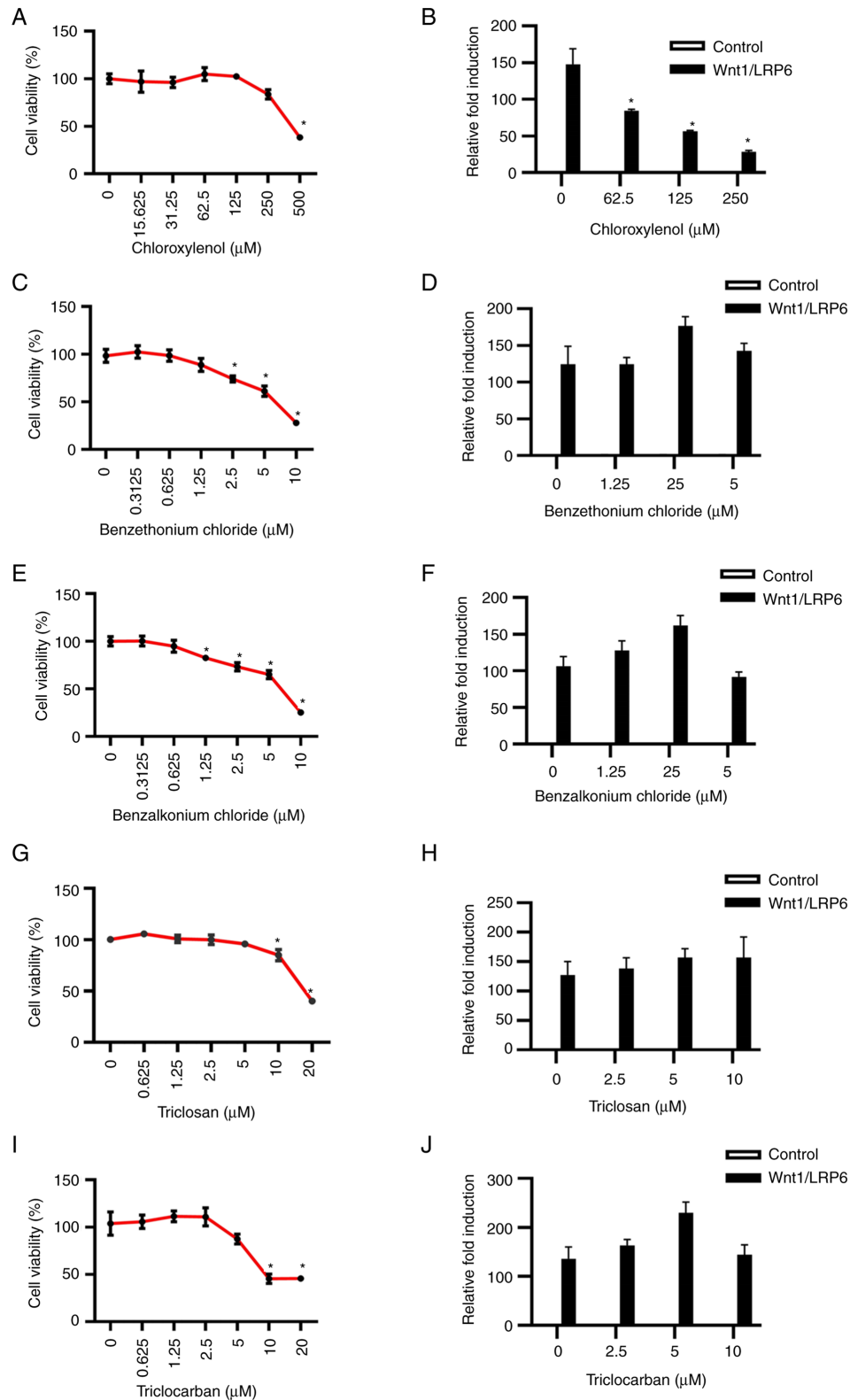


Figure S2. Chloroxylenol has little effect on AP-1 or NFAT reporter. The 293T cells were transfected with AP-1-Luc reporter along with control vector or (A) a constitutively active Rasv12 expression plasmid or (B) a NFAT-Luc reporter together with control vector or NFATc expression plasmid before chloroxylenol treatment for 24 h. The luciferase activities were normalized to  $\beta$ -gal signal.  $n = 3$ . AP-1, activator protein 1; NFAT, nuclear factor of activated T cells.

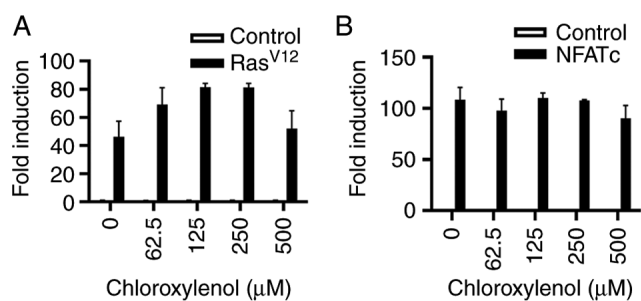


Figure S3. Chloroxylenol induces apoptosis in HCT116 and SW480 cells. Flow cytometry analysis of Annexin V-FITC/PI staining in HCT116 and SW480 cells treated with different concentrations of chloroxylenol for (A) 24 or (B) 48 h which are presented in Fig. 5. Data are presented as mean  $\pm$  SD. n = 3.

