Figure S1. PD does not induce significant cytotoxicity in normal human keratinocytes. HaCaT cells were treated with PD (0, 0.5, 1, 3, 5 or 10 μM) for 48 h. Cell viability was assessed using an MTT assay. Significant differences were not observed. Data are presented as the mean ± SD (n≥3). PD, Platycodin D.

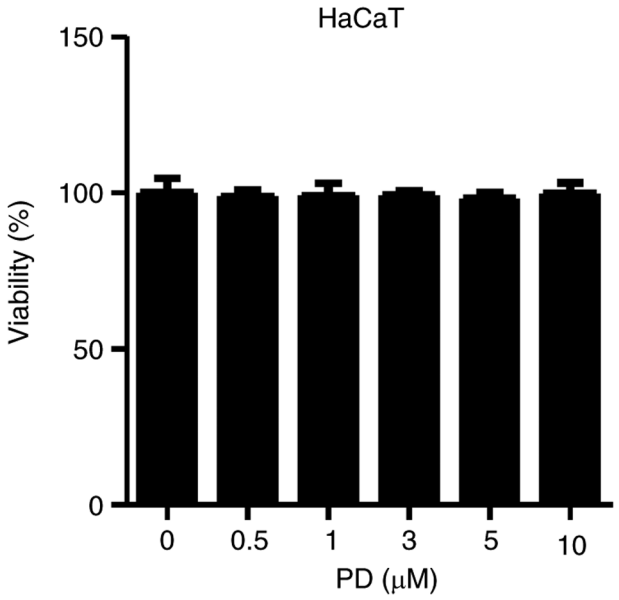

Figure S2. Autophagy activation reduces PD- and cisplatin-induced ROS accumulation in head and neck squamous cell carcinoma cells. (A) HSC3 and (B) FaDu cells were treated with vehicle, PD (10 μM), cisplatin (10 μM), PD and cisplatin in combination, or PD and cisplatin in combination with rapamycin. Intracellular ROS levels were assessed by DCF-DA staining followed by flow cytometry. In the graphs, vehicle, PD, cisplatin, PD and cisplatin combination, and PD and cisplatin combination with rapamycin are represented by purple, green, blue, pink, and red lines, respectively. Statistical significance was determined by one-way ANOVA followed by Tukey's post hoc test. FL indicates fluorescence intensity measured by flow cytometry and reflects intracellular ROS levels. Data are presented as the mean ± SD (n≥3). *P<0.05, **P<0.01. PD, Platycodin D; ROS, reactive oxygen species; DCF-DA, 2',7'-dichlorodihydrofluorescein diacetate.