

## Supplementary Materials

# Compound 275# Induces Mitochondria-Mediated Apoptosis and Autophagy Initiation in Colorectal Cancer Cells through an Accumulation of Intracellular ROS

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**Figure S1.**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR and  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectra of compound 275#.

**Figure S2.** Most of the ROS induced by compound 275# mainly originate from mitochondria.

**Figure S3.** The protein level of p53 was not influenced by compound 275# and inferred that pro apoptotic effect of compound 275# may be not mediated by p53.

**Figure S4.** Pretreatment with Z-VAD-FMK can significantly improve cell viability and reduce the inhibitory effect of compound 275# on CRC cells.

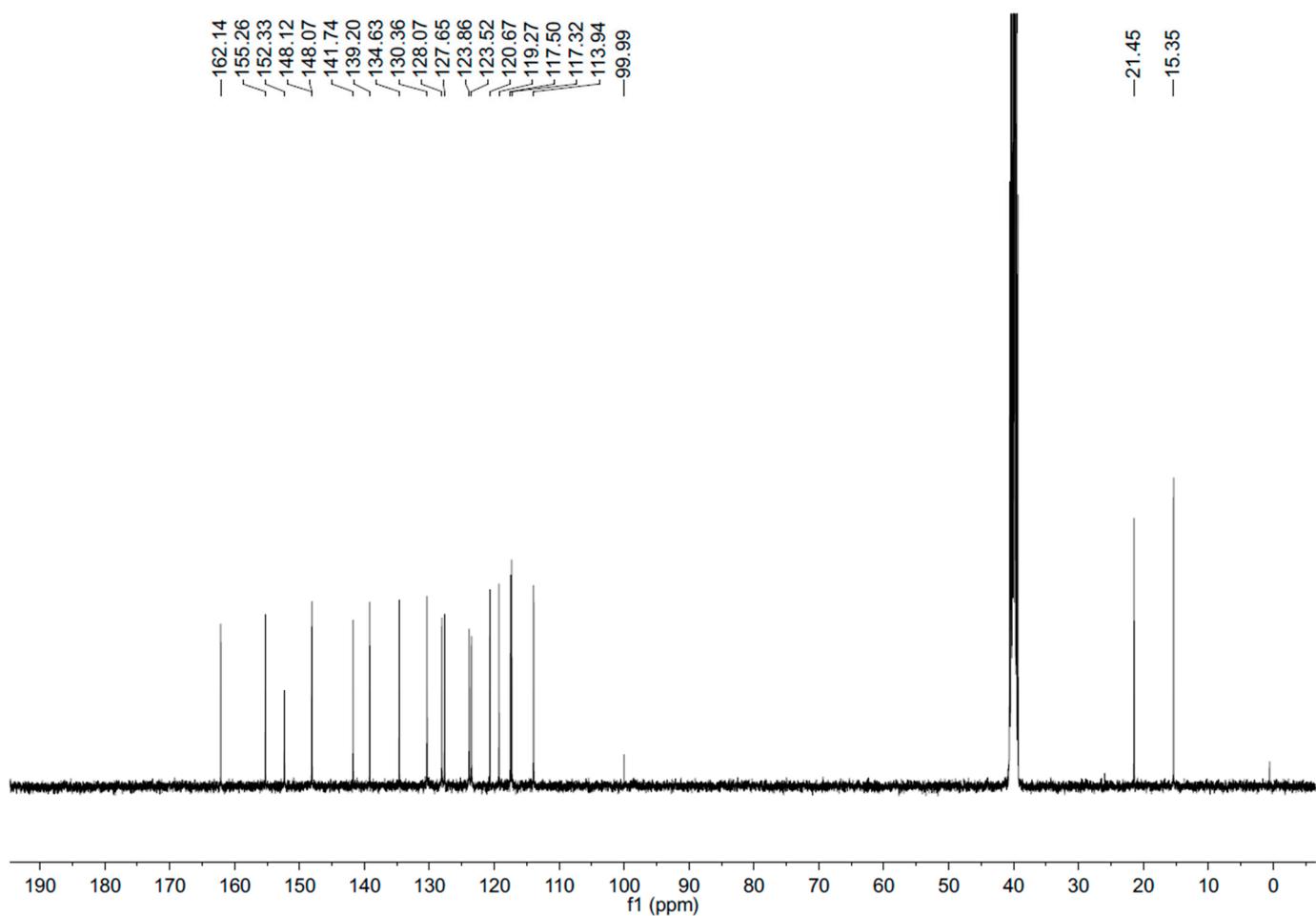
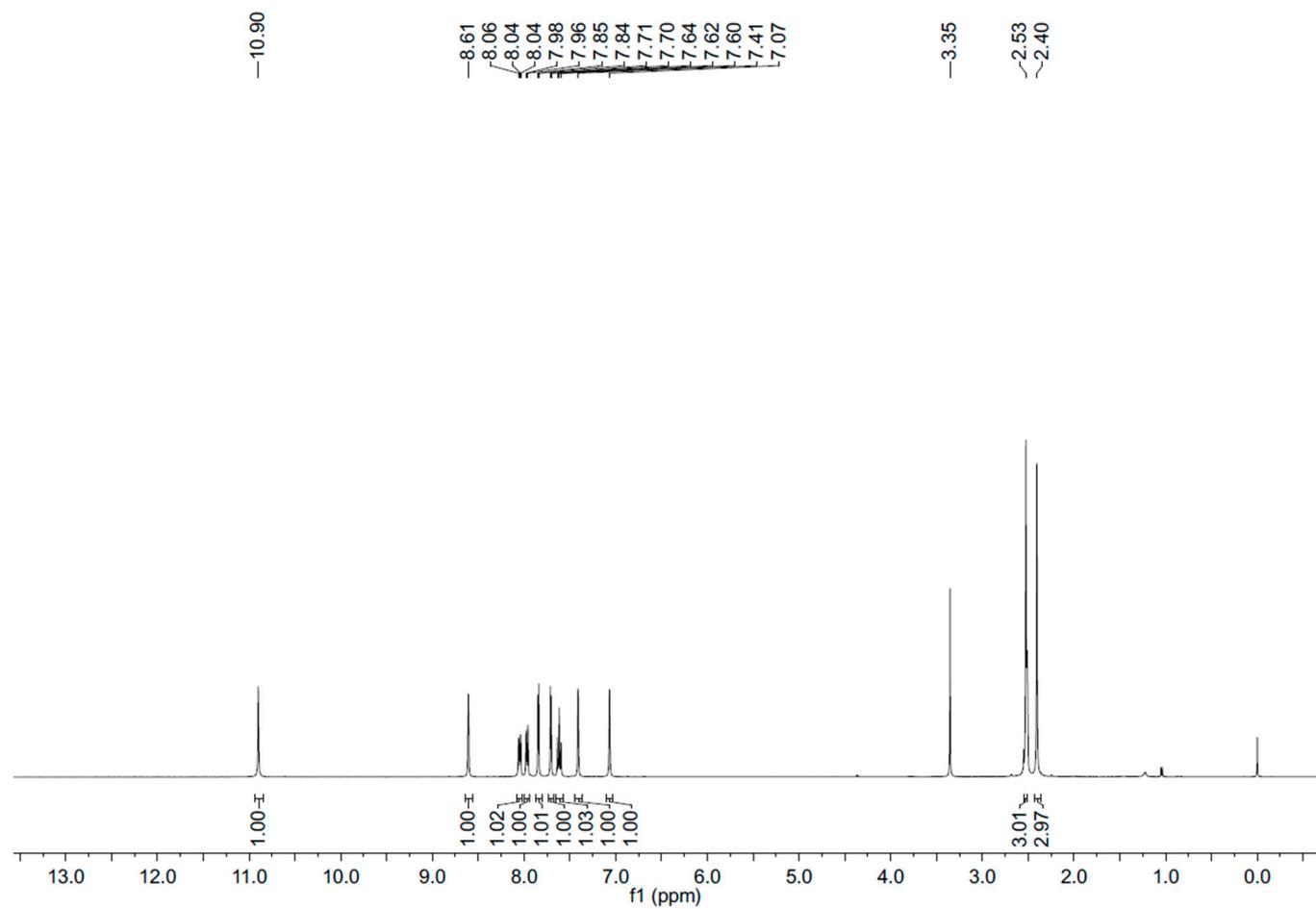
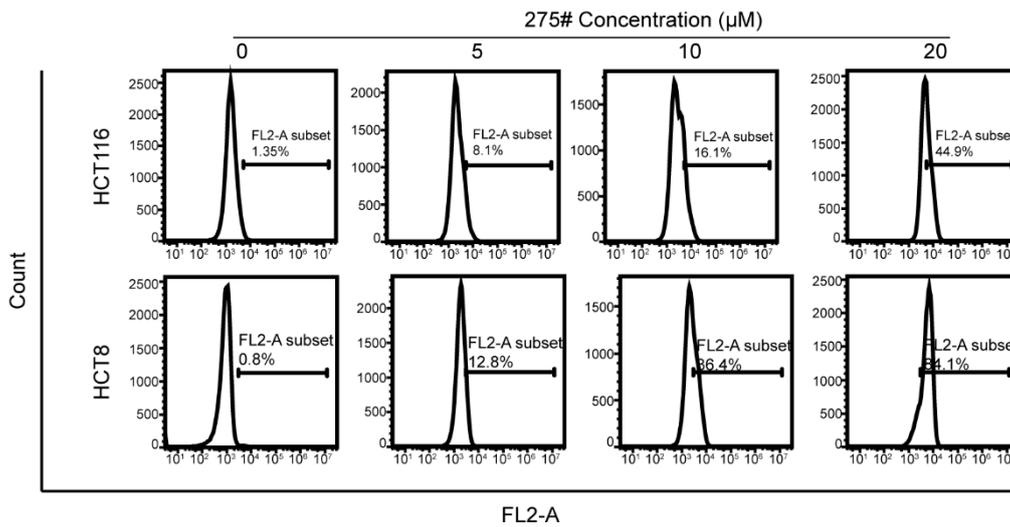
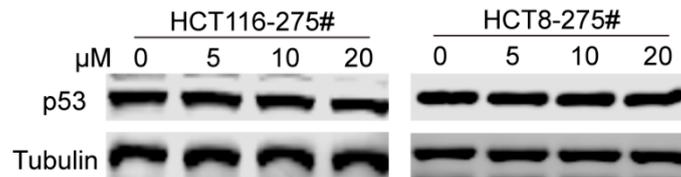


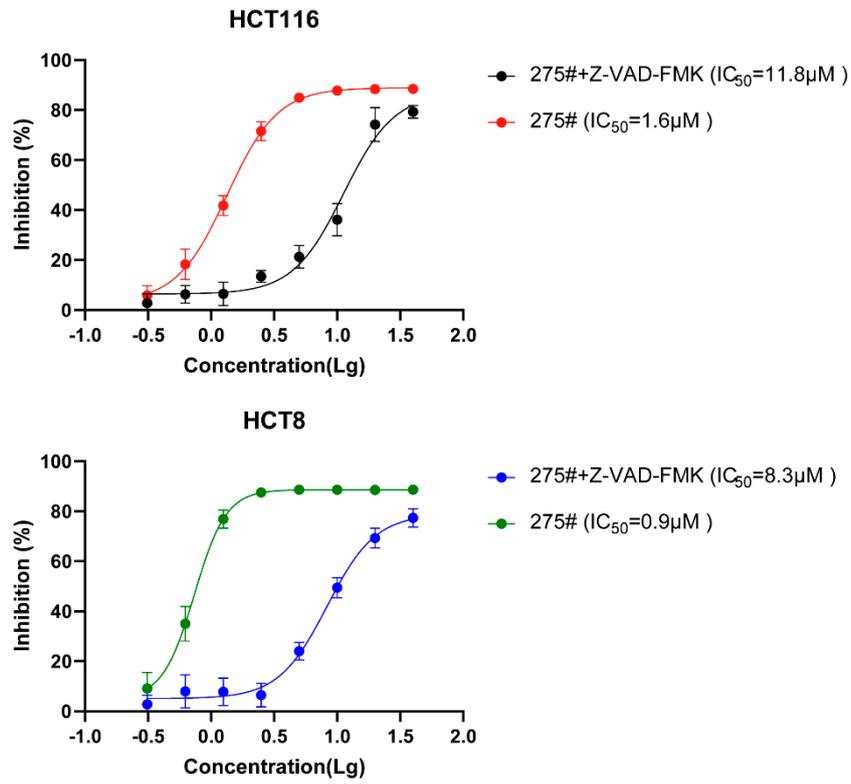
Figure S1. <sup>1</sup>H NMR and <sup>13</sup>C NMR of compound 275#.



**Figure S2. Most of the ROS induced by compound 275# mainly originate from mitochondria. HCT8 and HCT116 cells were treated with the indicated concentrations of compound 275# for 24 h in the presence of MITOSOX. Subsequently, flow cytometry analysis was used to detect the ROS.**



**Figure S3. The protein level of p53 was not influenced by compound 275# and inferred that pro apoptotic effect of compound 275# may be not mediated by p53.**



**Figure S4. Pretreatment with Z-VAD-FMK can significantly improve cell viability and reduce the inhibitory effect of compound 275# on CRC cells.**