Determining the cytotoxic properties and mechanisms against drug resistance of an aqueous extract of *Fagonia indica* on colon cancer cells

Amber Lewis¹, Catherine Shelton¹, Weiguang Wang²,³, Vinodh Kannappan²,³, Amtul R Carmichael¹,⁴, Alice Rothnie¹ and James E Brown¹*

¹ School of Biosciences, College of Health and Life Sciences, Aston University, Aston Street, Birmingham, B4 7ET, UK.
² Faculty of Science & Engineering, University of Wolverhampton, Wolverhampton WV1 1LY, UK
³ Disulfican Ltd, UK
⁴ University Hospital of Derby and Burton NHS Foundation Trust, Queens Hospital, Belverdere Road, Burton upon Trent, DE13 0RB, UK.

Supplementary Information

Supplementary Figure 1. Treatment of wild-type and chemotherapy resistant colon cancer cells with gemcitabine, 5-fluorouracil and gemcitabine. (A) H630-GM and H630-WT cells were treated with 1 μM gemcitabine, (B) H630-5FU and H630-WT cells were treated with 10 μM 5-fluorouracil and (C) RKO-TDX and RKO-WT cells were treated with 2 μM for 24-72 hours. Cell viability was determined as a percentage of an untreated DMSO vehicle control using MTT assay. Data denoted ** (p<0.01), *** (p<0.001) and # (p<0.0001) were significant compared to the untreated control analysed by two-way ANOVA with Dunnett’s multiple comparison test. All data is representative of at least three independent experiments performed in triplicate and presented as mean ± SD.