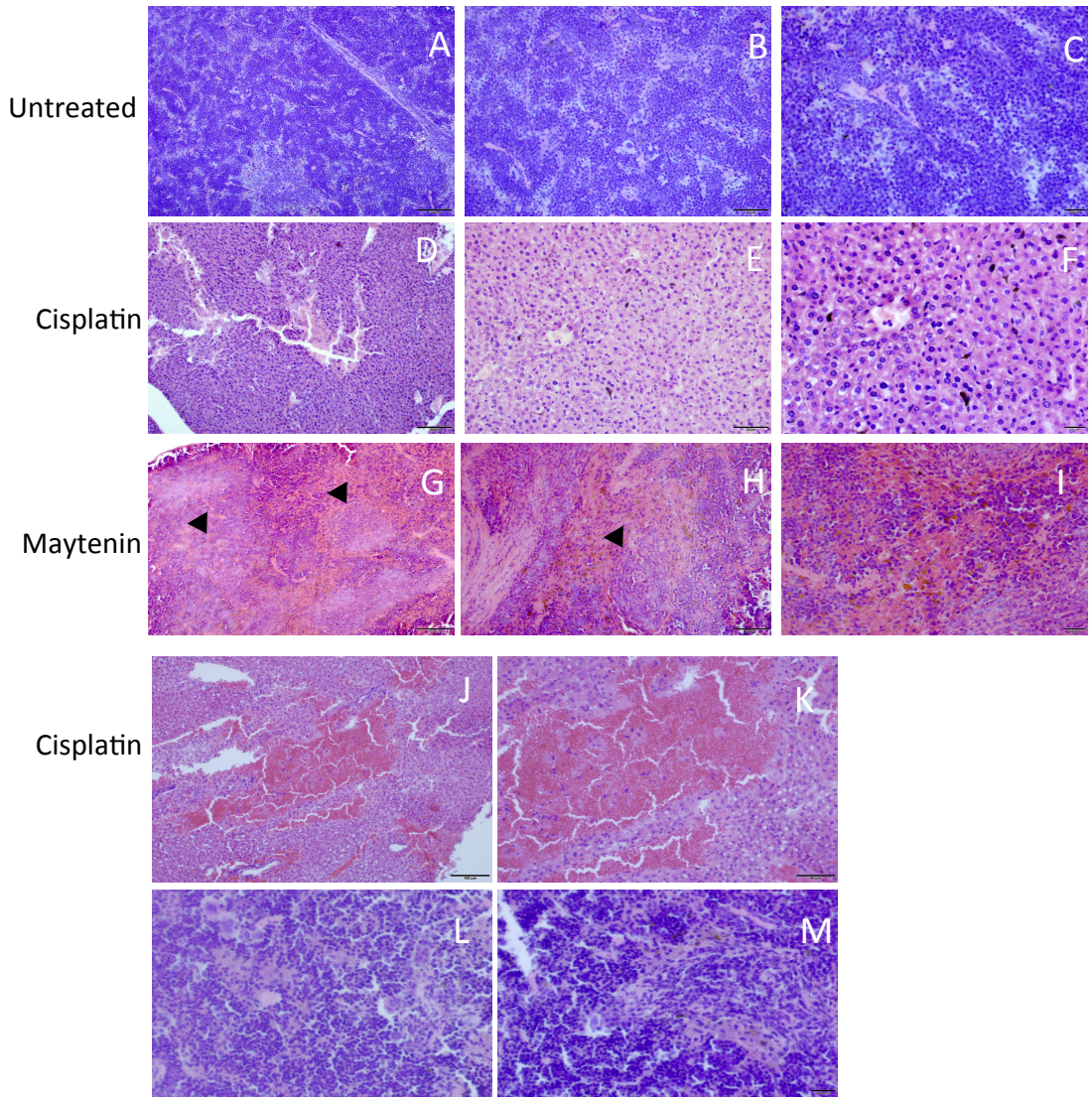
Supplementary Figure 1: Histopathological alterations in liver



We found a large amount of tumour cells infiltrating the hepatocytes associated with architectural liver changes in untreated-mice (untreated: Figures 1 A-C), as opposed to cisplatin treated-mice (cisplatin: Figures 1 D-E). In maytenin-treated mice, we saw tumour cells infiltrating the hepatocytes associated with architectural liver changes, but also large areas of fibrosis (Figures 1 G-I), with some nodules surrounded by fibrous tissue (arrowheads, Figures 1 G-H). Additionally, in one cisplatin-treated mouse we identified focal haemorrhagic changes associated with vacuole degeneration (Figures 1 J-K), which may suggest anoxia or toxic hepathopathies. In another cisplatin-treated mouse, tumour cells infiltrating the hepatocytes and architectural changes were observed (Figures 1 L-M), although in less amount when compared to untreated-mice.