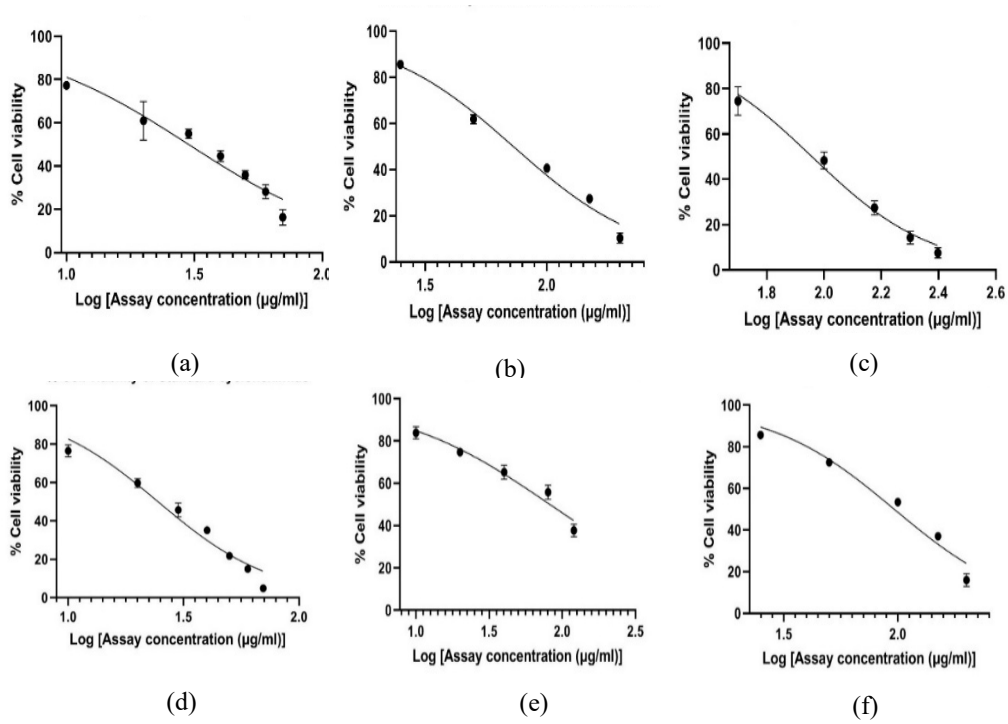


Figure S1. The log-dose cytotoxic effects of RMS treated with (a) standard cycloheximide, (b) hexane fraction, and (c) chloroform fraction of *C. minima* and MCF-7 treated with (d) standard cycloheximide, (e) hexane fraction, and (f) chloroform fraction of *C. minima*. Data are expressed as mean ± SD of triplicate

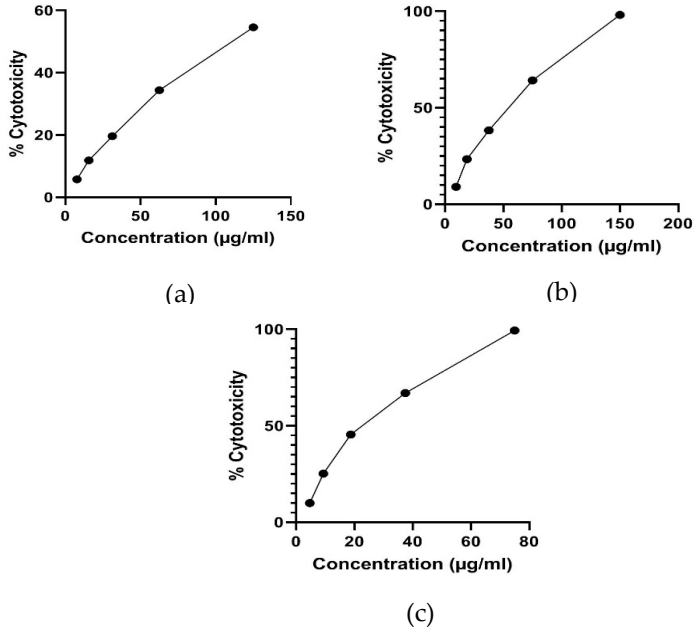


Figure S2.Cytotoxic assessment of Vero cells following the exposure of (a). hexane fraction; (b) chloroform fraction of C.minima; (c). standard cycloheximide.

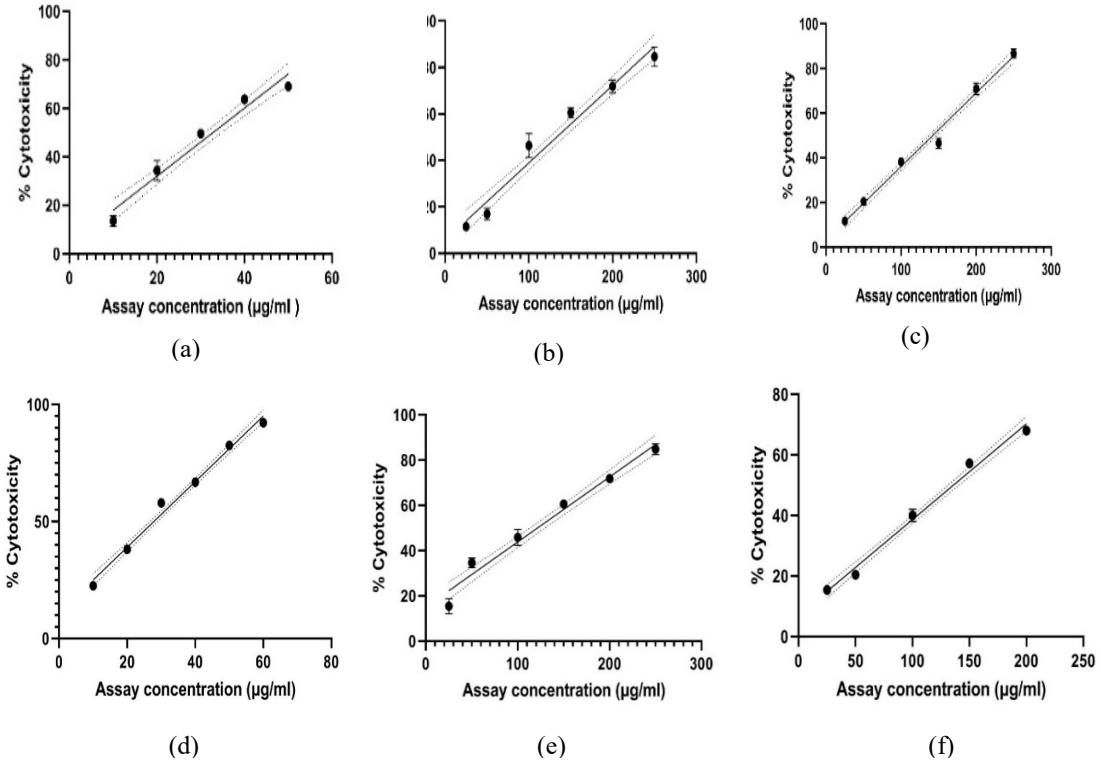
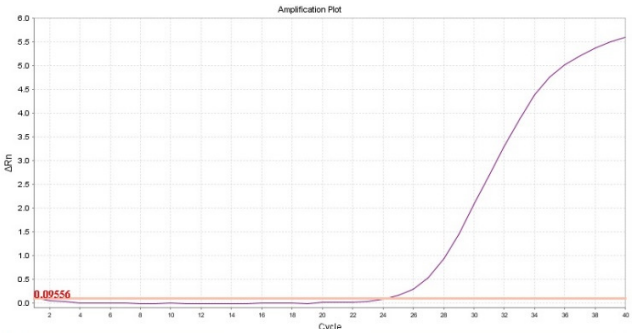


Figure S3.Cytotoxic assessment of human RMS cells by neural red assay following the exposure of (a) cycloheximide (standard), (b) hexane fraction (c) chloroform fraction of *C .minima* methanol extract, and MCF-7 cells following the exposure of (d) cycloheximide (standard), (e) hexane fraction (f) chloroform fraction of *C .minima* methanol extract. Data are expressed as mean ± SD; n=3.



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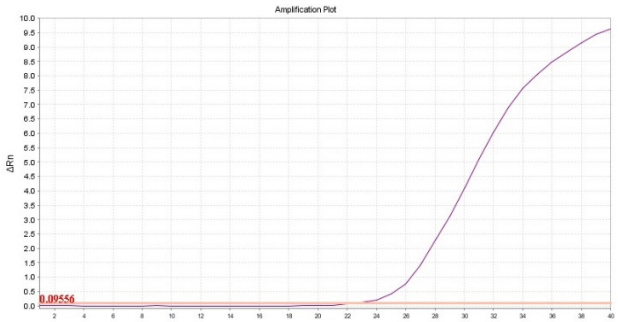
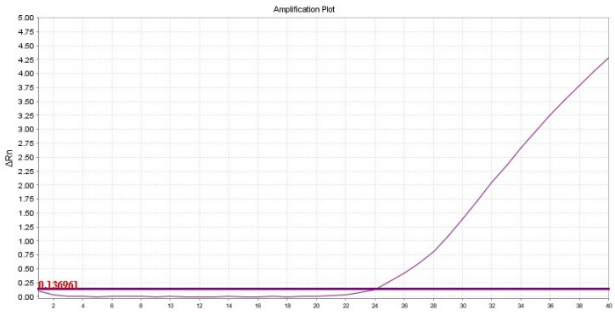
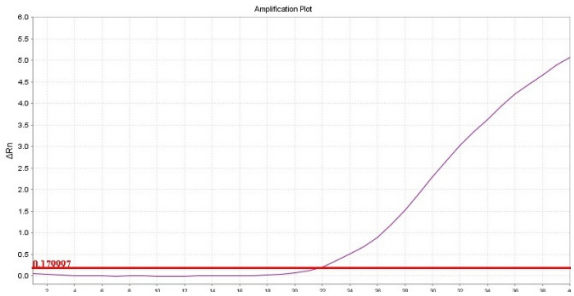


Standard



Hexane fraction

(a) qPCR curves obtained for ß-actin gene in treated RMS cells



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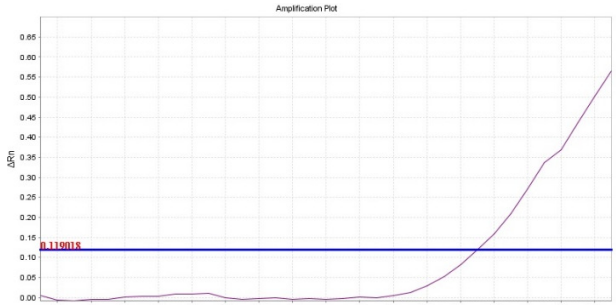

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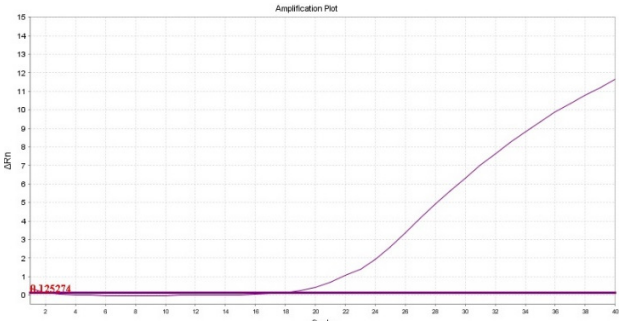
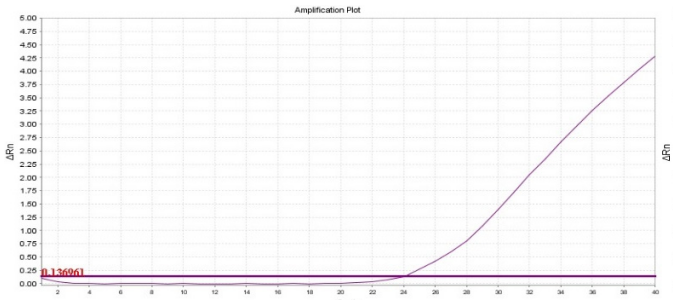


Hexane fraction

(b) qPCR curves obtained for p53 gene in treated RMS cells



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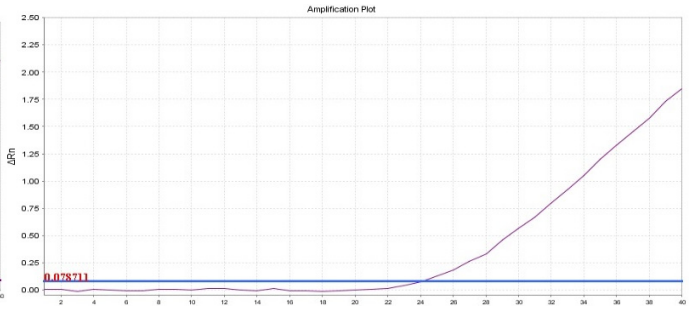

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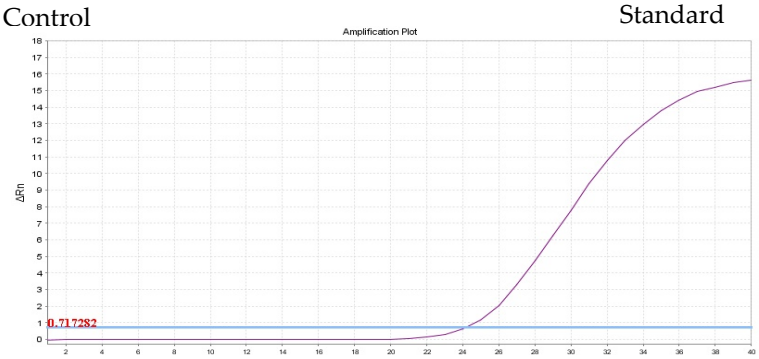
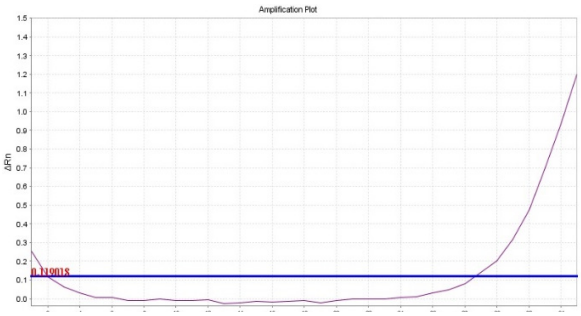


Hexane fraction

(c) qPCR curves obtained for p21 gene in treated RMS cells



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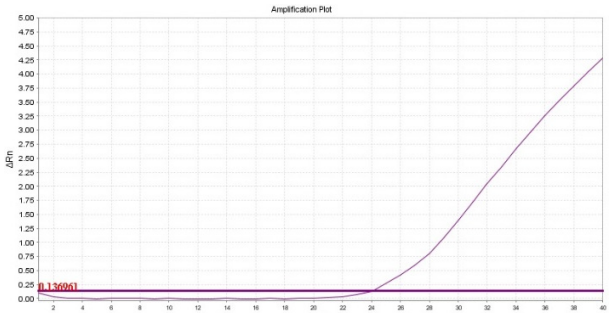

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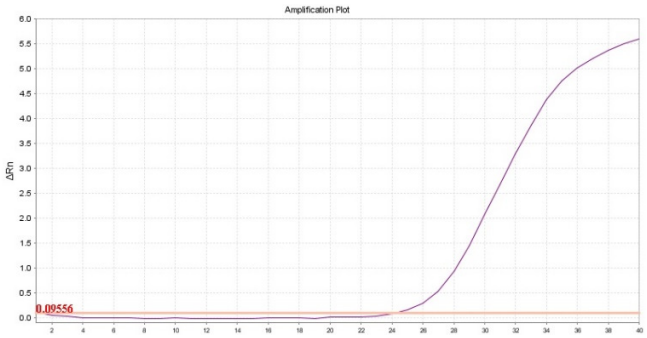
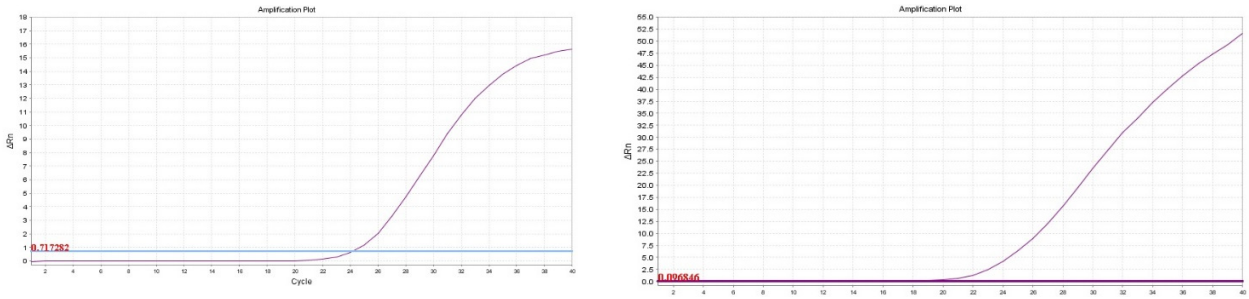


Hexane fraction

(d) qPCR curves obtained for ß-actin gene in treated MCF-7 cells



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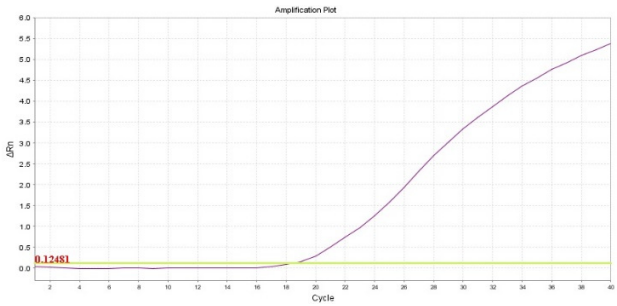
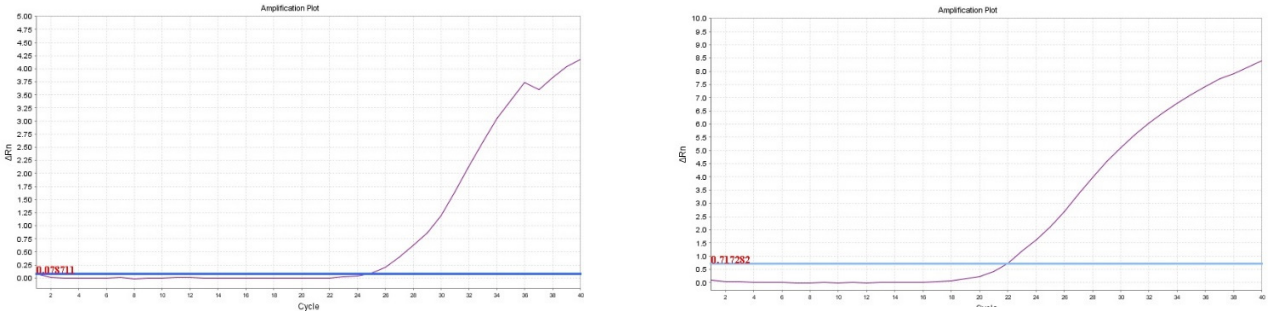


Hexane fraction

(e) qPCR curves obtained for p53 gene in treated MCF-7 cells



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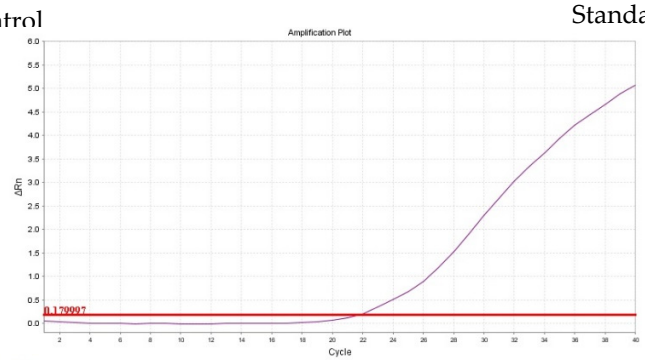

Hexane fraction

(f) qPCR curves obtained for p21 gene in treated MCF-7 cells

Figure S4. qPCR curves.