

Figure S1: Moderate amplitude electric field does not disturb the cell membrane integrity. Flow cytometric measurements of YO-PRO-1 and Propidium Iodide demonstrate no change in cell staining in U87-GBM cancer cells following moderate amplitude EF for 6 h (top & bottom right) compared to medium control (top & bottom left panel).

Jaspilakinolide induces PS exposure on healthy and cancer cell membrane

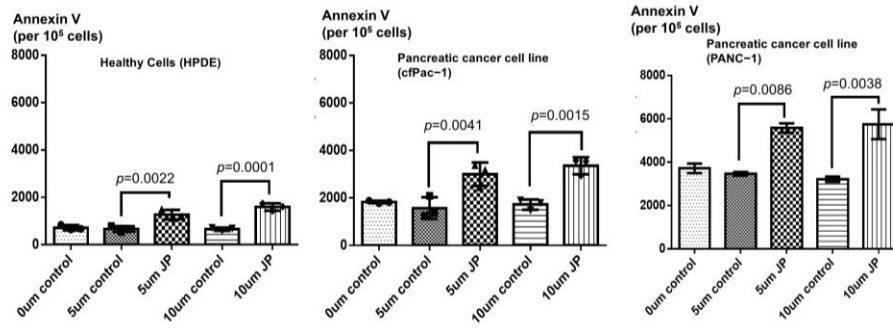


Figure S2: Actin polymerization remodeling by Jaspilakinolide and electric field in cancer cells is associated with increased PS externalization. Flow cytometric measurements of annexin V on indicated healthy cells (left panel) and cfPac-1 (middle panel) and PANC-1 (right panel) pancreatic cancer cell lines under treatment with Jaspilakinolide with indicated concentrations.

Oxidative stress increases p-38 MAPK activation in cancer cells

Pancreatic cancer cell line (MiaPaCa-2)

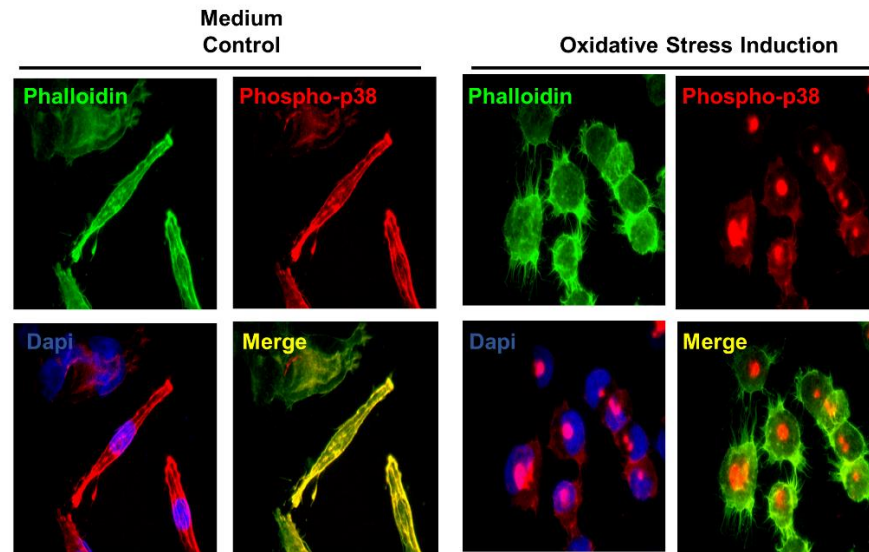


Figure S3: Oxidative stress activates P-38 MAPK in cancer cells. Immunofluorescence staining of MiaPaCa-2 pancreatic cancer cells cultured with DMEM for 24 hrs (left panel) and with 1.2 mM hydrogen peroxide for 20 min (right panel) shows that oxidative stress increases nucleus translocation of p-p38 MAPK, which indicates the activation of P-38 MAPK.