

Figure S1. NiCl₂ slightly affects cell viability in KRAS mutant colon cancer cells.

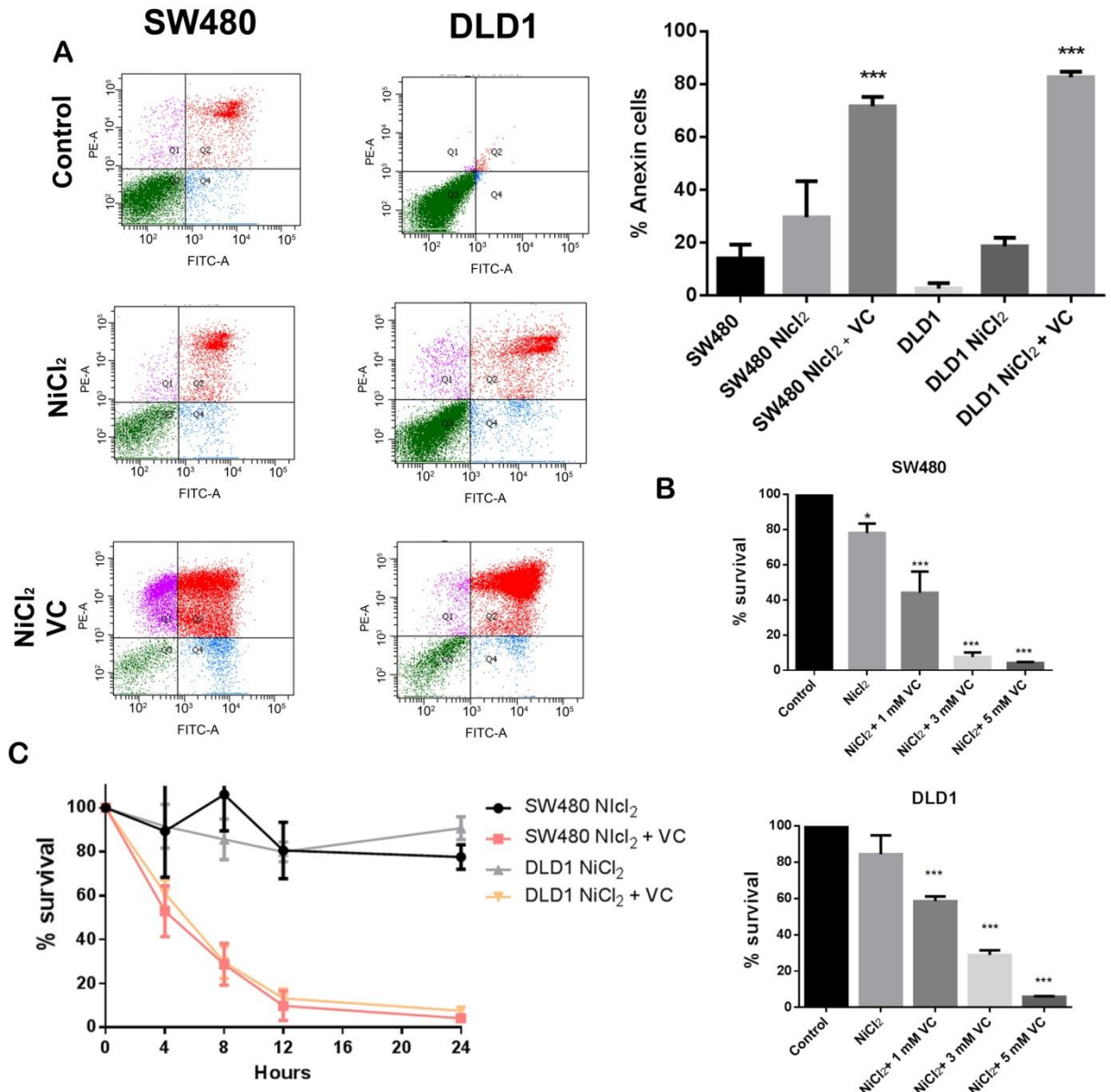
A. Vitamin C (5 mM), NiCl₂ (0.5 mM) and combination dependent apoptosis in KRAS mutant SW480 and DLD1 cell lines. Cells were incubated with respective treatments for 24h and stained with annexin-V-FITC and propidium iodide (PI) for flow cytometry analysis. The populations of apoptotic cells (annexin-V positive/PI negative) and late apoptotic cells (annexin positive/PI positive) were evaluated as a percent of total cells. NiCl₂ alone slightly induces apoptosis while vitamin C activates this process massively.

B. Cell viability analysis of SW480 and DLD1 cell lines treated with incremental vitamin C concentrations (1,3,5 mM) for 24h in combination with NiCl₂. NiCl₂ alone hardly affects cell viability while ascorbate exposure is extremely cytotoxic.

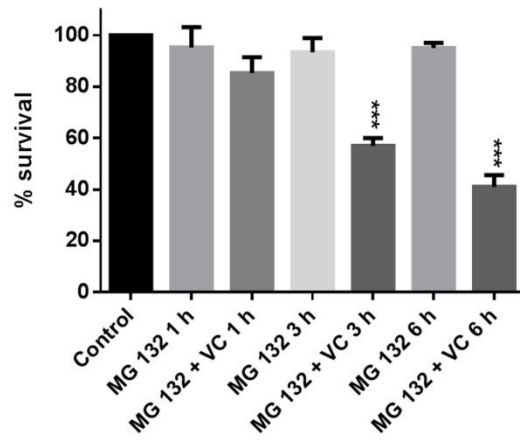
C Time dependent cell viability assay in SW480 and DLD1 cell lines incubated with NiCl₂ alone or in combination with vitamin C for 4, 8, 12 and 24 hr. Cell viability is not affected significantly after 24h NiCl₂ exposure. One-way ANOVA followed by Dunnett's posttest for multiple comparisons. *p < 0.05, ***p < 0.001, n = 3.

Figure S2. MG132 does not affect neither KRAS mutant colon cancer cells viability nor interferes with vitamin C activity.

Cell viability analysis of SW480 and DLD1 cell lines treated with MG 132 (25 μM) and vitamin C (5 mM; 6 mM) for 1, 3 and 6 hr. MG 132 does not interfere with the loss of viability induced by vitamin C. One-way ANOVA followed by Dunnett's posttest for multiple comparisons. *p < 0.05, ***p < 0.001, n = 3.



SW480



DLD1

