Supplementary Figure S1: Suppression of NF-κB transcriptional activation by irsogladine maleate or NF-κB inhibitors in human colon cancer cells. Caco-2 cells A. and HCT-15 cells D. were treated with irsogladine maleate or the NF-κB inhibitor SM-7368 for 24 h. Caco-2 cells were cultured in the presence of 50 ng/mL TNFα, 5 ng/mL IL-1β and 50 ng/mL EGF for 24 h B. and 48 h C. after 30 min incubation with irsogladine maleate. The basal luciferase activity of the control was set as 1.0. The data are the means ± SD (n = 4). ***p < 0.001, **p < 0.01 vs control. IM: irsogladine maleate.
Supplementary Figure S2: Typical microscopic views of glandular stomach of Min mice with or without irsogladine maleate treatment. Photograph of representative H.E. staining of small glandular stomach A, C, E. and forestomach B, D, F. in the three groups is shown. Basal diet group (A, B); 5 ppm group (C, D); 50 ppm group, (E, F). Bar=100 μm.
Supplementary Figure S3: Levels of serum lipids in Min mice with or without irsogladine maleate treatment. Serum triglyceride levels A, serum free fatty acid levels B, and serum total cholesterol levels C, are shown in 0, 5 and 50 ppm irsogladine maleate-treated groups. The data are the means ± SD (n = 8), **p < 0.01 vs 0 ppm.
Supplementary Figure S4: Representative photos of small intestinal polyps in the three groups. The polyps in the distal parts of the small intestine were photographed under a microscope. Basal diet group, left; 5 ppm group, middle; 50 ppm group, right. Arrow head indicates polyp.
Supplementary Figure S5: Effects of irsogladine maleate on the size distribution of intestinal polyps in Min mice. Min mice were fed a basal diet (open box) or a diet containing 5 ppm (black-filled box) or 50 ppm (gray-filled box) irsogladine maleate for 8 weeks. The number of polyps per mouse in each size class is given as the mean ± SD. **p < 0.01, *p < 0.05 vs 0 ppm.
Supplementary Figure S6: Suppression of the down-stream target genes of NF-κB in non-polyp intestinal mucosa segments and/or polyp segments of Min mice with or without 50 ppm irsogladine maleate treatment. Quantitative real-time PCR analyses were performed to determine the IL-1β A. and IL-6 B. mRNA expression levels in the polyps or non-polyp intestinal mucosa of Min mice that received diets containing irsogladine maleate at doses of 50 ppm for 8 weeks. The data are normalized according to GAPDH and presented as the means ± SD.