

Figure S1. Oxymatrine inhibits colorectal cancer cell proliferation.

A density of 10^4 cells/well were seeded into a 96-well plate for overnight incubation. Then the solution with oxymatrine was added into the wells (oxymatrine final concentration: 0-40 μ M) for 48-hour treatment. Finally, 20 μ L MTS reagent was piped into each well for chromogenic reaction. And the optical density was measured at 570 nm by a microplate reader (Biotek Corporation).



Figure S2. Oxymatrine inhibits migration and invasion of HCT-116 colorectal cancer cells in vitro.

HCT-116 cells were seeded in six-well plates and treated with oxymatrine for 24hs. (A) Representative images ($40\times$) of oxymatrine-treated groups by wound healing assay. (B) Representative images ($200\times$) of oxymatrine-treated groups by transwell migration assay. (C) Representative images ($200\times$) of oxymatrine-treated groups by transwell invasion assay.



Figure S3. Oxymatrine inhibits aerobic glycolysis of colorectal cancer cells.

HCT-116 cells were seeded in 24-well plates and treated with oxymatrine for 24hs. Then the production of ATP (A), pyruvate (E), lactate (F) and the consumption of glucose (D) were measured by the corresponding determination kits. OCR (B) and ECAR (C) were determined in HCT-116 cells treated with oxymatrine. Quantitative data is presented as mean \pm SD, statistical difference was made by the one-way ANOVA, versus control, *P < 0.05, **P < 0.01.