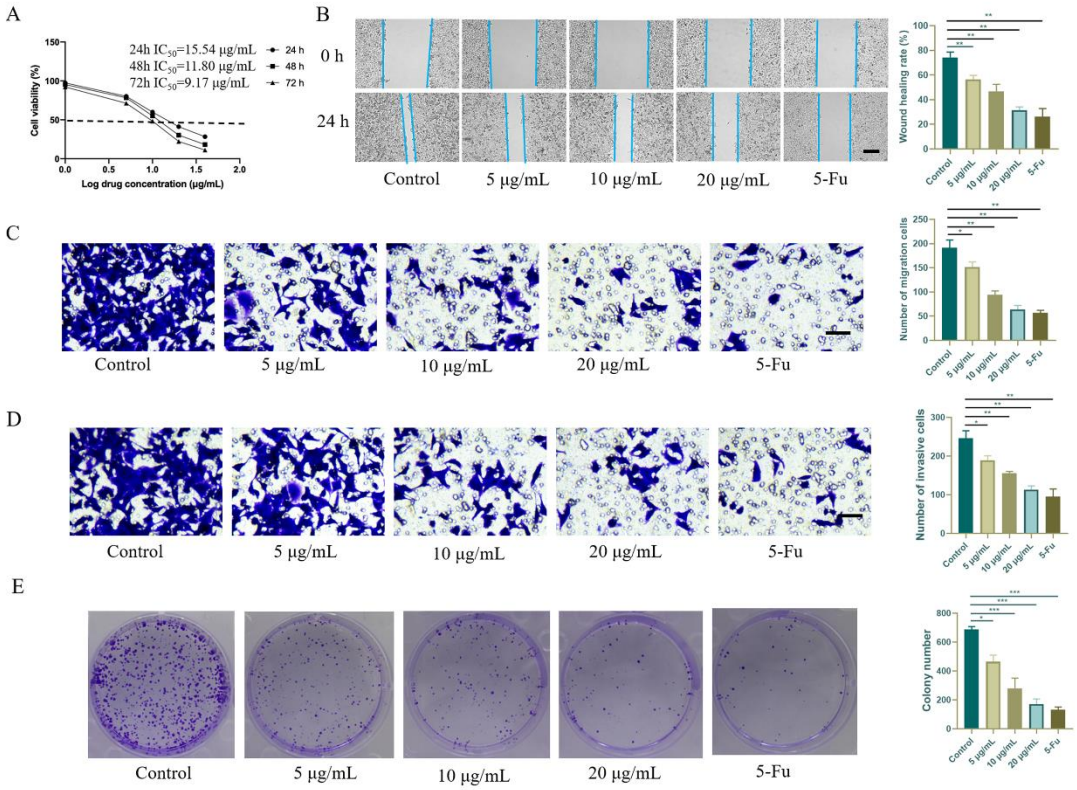
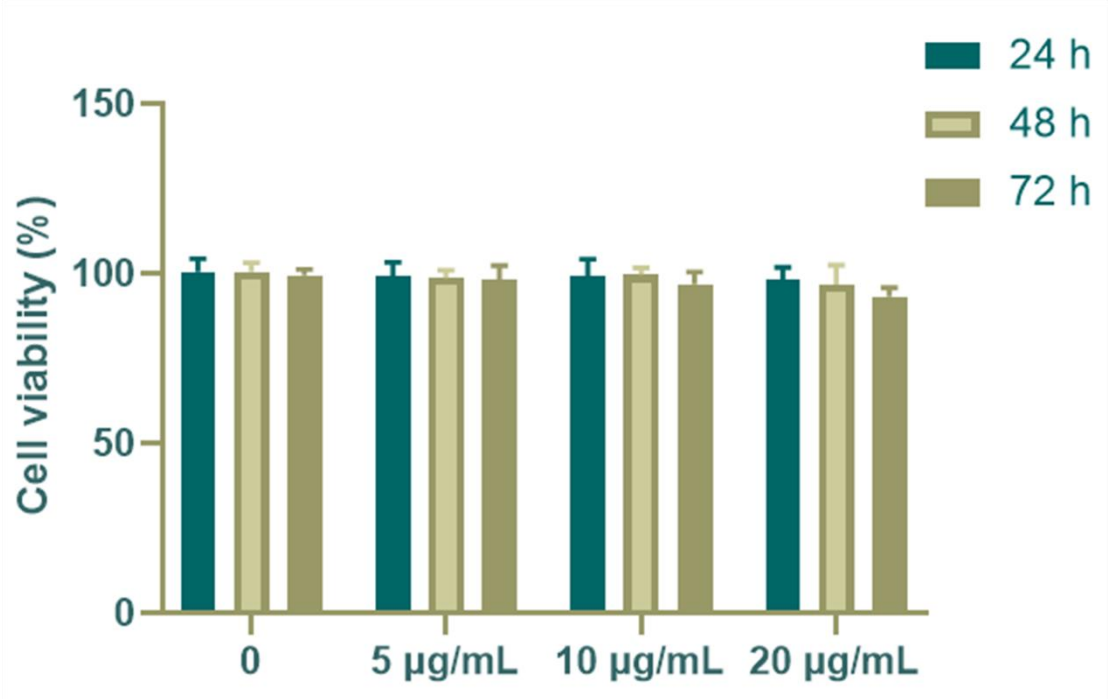
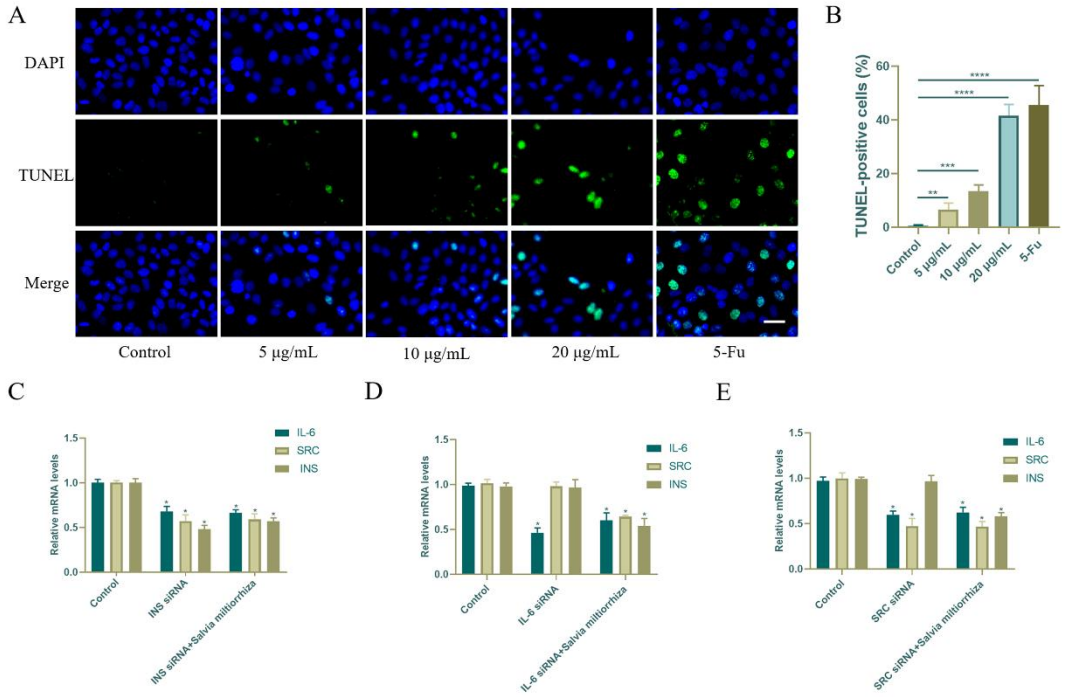


Supplementary figure 1. **Effects of *Salvia miltiorrhiza* on the proliferation, invasion, and migration of human DLD-1 colorectal cancer cells.** DLD-1 colorectal cancer cells were treatment with *Salvia miltiorrhiza* at different concentrations or 5-Fu at 20 μM. Subsequently, we conducted various assessments, including cell proliferation, viability, migration, invasion, and colony formation, following the methods outlined in the materials and methods section. A. Cell viability was measured by the CCK-8 assay. B. Cell proliferation was detected by the scratch experiment. Original magnification: 10×. C. Cell migration was determined by the transwell assay. Original magnification: 40×. D. Cell invasion was detected by the transwell experiment. Original magnification: 40×. E. Cell colony formation. The data presented here are the combined results of three separate experiments. Scale bar: 50 μm. *$p < 0.05$, **$p < 0.01$, ***$p < 0.001$ vs. Control.



Supplementary figure 2. CCK8 assay of the viability of NCM-460 cells treated with *Salvia miltiorrhiza* at 5 μg/mL, 10 μg/mL, and 20 μg/mL for 24 h, 48 h and 72 h respectively.



Supplementary figure 3. **Effects of *Salvia miltiorrhiza* on the apoptosis of human DLD-1** colorectal cancer **cells.** DLD-1 colorectal cancer cells were treated with *Salvia miltiorrhiza* at 5μg/mL, 10 μg/mL and 20 μg/mL, or 5-Fu at 20 μM, followed by the analyses of TUNEL and qRT-PCR. A-B. TUNEL analysis of the apoptosis of DLD-1 cells treated with *Salvia miltiorrhiza* or 5-Fu. Original magnification: 40×. C-E. The real-time qRT-PCR analysis of the mRNA levels of SRC, IL-6, and INS in DLD-1 cells treated with *Salvia miltiorrhiza* or 5-Fu. Scale bar: 50 μm. *$p < 0.05$, **$p < 0.01$, ***$p < 0.001$, ****$p < 0.0001$ vs. Control.