**Supplemental Information**

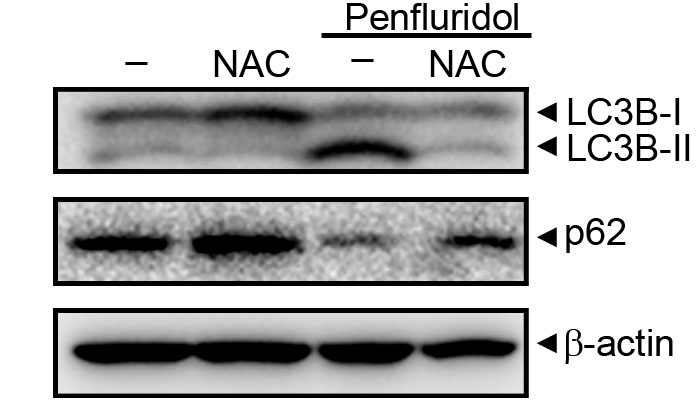
**Title:**

**Penfluridol triggers cytoprotective autophagy and cellular apoptosis through ROS induction and the PP2A-modulated MAPK pathway in acute myeloid leukemia with different FLT3 statuses**

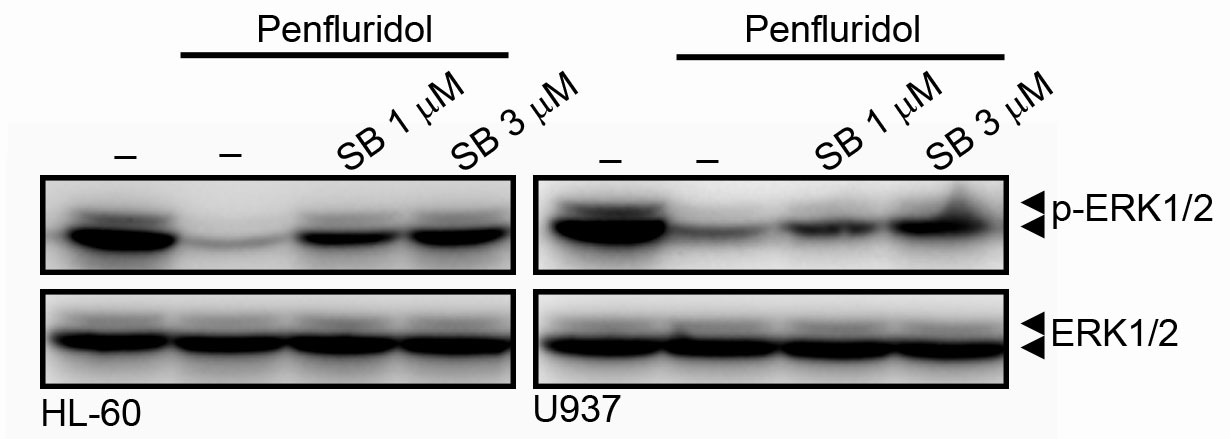
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**Figure Legend**

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**Additional file 1: Figure S1.** Inhibition of reactive oxygen species (ROS) reverses penfluridol-induced LC3 turnover and p62 degradation in HL-60 acute myeloid leukemia cells. HL-60 cells were pretreated with and without 5 mM N-acetylcysteine (NAC) for 1 h followed by 7.5 µM penfluridol treatment for 24 h. Expression levels of LC3 and p62 were determined by a Western blot analysis, and β-actin served as a loading control.

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**Additional file 1: Figure S2.** Inhibition of p38 mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) reverses penfluridol-induced extracellular signal-regulated kinase (ERK) dephosphorylation in U937 and HL-60 acute myeloid leukemia cells. U937 and HL-60 cells were pretreated with and without 1 or 3 μM SB203580 for 1 h followed by 7.5 µM penfluridol treatment for an additional 8 h. Phosphorylation levels of ERK1/2 were determined by a Western blot analysis, and total ERK served as a loading control.