Supplementary figures and tables

Mechanism of *cis*-Nerolidol-Induced Bladder Carcinoma Cell Death

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Figure S1. *cis*-nerolidol reduces cell viability through two cell death events with distinct cell morphologies

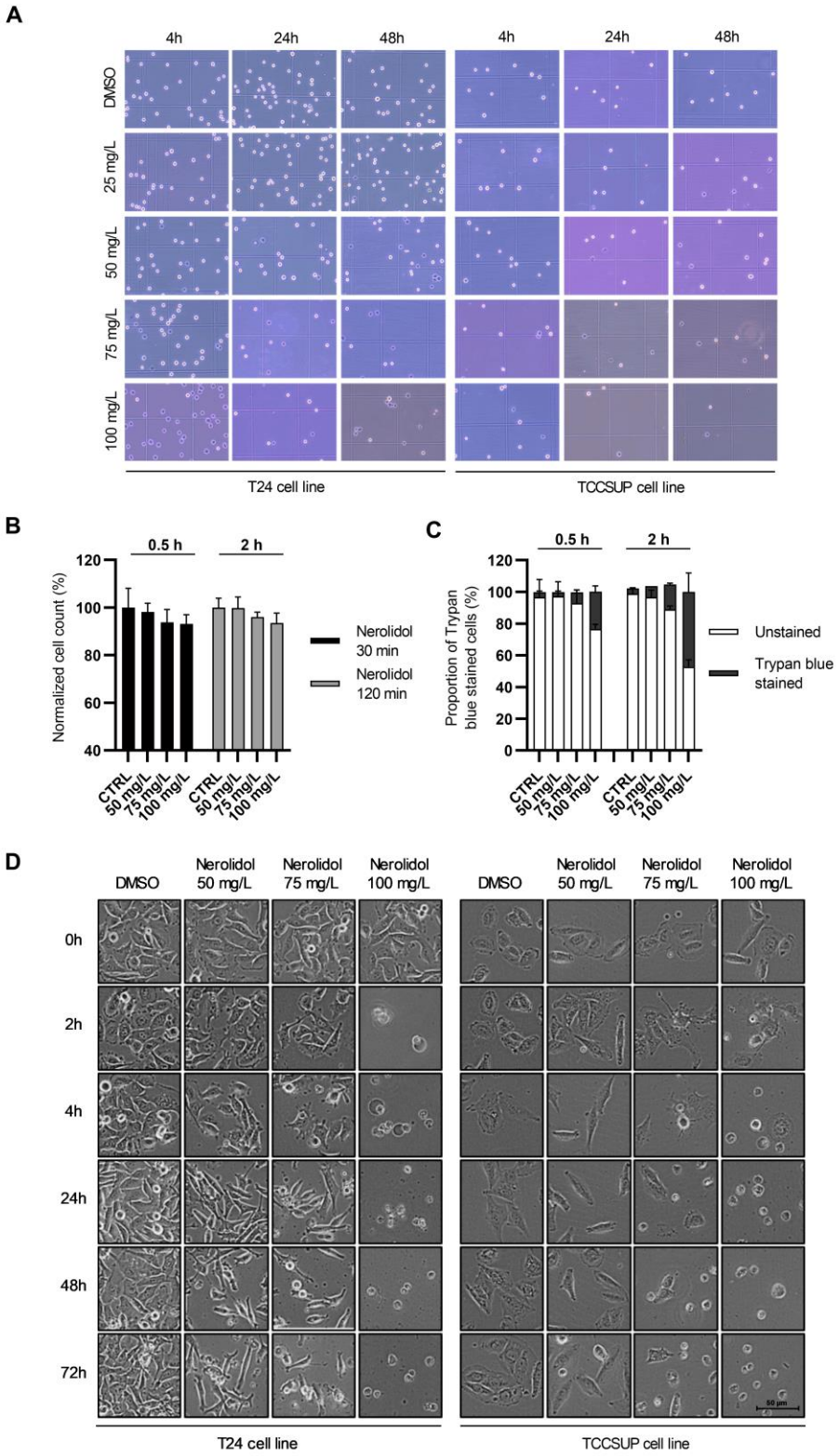

Figure S2. *cis*-nerolidol causes deregulation in ROS, ATP, and cAMP production

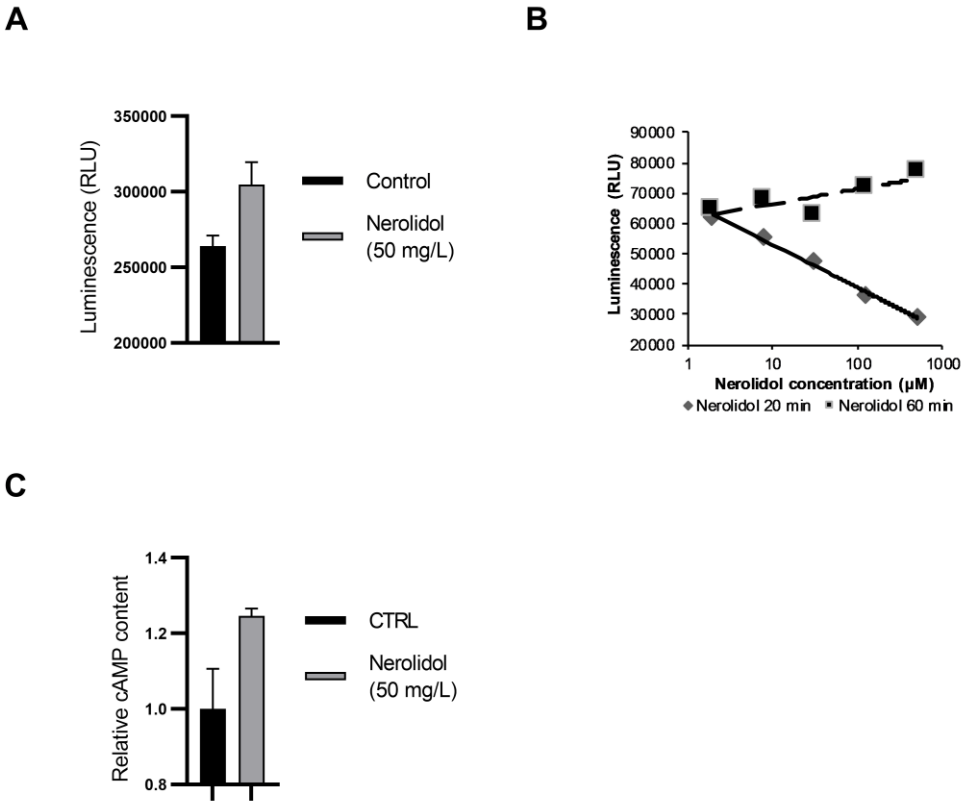

Figure S3. Short exposure to *cis*-nerolidol reduces cell proliferation and changes in cell morphology

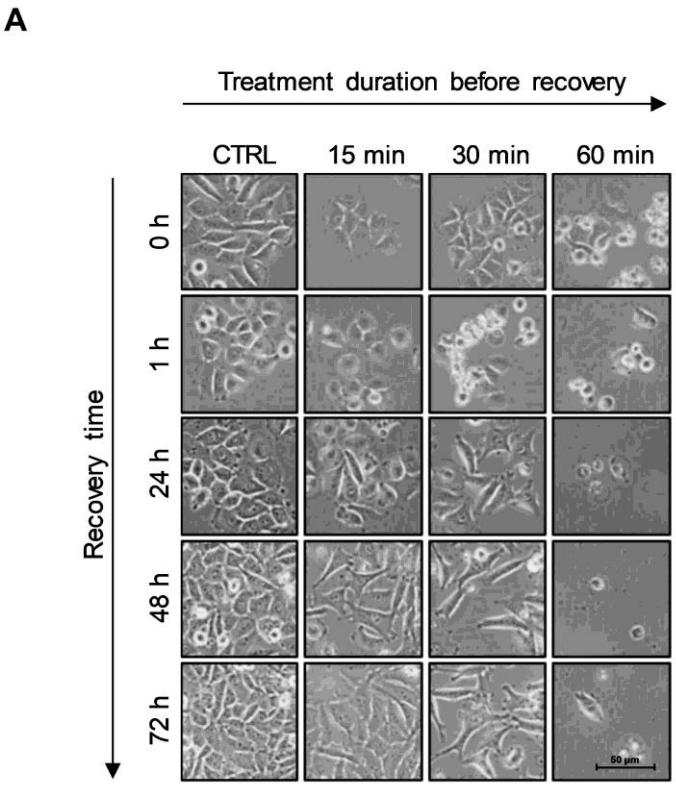

Figure S4. Signal transduction network involved in *cis*-nerolidol induced cell death

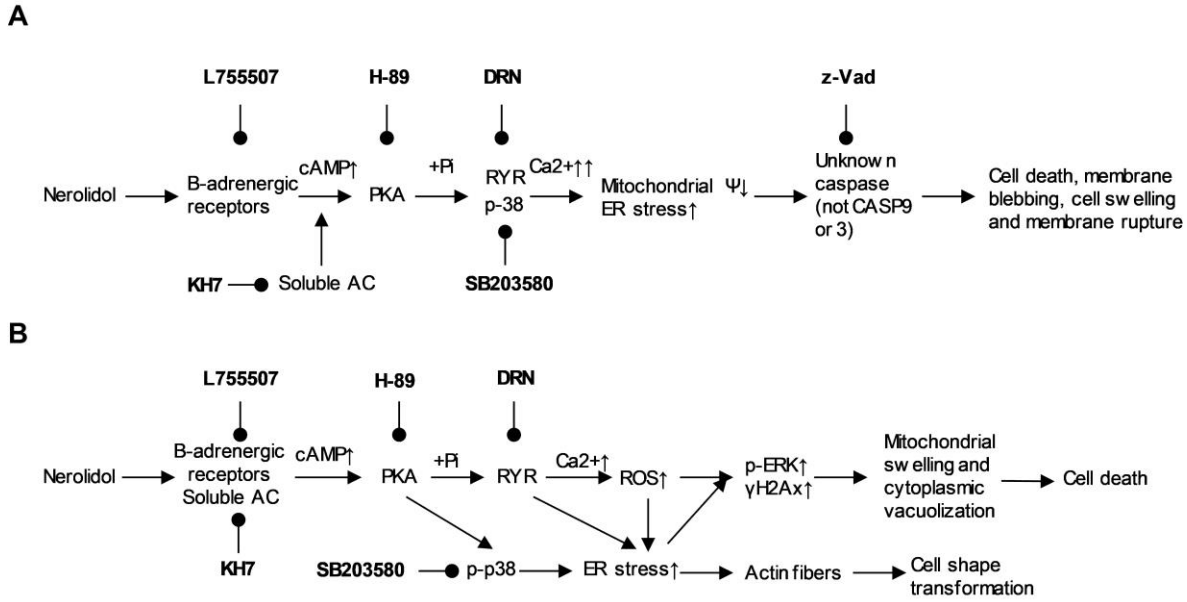

Table S1. IC_{50} values for reduction of cell count at different time points

T24 cell line	4h	24h	48h	72h
IC50 (mg/L)	>100	42.82 ± 3.88	37.06 ± 4.22	25.58 ± 2.82

TCCSUP cell line	4h	24h	48h	72h
IC50 (mg/L)	>100	71.92 ± 6.30	51.19± 7.52	46.59 ± 5.30