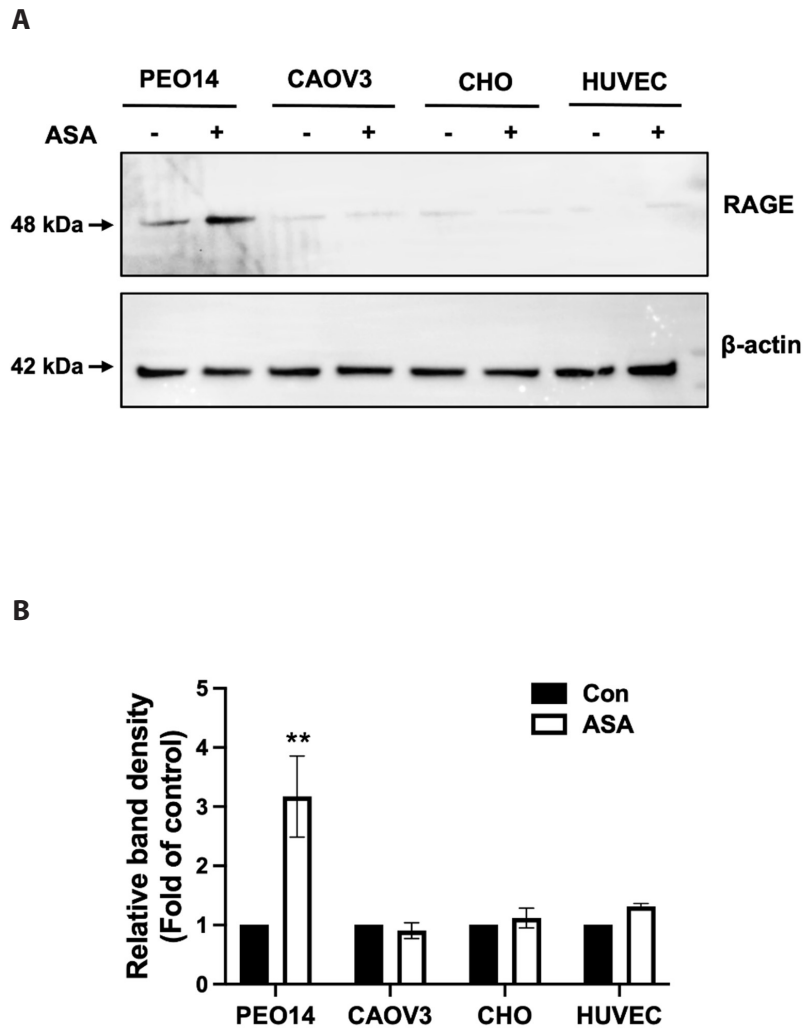


Supplementary Fig. 1. Co-treatment with recombinant human APE1/Ref-1 (rhAPE1/Ref-1) and aspirin (ASA) does not affect cell viability in CAOv3, CHO, and HUVEC cells. (A, B) Cell viability following treatment with increasing concentrations of rhAPE1/Ref-1 (A) or acetylated rhAPE1/Ref-1 (Ac-rhAPE1/Ref-1) (B) for 24 h. (C) Effect of pre-treatment with ASA (3 mM) for 6 h, followed by increasing concentrations of Ac-rhAPE1/Ref-1 for 24 h, on cell viability. (D) Effect of co-treatment with rhAPE1/Ref-1 and ASA (3 mM) for 24 h on cell viability. Cell viability was assessed using an MTT assay. Data are presented as the mean \pm SE of six independent experiments. APE1/Ref-1, apurinic/aprimidinic endonuclease 1/redox factor 1; CHO, Chinese hamster ovarian cells; HUVEC, human umbilical vein endothelial cells.



Supplementary Fig. 2. Differential effect of aspirin (ASA) on receptor for advanced glycation endproducts (RAGE) expression in two ovarian cancer cell lines (PEO-14, CAOV3) and non-cancerous cell lines (CHO and HUVEC). (A) Representative Western blot showing RAGE expression after treatment with 3 mM ASA for 6 h. (B) Quantitative analysis of RAGE expression levels from Western blot data. While ASA treatment (3 mM for 6 h) significantly increased RAGE expression in PEO-14 cells, no notable changes were observed in CAOV3, CHO, and HUVEC. Data are presented as the mean \pm SE of two independent experiments. ** $p < 0.01$ vs. control (Con). CHO, Chinese hamster ovarian cells; HUVEC, human umbilical vein endothelial cells.