

Figure S1-AB. Positive control patterns for subG1 accumulation. (A) Flow cytometry pattern. (B) Statistics. Cells (Ca9-22) were treated with H₂O₂ (200 μ M) for 24 h. ** indicates $P < 0.01$ (t -test). Data = mean \pm SD ($n = 3$).

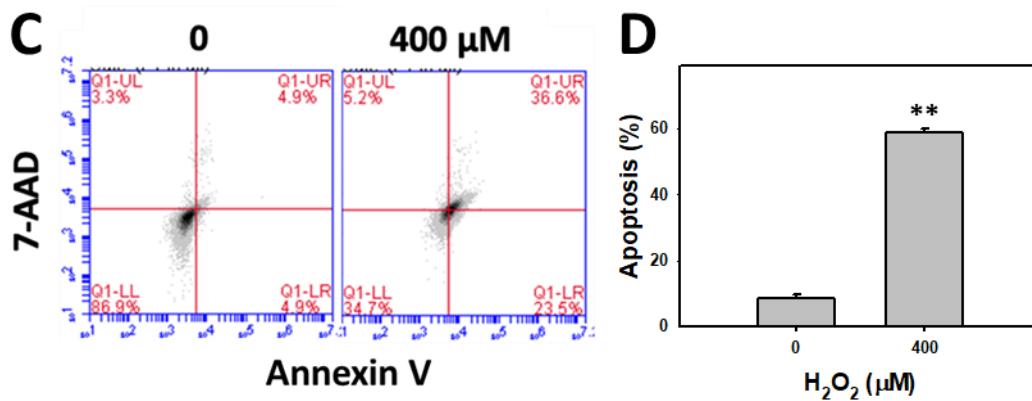


Figure S1-CD. Positive control patterns for apoptosis. (C) Flow cytometry pattern. (D) Statistics. Cells (Ca9-22) were treated with H₂O₂ (400 μ M) for 24 h. ** indicates $P < 0.01$ (t -test). Data = mean \pm SD ($n = 3$).

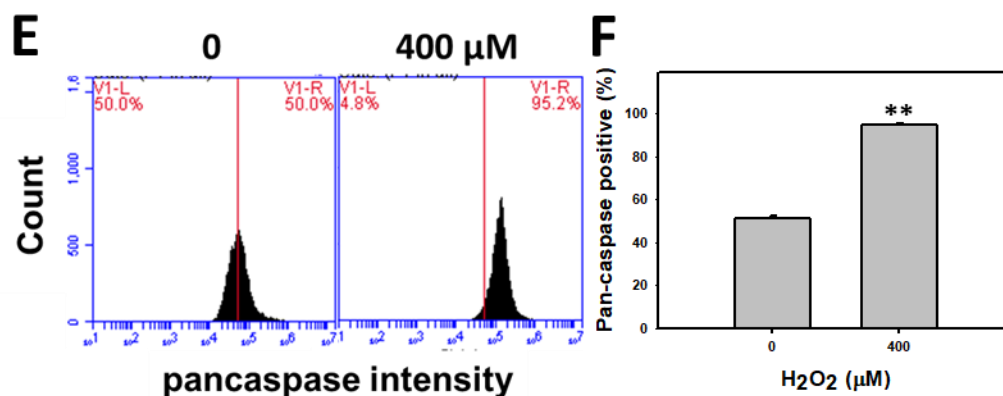


Figure S1-EF. Positive control patterns for pancaspase. (E) Flow cytometry pattern. (F) Statistics. Cells (CAL 27) were treated with H₂O₂ (400 μ M) for 24 h. * and ** indicate $P < 0.05$ and $P < 0.01$ (t -test). Data = mean \pm SD ($n = 3$).

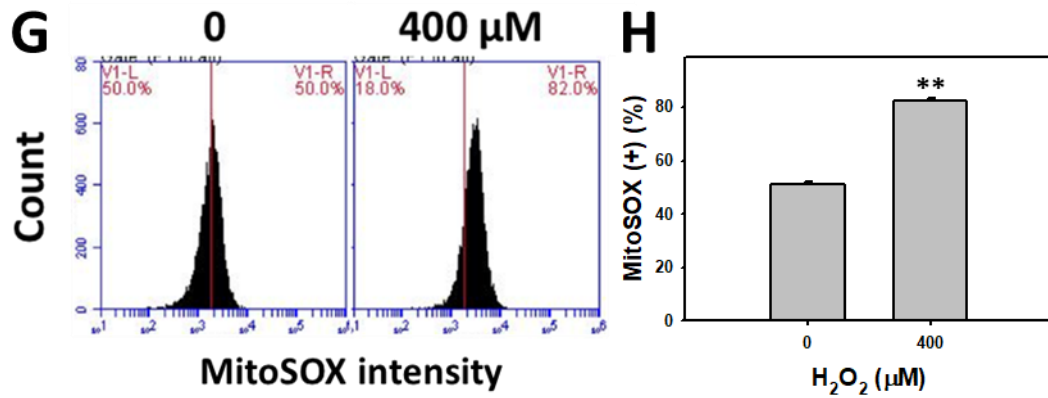


Figure S1-GH. Positive control patterns for MitoSOX analysis. (G) Flow cytometry pattern. (H) Statistics. Cells (Ca9-22) were treated with H₂O₂ (400 μM) for 24 h. ** indicates $P < 0.01$ (t -test). Data = mean \pm SD ($n = 3$).

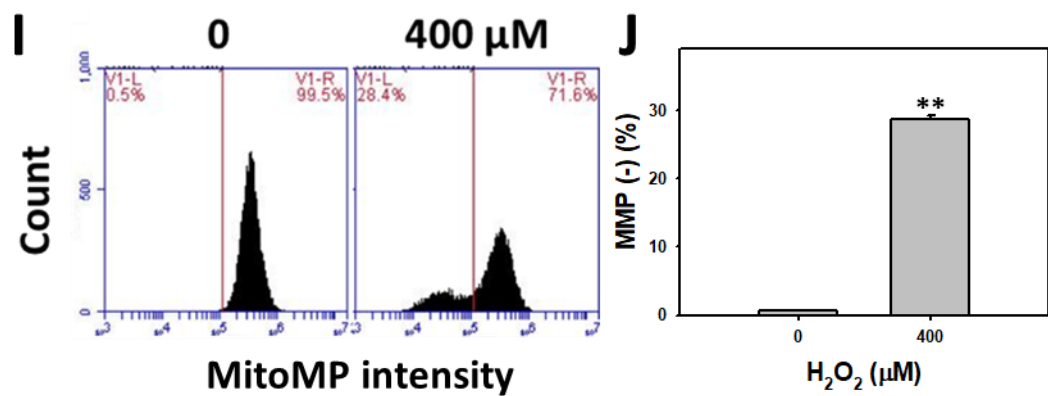


Figure S1-IJ. Positive control patterns for MitoMP analysis. (I) Flow cytometry pattern. (J) Statistics. Cells (Ca9-22) were treated with H₂O₂ (400 μM) for 24 h. ** indicates $P < 0.01$ (t -test). Data = mean \pm SD ($n = 3$).

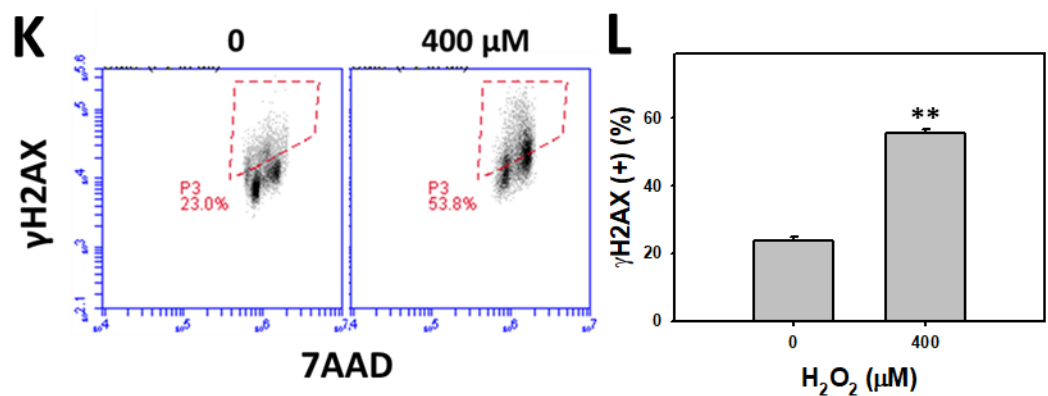


Figure S1-KL. Positive control patterns for γH2AX analysis. (K) Flow cytometry pattern. (L) Statistics. Cells (Ca9-22) were treated with H₂O₂ (400 μM) for 24 h. ** indicates $P < 0.01$ (t -test). Data = mean \pm SD ($n = 3$).