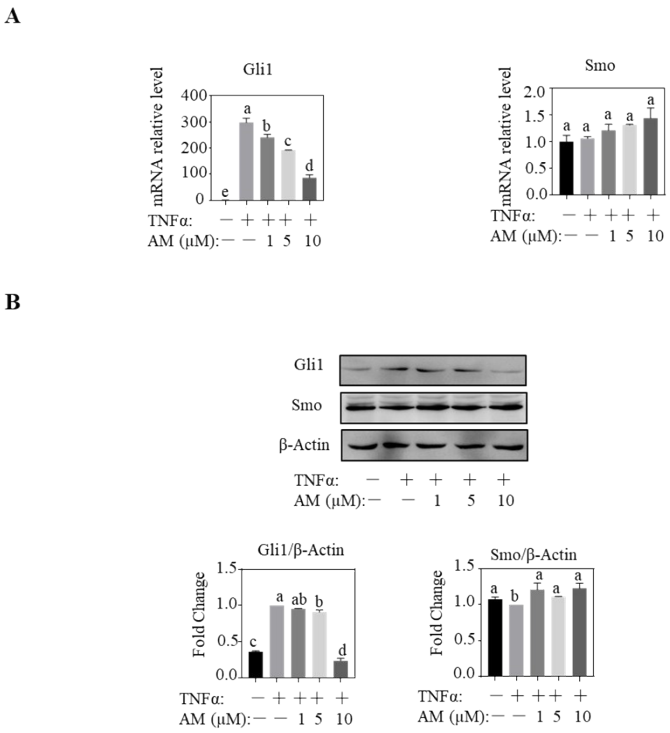
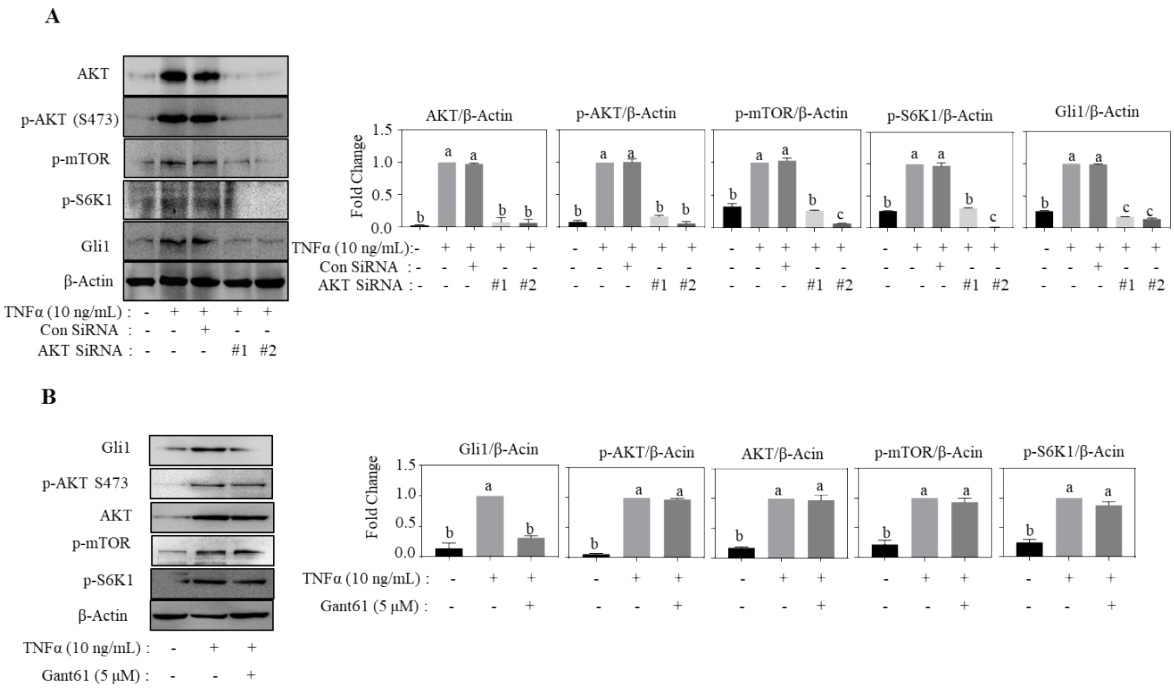


Supplementary Figure 1. Amentoflavone suppressed non-canonical Hedgehog signaling in TNFα-induced MDA-MB-231 human breast cancer cells. Cells (8×10^5 cells/ 6 cm dish) were treated with TNFα (10 ng/mL) alone or together with amentoflavone (1, 5, 10 μM) for 12 or 24 h. The mRNA (**A**) and protein level (**B**) of Gli1and Smo were determined by RT-PCR and western blot which normalized with Gapdh and β-Actin respectively. The lower-case letters a-e indicate statistically significant differences with $p < 0.05$, evaluated by one-way ANOVA followed by Duncan's test.



Supplementary Figure 2. Amentoflavone may suppressed migration and invasion in TNFα-induced MDA-MB-231 via AKT/mTOR/S6K1/Gli1 axis. **A**, Cells (5×10^5 cells/ 6 cm dish) were treated with TNFα (10 ng/mL) alone or with AKT siRNA (20 nM) for 48 h. **B**, Cells (8×10^5 cells/ 6 cm dish) were treated with TNFα (10 ng/mL) alone or with Gant61 (5 μM) for 48 h. The protein levels of AKT, p-AKT (S473), p-mTOR, p-S6K1 and Gli1 were confirmed by western blot and normalized with β-Actin. The lower-case letters a-c indicate statistically significant differences with $p < 0.05$, evaluated by one-way ANOVA followed by Duncan's test.