Supporting Information

20(s)-Protopanaxadiol (PPD) increase the radiotherapy sensitivity of laryngeal carcinoma

Bo Teng,[a,*,†] Lijing Zhao,[b,†] Jing Gao,[c,†] Peng He,[a] Hejie Li,[a] Junyu Chen,[a] Qingjie Feng[a] and Chunhui Yi[d]

[a] *Department of Otolaryngology Head and Neck Surgery, The Second Hospital, Jilin University, Changchun, 13041, Jilin, China.*

[b] *School of Nursing, Jilin University, Changchun, 13021, Jilin, China.*

[c] *State Key Laboratory of Electroanalytical Chemistry, Changchun Institute of Applied Chemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Changchun, 13021, Jilin, China.*

[d] *Department of Pathology, Mount Sinai West, New York City, NY 10019, USA*

† These authors contributed equally to this work.

* Correspondence: tengbo1975@163.com; Tel.:+86-0431-88796796

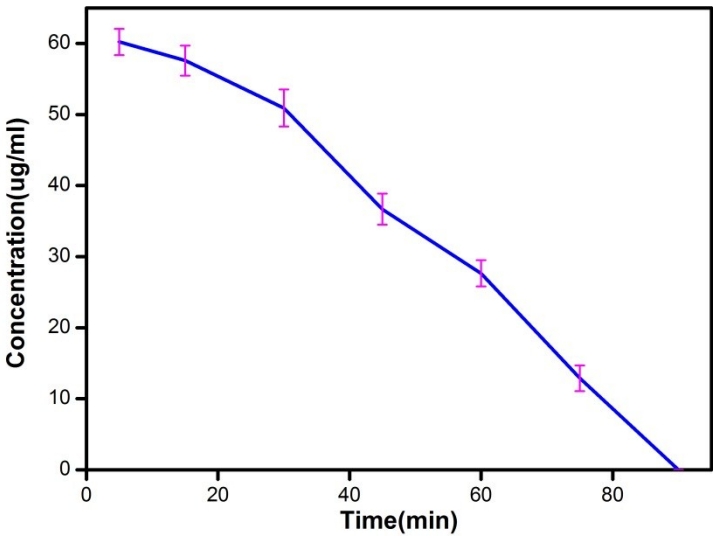

Figure S1 PPD concentration decreased gradually as time increased by HPLC detection. The concentration of PPD extracted from tumor tissues of mice was determined by high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) Instrument (Shimadzu CBM-20A). A UV detector was utilized and the absorption wavelength was set at 203 nm. An RP-18 column (4.6 mm × 150 mm, pore size 5 μm, Agilent Corporation, Philadelphia, PA, USA) was employed. The mobile phase was a mixture of water–acetonitrile (20:80; v:v). The flow rate was 1 ml/min.