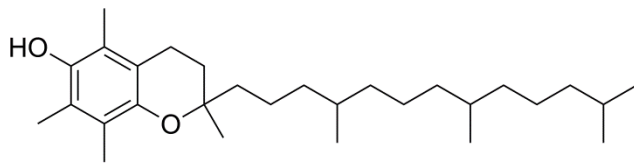
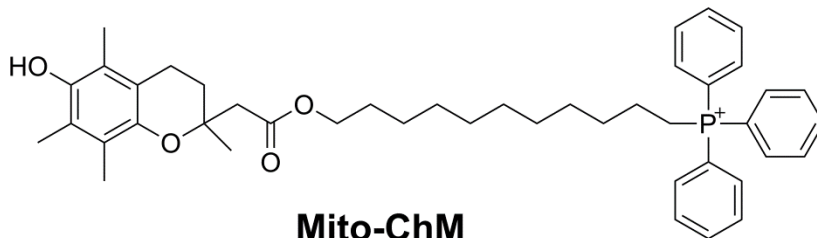


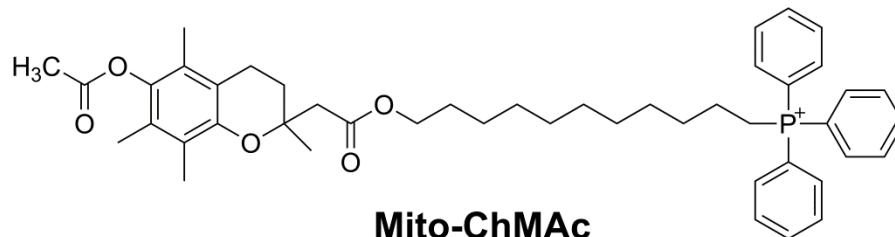
Supplementary Figure 1



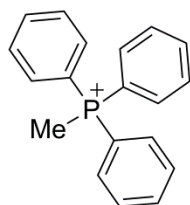
α -Toc



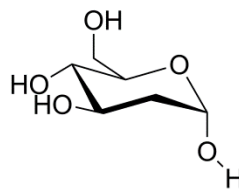
Mito-ChM



Mito-ChMAc



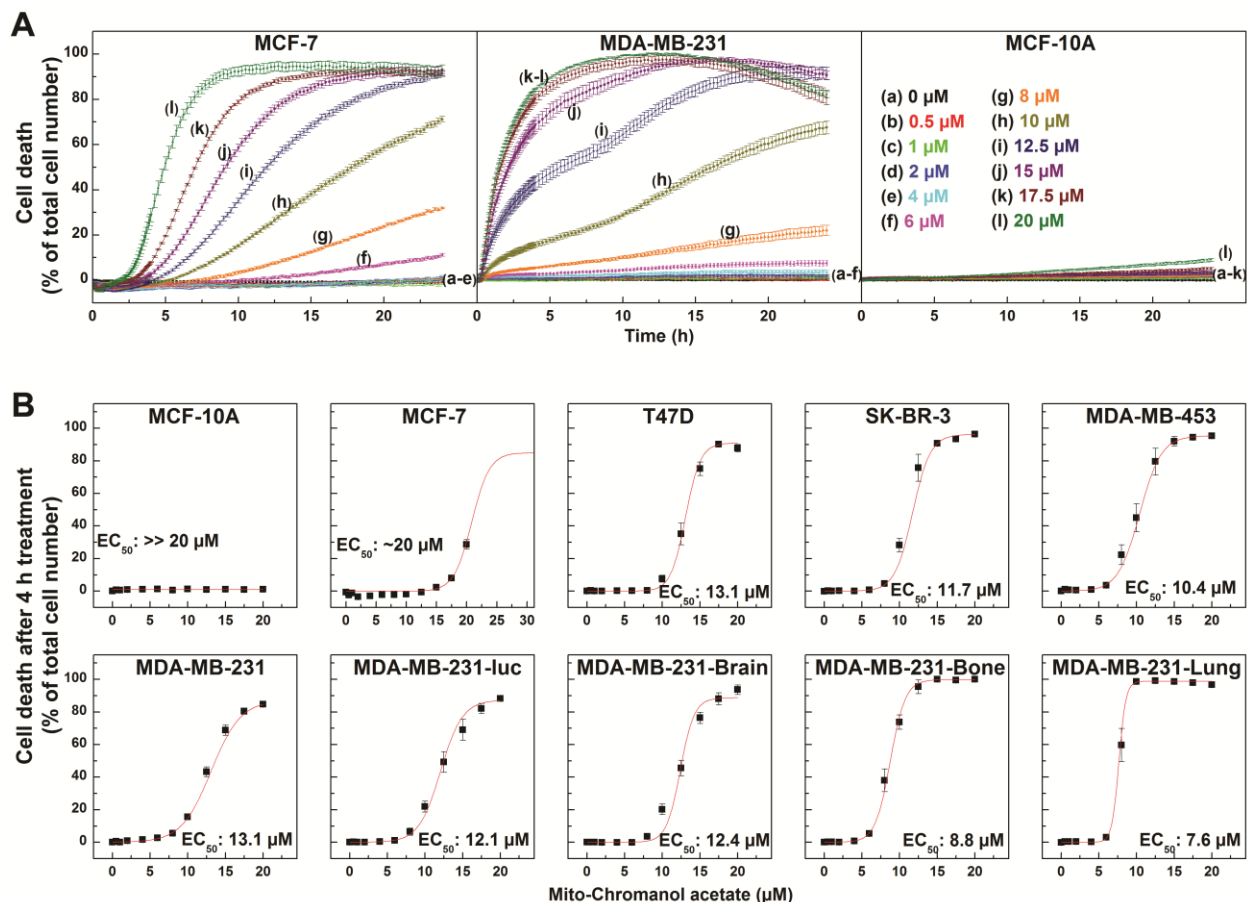
Me-TPP⁺



2-DG

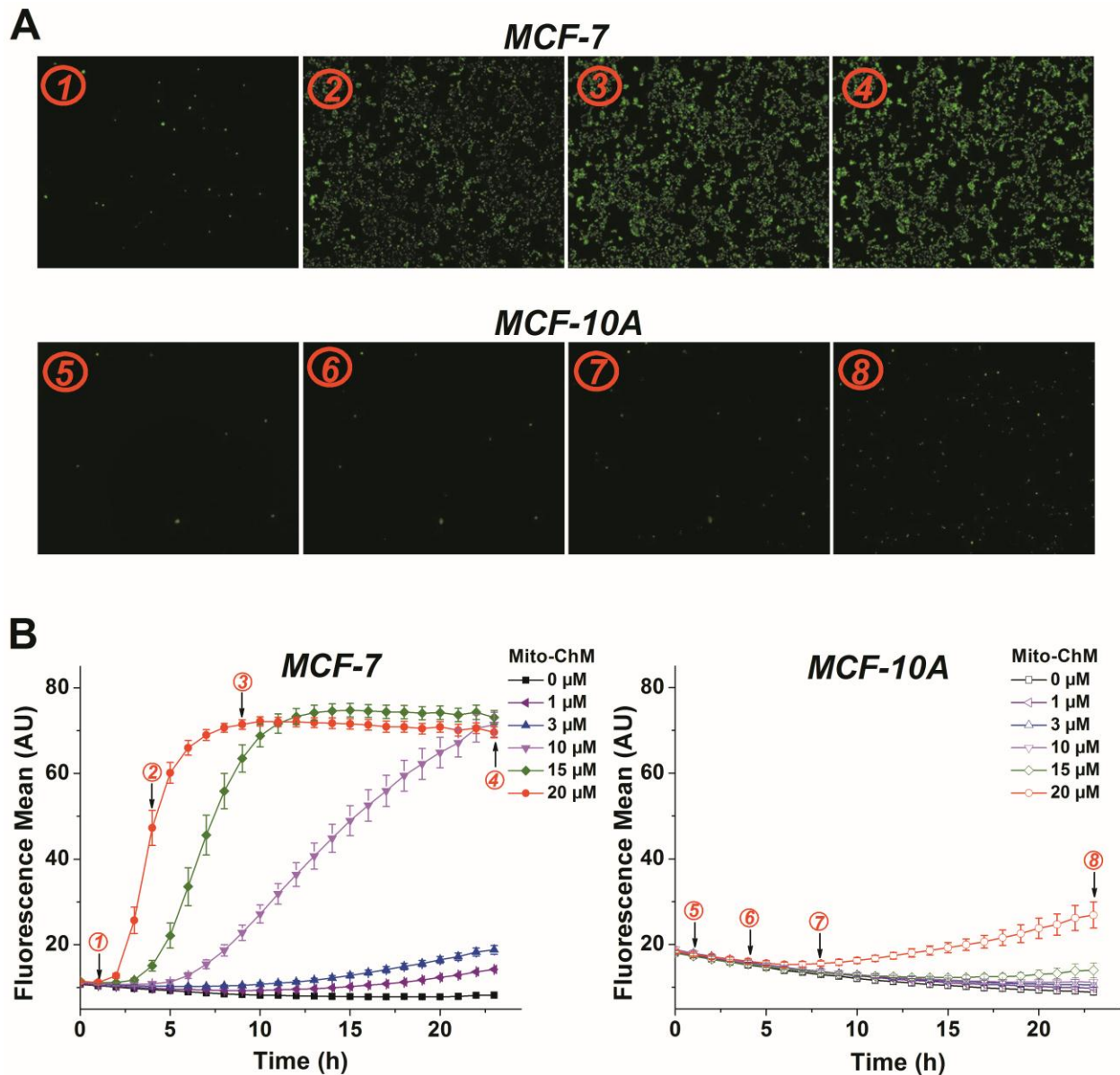
Additional file 3, Supplementary Figure 1: Chemical structures of Mito-ChM, Mito-ChMAc, α -Toc, Me-TPP⁺ and 2-deoxy-D-glucose (2-DG).

Supplementary Figure 2



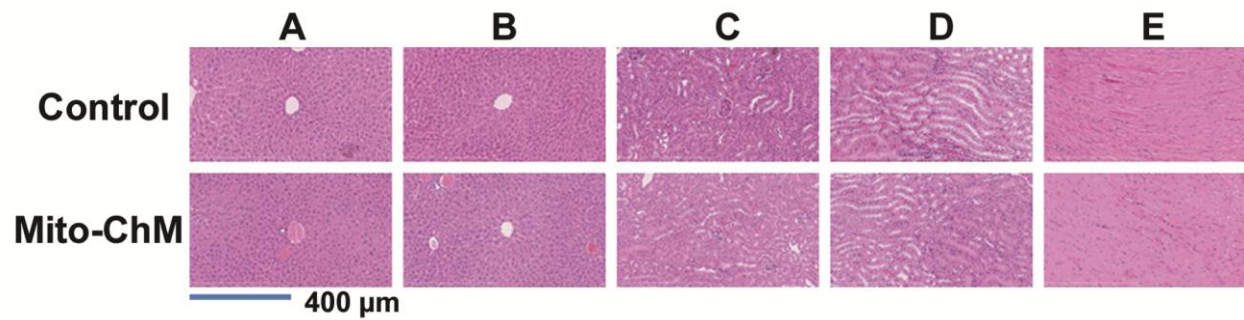
Additional file 3, Supplementary Figure 2: The cytotoxic effect of Mito-ChMAc in breast cancer and non-cancerous cells. Nine different breast cancer cells and MCF-10A cells were treated with Mito-ChMAc at the indicated concentrations (0.5-20 μ M) for 24 h, and cell death was monitored in real time by Sytox Green staining. Data shown are the mean \pm SEM for n=4. Real time cell death curves were plotted in panel **A** for MCF-7 (*left*), MDA-MB-231 (*middle*) and MCF-10A cells (*right*). Panel **B** shows the titration of breast cancer and non-cancerous cells with Mito-ChMAc, and the extent of cell death observed after 4 h treatment is plotted against Mito-ChMAc concentration. Solid lines represent the fitting curves used for determination of the EC_{50} values, indicated in each panel.

Supplementary Figure 3



Additional file 3, Supplementary Figure 3: The effect of Mito-ChM on the extent of cell death in MCF-7 and MCF-10A cells. MCF-7 and MCF-10A cells were treated with Mito-ChM at the indicated concentrations for 23 h and cell death was monitored in real time with IncuCyte by Sytox Green staining. The corresponding representative fluorescence images are shown in panel **A** for MCF-7 cells at different time points (marked 1-4, upper) and MCF-10A cells (marked 5-8, lower) treated with 20 μ M of Mito-ChM. Quantitative data are plotted in panel **B**. Data shown are the mean \pm SEM, n=4.

Supplementary Figure 4

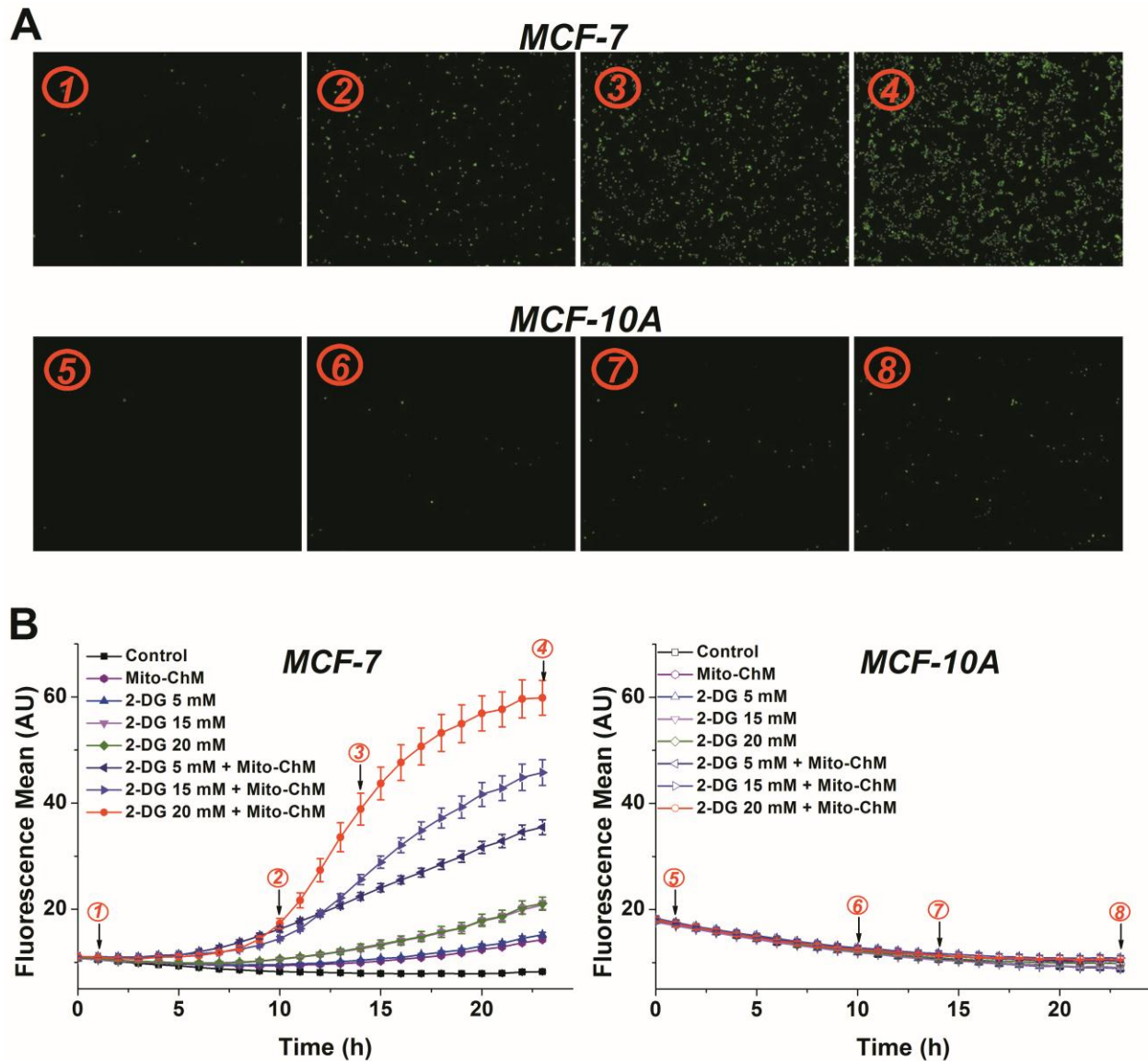


Additional file 3, Supplementary Figure 4: Hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) staining.

Representative images of tissue collected from control and Mito-ChM-treated mice.

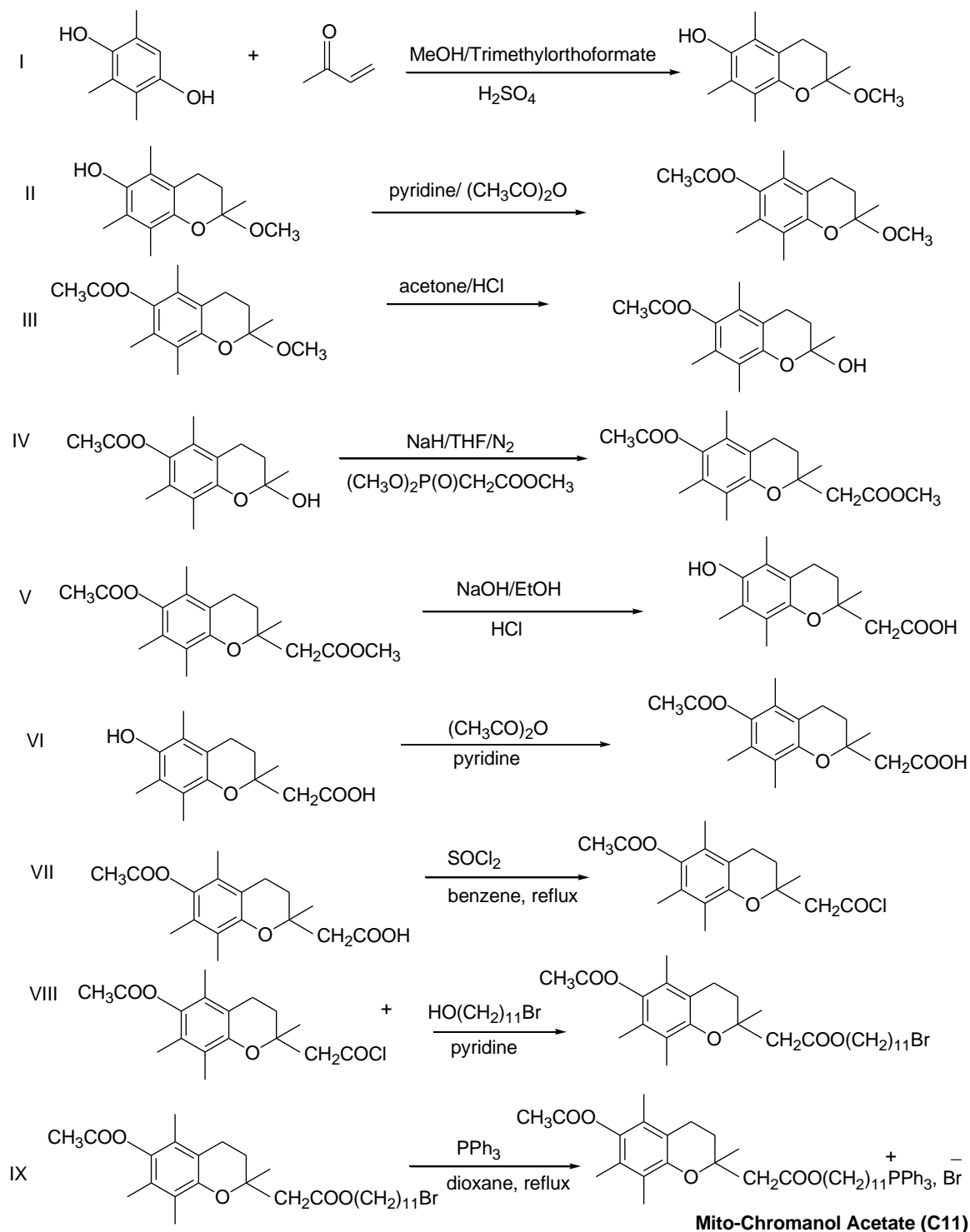
Shown are examples of portal vein and hepatic duct **(A)**, central vein **(B)**, glomeruli **(C)**, renal corticomedullary junction **(D)**, and ventricle **(E)**.

Supplementary Figure 5



Additional file 3, Supplementary Figure 5: The effect of 2-DG and Mito-ChM (1 μ M) on the extent of cell death in MCF-7 and MCF-10A cells. MCF-7 and MCF-10A cells were treated with 2-DG alone (at the indicated concentrations), and 2-DG in the presence of Mito-ChM (1 μ M) and cell death was monitored in real time with IncuCyte by Sytox Green staining. The corresponding representative fluorescence images are shown in panel **A** for MCF-7 cells at different time points (marked 1-4, upper) and MCF-10A cells (marked 5-8, lower) treated with 20 mM of 2-DG in the presence of Mito-ChM. Quantitative data are plotted in panel **B**. Data shown are the mean \pm SEM, n=4.

Supplementary Figure 6



Additional file 3, Supplementary Figure 6: Scheme of the multistep synthesis of Mito-ChMAc.