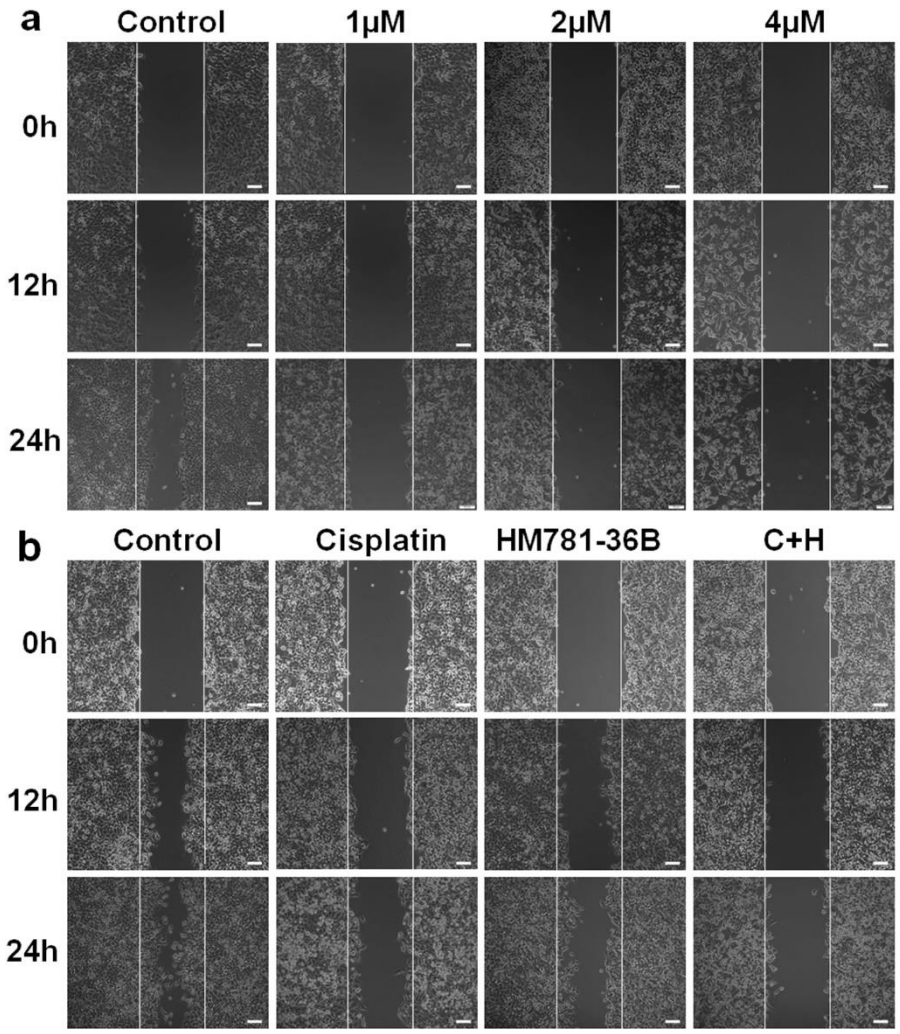
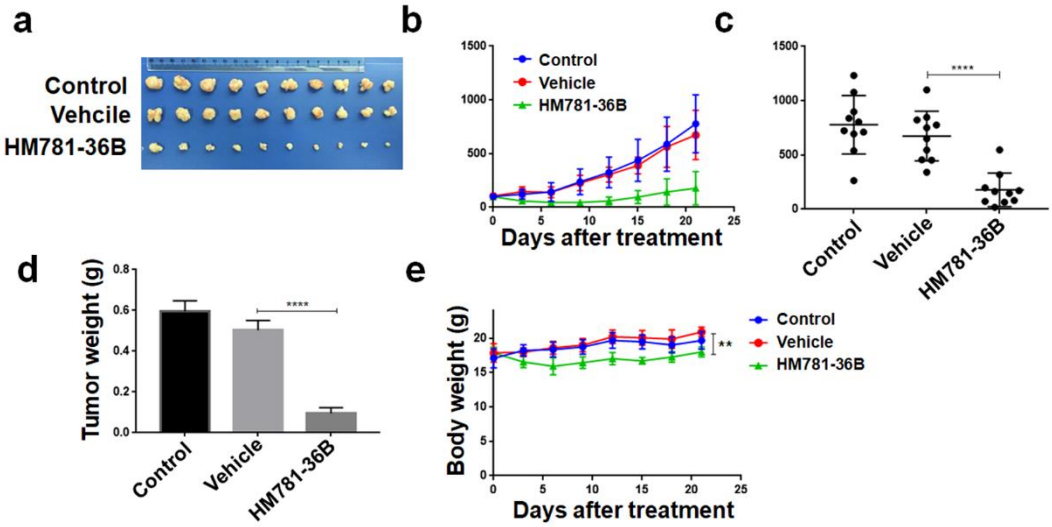
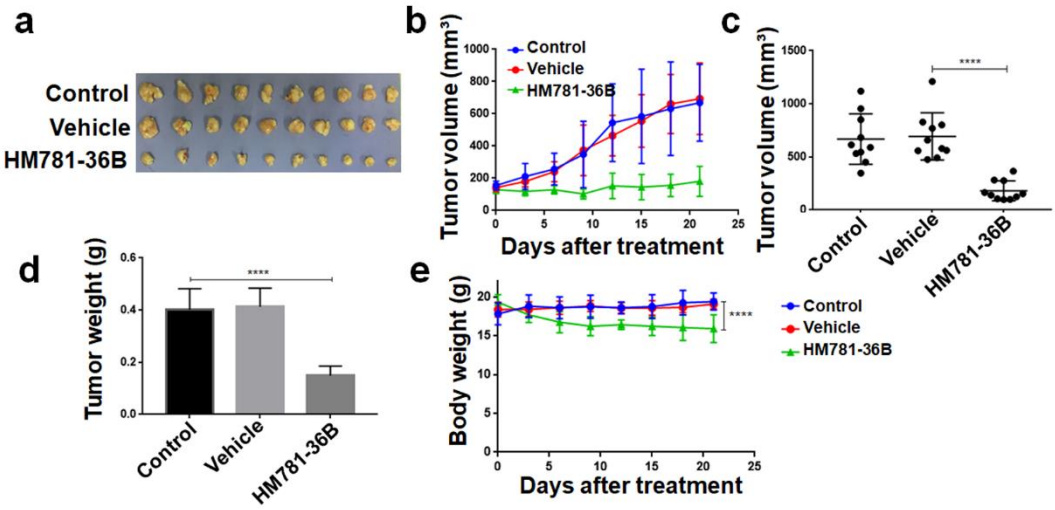


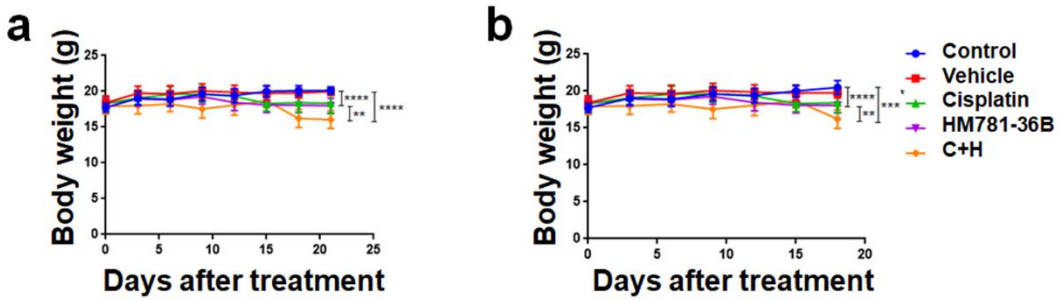
Supplementary Figure 1: HM781-36B inhibits migration of C666-1 cells. The cells were treated with increased concentrations of HM781-36B (a), or HM781-36B and/or cisplatin (b). The migration capacity of C666-1 cells was determined by wound healing assay, and wound length was imaged at the same position in each group at 0, 12 and 24 hours. Scale bar = 100μm.



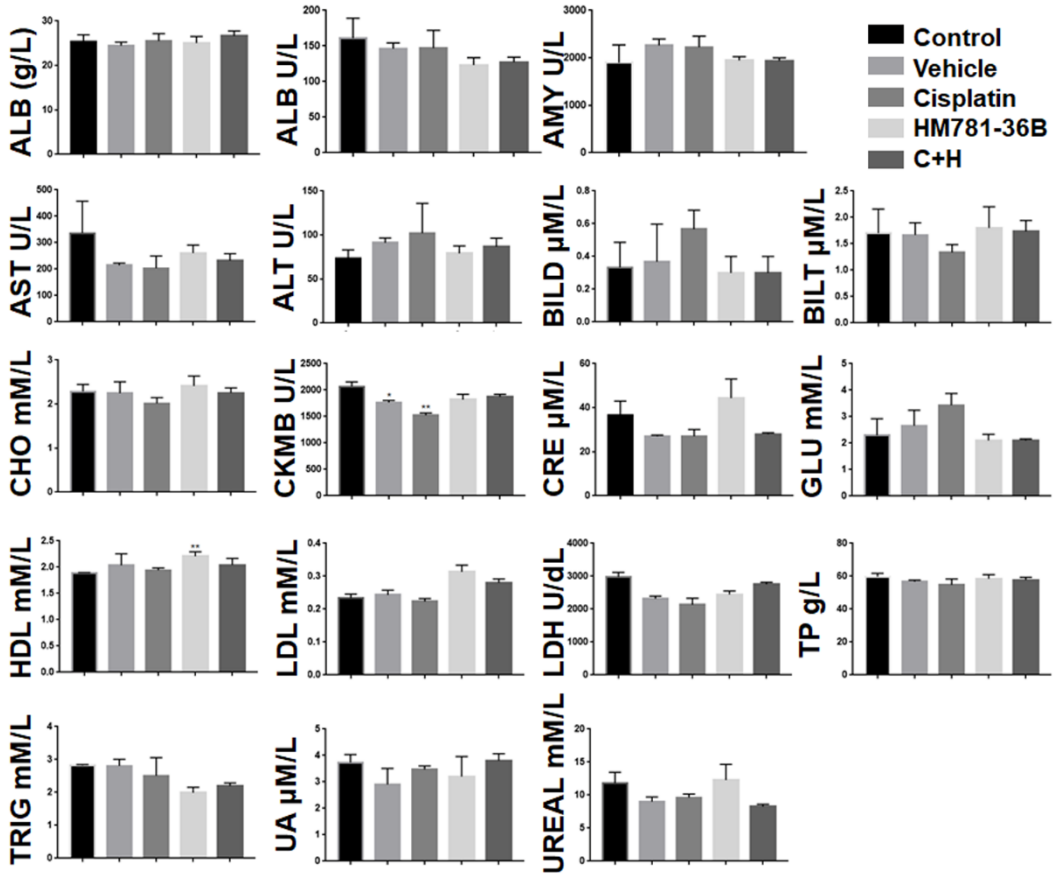
Supplementary Figure 2: HM781-36B inhibits tumor growth in C666-1 subcutaneous tumor model. a. Tumor xenograft models were established by subcutaneously injecting 1×10^7 tumor cells into the right flank of female Balb/C nude mice. Mice were randomized into 3 groups (control, vehicle, and HM781-36B) before treatment at a point when tumors reached a volume of 150-200mm^3. HM781-36B were dissolved in 10% NMP, 10% Solutol and 80% ddH_2O. Animal were given vehicle or HM781-36B (1mg/kg) once daily by oral gavage. From the day of administration, body weight was recorded and tumor length and width were measured with caliper every three days. Tumor volume was calculated as 0.52 × tumor length × tumor $width^2$. After 3 weeks of treatment, the experiment was terminated and the subcutaneous tumors of nude mice were weighed and photographed. b. Tumor volume change curve. c. Volume of subcutaneous tumors in each group at the end of experiment. d. Weight of subcutaneous tumors in each group. e. The change of body weight in different groups during medication. Data were shown as mean with SEM, **p<0.01, **** p<0.0001.



Supplementary Figure 3: HM781-36B inhibits tumor growth in CNE-1 subcutaneous tumor model. a. Tumor xenograft models were established by subcutaneously injecting 1×10^7 tumor cells into the right flank of female Balb/C nude mice. Mice were randomized into 3 groups (control, vehicle, and HM781-36B) before treatment at a point when tumors reached a volume of 150-200mm^3. HM781-36B were dissolved in 10% NMP, 10% Solutol and 80% ddH_2O. Animal were given vehicle or HM781-36B (1mg/kg) once daily by oral gavage. From the day of administration, body weight was recorded and tumor length and width were measured with caliper every three days. Tumor volume was calculated as 0.52 × tumor length × tumor $width^2$. After 3 weeks of treatment, the experiment was terminated and the subcutaneous tumors of nude mice were weighed and photographed. b. Tumor volume change curve. c. Volume of subcutaneous tumors in each group at the end of experiment. d. Weight of subcutaneous tumors in each group. e. The change of body weight in different groups during medication. Data were shown as mean with SEM, **** $p<0.0001$.

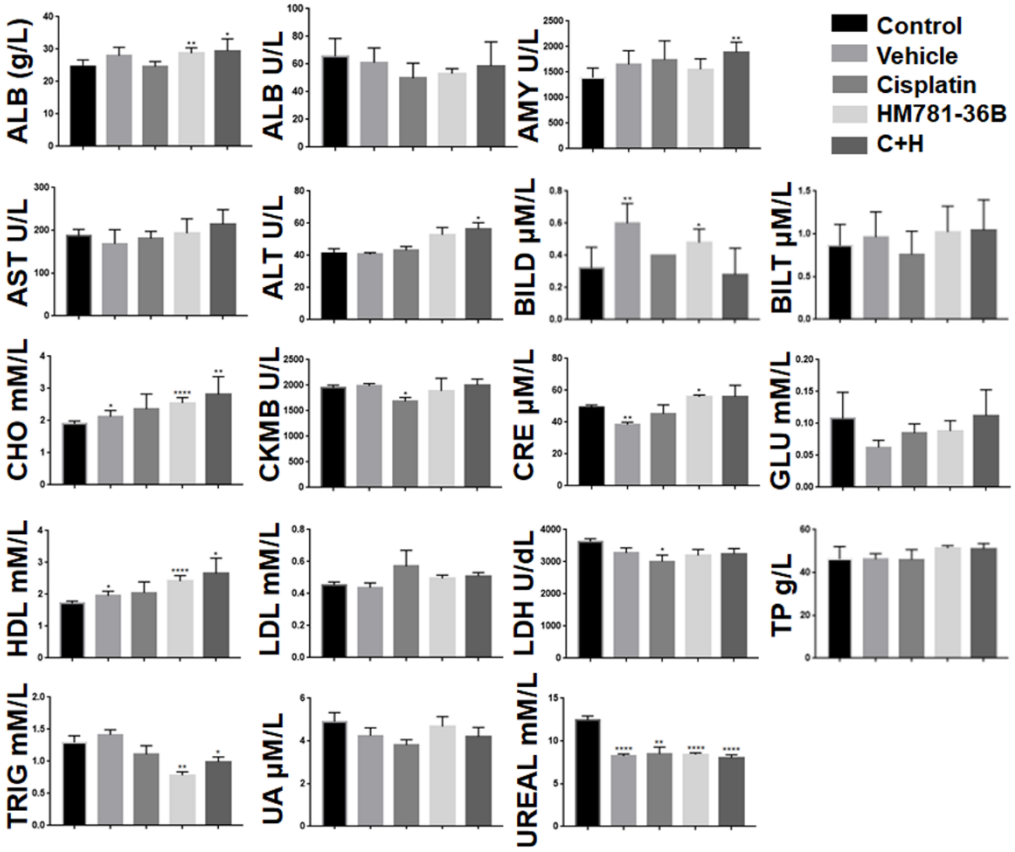


Supplementary Figure 4: The change of body weight in different groups during medication. In both the C666-1 and CNE-1 nude mice subcutaneous tumor models, mice were randomized into 5 groups and start treatment at a point when tumors reached a volume of 150-200mm^3, and the body weight of mice was recorded every 3 days. Data were shown as mean with SEM, **p<0.01, **** p<0.0001.



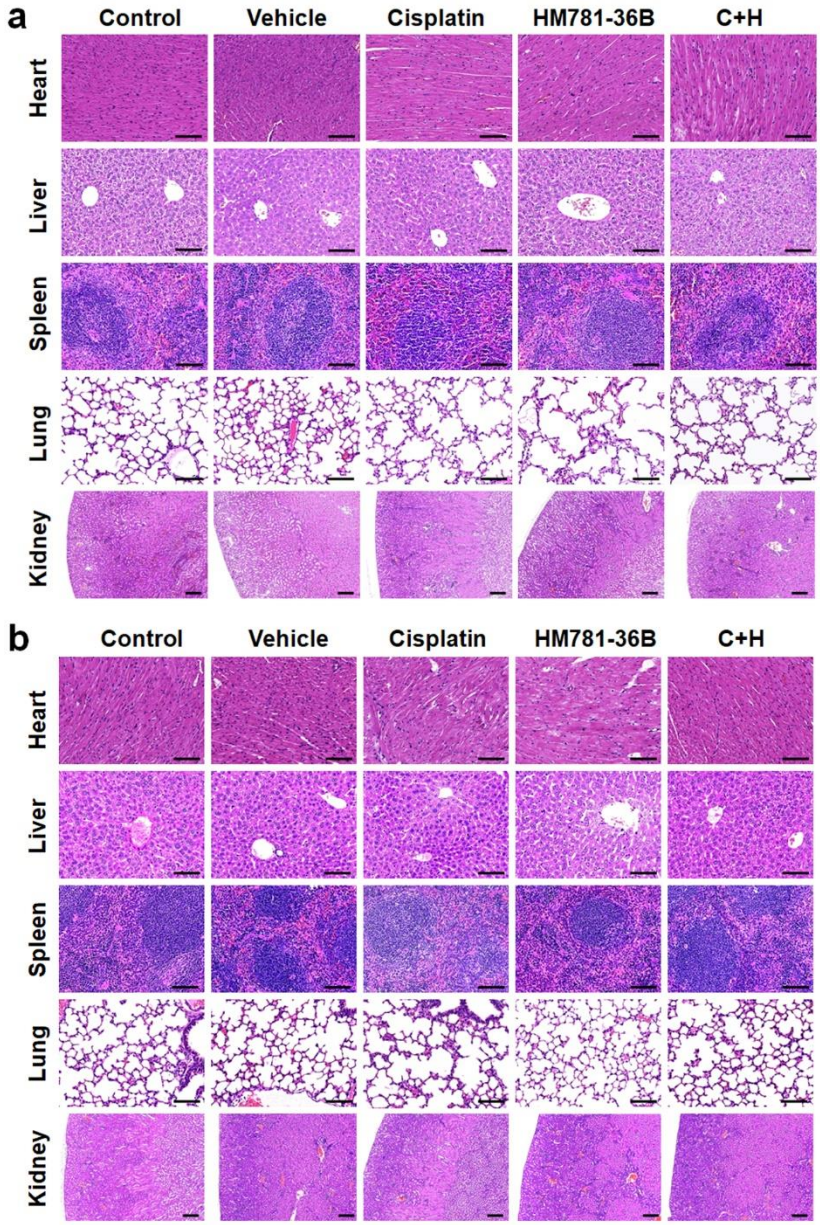
Supplementary Figure 5: Serological biochemical analysis of nude mice in each

group in C666-1 subcutaneous xenograft models. At the end of the experiment, blood of each group of mice was taken for serum biochemical tests, including liver function indexes ALT, AST, ALB and TP, renal function indexes UA, myocardial function indexes CK-MB, etc., to evaluate the safety of HM781-36B and cisplatin. Data were shown as mean with SEM.



Supplementary Figure 6: Serological biochemical analysis of nude mice in each group in CNE-1 subcutaneous xenograft models. At the end of the experiment, the blood of each group of mice was taken for serum biochemical tests, including liver function indexes ALT, AST, ALB and TP, renal function indexes UA, myocardial

function indexes CK-MB, etc., to evaluate the safety of HM781-36B and cisplatin. Data were shown as mean with SEM, *p<0.05, **p<0.01, **** p<0.0001.



Supplementary Figure 7: HE staining of vital organs in C666-1 and CNE-1 subcutaneous tumor models. After the experiment was terminated, heart, liver, spleen, lung and kidney of 3 mice in each group were randomly selected for HE staining. There were no obvious histological abnormalities in vital organs of mice in

all the groups. Scale bars are 100μm in heart, liver, lung and spleen, while 200μm in kidney.