Supporting Information

Trans-Resveratrol Induces Apoptosis through ROS-Triggered Mitochondria-Dependent Pathways in A549 Human Lung Adenocarcinoma Epithelial Cells

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**Fig. 1S** Detection of apoptotic events by resveratrol in A549 cells (annexin V stain; 24 h treatment). (A) Vehicle control (DMSO, 0.2%), (B) camptothecin (50 µM), (C) resveratrol 15 µg/mL (65.5 µM), and (D) resveratrol 30 µg/mL (131.4 µM); scale bar = 50 µm.

**Fig. 2S** Detection of ROS induced by resveratrol in A549 cells using H$_2$DCF-DA. (A) Vehicle control (DMSO, 0.2%), (B) camptothecin (100 µM), (C) staurosporin (1 µm), and (D) resveratrol 15 µg/mL (65.5 µM); scale bar = 50 µm.
Fig. 3S Detection of ROS induced by resveratrol in A549 cells pretreated with rotenone (H$_2$DCF-DA treatment).

Vehicle (DMSO 0.2%)

Rotenone (10 µM)

Resveratrol 15 µg/mL (65.7 µM)

Resveratrol 30 µg/mL (131.4 µM)

Rotenone (10 µM) + Resveratrol 65.7 µM

Rotenone (10 µM) + Resveratrol 131.4 µM

Fig. 4S Detection of apoptotic events by resveratrol in A549 cells pretreated with rotenone (annexin V stain)

Vehicle (DMSO 0.2%)

Rotenone (10 µM)

Resveratrol 15 µg/mL (65.7 µM)

Resveratrol 30 µg/mL (131.4 µM)

Rotenone (10 µM) + Resveratrol 65.7 µM

Rotenone (10 µM) + Resveratrol 131.4 µM