Supporting Information

Preclinical Evaluation of Antitumoral and Cytotoxic Properties of *Viscum album* Fraxini Extract on Pediatric Tumor Cells

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Fig. 1S qRT-PCRs were performed in order to investigate the impact on mRNA expression of initiator caspase-9. Treatment with aVF for 24 h caused a significant upregulation of CASP-9 in both neuroblastoma cell lines. Data were normalized to GAPDH and calibrated to untreated control. Means and standard deviations are shown.
**Fig. 2S** Analyses of cell cycle distribution revealed that aVF application caused the induction of programmed cell death, characterized by an increase in the proportion of cells in the subG1-phase of the cell cycle. A co-treatment of aVF and a pan caspase inhibitor, Q-VD-OPh, could demonstrate caspase dependency of the induced apoptosis. Means and standard deviations are shown.
Fig. 3S IC₅₀ analysis of the murine neuroblastoma cell line C1300. Starting in vivo investigations, susceptibility of tumor cells to mistletoe treatment was tested in vitro beforehand. The cell viability of the C1300 cells used as the allograft could be reduced dose-dependently by treatment with aVF. An IC₅₀ value of 0.399 mg/mL indicated a higher resistance to aVF treatment compared to human neuroblastoma cells lines (see Fig. 1). Means and standard deviations are shown.
**Fig. 4S** Body temperature of aVF- and PBS-treated mice. Since an increase in body temperature until the onset of a fever reaction is a frequent side effect of mistletoe injections in humans, it was examined here whether these reactions can also be observed in animal experiments. The surface temperature of the mice was determined with an infrared thermometer on the abdominal side. Body temperatures remained unaltered in A/J mice after i.p. aVF treatment (50 mg/mL) in a volume of 200 µL. Mice received injections on experimental days 2, 6, 9, and 13. Means and standard deviations are shown.