Supplementary Materials

Effects of Cantharidin on Fish Erythrocytes, Tumor Cell Lines, and Marine Pathogenic Bacteria

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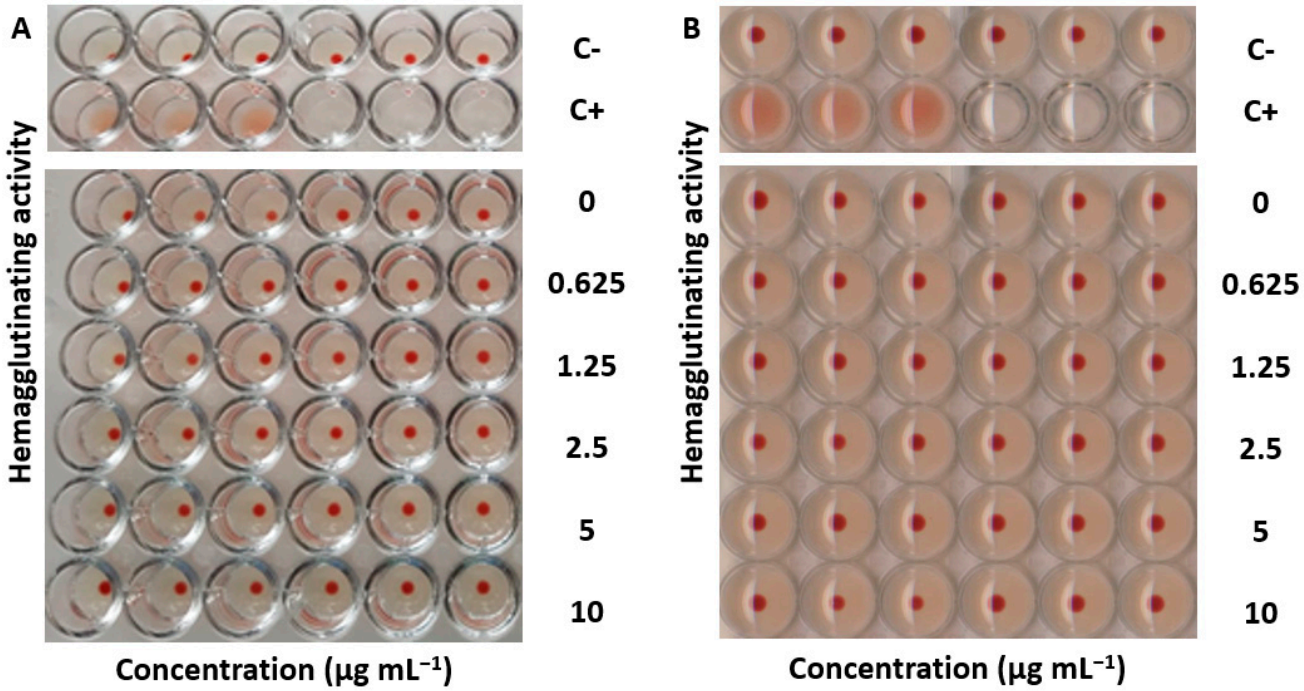

Figure S1. Hemagglutination activity of gilthead seabream erythrocytes exposed to different concentrations of cantharidin (0, 0.625, 1.25, 2.5, 5, and 10 µg mL−1) for 1.5 h. Macroscope image of the incubation plate: (A) top view and (B) bottom view. PBS (0.35 % sodium chloride, 10 mM glucose) and Concanavalin A were used as a negative and as negative controls (C- and C+), respectively. The results are representative of at least three independent experiments.

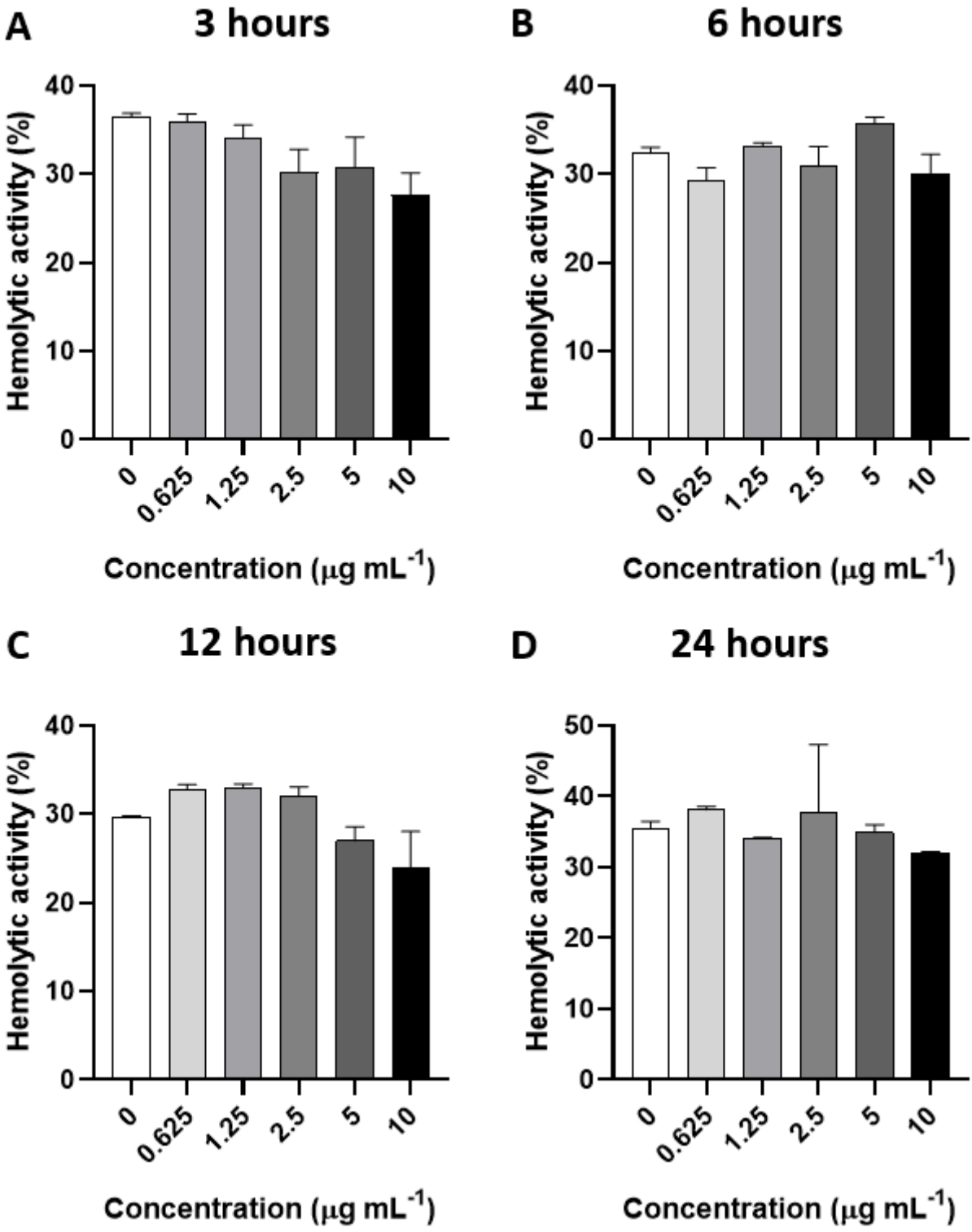

Figure S2. Hemolytic activity (expressed as percentage of oxyhemoglobin release) of gilthead seabream erythrocytes exposed to different concentrations of cantharidin (0, 0.625, 1.25, 2.5, 5, and 10 μg mL−1) for (A) 3, (B) 6, (C) 12, and (D) 24 h. Data represent the mean ± standard error of the mean (SEM) (n = 6). No significant differences between experimental groups were observed (ANOVA; $p > 0.05$).