

Figure S1. MTT assay to detect the cell viability of oxaliplatin in human cancer cells (A549, A375) (A) and mouse cancer cells (LLC, B16F10) (B).

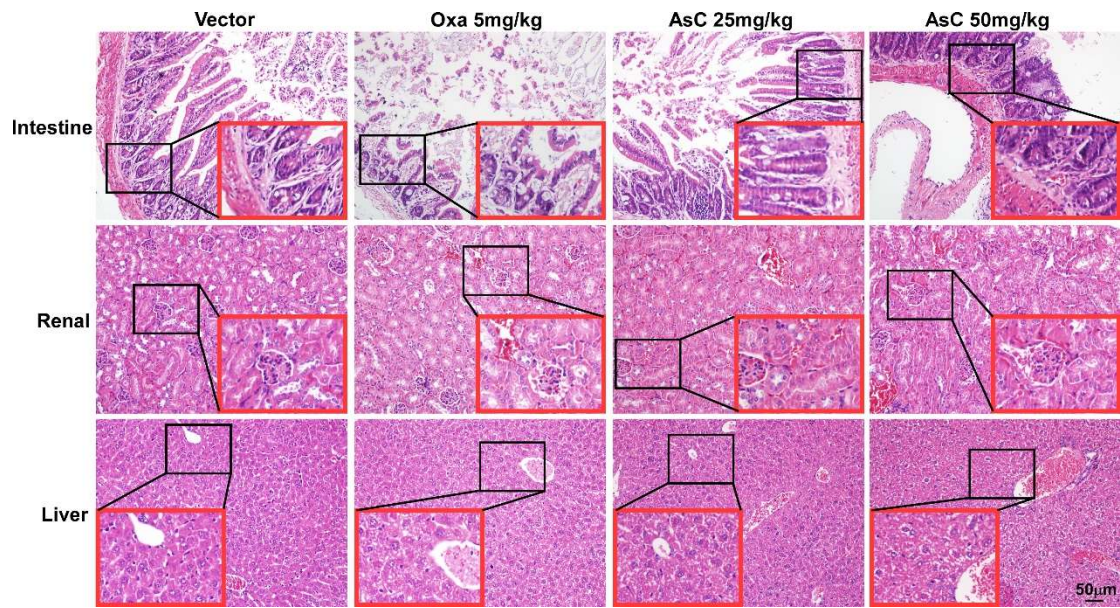


Figure S2. H&E staining to observe the damage to mouse small intestine, renal and liver tissue treated with AsC and Oxaliplatin.

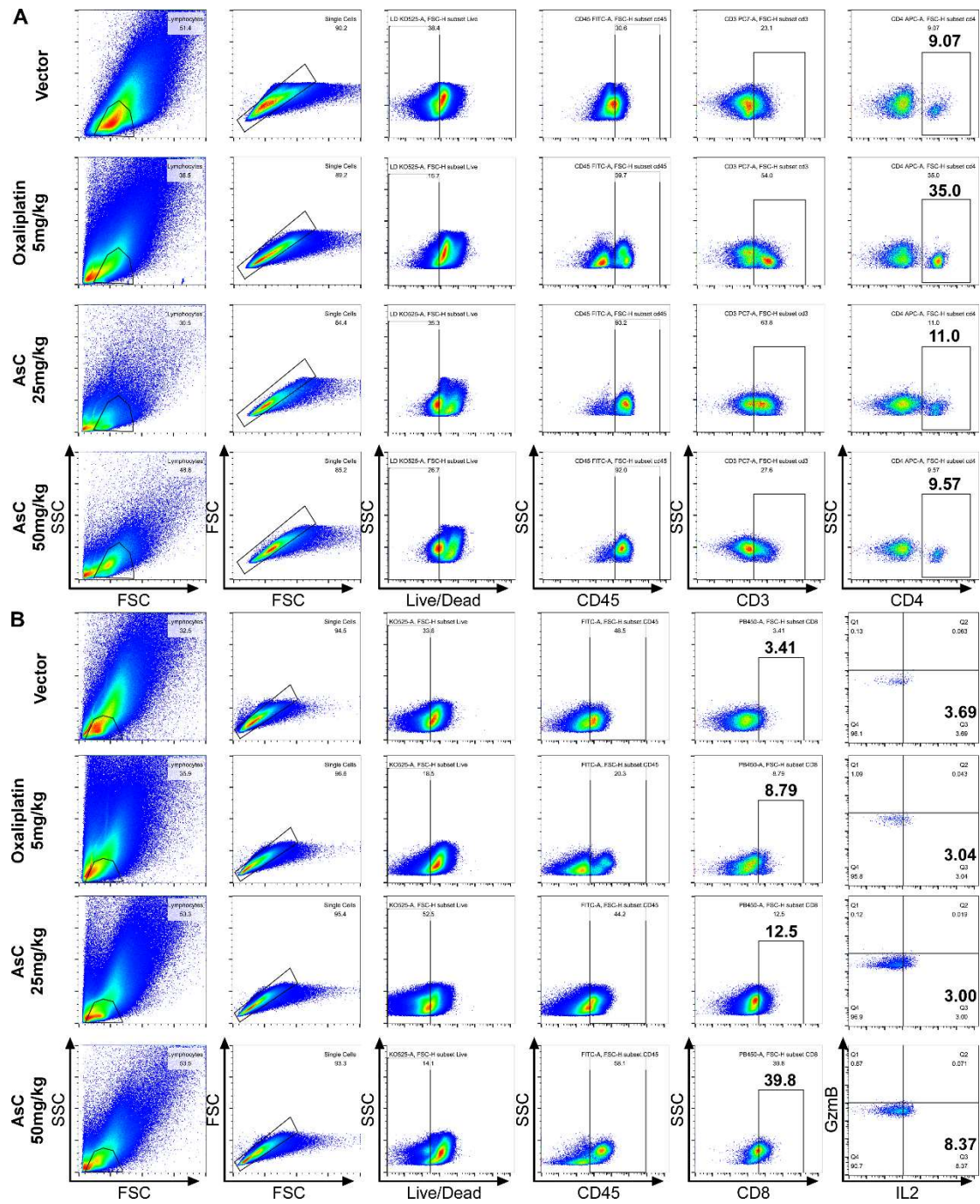


Figure S3. Flow cytometry analysis of the effects of AsC and Oxaliplatin treatment on the proportion of (A) CD4⁺ T and (B) CD8⁺ T cells, GzmB⁺ T cells and IL2⁺ T cells in LLC.

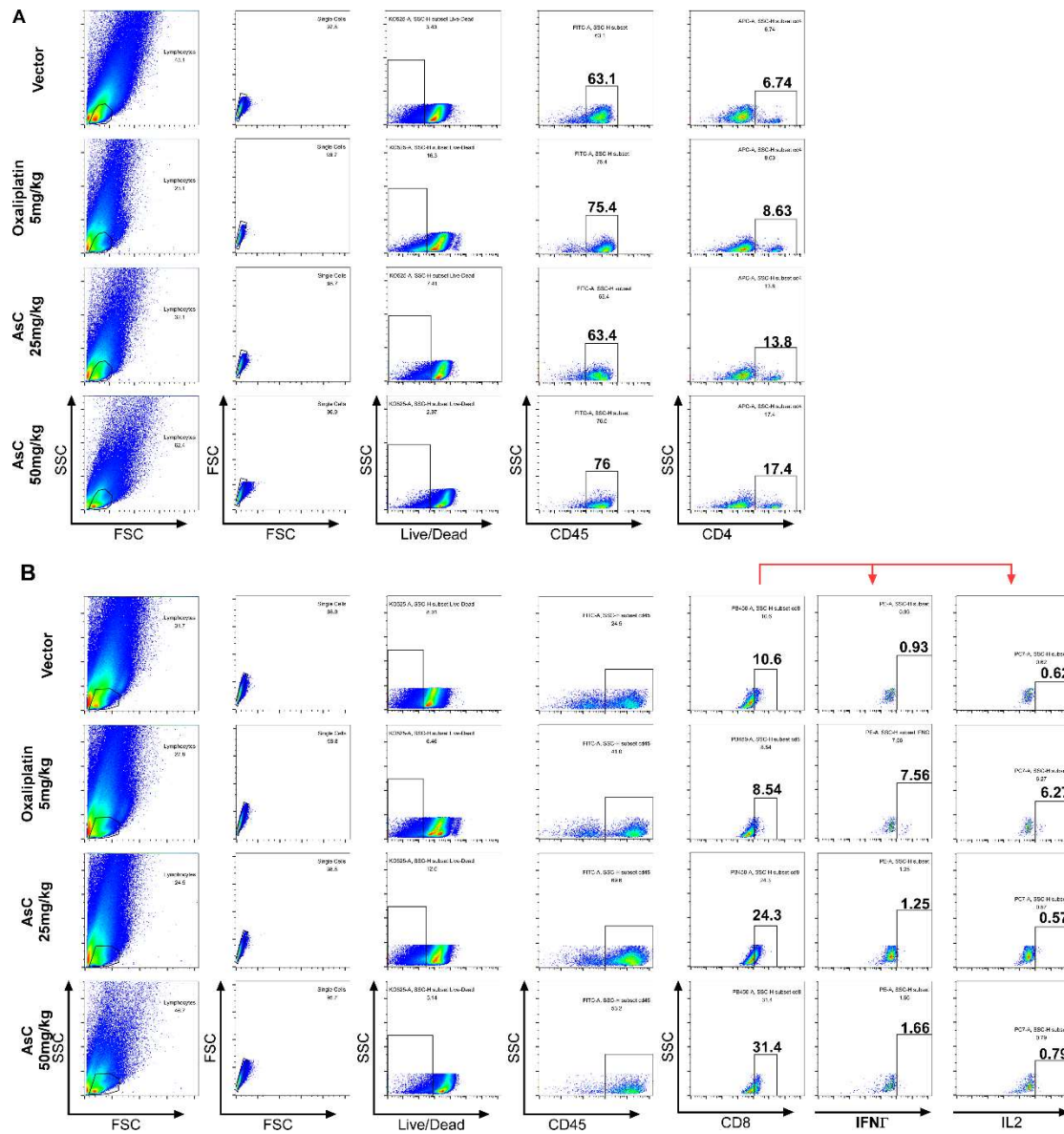


Figure S4. Flow cytometry analysis of the effects of AsC and Oxaliplatin treatment on the proportion of (A) CD4⁺ T and (B) CD8⁺ T cells, IFN- γ ⁺ T cells and IL2⁺ T cells in B16F10.

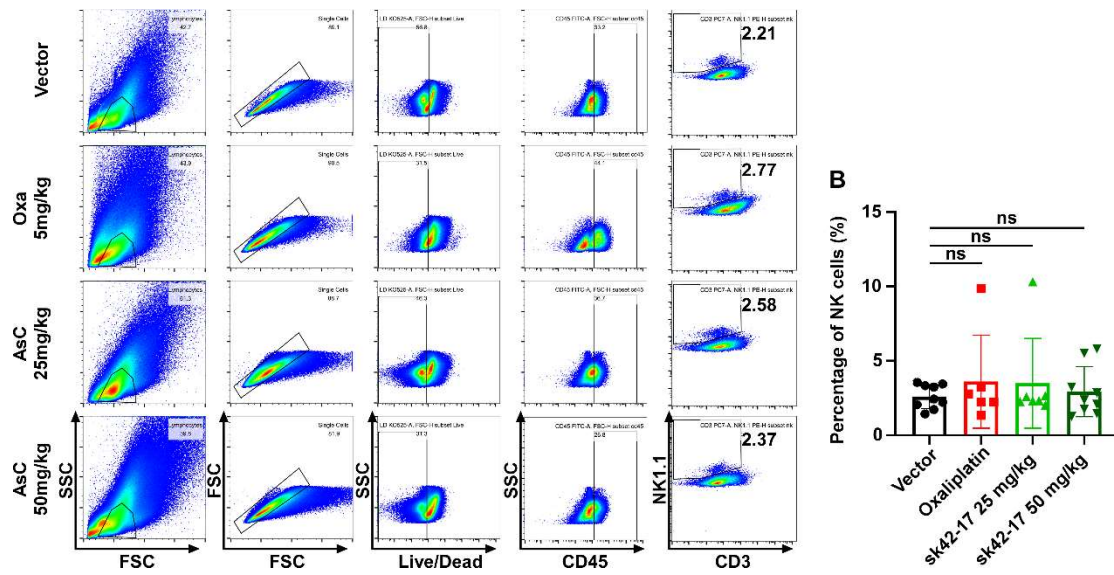


Figure S5. Flow cytometry analysis of the effects of AsC and Oxaliplatin treatment on the proportion of NK cells in LLC.