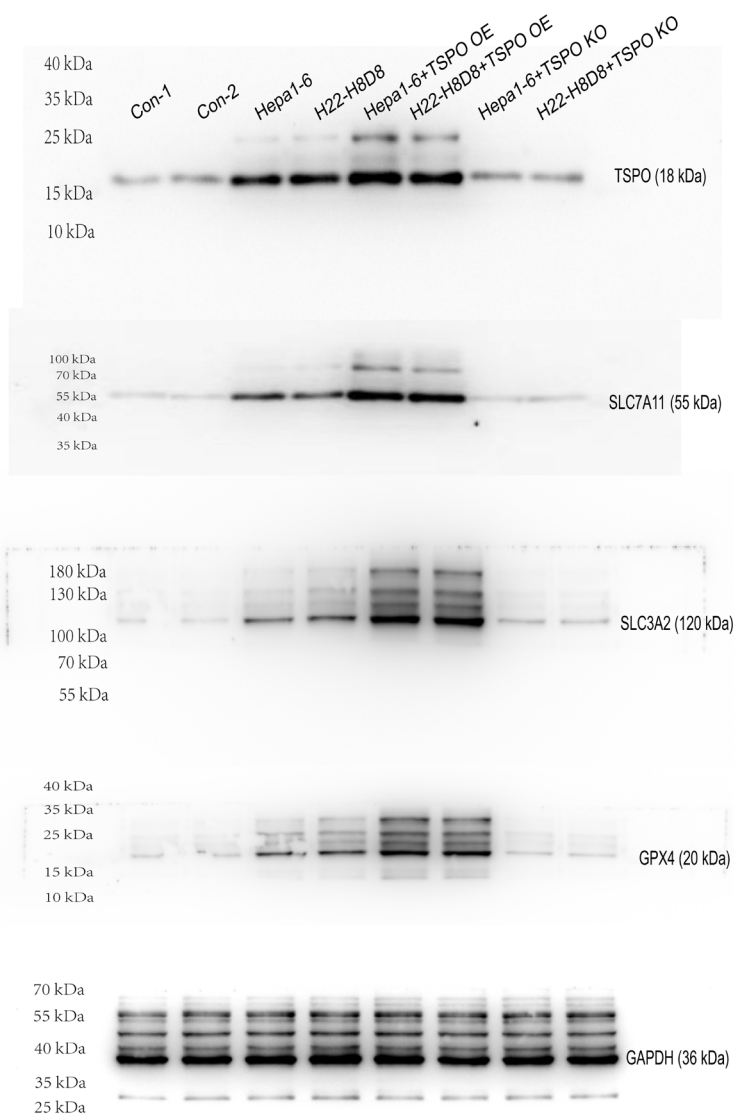


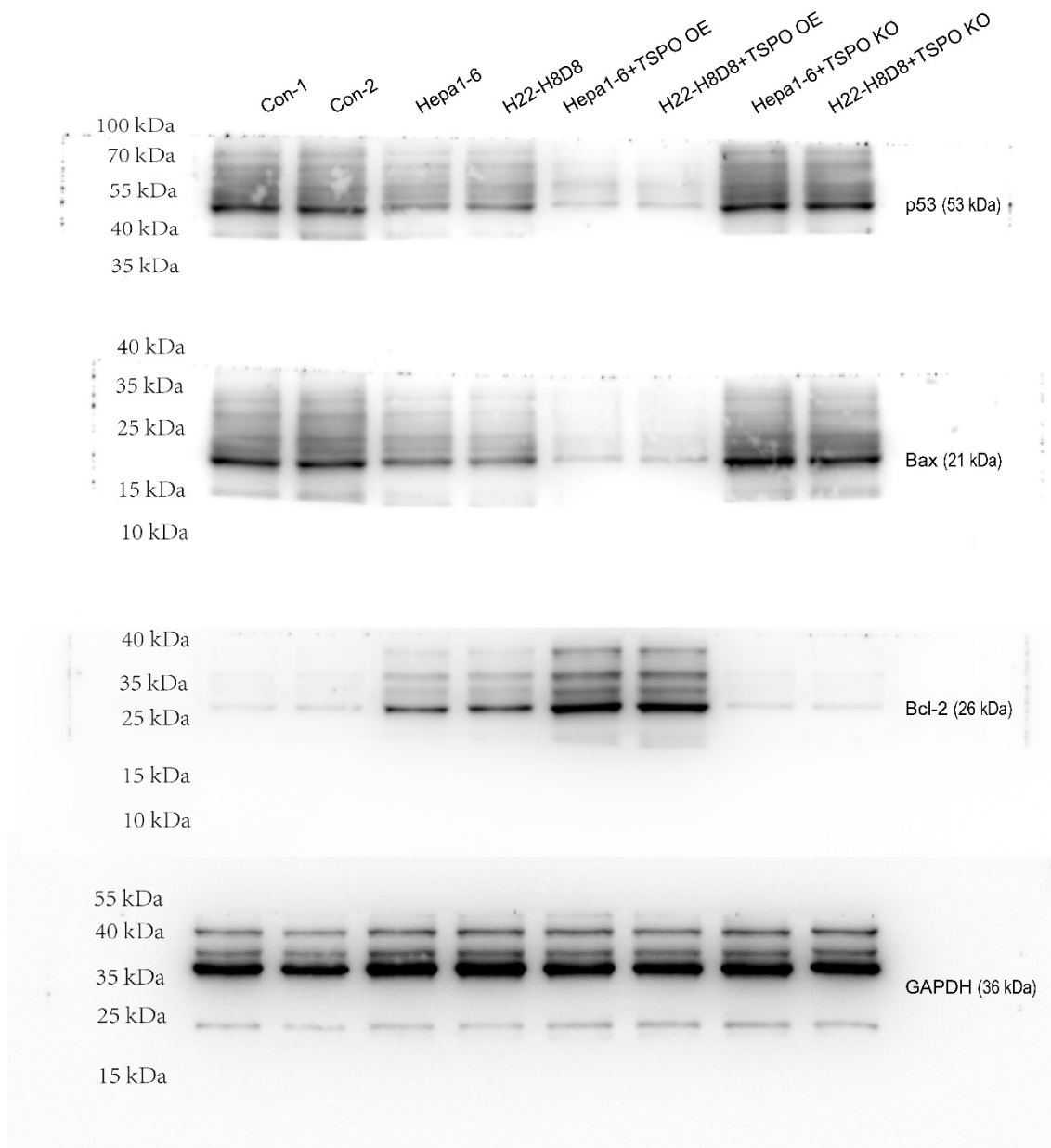
ORIGINAL RESEARCH ARTICLE

Translocator protein drives hepatocellular carcinoma progression through suppression of ferroptosis and apoptosis

Raw Image File



**Figure R1.** Original images for western blotting for translocator protein (TSPO; 18 kDa), solute carrier family 7 member 11 (SLC7A11; 55 kDa), solute carrier family 3 member 2 (SLC3A2; 120 kDa), and glutathione peroxidase 4 (GPX4; 20 kDa) following TSPO overexpression (OE) or knockdown (KO) in Hepa1-6 and H22-H8D8 cancer cells, as shown in Figure 6C. GAPDH (36 kDa) was used as an internal control.



**Figure R2.** Original images for western blotting for p53 (53 kDa), B-cell lymphoma 2-associated X protein (Bax; 21 kDa), and B-cell lymphoma 2 (Bcl-2; 26 kDa) following translocator protein (TSPO) overexpression (OE) or knockdown (KO) in Hepa1-6 and H22-H8D8 cancer cells, as shown in **Figure 7C**. GAPDH (36 kDa) was used as an internal control.