Supplemental Figure Legends for Figure 1

Supplementary Figure 1. MSeA inhibits tumor growth in *Pten*-deficiency-driven prostate tumorigenesis without affecting body weight *in vivo*. (A) Lack of detectable adverse effect of oral supplement of MSeA (3mg Se/kg body weight, 5 days per week) for 25 weeks on body weight gain of *Pten* KO ($Pten^{\Delta/\Delta}$) mice (n=8) and wild type littermates ($Pten^{+/+}$) (n=8). MSeA treatment or water (Con) commenced at 10 weeks of age. Body weight of each mouse was measured weekly. Error bars are not shown to simplify image. (B) Representative photographs of dissected genitourinary (GU) tract of *Pten* KO ($Pten^{\Delta/\Delta}$) mice and wild type littermates ($Pten^{+/+}$). The prostate is demarcated with black outline. Note the blood rich tumor in Con *Pten* KO mouse. (C) Representative images of dissected individual prostate lobes of *Pten* KO ($Pten^{\Delta/\Delta}$) mice and wild type littermates ($Pten^{+/+}$). AP, anterior prostate; DLP, dorsolateral prostate; VP, ventral prostate. (D) Representative photomicrographs of H&E stained prostate tumors of *Pten* KO ($Pten^{\Delta/\Delta}$) mice treated with water (Con) until 35 weeks of age showing features of invasive adenocarcinoma lesions. Adenocarcinoma cells with condensed nuclei, nuclear enlargement and nucleoli invaded and grew into stroma. 3 cases out of 8 mice.