**Legends to supplementary figures**

**Figure S1**

NorMitoMet induces cell cycle arrest in PANC-1 cells. A, Propidium iodide-based analysis revealed that 48-h treatment with norMitoMet supressed the percentage of cells in S and G2 phase while augmenting the number of cells in G1/G0 phase. B, Pyronin Y staining was used to separate G0 and G1 cell cycle phases. The percentage of PANC-1 cells in G0 phase increased after 48 h treatment with norMitoMet. NorMitoMet treatment had no effect on the number of cells in G1 phase.

**Figure S2**

NorMitoMet does not induce apoptosis in BJ fibroblasts. A, BJ cells were exposed to increasing concentrations of norMitoMet for 48 h. The percentage of apoptotic cells was determined by the annexin V method. B, NorMitoMet does not cause pro-capsase-3 cleavage in BJ cells. Cells were exposed to norMitoMet or metformin, as shown, or to 0.5 µM staurosporine for 24 h used as a positive control, and assessed for cleaved caspase-3 using western blotting and a specific antibody. A representative blot of three independent experiments is shown.

**Figure S3**

Densitometric evaluation of western blots of phosphorylated AMPK, ACC, raptor and mTOR in PANC-1 cells treated with norMitoMet or metformin for 24 h. Cells incubated with 2 mM AICAR for 2 h were used as a positive control.

**Figure S4**

NorMitoMet and metformin decrease the level of intracellular ATP in PANC-1 cells after 24 h of incubation.

**Figure S5**

Effect of norMitoMet pre-treatment on PANC-1 respiration. A, The level of NADH-linked respiration of permeabilized PANC-1 cells pre-treated with different doses of norMitoMet. B Time-dependent effects of norMitoMet pre-treatment on routine respiration in PANC-1 cells. Routine respiration was assessed in intact cells using standard culture media (DMEM) instead of Mir05 media.

**Figure S6**

The effect of NDI1 expression on routine respiration in intact PaTu 8902 cells and respiration stimulated by NADH-linked substrates (glutamate + malate) or succinate in permeabilized cells. The percentage of GFP positive PaTu 8902 cells in the NDI1-transfected population is shown in the upper plot. Control cells were transfected with an empty vector which codes for GFP only.

**Figure S7**

*In vivo* effects of norMitoMet. A, 2x106 MiaPaCa-2 cells were injected subcutaneously into athymic Balb c/nu-nu mice. Slow-growing tumors were formed after about a 3-week lag phase. Treatment with norMitoMet started from the point of the appearance of detectable tumors. 84 µmol/kg of norMitoMet or vehicle were applied via oral gavage 3 times per week. B, Body weight of tumor-bearing mice monitored during treatment period. Dosing of norMitoMet was as followed: 125 µmol/kg orally 3 times per week for the PANC-1 group, 4.4 µmol/kg intraperitoneally every day for the PaTu 8902 group, and 84 µmol/kg orally 3 times per week for the MiaPaCa-2 group.