

Supplementary Figure legends

Figure S1. Knockout of HK2 suppresses HT29 xenograft tumor growth. A-C, average tumor volume (A), photographed xenograft tumors (B), and average tumor weight (C) of HT29 sgCtrl and HT29 sgHK2 xenografts. Data are shown as mean values \pm S.D.

*** $p < 0.001$, a significant difference between groups as indicated.

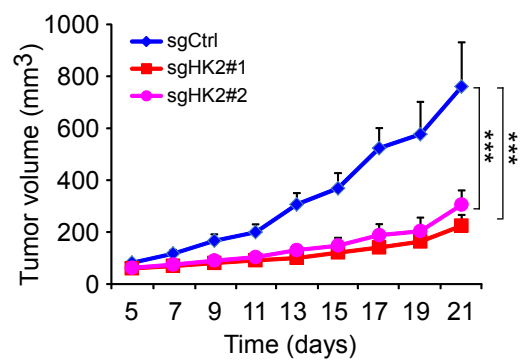
Figure S2. The structure of screened compounds.

Figure S3. Suppression of Akt signaling downregulates glycolysis in colorectal cancer cells. A and B, glucose consumption (A) and lactate production (B) in HCT116 and HT29 cells treated with PD98059 or wortmannin. C and D, glucose consumption (C) and lactate production (D) in HCT116 and HT29 cells transfected with siCtrl or siAkt. ** $p < 0.01$,

*** $p < 0.001$, a significant difference between groups as indicated.

Fig. S1

A



B



C

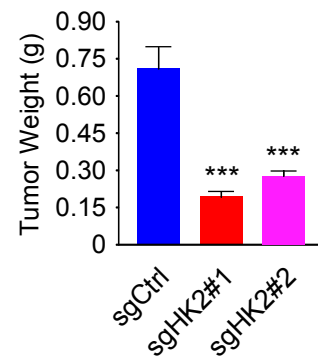
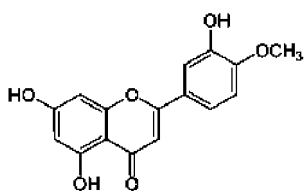
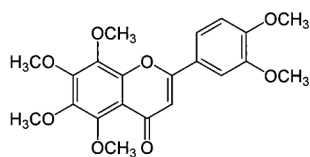


Fig. S2

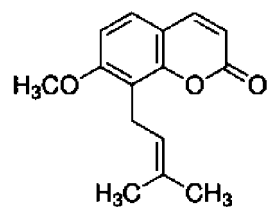
Diosmetin



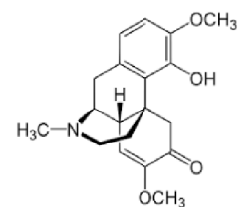
Nobiletin



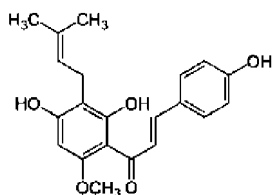
Osthole



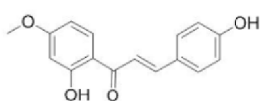
Sinomenine



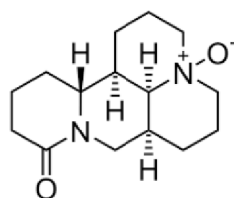
Xanthohumol



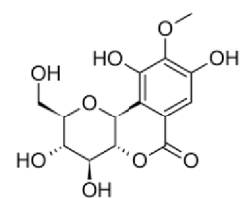
Isoliquiritigenin



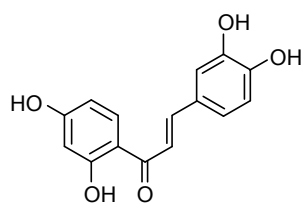
Oxymatrine



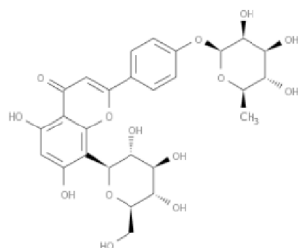
Bergenin



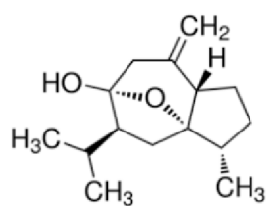
Butein



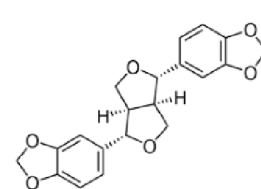
Sophocarpin



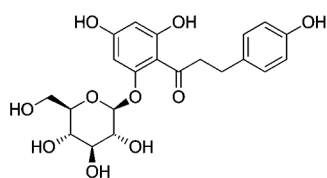
Curcumol



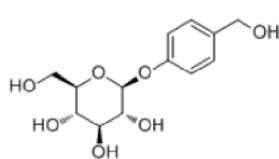
Sesamin



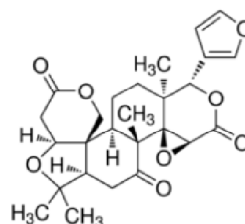
Phlorizin



Gastrodin



Limonin



Paeonol

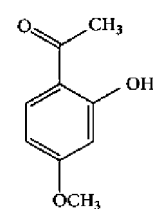
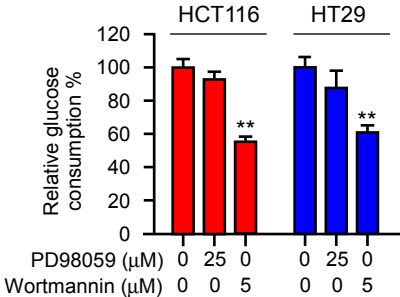
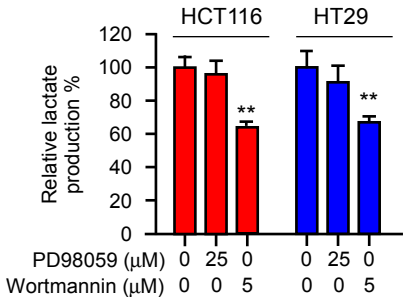


Fig. S3

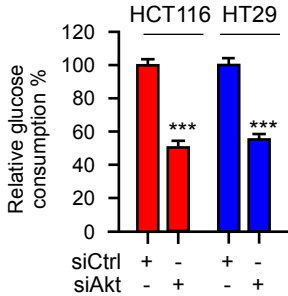
A



B



C



D

