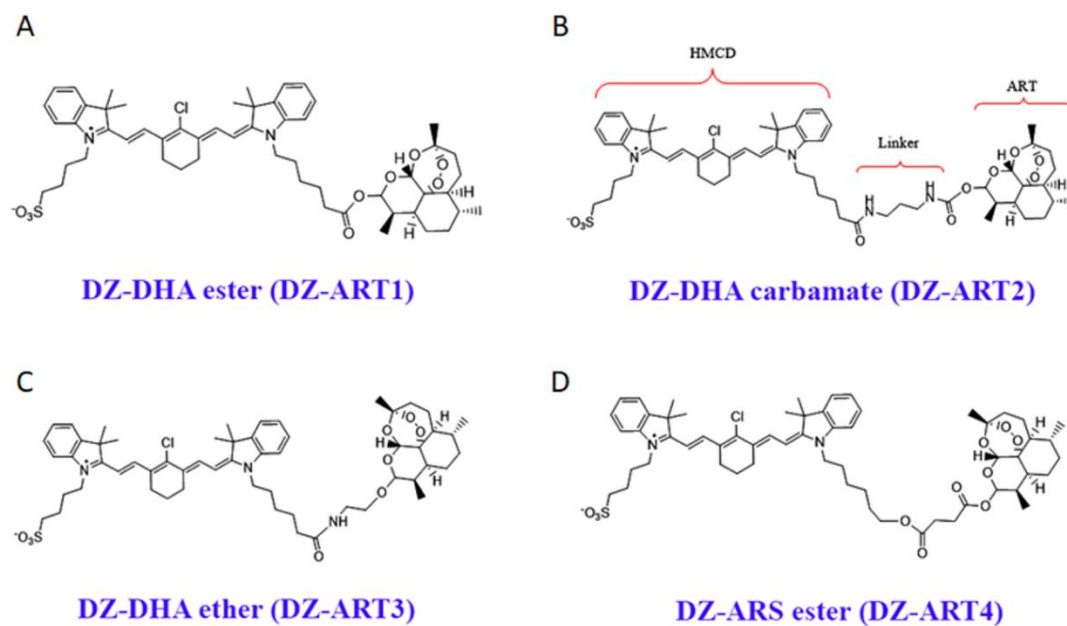
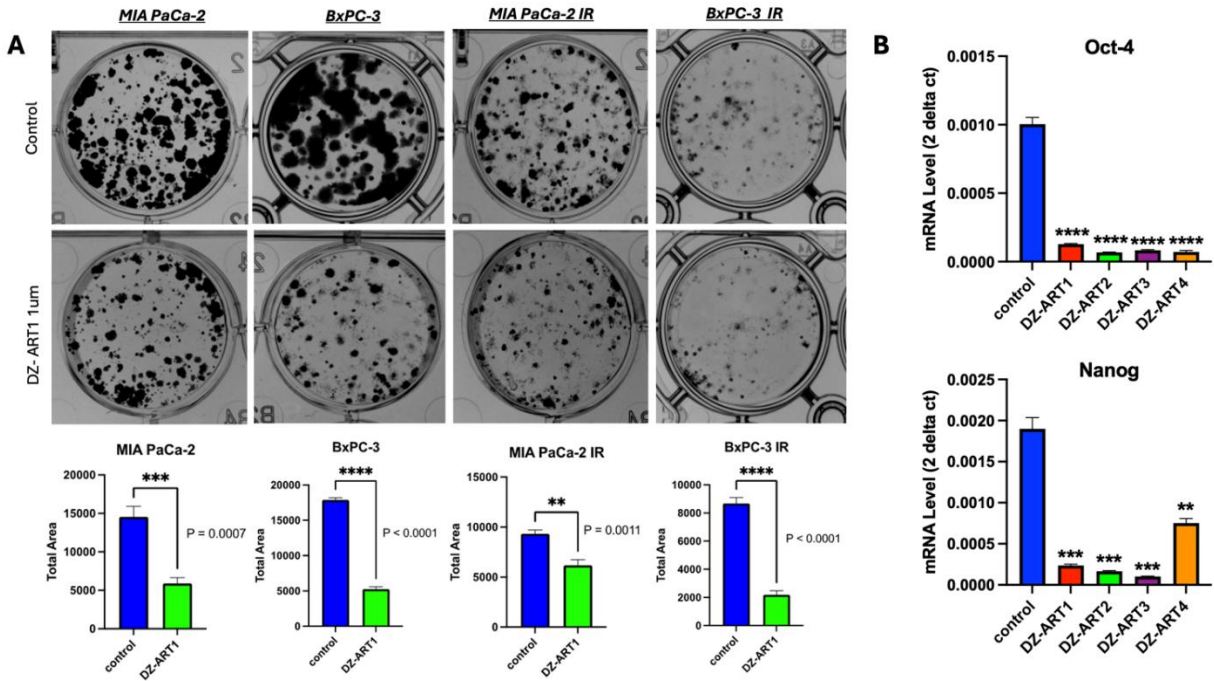


Supplementary Material:

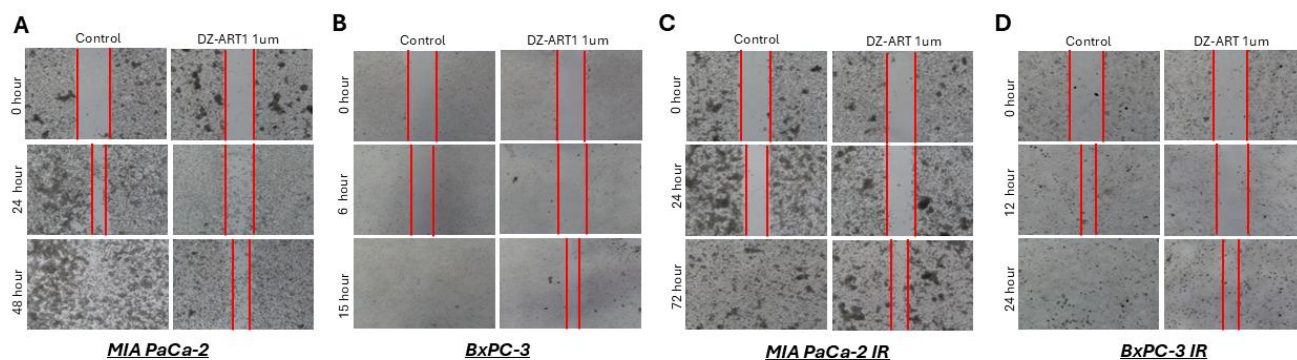


Supplementary Figure 1: Chemical structures of DZ-ART1, 2, 3, and 4.



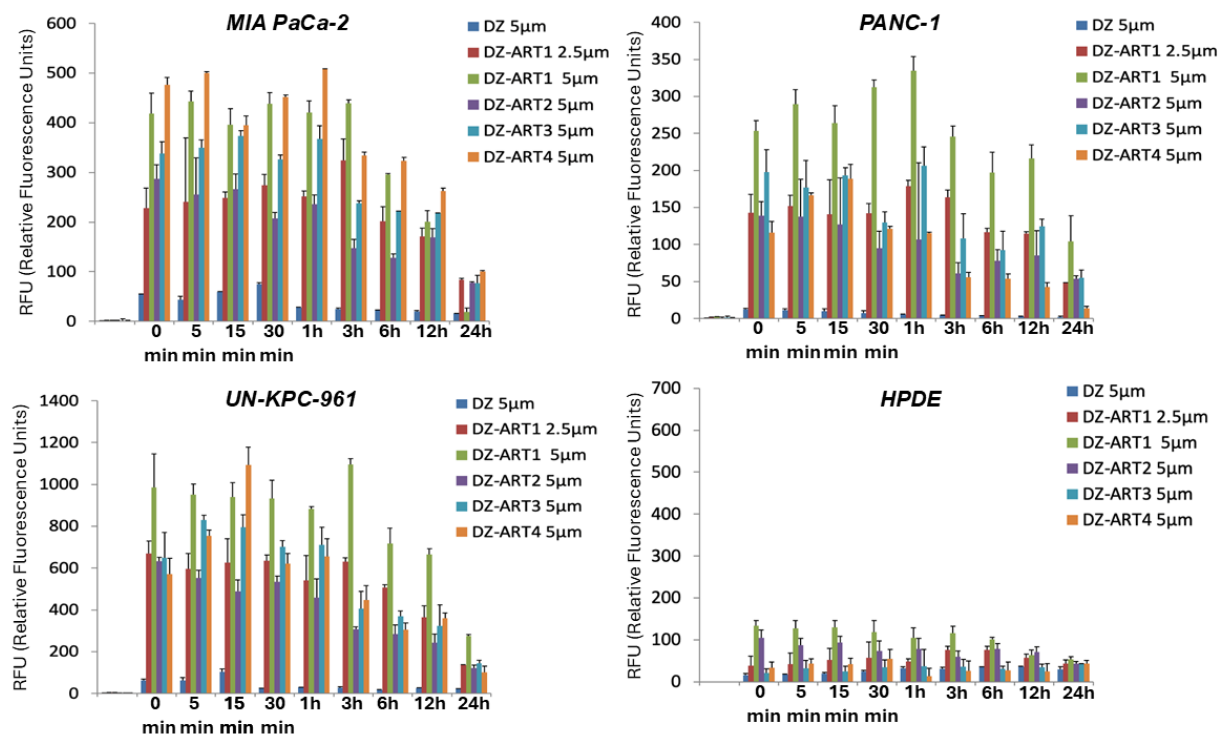
Supplementary Figure 2: DZ-ART1 decreases PDAC cells colony formation and the mRNA level of cancer stemness markers.

Human MIA PaCa-2 (A, B) and BxPC3 (A) wild type and Irinotecan-resistant (IR) PDAC cells were cultured for 1 week with 1 μ M of DZ-ART1 or with control vehicle. In A, Colony formation was quantified and represented. In B, mRNA levels of Oct-4 and Nanog were measured by RT-PCR. Each experiment was repeated 3 times. **, $p < 0.01$, ***, $p < 0.005$, ****, $p < 0.001$ vs. control.



Supplementary Figure 3: DZ-ART1 decreases PDAC cell migration.

Cell migration measured by the scratch test in MIA PaCa-2 and BxPC3 cell lines with and without IR and treated with DZ-ART1 (1μM) for indicated times (A-D). Each experiment was repeated 3 times.

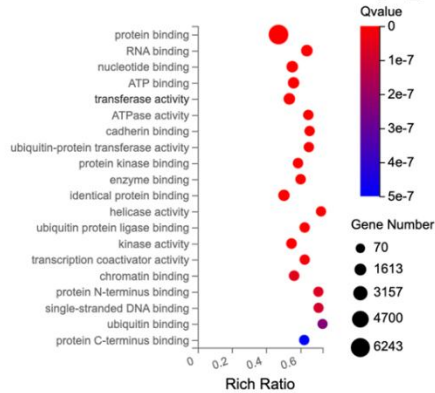


Supplementary Figure 4: DZ-ARTs accumulate in PDAC cells significantly more than in normal cells.

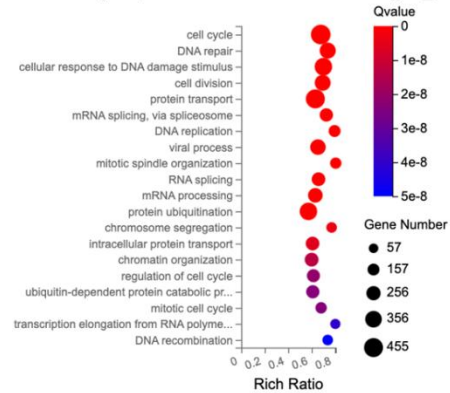
Quantification of the NIR fluorescence in PDAC cells and normal pancreatic ductal cells (HPDE) treated with indicated doses of DZ-ARTs for the indicated times. Each experiment was repeated 3 times.

A

GO Molecular function Enrichment bubble chart((M2_5 / MC))

**B**

GO Biological process Enrichment bubble chart((M2_5 / MC))



Supplementary Figure 5: Gene Ontology enrichment analyses of DZ-ART1-regulated genes. Gene Ontology Molecular Function enrichment showing top functional categories of DEGs (A). Gene Ontology Biological Process enrichment highlighting key pathways such as cell cycle regulation and DNA repair (B). Bubble size indicates gene count, and color reflects adjusted q-value significance.