7 Supplementary Figures

Supplementary Figure A.

Figure Key

Figure A.1.

Figure A.2.

Figure A.3.

Figure A.4.

Figure A.5.
Supplementary Figure A. Impact of 24 h non-flavored e-liquid (NFEL), colchicine (COL), or methyl methanesulfonate (MMS) exposure on cell cycle changes in CHO-WBL cells. (1) NFEL-A; (2) NFEL-B; (3) NFEL-C; (4) NFEL-D; (5) NFEL-E; (6) NFEL-F; (7) COL and MMS.

Supplementary Figure B.

Figure Key

- [ ] γH2AX (4-hour)
- [ ] γH2AX (24-hour)
- [ ] pH3 (4-hour)
- [ ] pH3 (24-hour)
Supplementary Figure B.1.
Supplementary Figure B.2.
Supplementary Figure B.3.

NFEL-C (% v/v)

γH2AX or pH3 (relative to non-treated controls)
Supplementary Figure B.5.

**Figure B.5.**

- NFEL-E (% v/v)
- γH2AX or pH3 (relative to non-treated controls)
Supplementary Figure B.6.

![Graph showing NFEL-F (% v/v) vs. γH2AX or pH3 (relative to non-treated controls)]
Supplementary Figure B.7.

MMS (μg/mL) vs. γH2AX or pHH3 (relative to non-treated controls)
Supplementary Figure B. Effects induced by non-flavored e-liquids (NFELs) and positive controls colchicine (COL) and methyl methanesulfonate (MMS) on DNA damage response (DDR) endpoints (relative change in γH2AX and pH3 levels relative to controls ± standard error) at 4-h and 24-h time-points. (1) NFEL-A; (2) NFEL-B; (3) NFEL-C; (4) NFEL-D; (5) NFEL-E; (6) NFEL-F; (7) MMS; (8) COL.