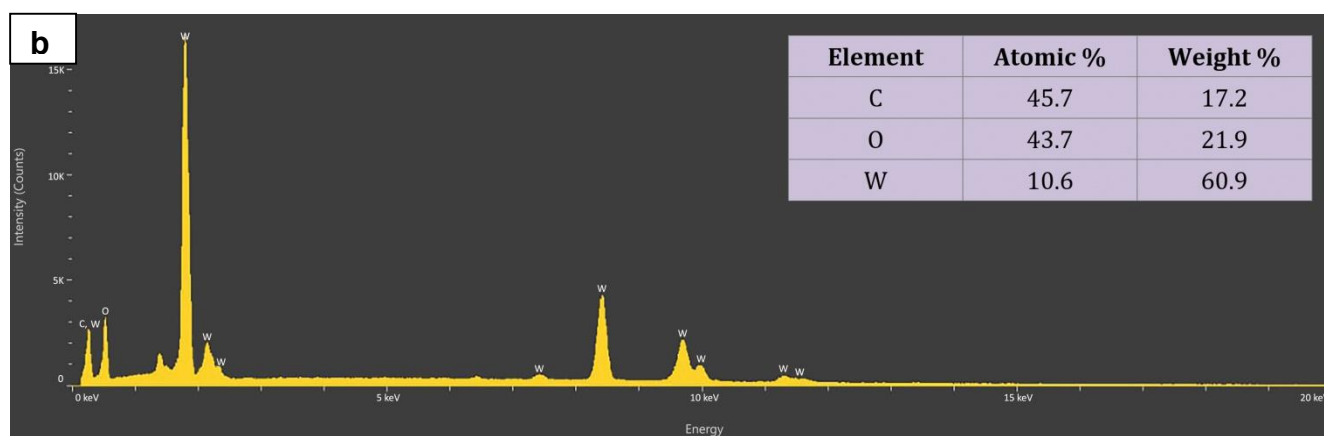
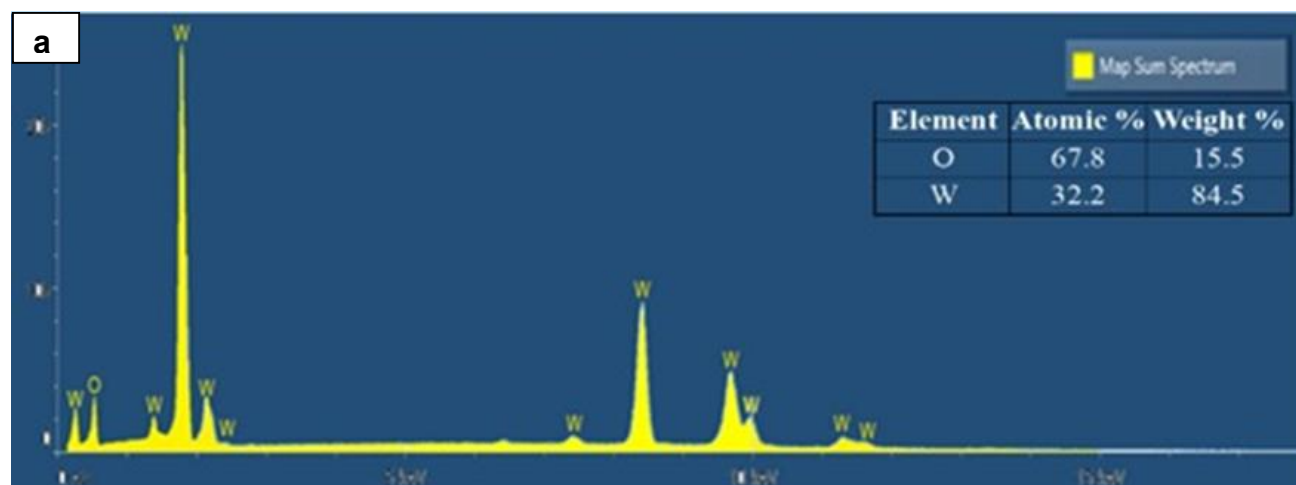
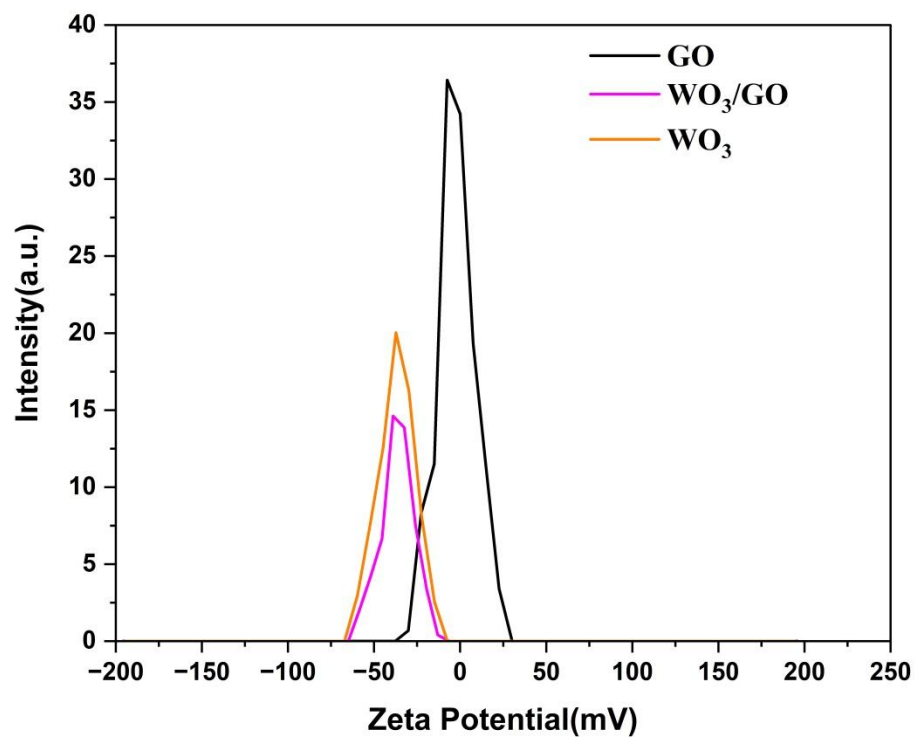
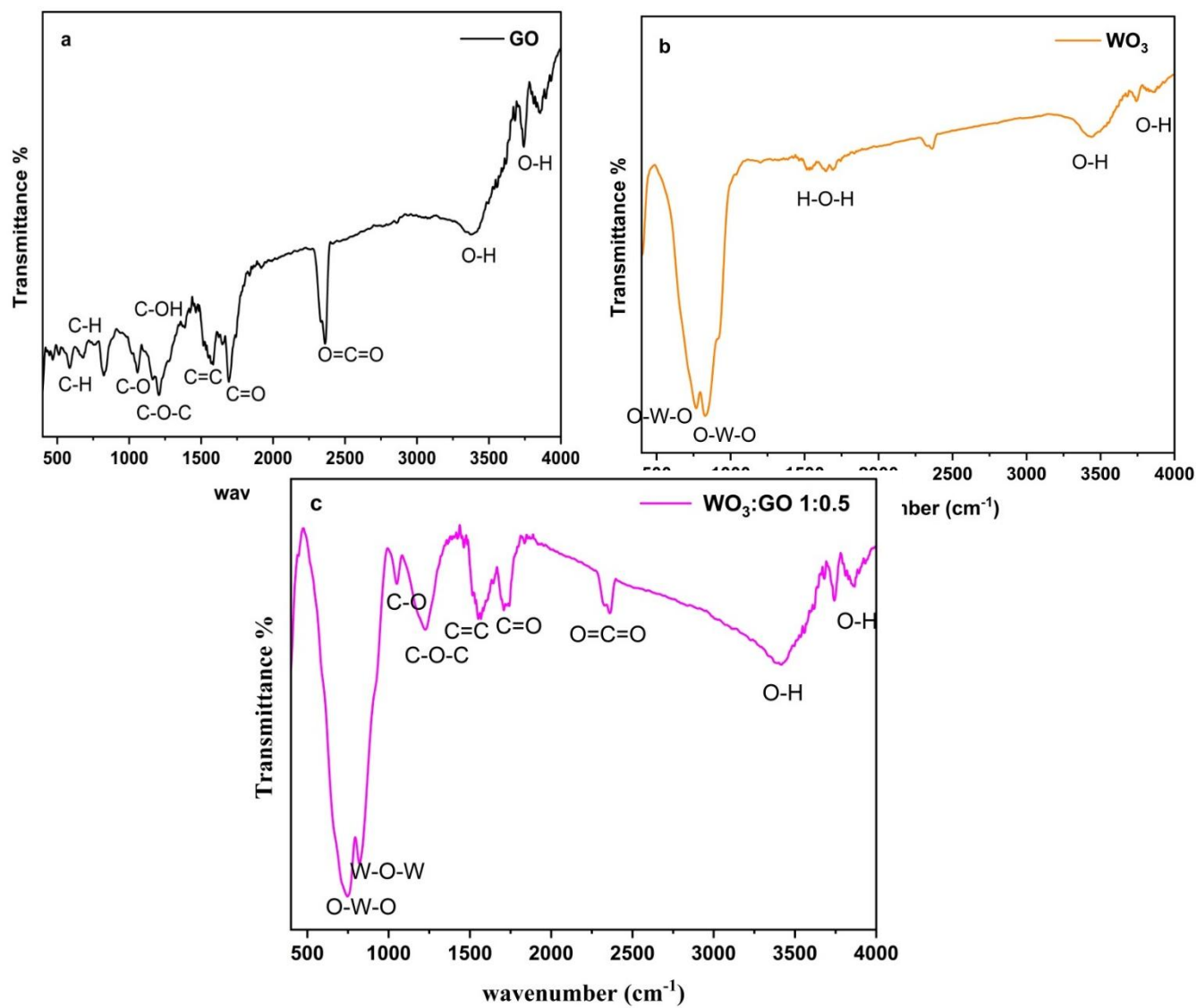




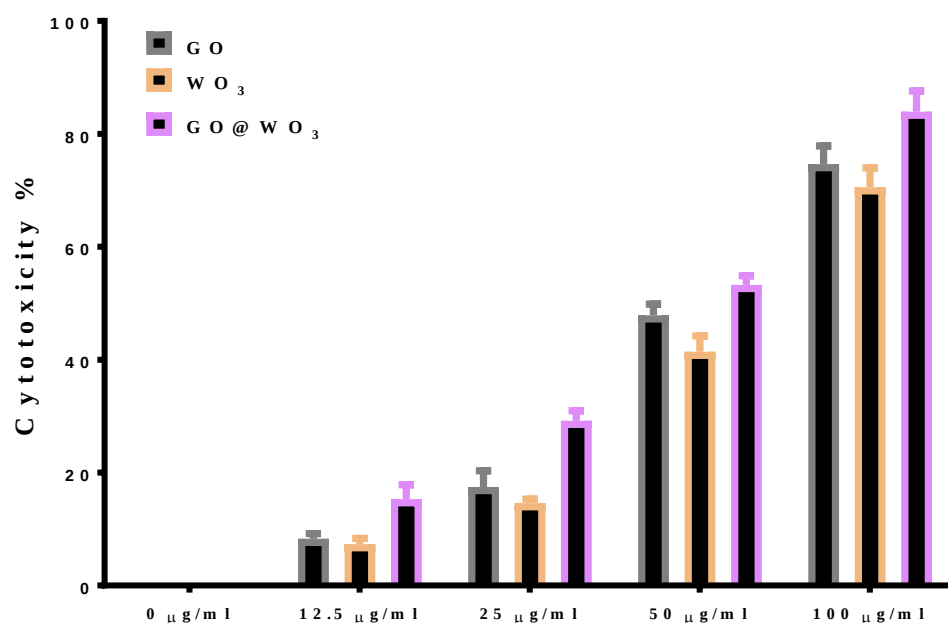
Supplementary Figure 1. The EDS spectrum of a) WO_3 and b) WO_3/GO nanocomposite at specific molar ratio of $\text{WO}_3:\text{GO}$ 1:0.5 by hydrothermal method at 200°C and 8h.



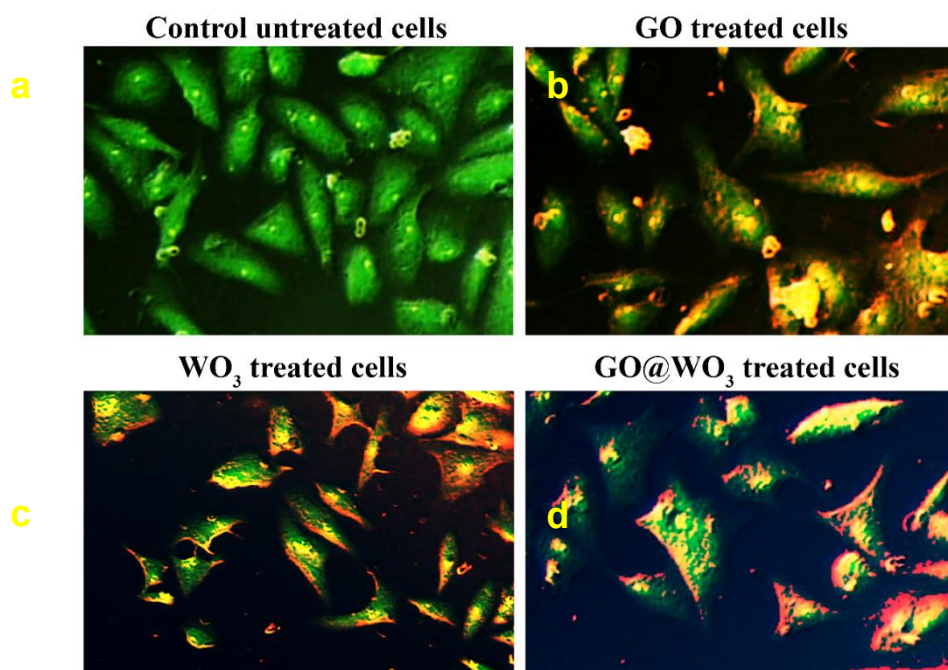
Supplementary Figure 2. Zeta potential of WO₃, GO and WO₃/GO nanocomposite at specific molar ratio of WO₃: GO 1:0.5 b using hydrothermal method at 200°C and 8h.



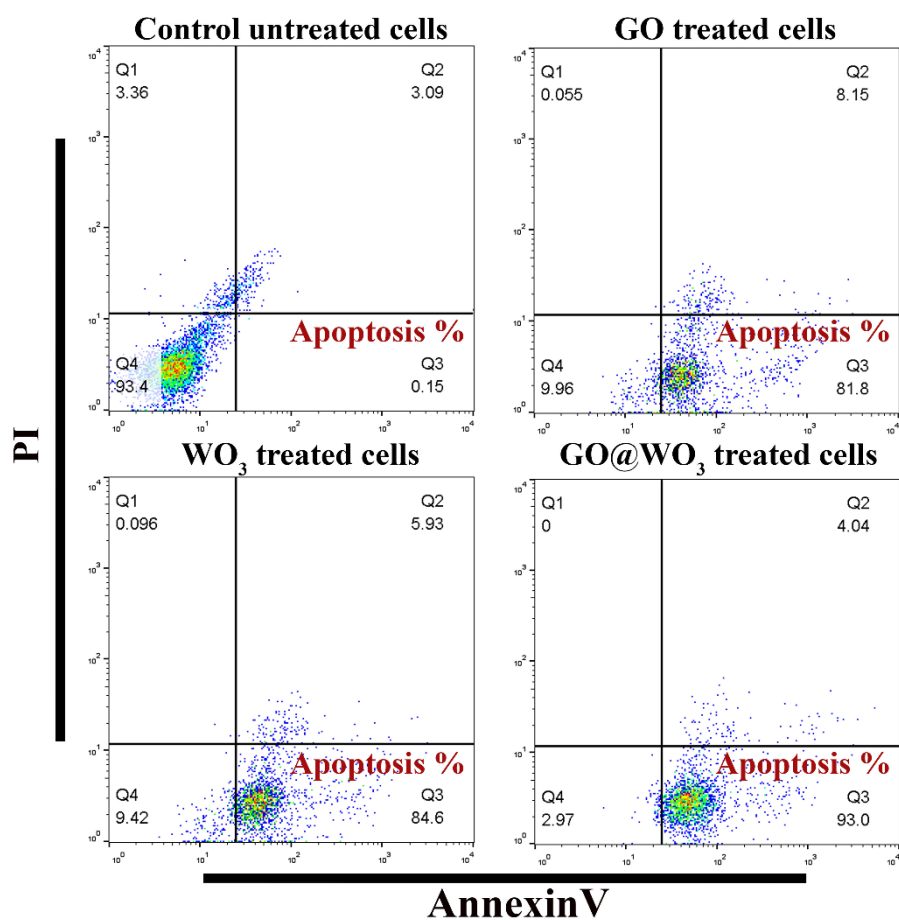
Supplementary Figure 2. FTIR spectra of a) GO, b) WO₃ and c) WO₃/GO nanocomposite at specific molar ratio 1:0.5 prepared by hydrothermal method at 200°C and 8h.



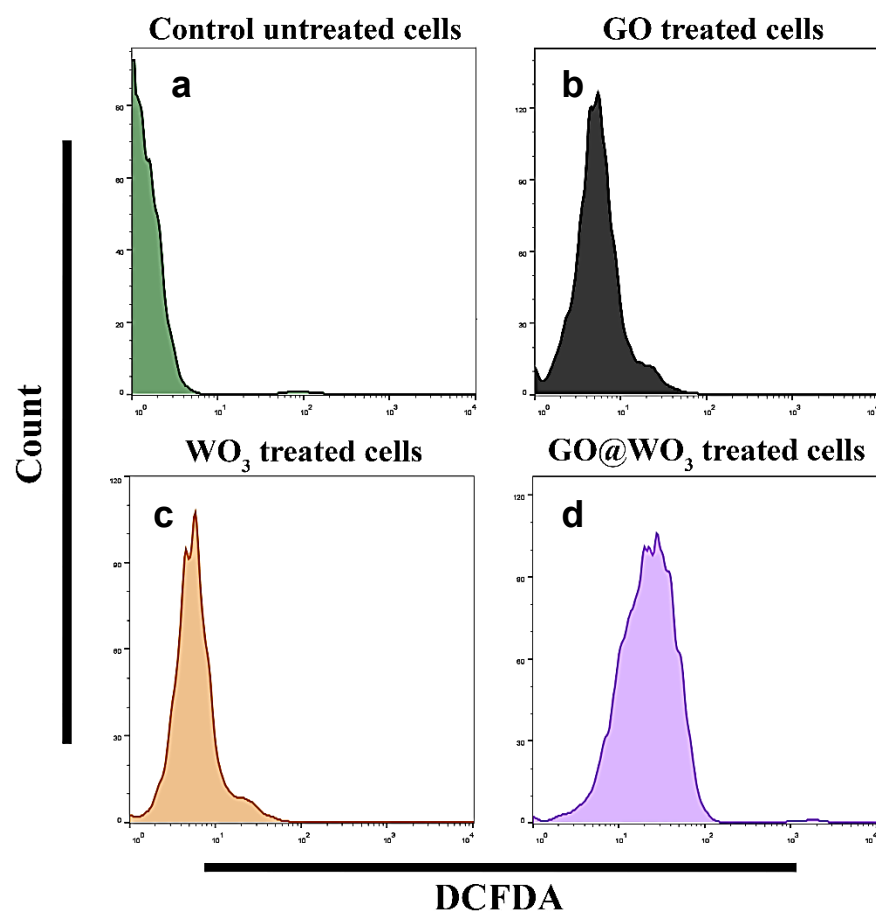
Supplementary Figure 3: The cytotoxic effect of prepared GO, WO₃ and WO₃\GO nanocomposite at specific molar ratio 1:0.5 prepared by hydrothermal method using different concentrations 12.5 µg/ml, 25 µg/ml, 50 µg/ml and 100 µg/ ml) in HT-29 cells



Supplementary Figure 4: AO/EtBr double staining assay of live and died HT-29 cells after exposed to a) control untreated cells, b) treated GO, c) treated WO₃ and d) treated WO₃/GO nanocomposites at specific molar ratio 1:0.5



Supplementary Figure 5: Apoptosis percentage (Annexin V) using flow cytometry assay.
a) control untreated HT-29 cells, b) treated GO, c) treated WO₃ and d) treated WO₃/GO nanocomposites at specific molar ratio 1:0.5



Supplementary Figure 6: GO, WO₃ and WO₃/GO nanocomposite at specific molar ratio 1:0.5 induces ROS generation in HT-29 cancer cells. a) control untreated HT-29 cells, b) treated GO, c) treated WO₃ and d) treated WO₃/GO nanocomposites at specific molar ratio 1:0.5