Supplementary Materials for

Combined therapeutic strategies based on the inhibition of non-oncogene addiction to improve tumor response in EGFR and KRAS mutant NSCLC

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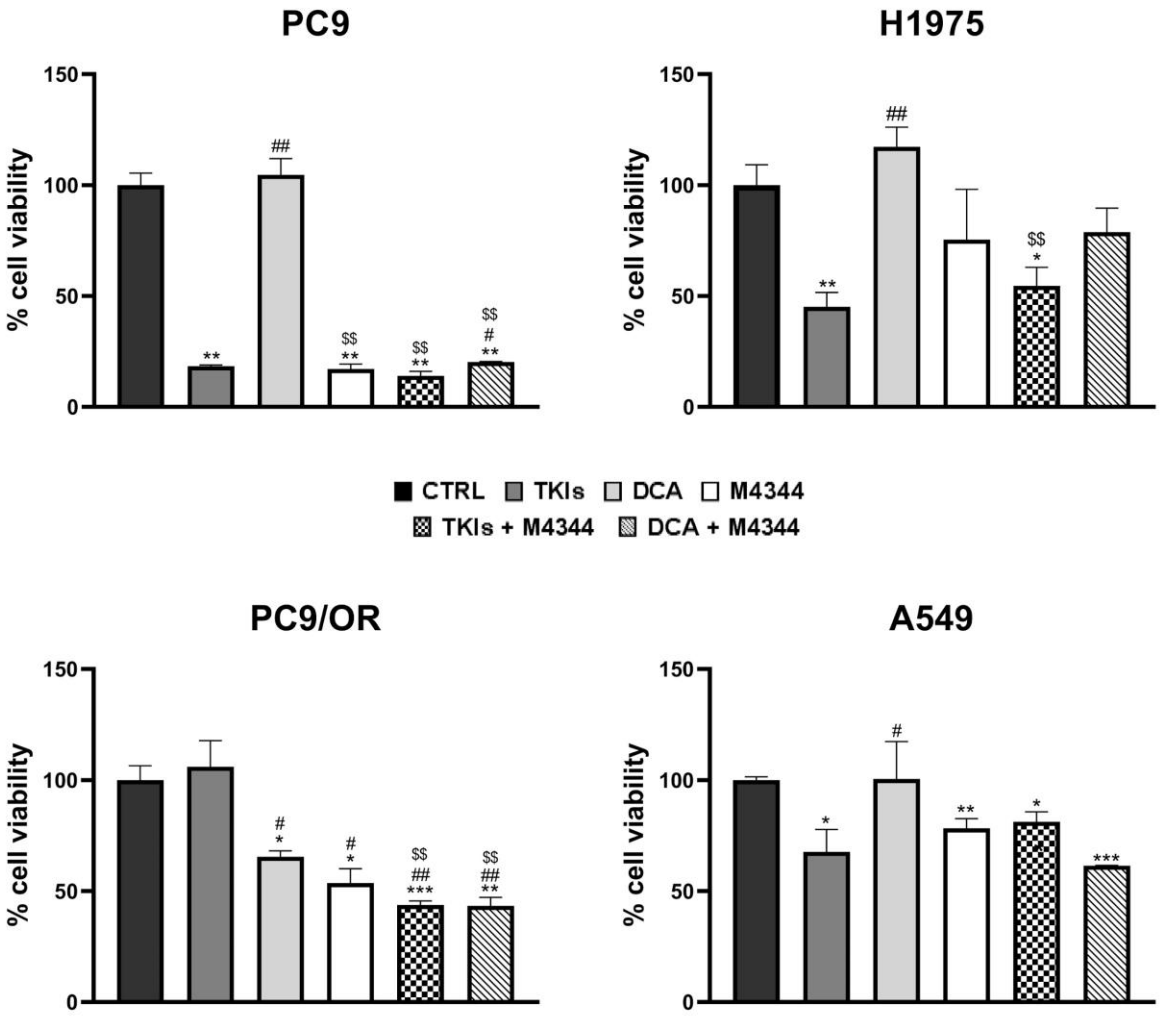

Figure S1. MTT assay of PC9, H1975, PC9/OR and A549 NSCLC cells exposed to TKI (1 μM osimertinib for PC9, H1975 and PC9/OR; 5 μM selumetinib for A549), DCA 500 μM and M4344 2 μM for 96 h alone or in combination with half the dose (TKI plus M4344 or DCA plus M4344). Data are expressed as mean ± SD. Statistical significance *$p < 0.05$, **$p < 0.01$ and ***$p < 0.001$ versus CTRL; $^{\#}p < 0.05$, $^{\#\#}p < 0.01$ versus TKIs; $^{\$\$}p < 0.01$ versus DCA. At least three independent experiments were performed.

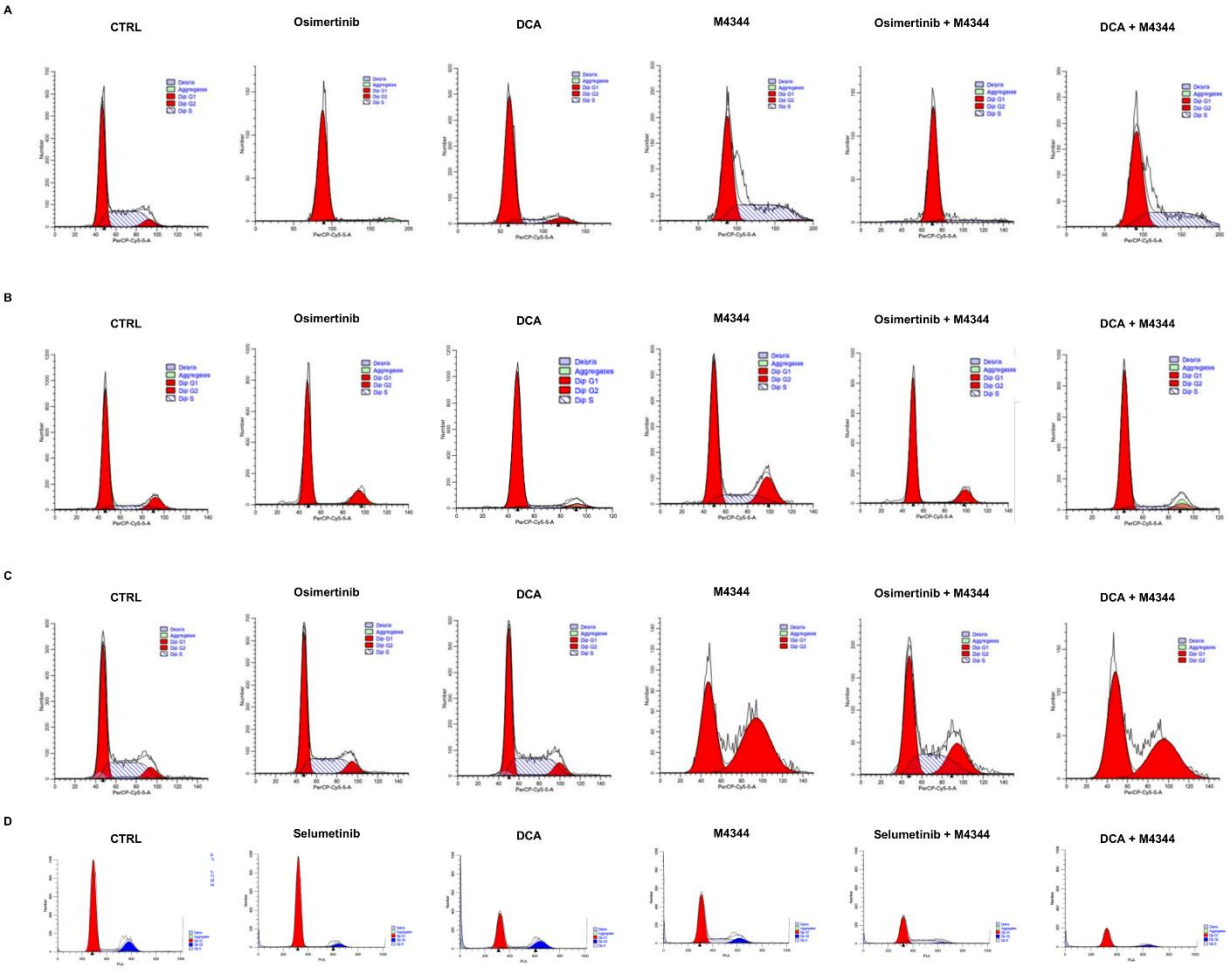

Figure S2. Representative curves of of PC9, H1975, PC9/OR and A549 cell cycle after 48 h treatments (osimertinib 1 μM, selumetinib 5 μM, DCA 500 μM or M4344 2 μM alone or in combination at half the dose).

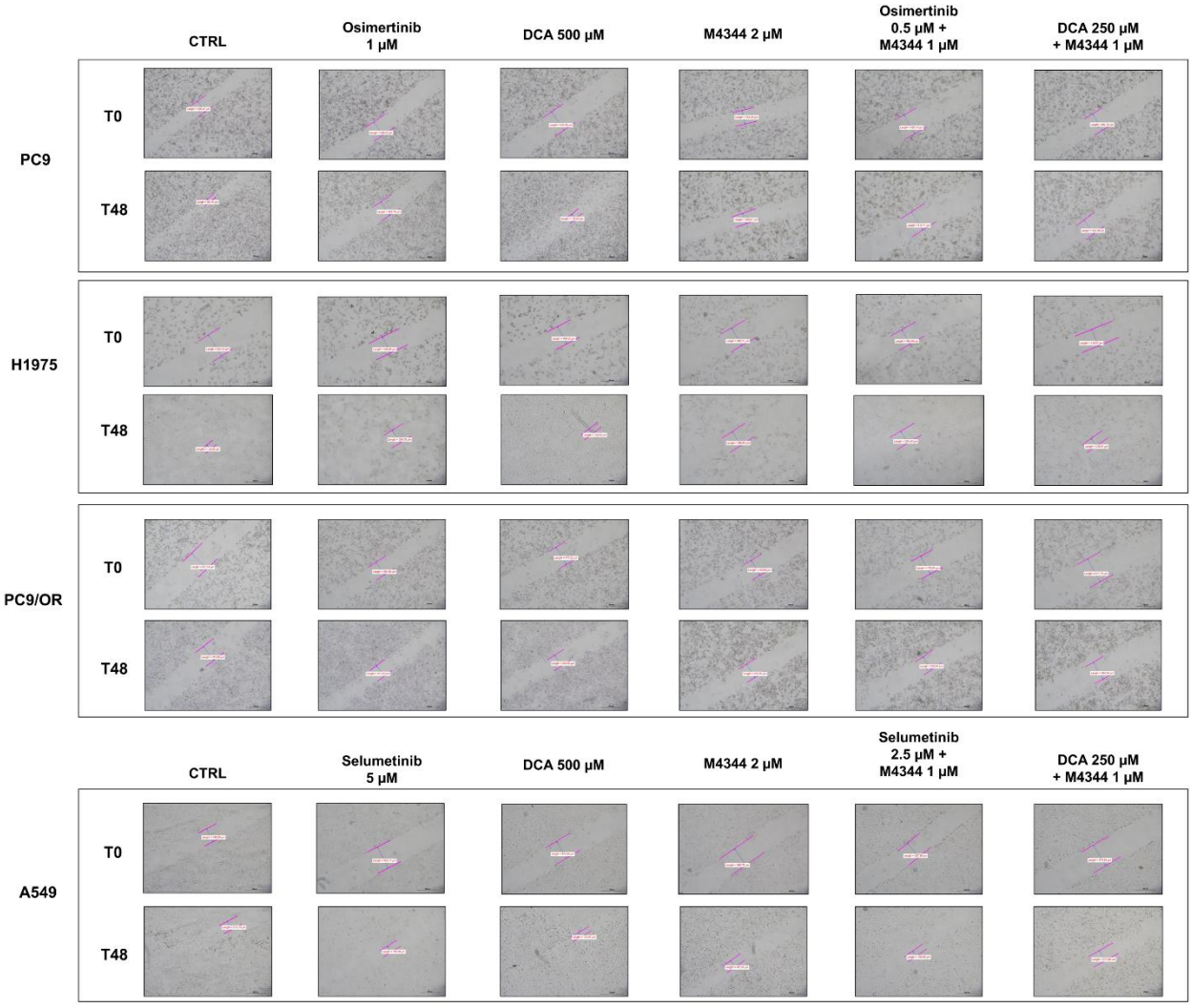

Figure S3. Representative live images of PC9, H1975, PC9/OR and A549 cells after scratch and treatments (osimertinib 1 μM, selumetinib 5 μM, DCA 500 μM or M4344 2 μM alone or in combination at half the dose) with a high-resolution microscope. Pictures (4X magnification) are captured fixing XY coordinates in order to measure the same gap point over time (T0-T48).

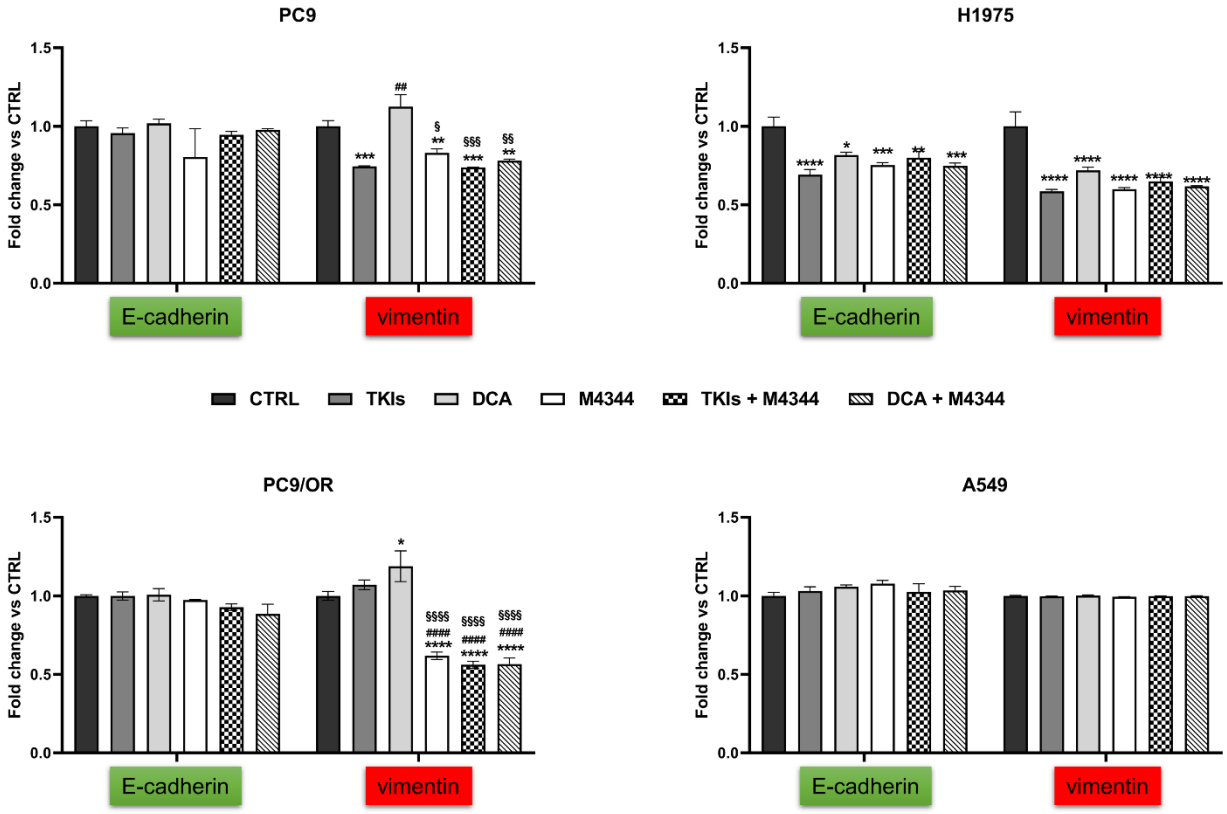

Figure S4. Quantitative IF analysis of e-cadherin and vimentin in PC9, H1975, PC9/OR and A549 cells after 48 h treatments (osimertinib 1 μM, selumetinib 5 μM, DCA 500 μM or M4344 2 μM alone or in combination at half the dose). Quantitative analysis of fluorescent intensity was expressed as fold change versus CTRL cells and expressed as mean ± SE. Statistical significance *$p < 0.05$, **$p < 0.01$, ***$p < 0.001$ and ****$p < 0.0001$ versus CTRL; $^{\#\#}p < 0.01$, $^{\#\#\#\#}p < 0.0001$ versus TKIs, $^{\S}p < 0.05$, $^{\S\S}p < 0.01$, $^{\S\S\S}p < 0.001$, $^{\S\S\S\S}p < 0.0001$ versus DCA. At least three independent experiments were performed.