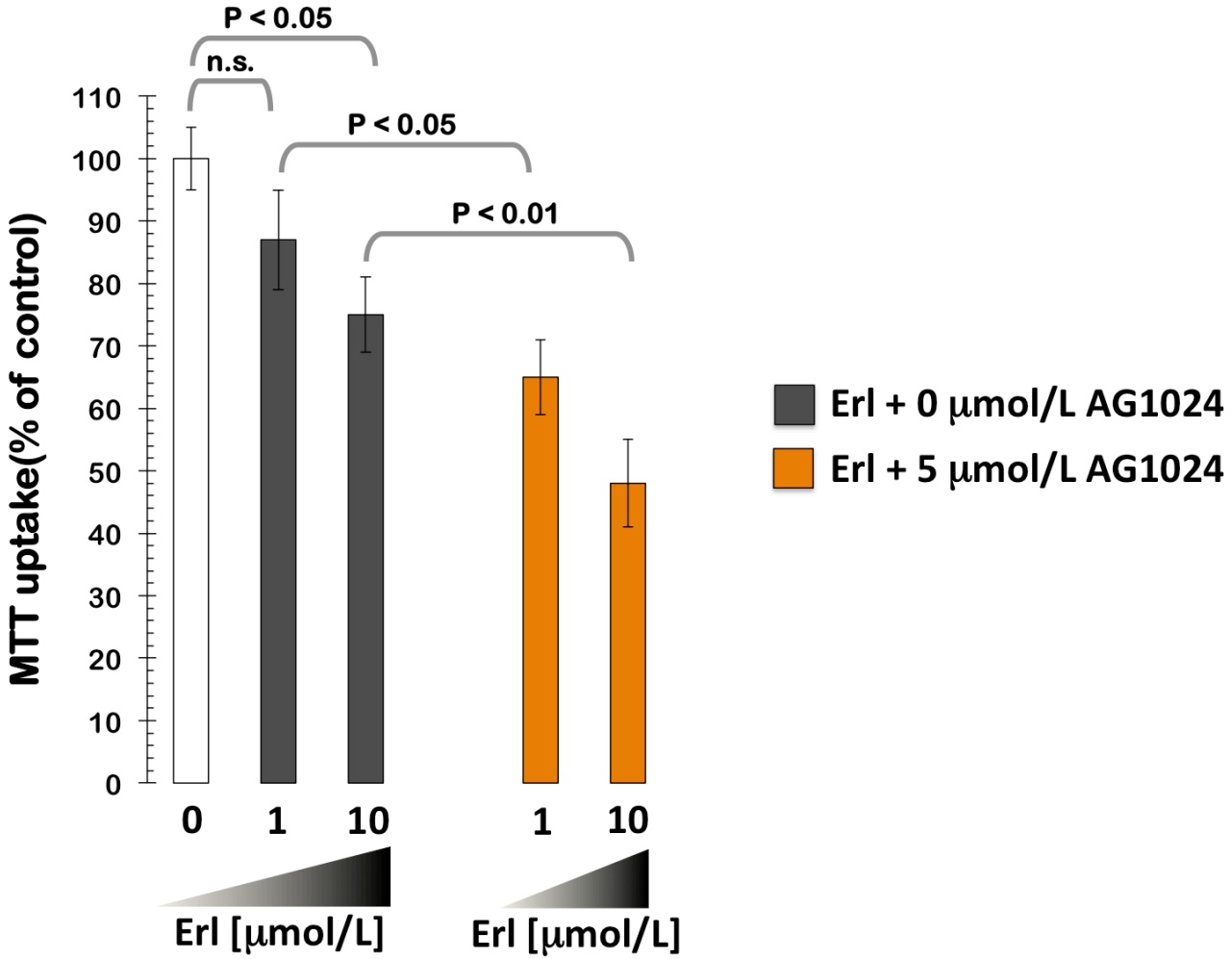
IGF-1R/epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition (EMT) crosstalk suppresses the Erlotinib-sensitizing effect of *EGFR* exon 19 deletion mutations

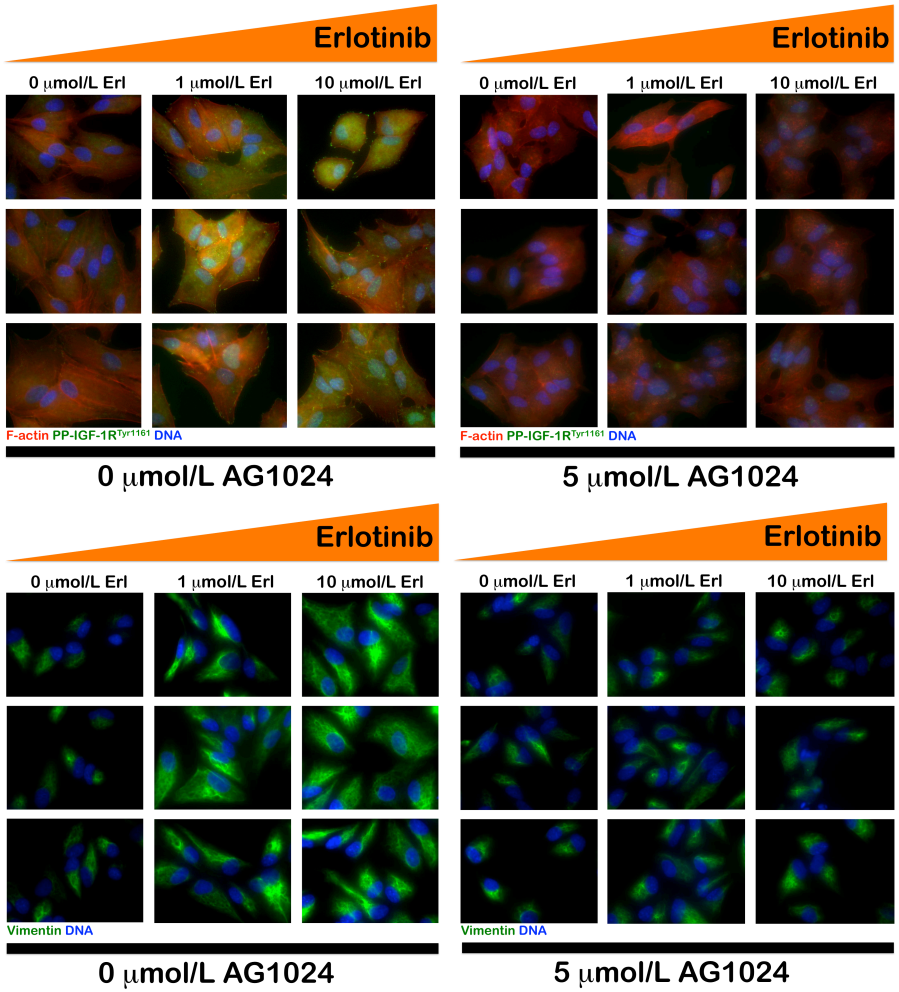
Sílvia Cufí[1,2a]
Cristina Oliveras-Ferraros[1,2a]
Alejandro Vazquez-Martin[1,2a]
Violeta Zenobia Torres-Garcia[1,2]
Bruna Corominas-Faja[1,2]
Elisabet Cuyàs[1,2]
Rosa Bonavia[3]
Joana Visa[3]
Begoña Martin-Castillo[2,4]
Enrique Barrajón-Catalán[5,6]
Vicente Micol[5,6]
Joaquim Bosch-Barrera[2,7]
Javier A. Menendez[1,2*]

[1]Metabolism & Cancer Group, Translational Research Laboratory,
Catalan Institute of Oncology, Girona, Catalonia (SPAIN)=
[2]Girona Biomedical Research Institute (IDIBGi), Girona, Catalonia, Spain
[3]Animal Care Facility, IDIBELL,
L'Hospitalet de Llobregat, Barcelona, Catalonia, Spain
[4]Unit of Clinical Research, Catalan Institute of Oncology, Girona, Catalonia, Spain
[5]Molecular and Cellular Biology Institute (IBMC),
Miguel Hernández University, Elche, Alicante, Spain,
[6]Monteloeder, Inc., Elche, Alicante, Spain,
[7]Medical Oncology, Catalan Institute of Oncology, Girona, Catalonia, Spain.

[a] These authors contributed equally to this research



Supplementary Figure 1 **Pharmacological inhibition of IGF-1R circumvents EMT-induced Resistance to erlotinib.** The effects of concurrent treatment with the EMT inducer TGFβ1 on cell viability of PC-9 cells exposed to erlotinib in the absence or presence of AG1024 were measured by MTT uptake assays as specified. Figure shows dose-response graphs as % of untreated cell populations (untreated control cells=100% cell viability). Results are means (*columns*) and 95% confidence intervals (*bars*) of three independent experiments made in triplicate. Statistically significant differences (one-factor ANOVA analysis) between MTT uptakes in treated and untreated control cells are shown. Statistical tests were two-sided.



Supplementary Figure 2 **Pharmacological inhibition of IGF-1R activity impedes erlotinib-induced mesenchymal features in PC-9 cells.** PC-9 cells were grown until 75%-80% confluence, serum-starved for 24 h, and then treated for 72 h with graded concentrations of erlotinib 1 and 10 μmol/L] in the absence or presence of 5 μmol/L AG1024. *Top panels.* After fixation and permeabilization, cellular co-distribution of PP-IGF-1R^{Tyr1161} and F-actin was assessed following staining with anti-PP-IGF-1R^{Tyr1161} and anti-F-actin antibodies, as specified, and Hoechst 33258 for nuclear counterstaining. *Bottom panels.* After fixation and permeabilization, sub-cellular distribution of the mesenchymal-specific marker vimentin was assessed following staining with an anti-vimentin antibody and Hoechst 33258 for nuclear counterstaining. Images show representative portions of untreated-, erlotinib-, AG1024-, or erlotinib + AG1024-treated PC-9 cells captured in different channels for PP-IGF-1R^{Tyr1161} (*green*), F-actin (*red*), E-vimentin (*green*), and Hoechst 33258 (*blue*) with a 20x objective, and merged on BD Pathway 855 Bioimager System using BD Attovision software.