

Figure S1. CXCL12 induces increased and prolonged ERK activation in ZAP-70+ CLL cells. The same data are shown as in Figure 2 from ZAP-70- CLL samples (n=10) and ZAP-70+ CLL samples (n=7), showing individual patient responses; each line represents one patient sample measured over time.

Figure S2. CXCL12 induces pronounced MEK activation in ZAP-70+ CLL cells. Depicted are the same data as in Figure 3 showing the individual patient responses; each line represents one patient sample measured over time (n= 8 for ZAP-70+ and n=7 for ZAP-70-).

Figure S3. Amplitude of pMEK and pERK responses to CXCL12 based on the fraction of ZAP-70+ CLL cells in the patient samples. Shown are levels of pMEK and pERK using data shown in Figures 2B and 3, where the samples were divided based on the 20% cut-off. Here the samples were divided into 4 groups based on the percentage of ZAP-70+ cells to examine if there is a correlation between the percentage of ZAP-70+ and the phosphorylation level.

Figure S4. Sorafenib causes increased apoptosis in ZAP-70+ CLL cells. Depicted are the same data as in Figure 5B showing individual patient responses.

Figure S5. Sorafenib cause apoptosis of CLL cells in presence of NLCs. Depicted are the same data as in Figure 5C showing individual patient responses.

Figure S2

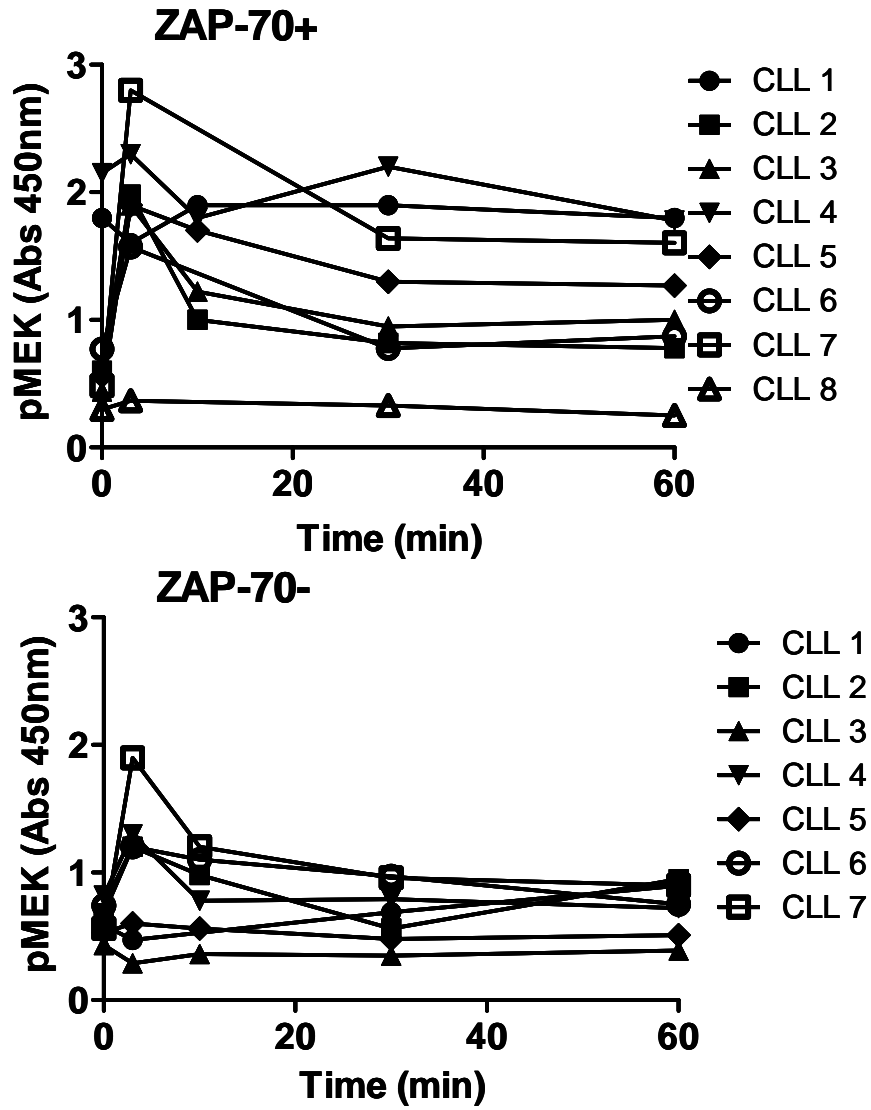


Figure S3

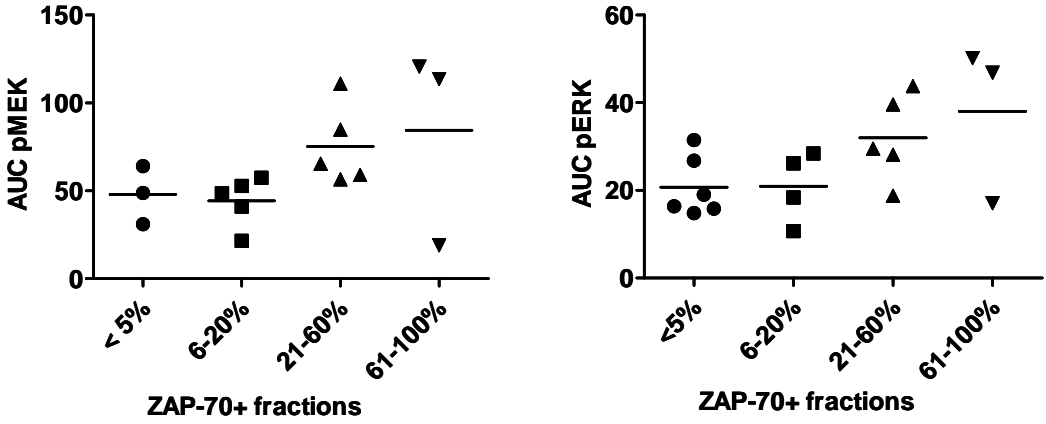


Figure S4

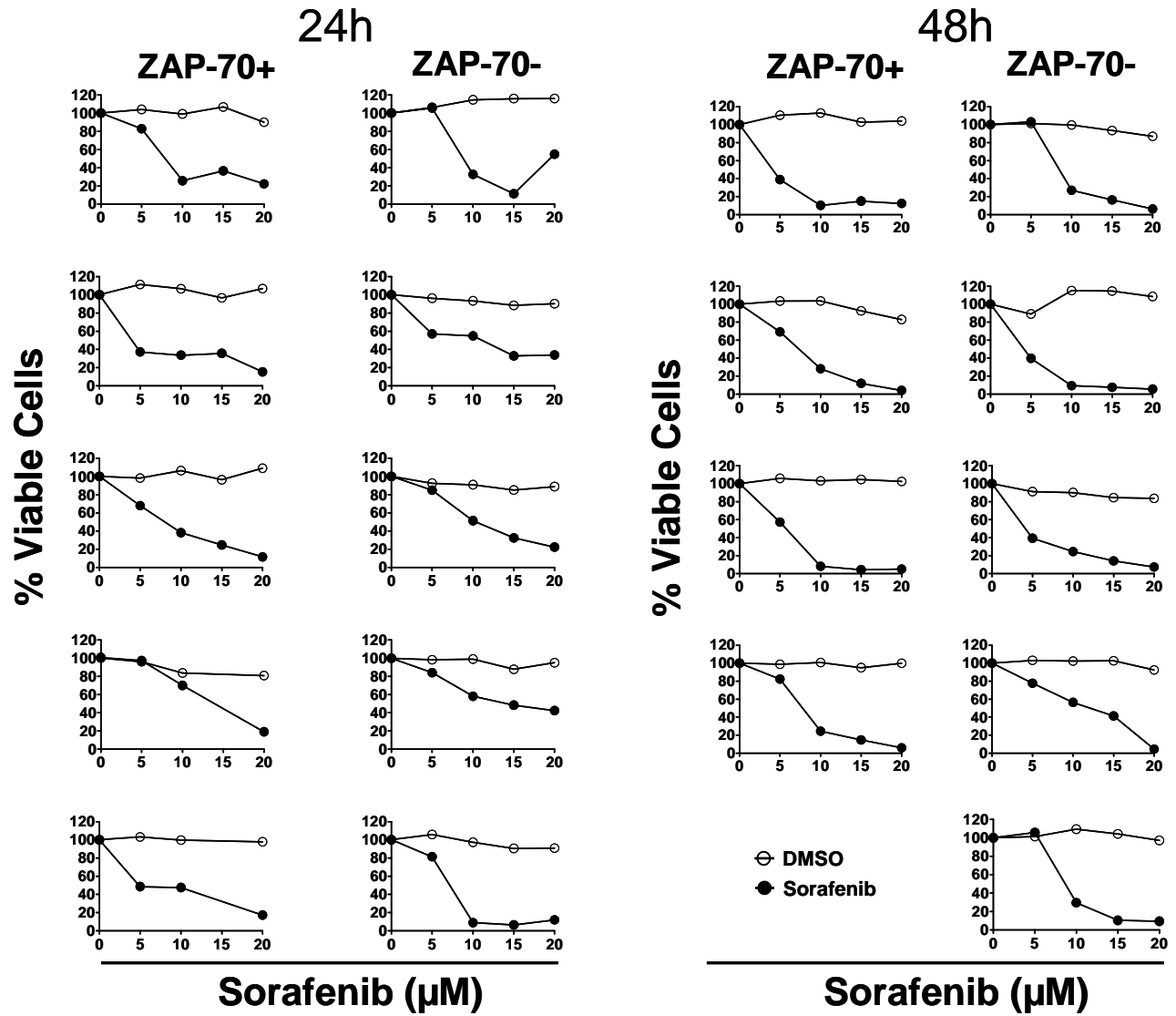


Figure S5

