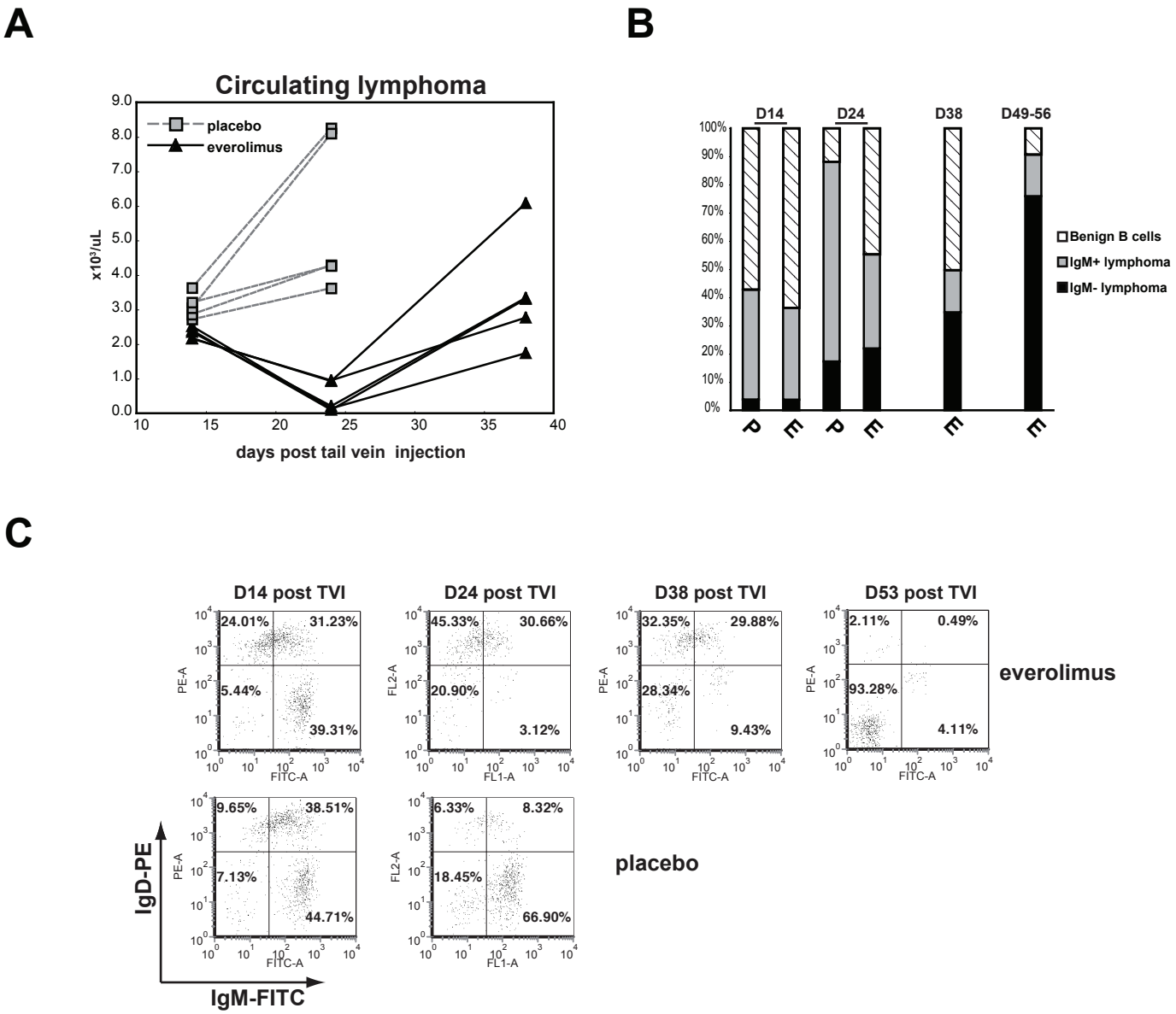
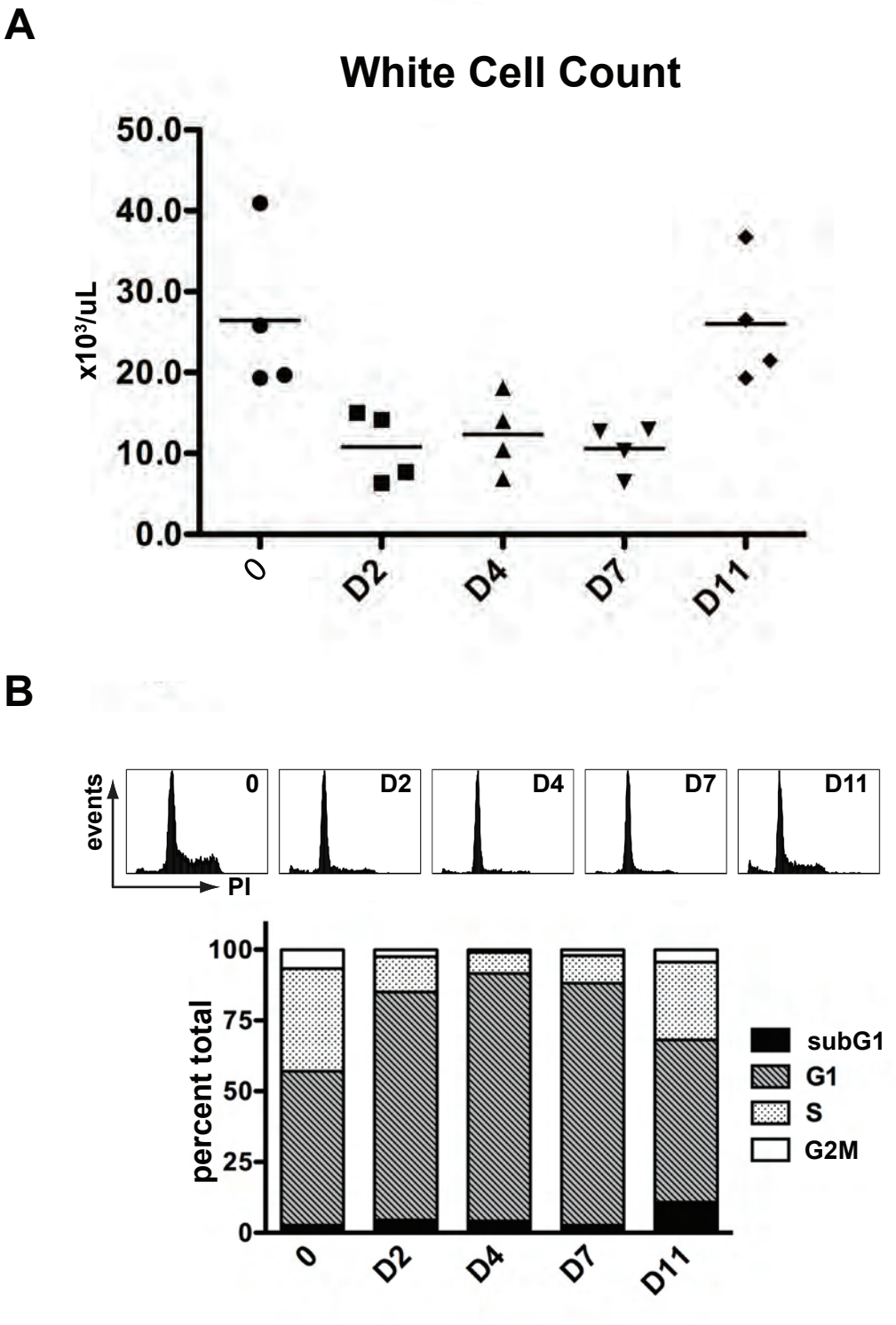
Supplementary Figure S7



Supplementary Figure S7. Everolimus resistance is associated with changes to the surface immunophenotype. (A-C) Syngeneic mice were injected with Eμ-*Myc* lymphoma cells (tumor#299). Dosing with placebo (P) or everolimus (E) commenced on day 14 with the onset of overt malignancy (n=5 mice/group). Surviving mice were bled 14, 24 and 38 days after tail vein injection of tumor cells. 4/5 mice given everolimus were also rebled immediately prior to sacrifice (between day 49 and day 56). **(A)** Circulating tumor burden of mice 14, 24 and 38 days after tumor injection. **(B)** Average percentage of circulating B220+ B-cells in the benign (surface (s) IgM+, sIgDhi), and the IgM+ (sIgM+, sIgDlo) and IgM- lymphoma (sIgM-/sIgD-) gates at the indicated day (D) after tumor injection. **(C)** FACS plots showing IgM and IgD expression in B220+ B-cells in the blood of representative mice at the indicated D post tail vein injection (TVI).

Supplementary Figure S8



Supplementary Figure S8. Continued daily dosing with everolimus results in G1 cell cycle arrest. **(A and B)** Syngeneic mice were injected with Eμ-*Myc* lymphoma cells (tumor#299), treated with once daily with everolimus after the development of overt malignancy and analyzed after 0, 2, 4, 7 and 11 days (D) of therapy (n=4 mice per group). **(A)** White cell counts. **(B)** Representative DNA histograms (top panel) and the average percentage of cells in each phase of the cell cycle (bottom panel) in fixed PI stained tumors.