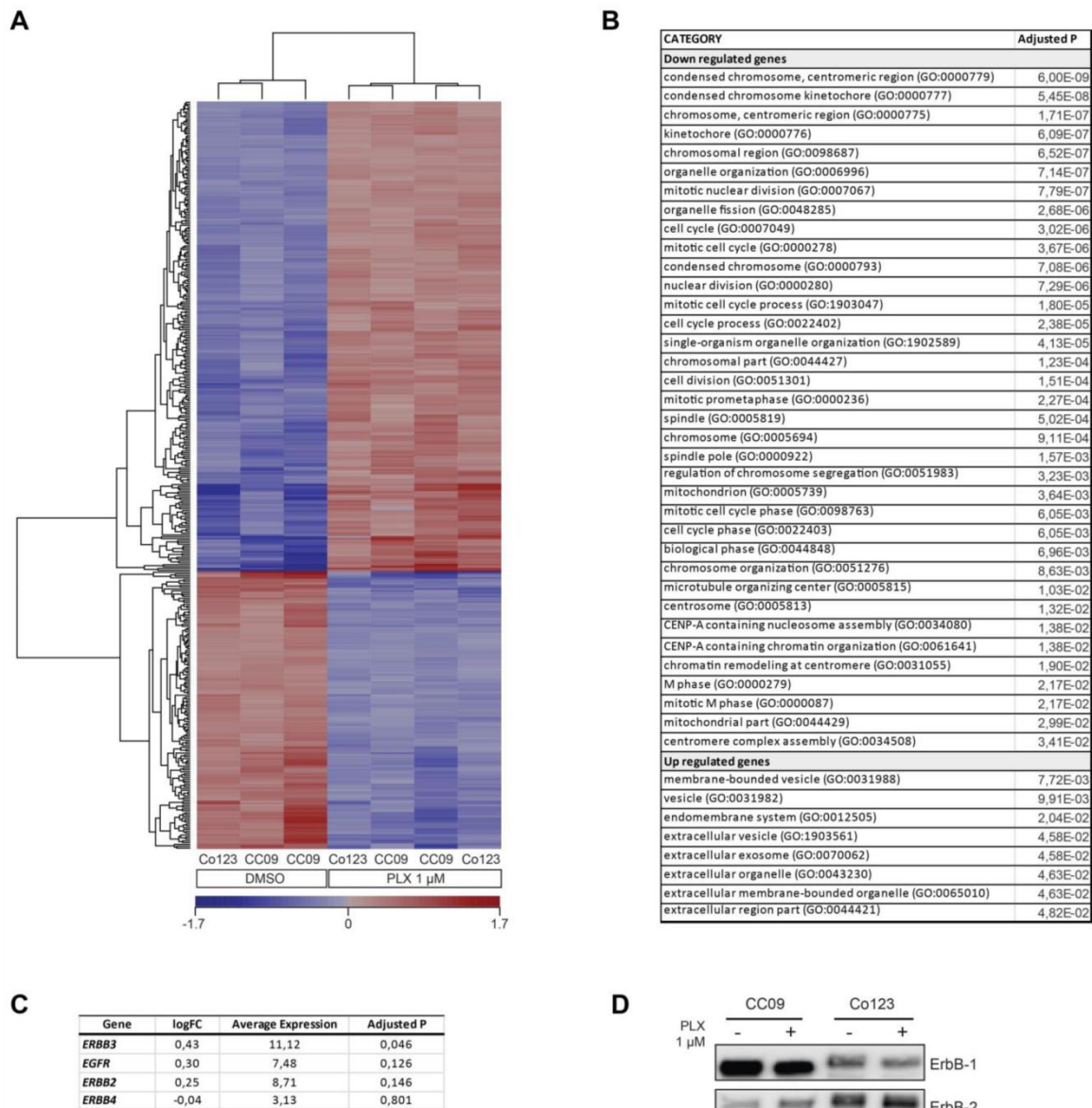


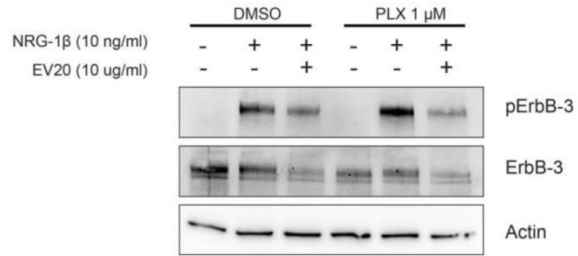
ErbB-3 activation by NRG-1 β sustains growth and promotes vemurafenib resistance in BRAF-V600E colon cancer stem cells (CSCs)

Supplementary Material



Supplementary Fig. S1.

(A) Heatmap depicting differential gene expression in DMSO and 1 μ M Vemurafenib treated BRAF mutant cells using Affymetrix U133 array ($p < 0.05$). Up-regulated genes depicted in red, down-regulated genes depicted in blue (see color bar). (B) Gene Ontology (GO) analysis of the differentially expressed genes in A revealed a number of gene clusters that are associated with the response to Vemurafenib. (C) Microarray data analysis on ErbB-family receptor gene expression showed the significant upregulation of ErbB-3 after Vemurafenib exposure. LogFC indicates the change in expression upon Vemurafenib treatment compared to DMSO (log₂ ratio), average expression is the mean log₂ intensity from all measurements (D) Immunoblot analysis of total ErbB-1, ErbB-2 and ErbB-3 in BRAF mutant cells treated with 1 μ M Vemurafenib for 48 hours. Total Erk1/2 was used as loading control.



Supplementary Figure S2.

Immunoblot analysis of ErbB-3 phosphorylation of Co123 cells treated overnight with Vemurafenib (1 μ M) and then stimulated for 5 minutes with NRG-1 β (10ng/ml) in presence or absence of EV20 (10 μ g/ml).