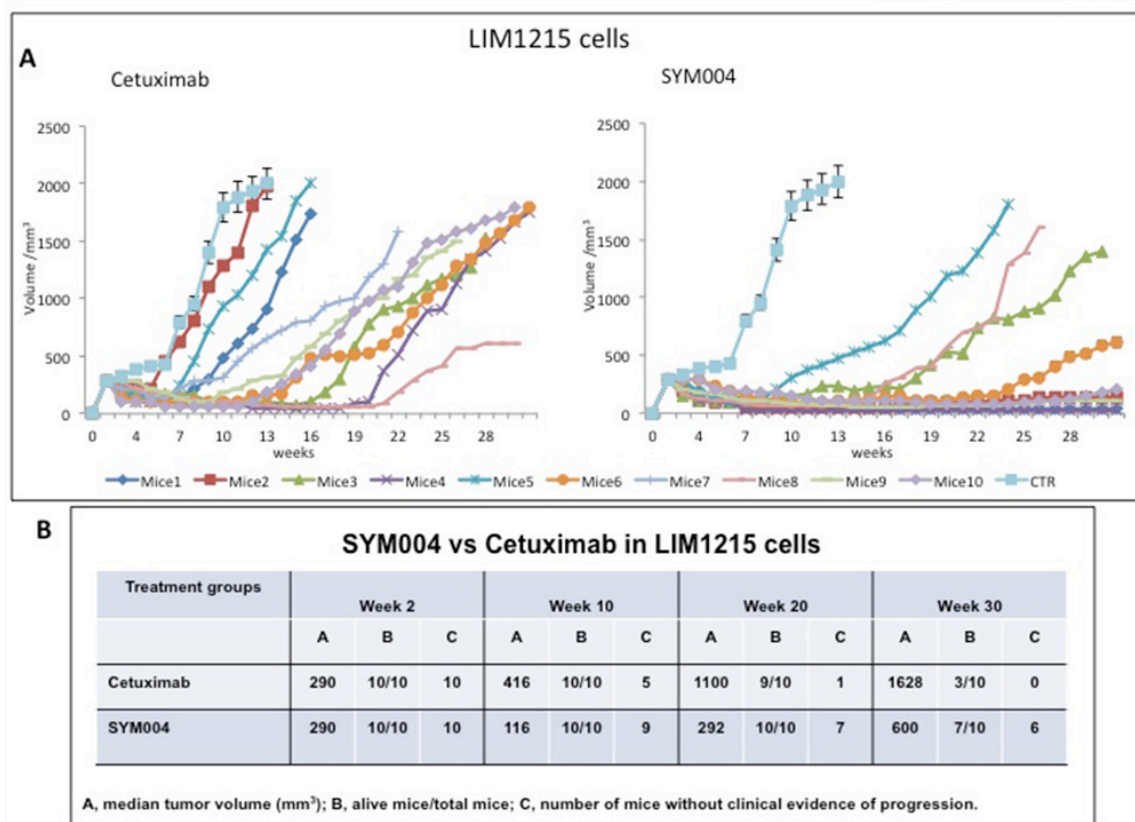
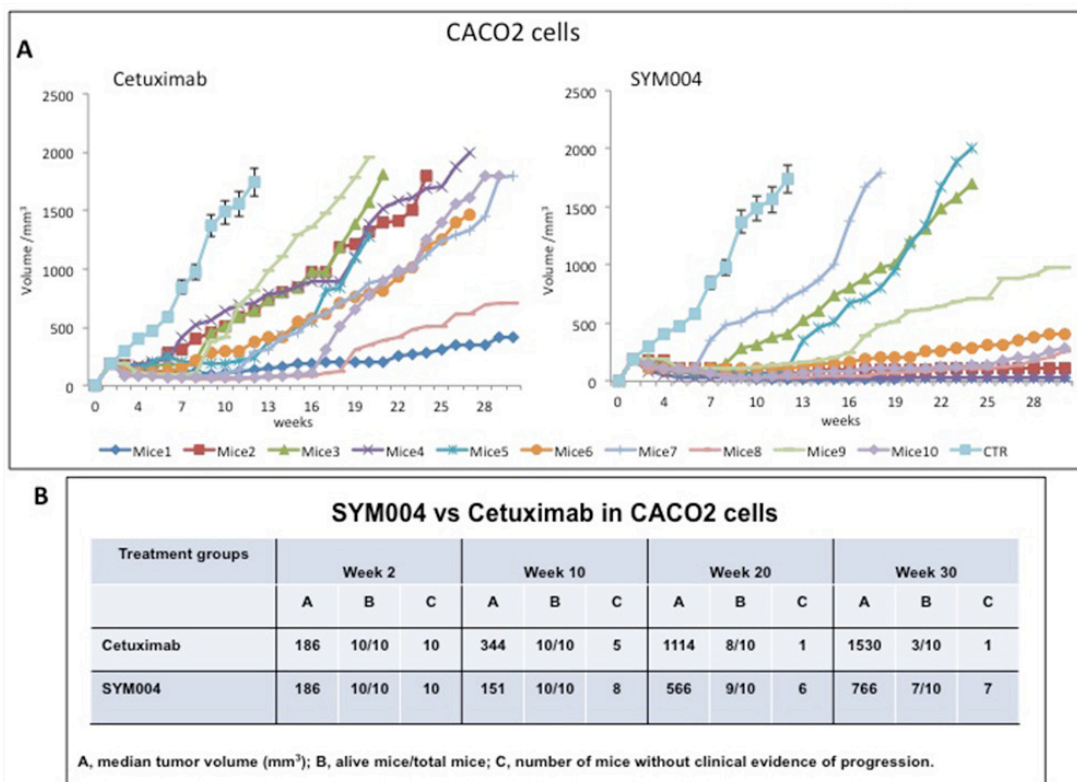


Therapeutic efficacy of SYM004, a mixture of two anti-EGFR antibodies in human colorectal cancer with acquired resistance to cetuximab and MET activation

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS



Supplementary Figure 1: Effects of cetuximab and SYM004 on LIM1215 tumor xenografts. (A-B) Mice were injected subcutaneously in the right flank with SW48 cell lines as described in the Materials and Methods. After two weeks (average tumor size 200-300 mm³) mice were treated intraperitoneally with: PBS control, cetuximab (1 mg twice a week), SYM004 (50 mg/kg twice a week). The treatment was continued for 30 weeks. Each group consisted of 10 mice. Tumor volumes were measured three times a week. Animals were sacrificed when tumors achieved 2.000 mm³ in size. Abbreviations: CTR, control; A, median tumor volume (mm³); B, alive mice/total mice; C, number of mice without clinical evidence of progression.



Supplementary Figure 2: Effects of cetuximab and SYM004 on CACO2 tumor xenografts. (A-B) Mice were injected subcutaneously in the right flank with SW48 cell lines as described in the Materials and Methods. After two weeks (average tumor size 200-300 mm³) mice were treated intraperitoneally with: PBS (phosphate-buffered saline) control, cetuximab (1 mg twice a week), SYM004 (50 mg/kg twice a week). The treatment was continued for 30 weeks. Each group consisted of 10 mice. Tumor volumes were measured three times a week. Animals were sacrificed when tumors achieved 2.000 mm³ in size. Abbreviations: CTR, control; A, median tumor volume (mm³); B, alive mice/total mice; C, number of mice without clinical evidence of progression.