

Figure S4

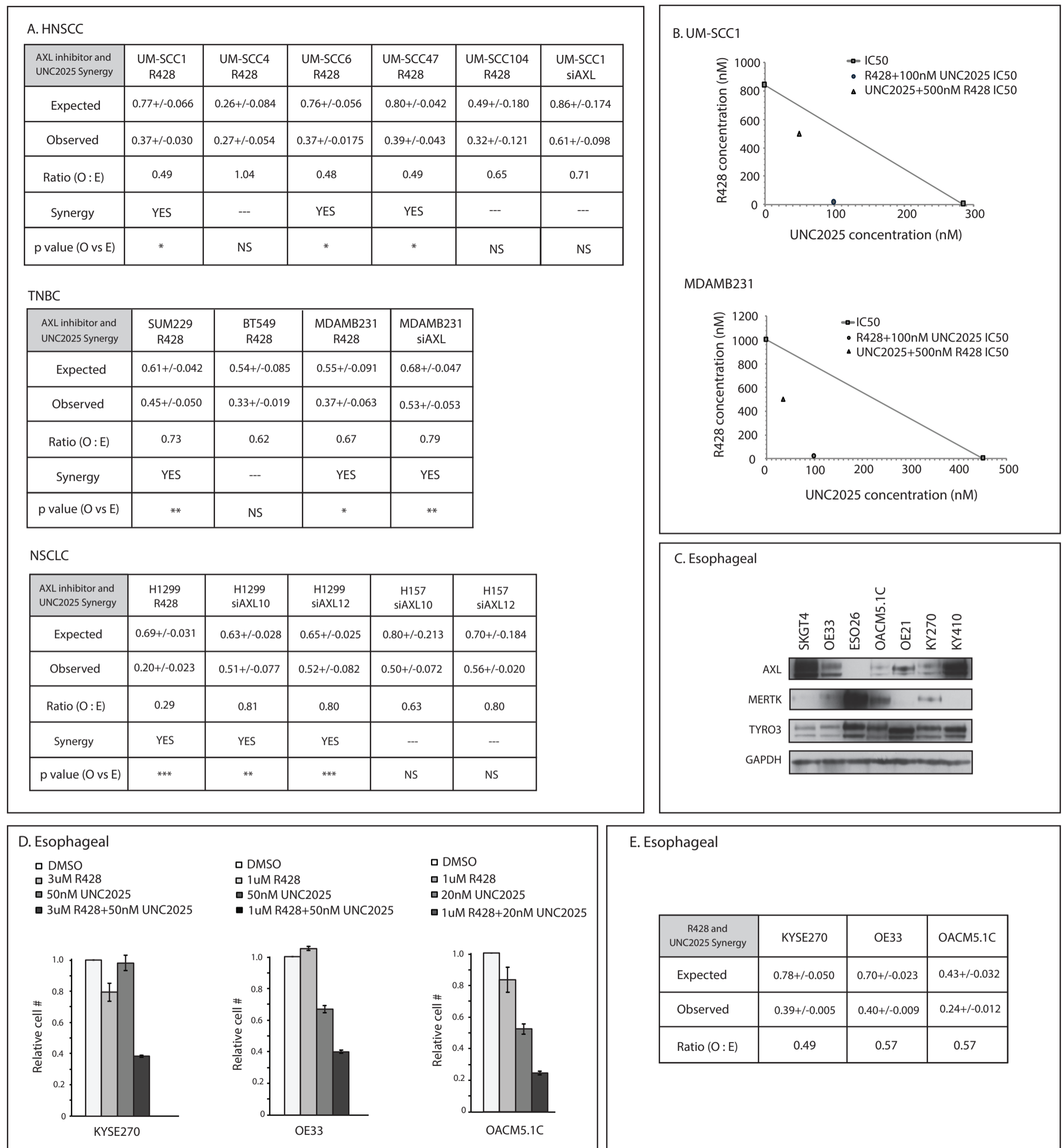


Figure S4: AXL and MERTK inhibitors mediate synergistic inhibition of tumor cell expansion in vitro.

(A) HNSCC, TNBC, and NSCLC data were analyzed using the fractional product method to determine interactions between R428 and UNC2025 or siAXL and UNC2025. An observed effect of the combination treatment that was better than the expected effect for an additive interaction ($O:E < 1$) indicates synergy between agents. Mean values, standard errors, and statistical analyses were derived from 3 independent experiments. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$, NS=not significant. (B) Dose-effect relations of R428 and UNC2025 were used to generate isobolograms to assess synergism of combined treatment in UM-SCC1 and MDAMB231 cells. (C) Endogenous expression of TAM family kinases in esophageal cancer cell lines was determined by immunoblot. GAPDH was used as a loading control. (D) Esophageal cancer cell lines expressing both AXL and MERTK were treated with vehicle (DMSO), R428, UNC2025, or R428+UNC2025 for 72 hours and relative cell numbers were determined. Mean values and standard errors were derived from 2 independent experiments. (E) Interactions between R428 and UNC2025 in esophageal cancer cell lines were analyzed using the fractional product method.