Fig. S9.

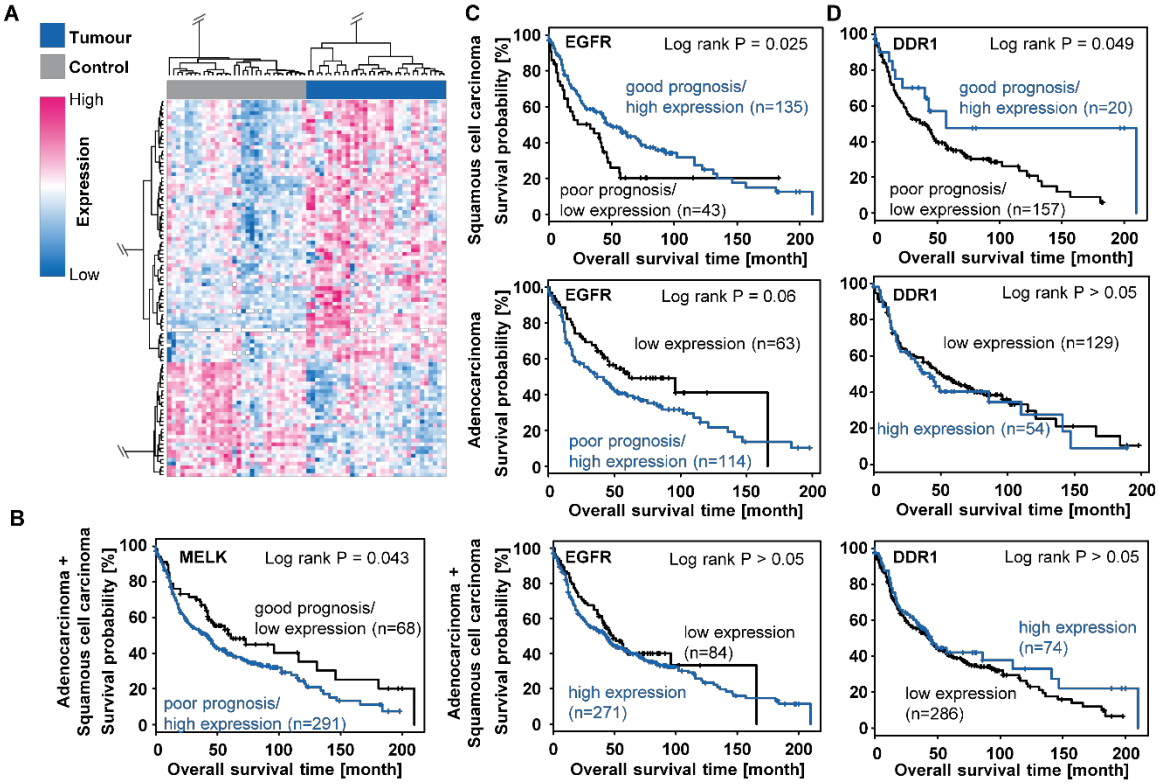

Fig. S9 | Clinical drugs for potential kinase targets (A) Kinobead based kinase expression heat map of healthy (grey) and tumour (blue) tissue from 15 NSCLC patients. Columns and rows are ordered according to the results from a supervised clustering (dendrogram) of significantly regulated kinases. **(B)** Combined Kaplan-Meier analysis of MELK in squamous cell carcinoma (SCC) and adenocarcinoma (ADC). **(C)** Kaplan-Meier analysis of EGFR in SCC, ADC and combined analysis. **(D)** Kaplan-Meier analysis of DDR1 in SCC, ADC and combined analysis. P-values were obtained from a log rank test.

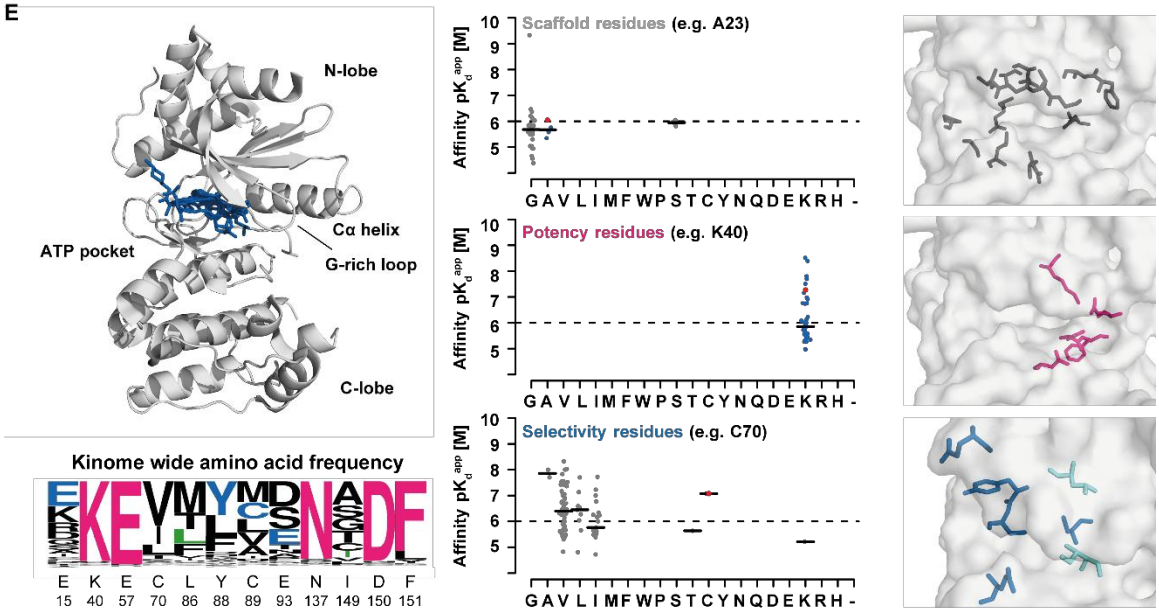

Fig. S9 continued | Clinical drugs for potential kinase targets (E) Co-crystal structures of MELK with Nintedanib, K-252a, PF-3758309, Defactinib and BI-847325 (left panel; superimposed compound structures in the ATP pocket in blue). The sequence logo shows kinome wide frequency of drug-interacting residues. Drug-interacting residues are classified as scaffold (grey), potency (pink) and selectivity (blue) residues (middle panel) and are localized within the ATP-pocket (right panel). A complete list of all residues plus classification is provided in Table S10.