Supplemental figure 1.



Cytotoxicity of soluble TRAIL on a panel of tumor cell lines from distinct origin. A panel of tumor cell lines were treated with increasing concentrations of LUV-TRAIL, LUVDOX, or LUVDOX-TRAIL for 24 h. The following day, cell death was measured by annexin-V staining. (a) A549 cells, (b) HT-29 cells, (c) SKBR3 cells, (d) MDA-MB-468, (e) A673 cells, (f) HT1080 cells, (g) Raji cells, (h) RD cells, (i) U937 cells, and (j) MOLT4 cells. Results are the mean ± SD of three independent experiments.

Supplementary Figure 2.



Cytotoxicity of LUV-DOXTRAIL on HCT-116 Bax-/-shBak, RH4 cells. **(A)** HCT-116 Bax-/-shBak cells and, **(B)** RH4 cells (deficient in caspase-8, see Western blot) were treated with LUVDOX or LUVDOX-TRAIL at their maximum working concentrations (1000 μ g/mL TRAIL; 64.56 μ M DOX) for the indicated times. When the time course was finished, apoptotic cells were measured by annexin-V staining. **(C)** Cytotoxicity of LUV-DOXTRAIL on SKBR3 siCASP8 cells. SKBR3 wild-type and SKBR3 cells with caspase-8 silenced (siCASP8) were treated with LUVDOX (LD), LUV-TRAIL (LT), and LUVDOX-TRAIL (LDT) at their maximum working concentrations (1000 μ g/mL TRAIL; 64.56 μ M DOX) for at least four independent experiments. ** *p* < 0.01.

Supplemental Figure 3.



Cytotoxicity of LUVDOX-TRAIL 1/10 on peripheral blood mononuclear cells and T-cell blasts. Peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) and 6-day T-cell blasts generated from PBMC were treated with LUVDOX-TRAIL (final concentration of TRAIL, 1000 ng/ml) or with LUVDOX with different entrapped DOX concentrations (DOX: 64.56μ M or DOX 1/10: 6.45μ M). After 24 h, cell death was quantified by annexin-V staining. (a) PBMC, (b) Total 6-day T-cell blasts, (c) CD4⁺ 6-day T-cell blasts, and (d) CD8⁺ 6-day T-cell blasts. Graphs show the mean ± SD of at least three independent experiments. ** *p* < 0.001.