Supplementary Figures and Figure Legends





Figure S1

(A) Representative cell viability curves for the dose-response activity of SRA737 in four SCLC cell lines, whose IC₅₀s are shown in Figure 1A.

(**B-C**) Comparative analysis of protein expression between cell lines that are sensitive and resistant to SRA737 (IC₅₀ cut-off for sensitivity: 5μ M) identified cMYC protein as a marker of SRA737 sensitivity and Bcl-2, cKit and E-cadherin as markers of resistance to SRA737. Protein expression was measured by Reverse Phase Protein Array (RPPA) and only proteins with a greater than 2-fold change and p<0.05 are showed.

Figure S2



Supplementary Figure 2

(A-B) Nanostring analysis of *CXCL10* and *CCL5* mRNA expression in MC38 tumors resected after 7 or 14 days of treatment with SRA737 (100 mg/kg; 5/7 days). Data presented as mean \pm SD and p values by t-test **p<0.01.



Supplementary Figure 3.

(A) Mice bearing HT-29 human colon tumors on their flanks were treated with LDG (40mg/kg, 1/7) plus SRA737 (50mg/kg, 2/7 days) or vehicles. Tumor volume changes (means +/- standard error of the mean [SEM; error bars]) are shown. P values represented as * p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001.

(B) Representative cell viability curves in response to gemcitabine for three SCLC cell lines.

(C-D) Gating strategies used in the FACS analysis for identification of T-cell and APC panel of infiltrating immune sub-populations.

(E-H) SCLC tumors were harvested at day 21 from mice treated as described in Fig 4A and the immune cells that infiltrated into the tumors were analyzed by FACS. Cumulative data for all the tumors are shown. FACS analysis of CD3+ total T-cells (E), CD4+ helper T-cells (F), CD25+FOXP3+ T-regulatory cells (G) and F4/80- CD11b+ CD11c- (H). The statistical summary is shown with ANOVA test.

ns, no significance; *, p < 0.05; **, p < 0.01; ***, p < 0.001.