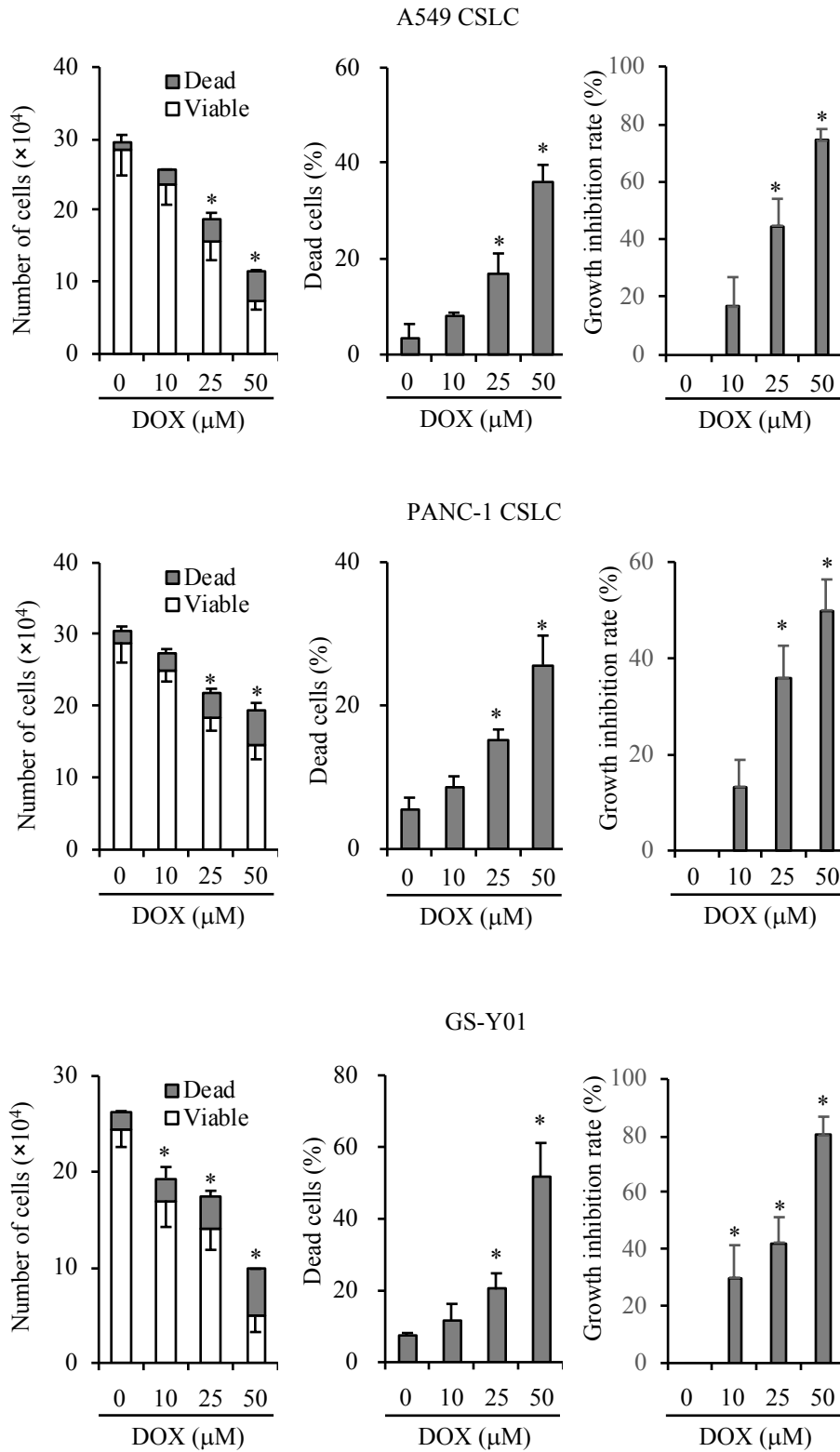
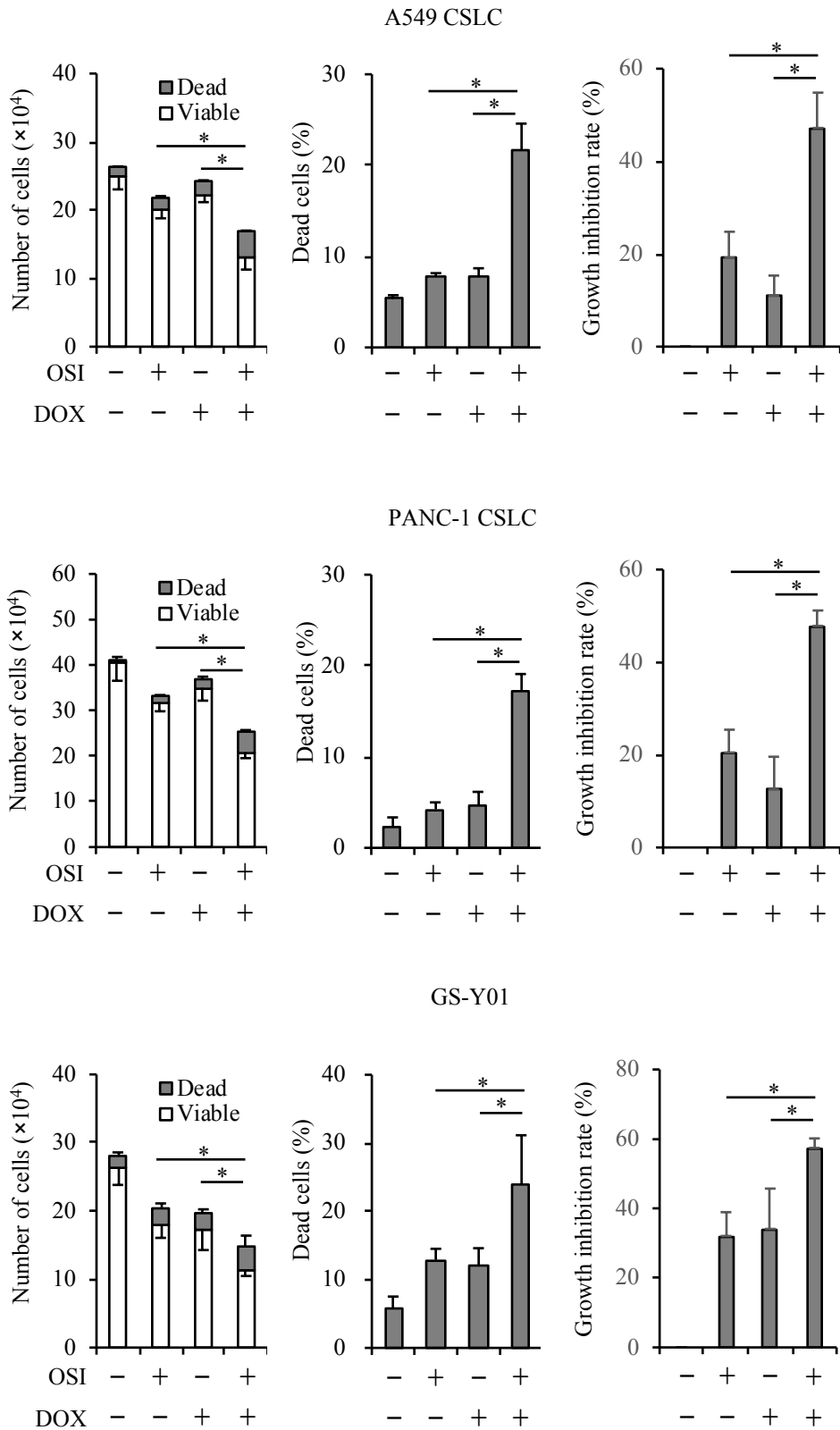


Figure S1



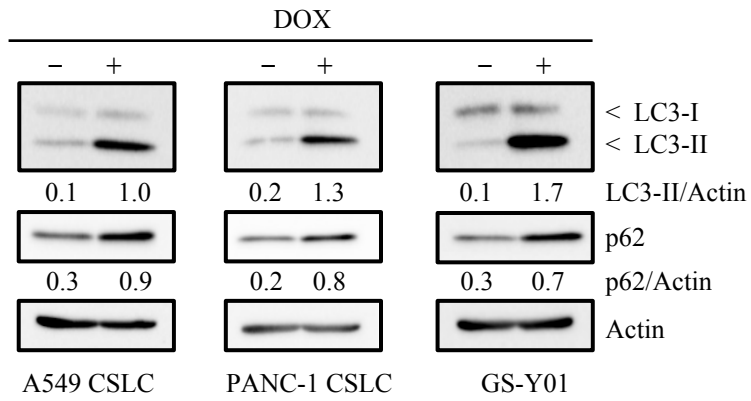
**Figure S1. Doxazosin induces cancer stem cell death and inhibits cancer cell growth.** Cells were treated with the indicated concentrations of doxazosin (DOX) for 3 days, and the numbers of viable and dead cells (left panels), the percentage of dead cells (center panels), and the growth inhibition rate (right panels) were assessed. Values in the graphs represent the means  $\pm$  SD of triplicate samples of a representative experiment repeated with similar results. \*:  $p < 0.05$ .

Figure S2



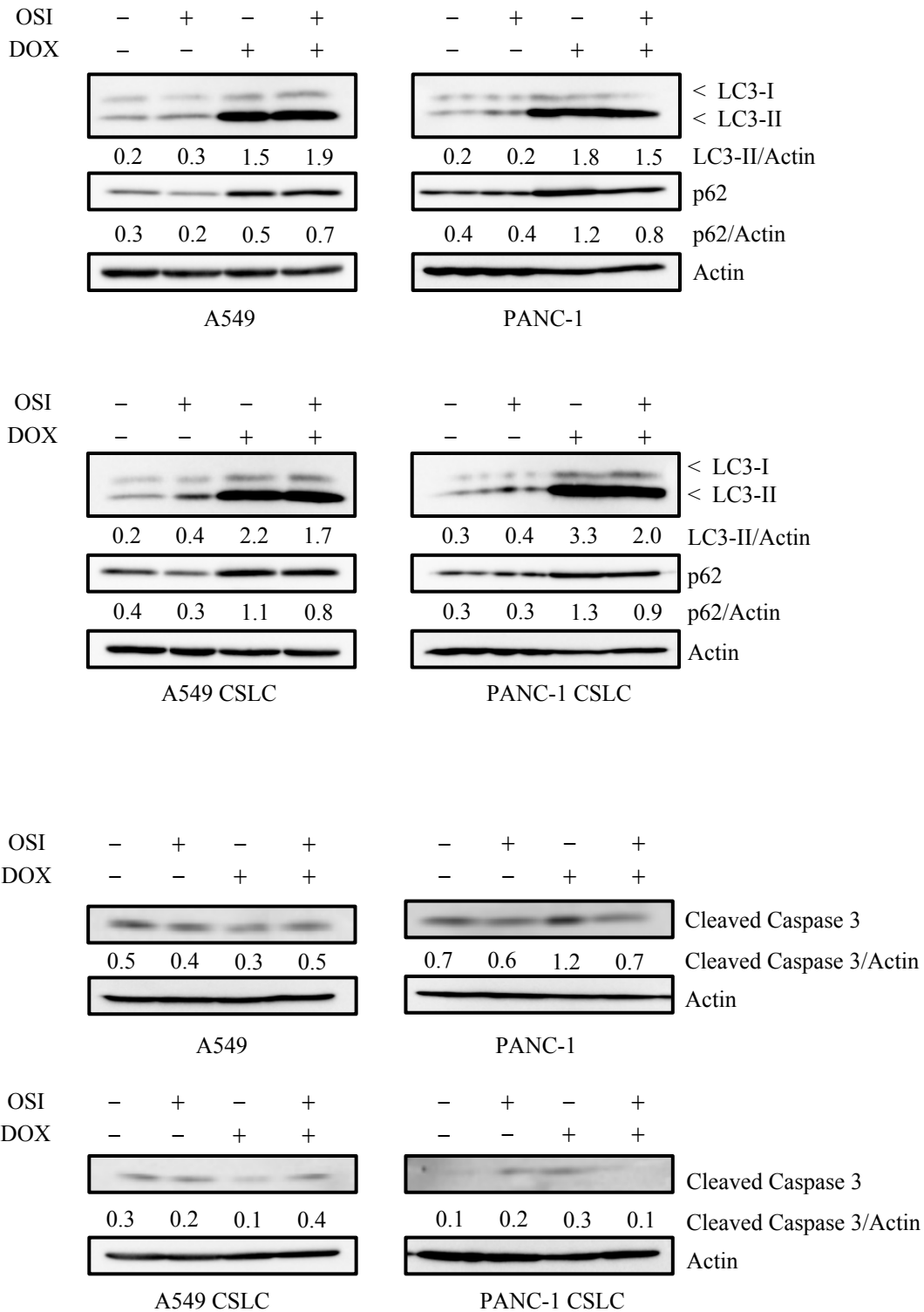
**Figure S2. Doxazosin sensitizes several types of cancer stem cells to osimertinib.** Cells were treated with/without 2  $\mu$ M osimertinib (OSI), with/without 15  $\mu$ M doxazosin (DOX) for 3 days, and the numbers of viable and dead cells (left panels), the percentage of dead cells (center panels), and the growth inhibition rate (right panels) were assessed. Values represent the means  $\pm$  SD of triplicate samples of a representative experiment repeated with similar results. \*:  $p < 0.05$ .

Figure S3



**Figure S3. Doxazosin activates autophagy in cancer stem cells.** Cells were treated with/without 15  $\mu$ M doxazosin (DOX) for 3 days and then subjected to an immunoblot analysis for autophagic markers. The relative density was shown below each band of immunoblot.

Figure S4



**Figure S4. Effect of doxazosin and osimertinib on autophagy and apoptosis.** A549, PANC-1, A549 CSLC, and PANC-1 CSLC cells were treated with/without 2  $\mu$ M osimertinib (OSI) or with/without 15  $\mu$ M doxazosin (DOX) for 3 days, and then subjected to an immunoblot analysis for autophagic markers and cleaved caspase 3. The relative density was shown below each band of immunoblot.