S.Figure1

A

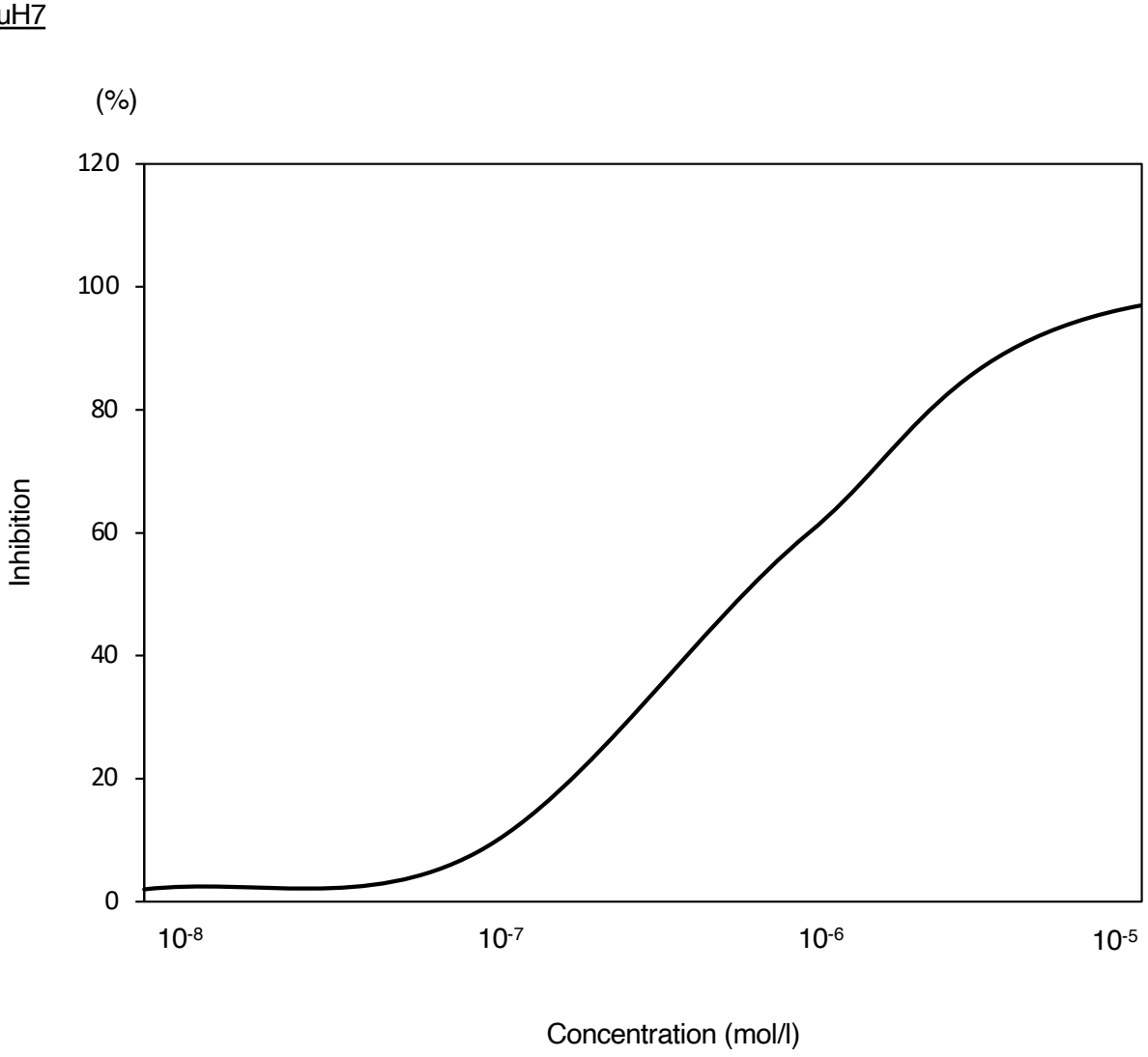
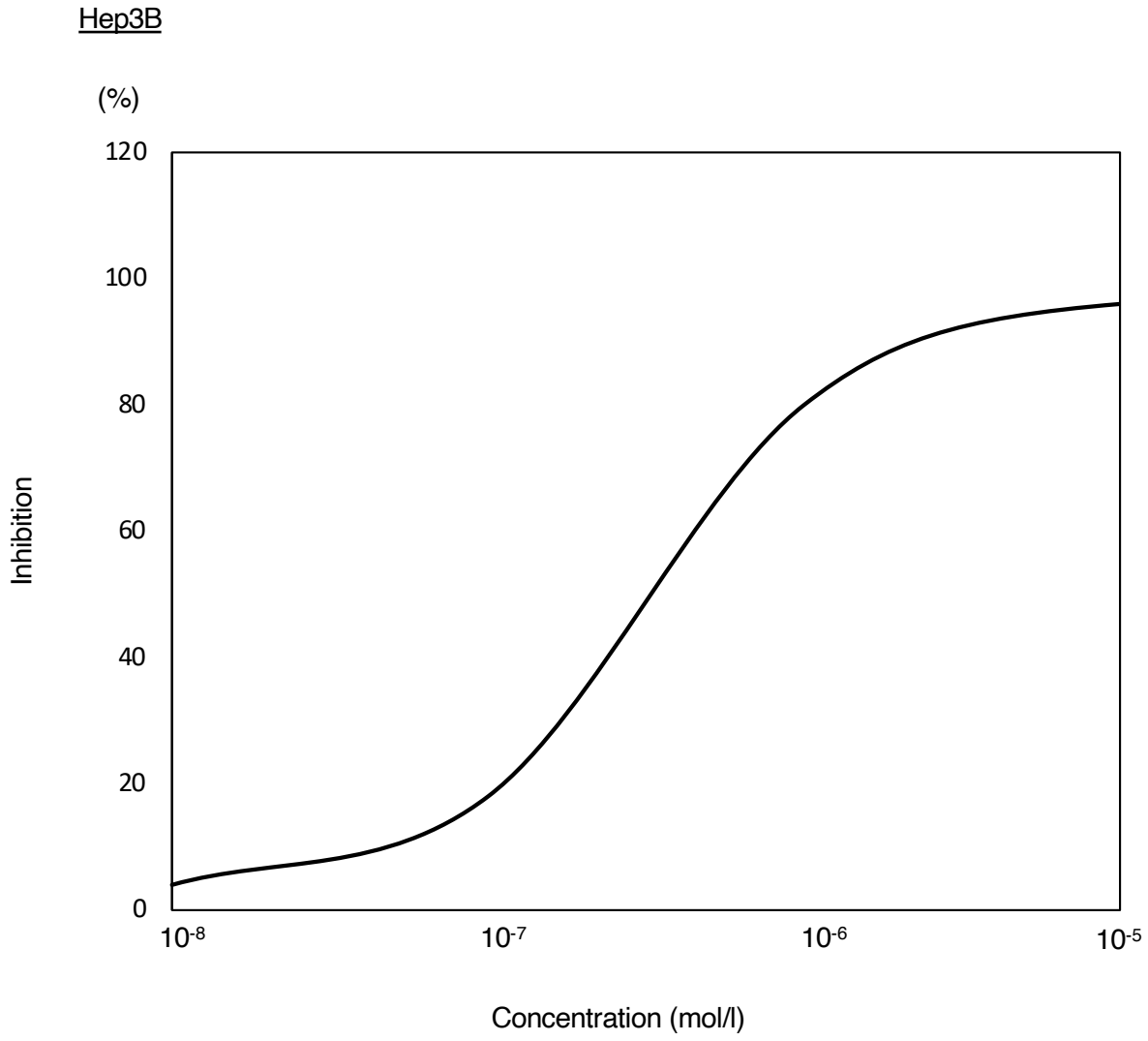


Figure S1. In vitro antiproliferative activity of lenvatinib in Hepatocellular carcinoma cell (HCC) lines.
Lenvatinib inhibited the proliferation of HuH7 (A) and Hep3B (B) cells with IC_{50} values of 0.76 and 0.34 μM, respectively.
Inhibition of HCC cell proliferation by lenvatinib in HuH7 (A) and Hep3B (B).

S.Figure1

B



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Inhibition of HCC cell proliferation by lenvatinib in HuH7 (A) and Hep3B (B).

S.Figure2

A

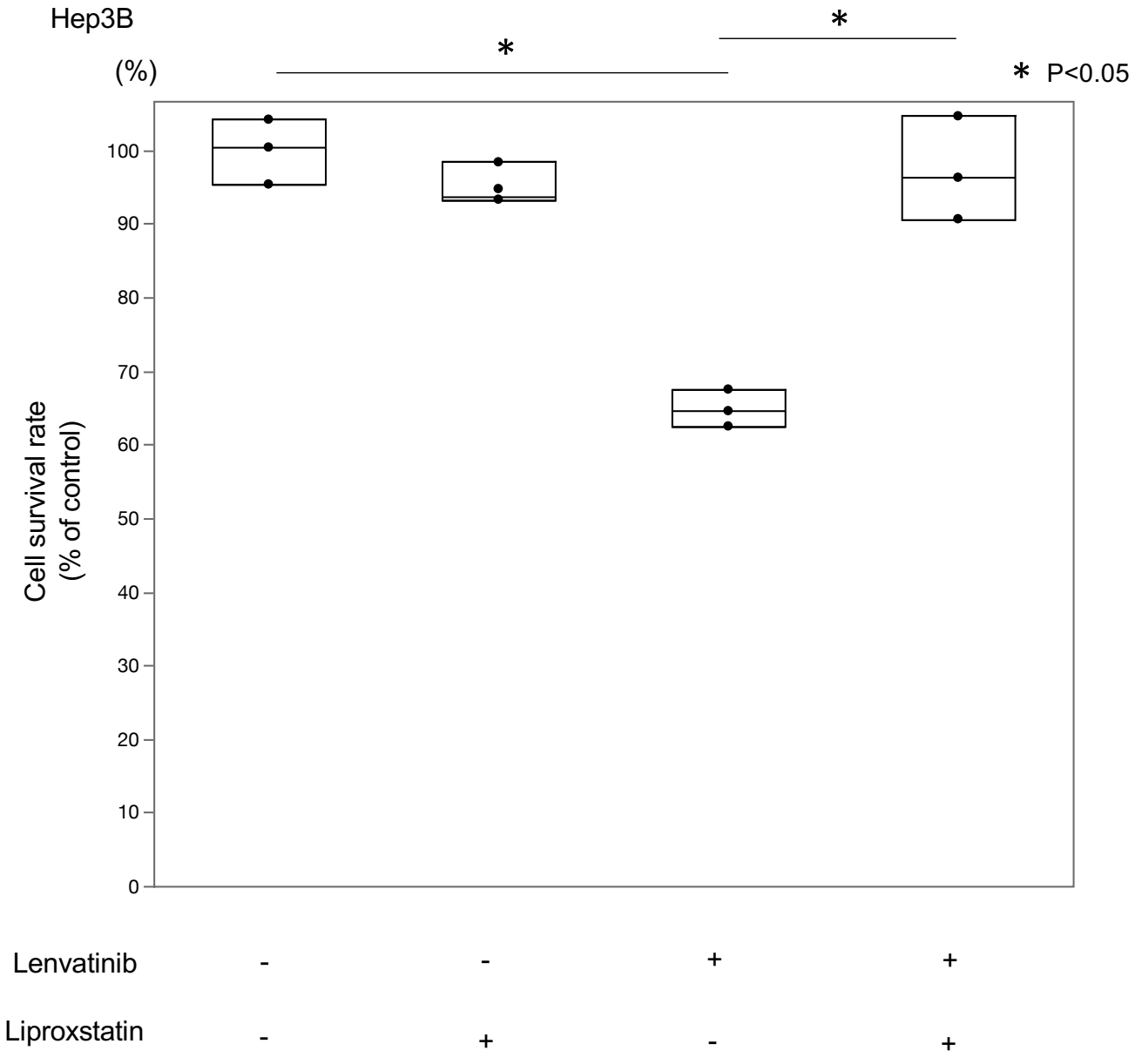
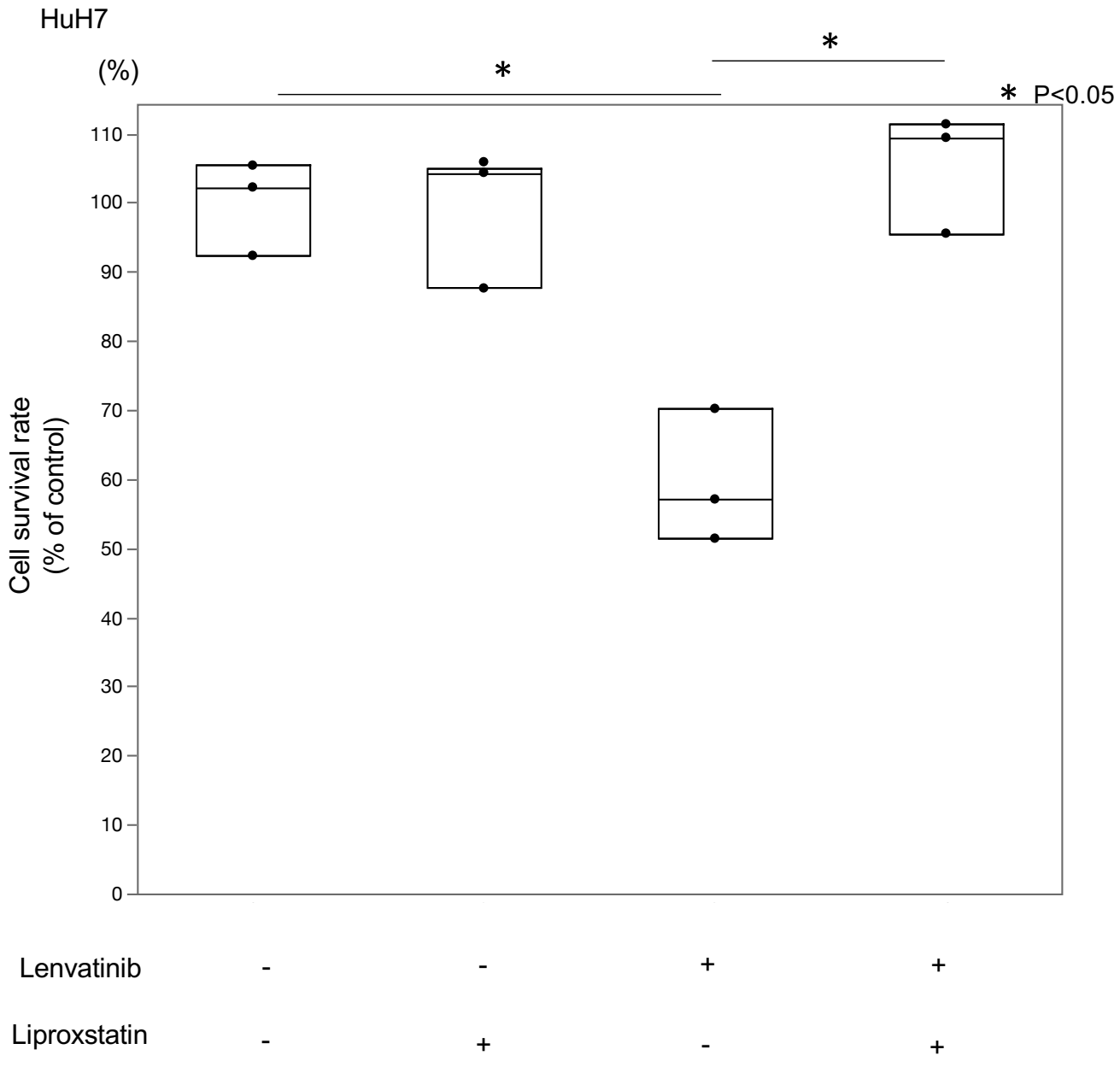


Figure S2. Lenvatinib and Liproxstatin.
The anti-tumor effect of Lenvatinib (0.4μM) was diminished by Liproxstatin (1μM) in Hep3B (A) and HuH7 (B).

S.Figure2

B



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S.Figure3

A

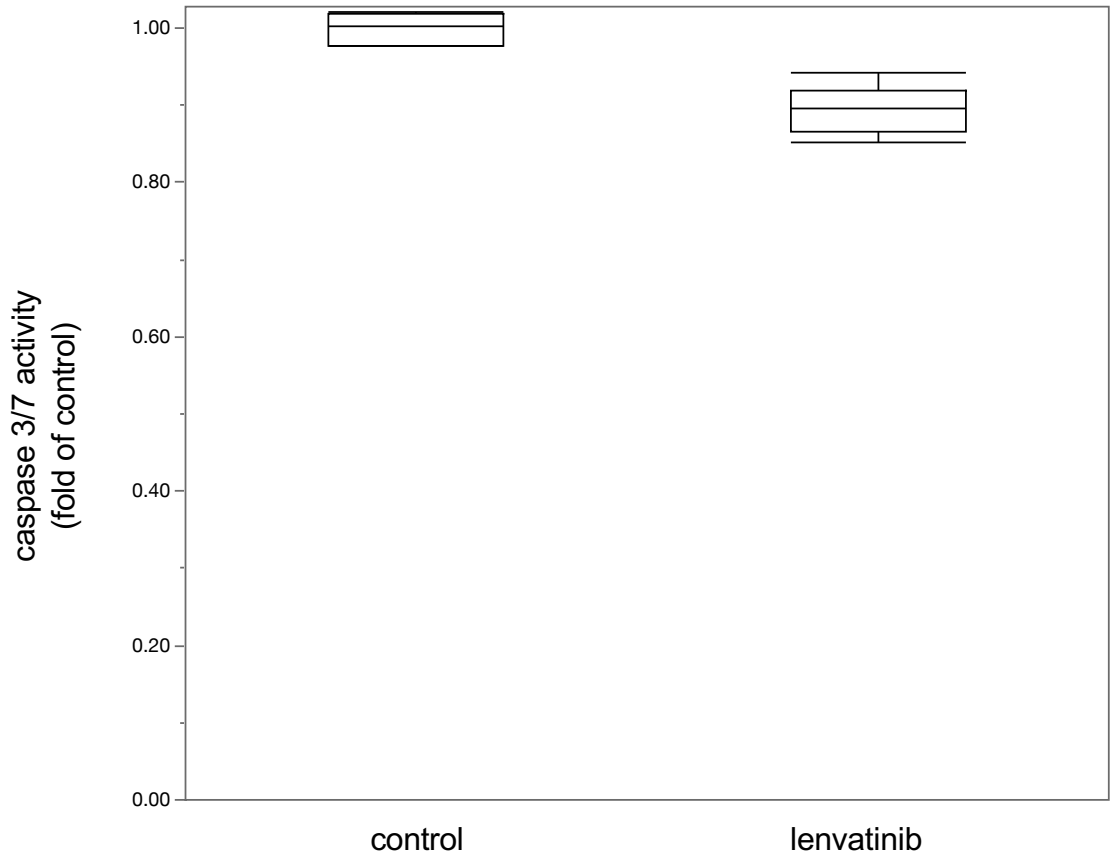
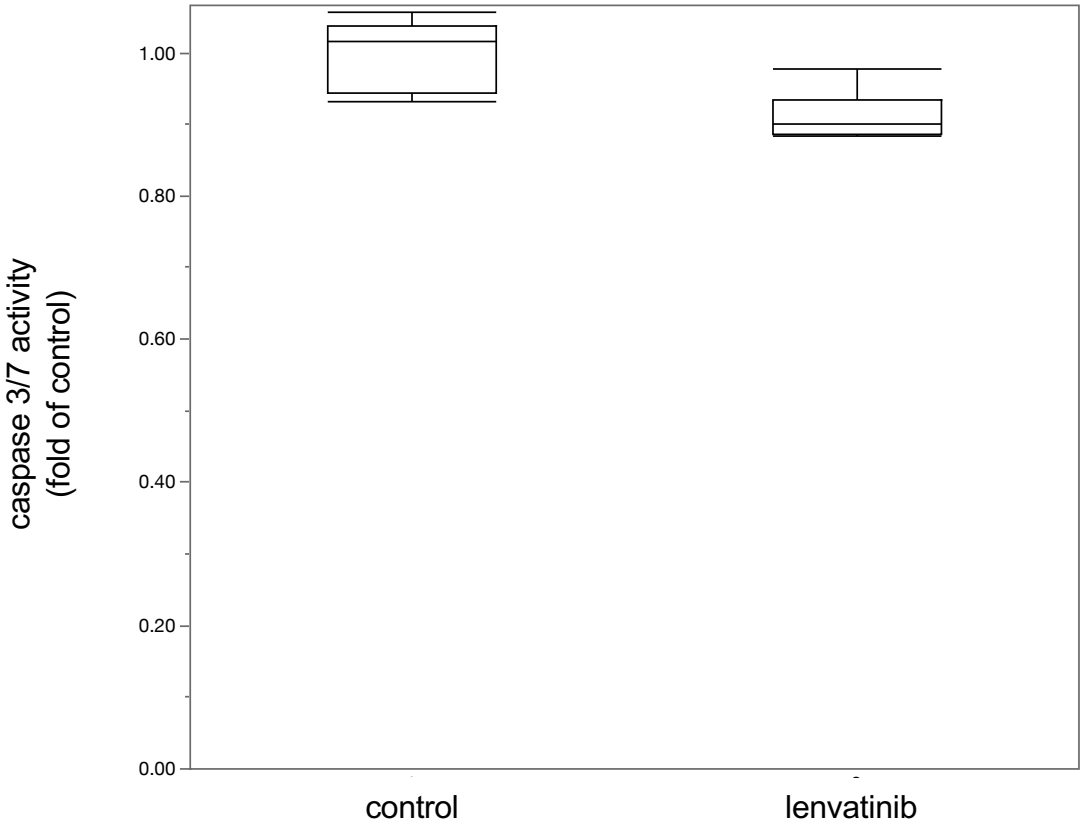


Figure S3. The caspase-3/7 activity and Lenvatinib.
The caspase-3/7 activity did not change in HuH7 (A) and Hep3B (B) cells treated with lenvatinib (HuH7: 0.8 μM Hep3B: 0.4 μM).

S.Figure3

B



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S.Figure4

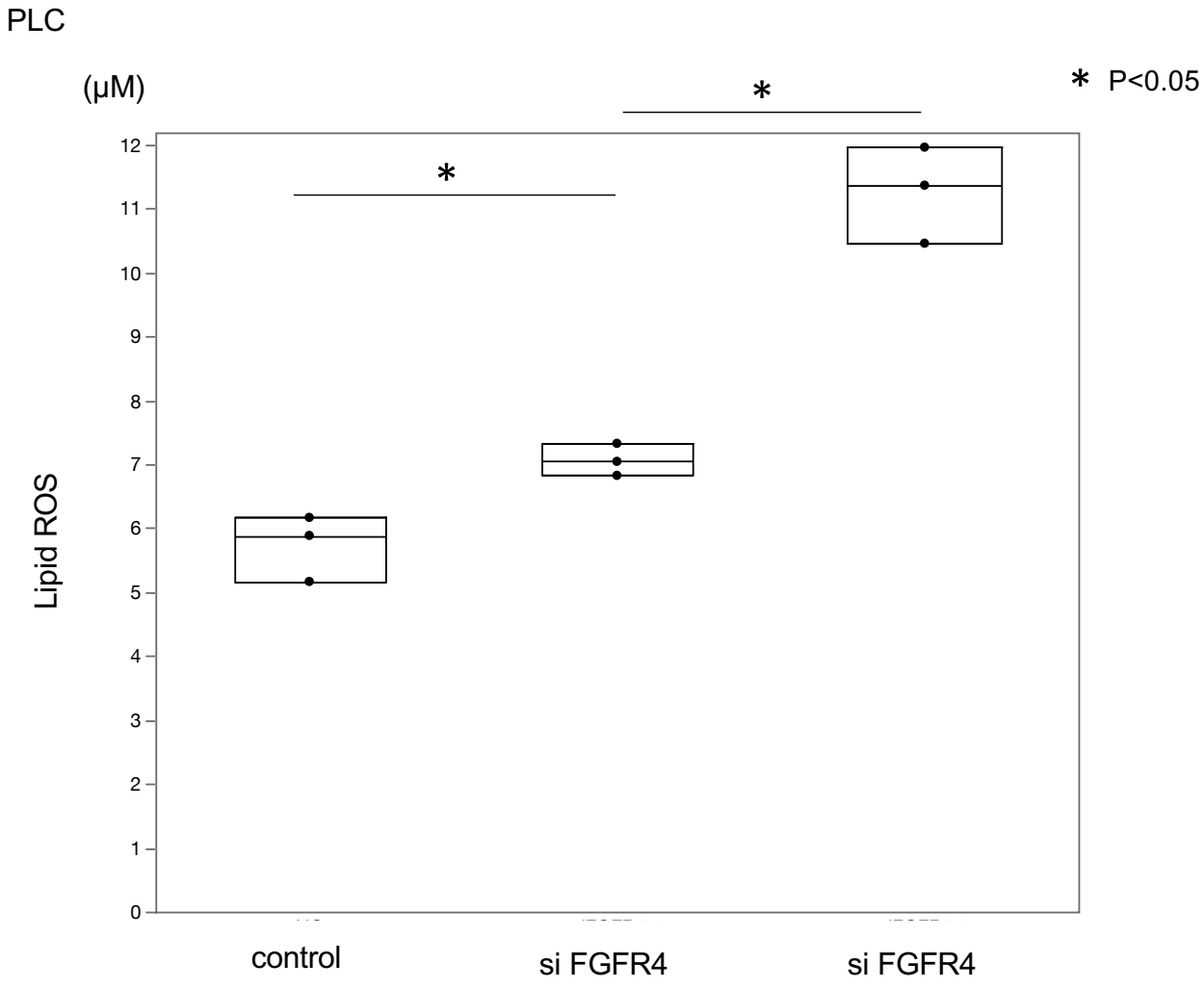


Figure S4. Si-fibroblast growth factor receptor 4 (FGFR4) and lipid reactive oxygen species (ROS).
Si-FGFR4 increased lipid ROS accumulation in PLC.

S.Figure5

A

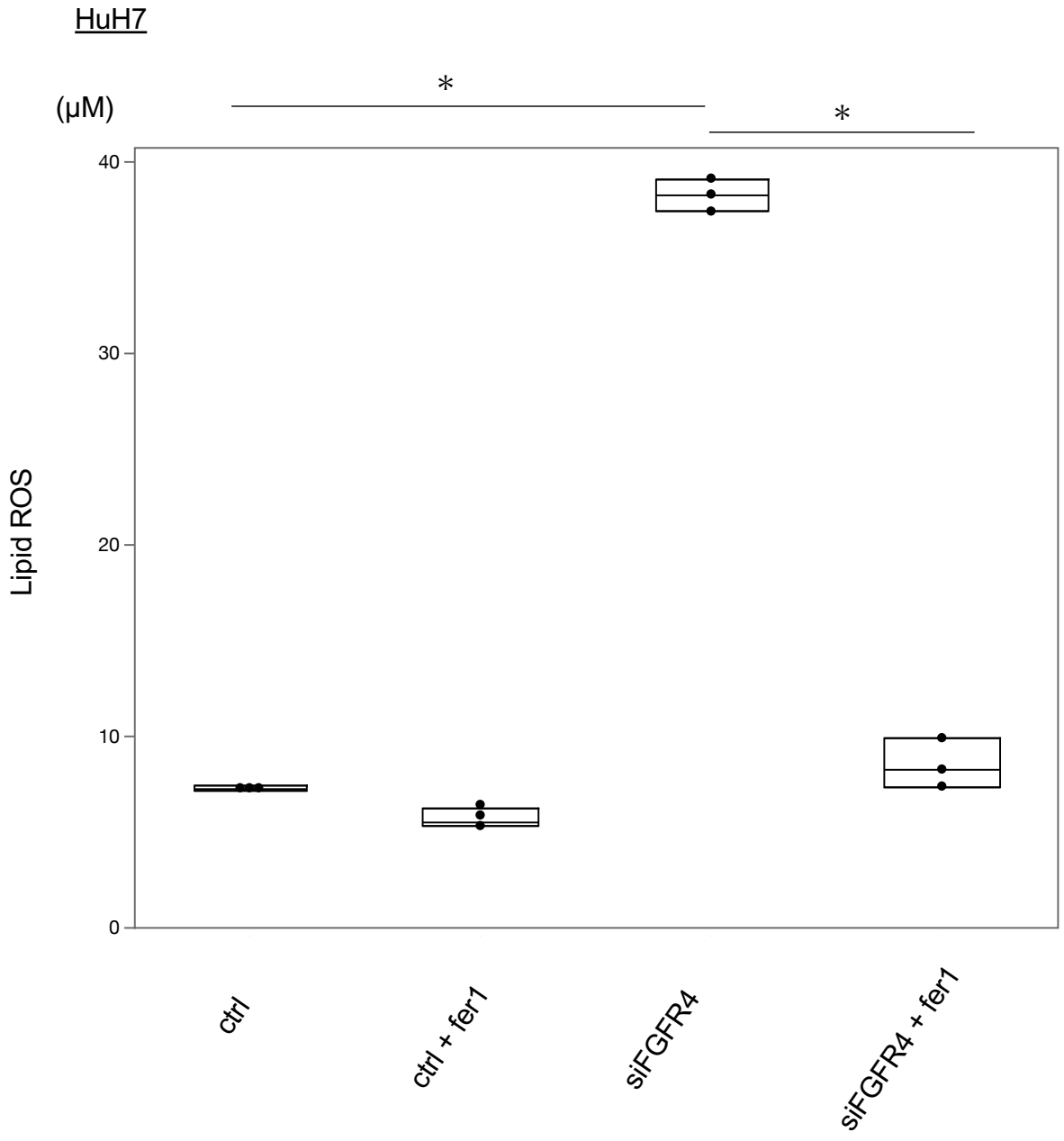
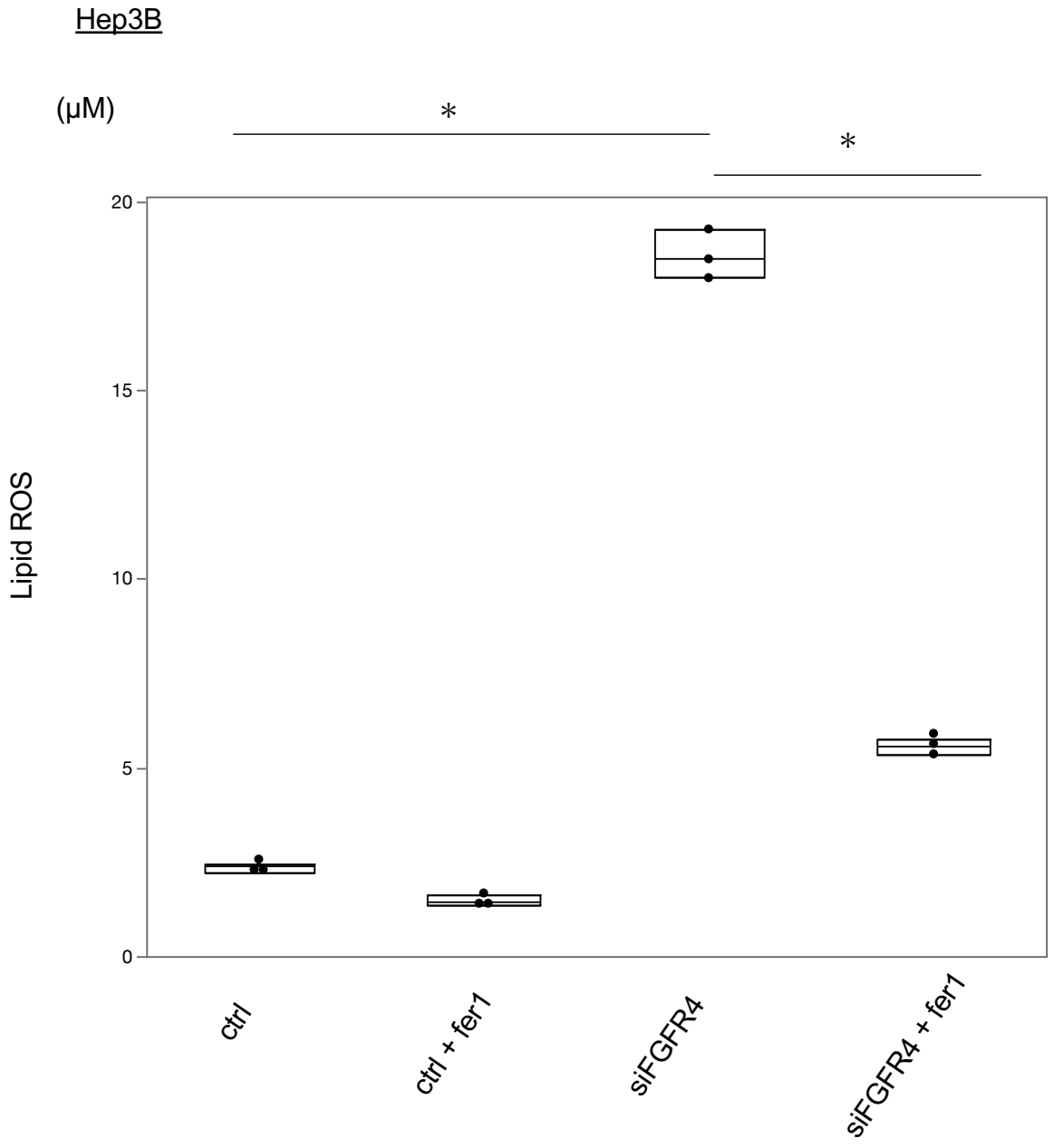


Figure S5. Effect of si-fibroblast growth factor receptor 4 (FGFR4) in hepatocellular carcinoma cell line.
Si-FGFR4 increased lipid reactive oxygen species accumulation (A,B) and suppressed cell survival (C,D).
*P < 0.01 versus the control group.

S.Figure5

B



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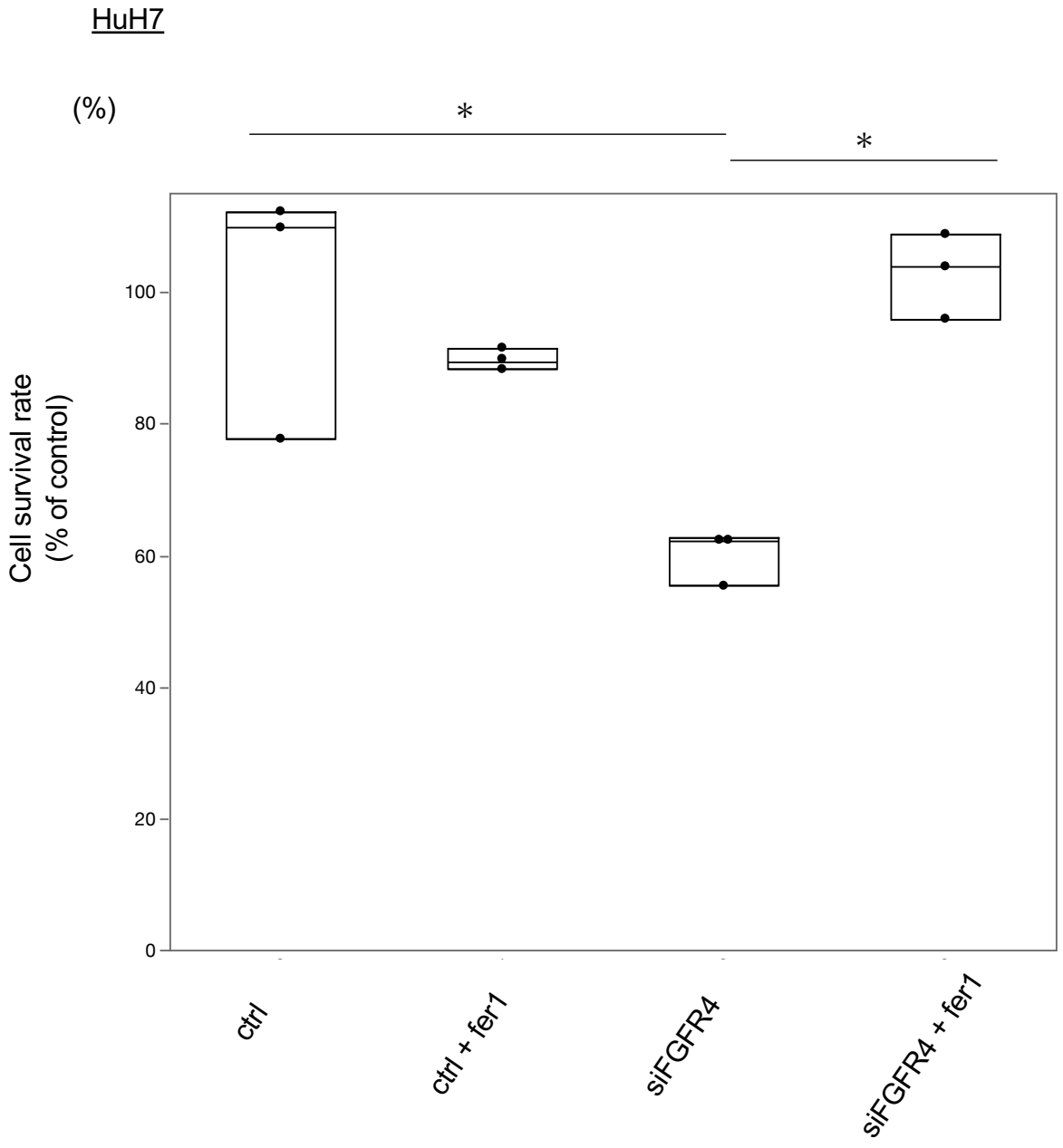
S.Figure5

C



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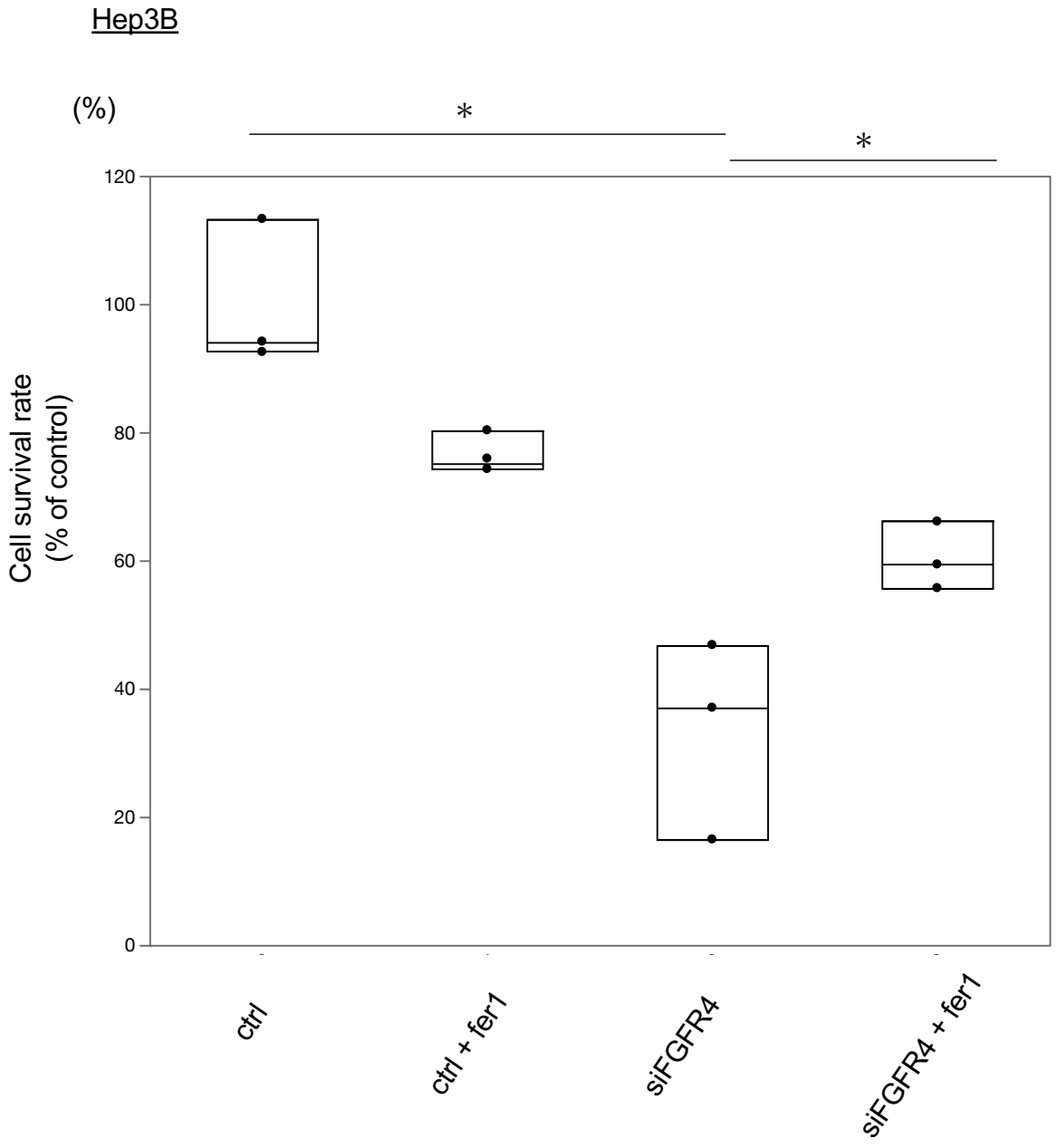
S.Figure5

D



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S.Figure6

A

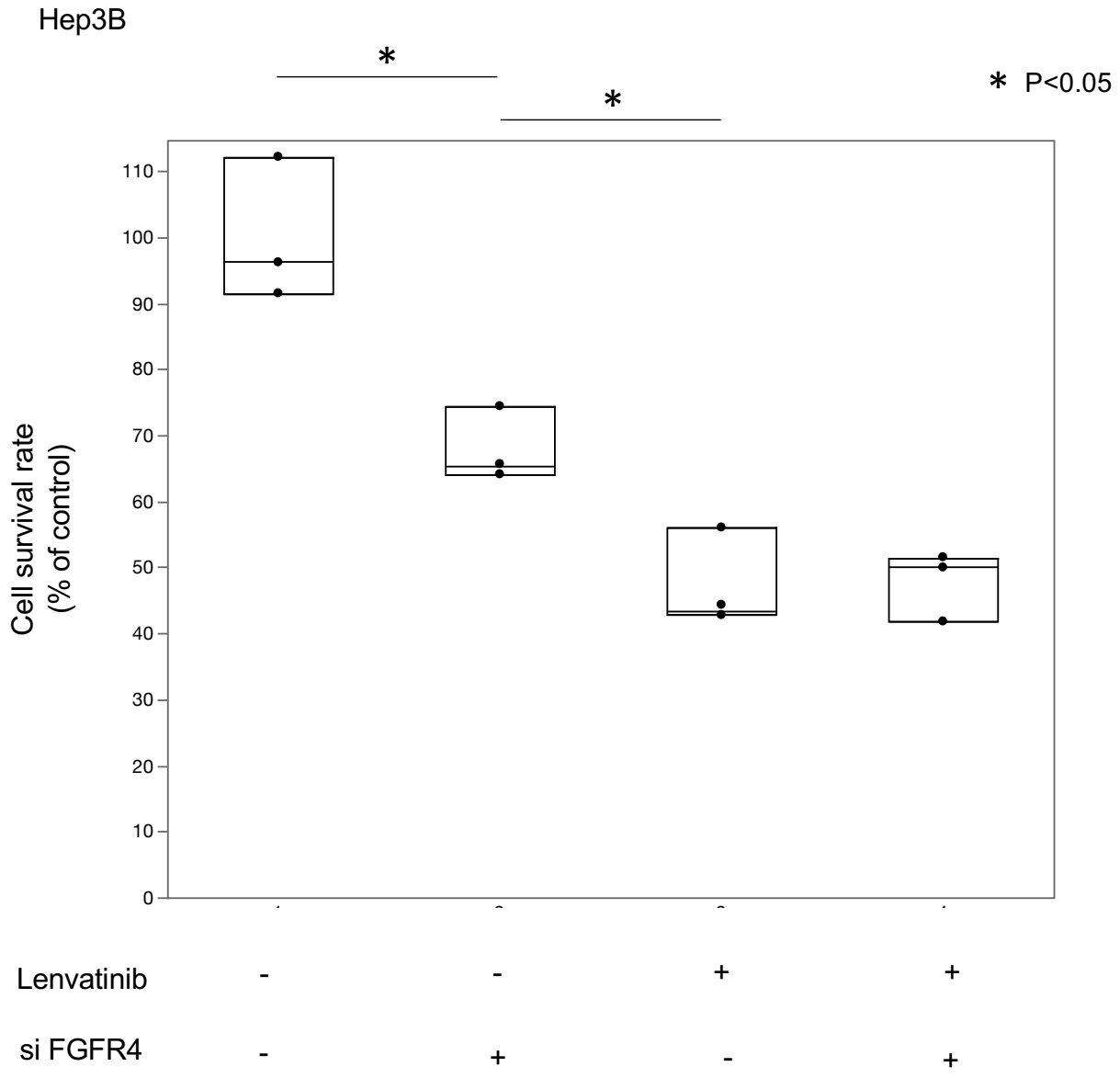
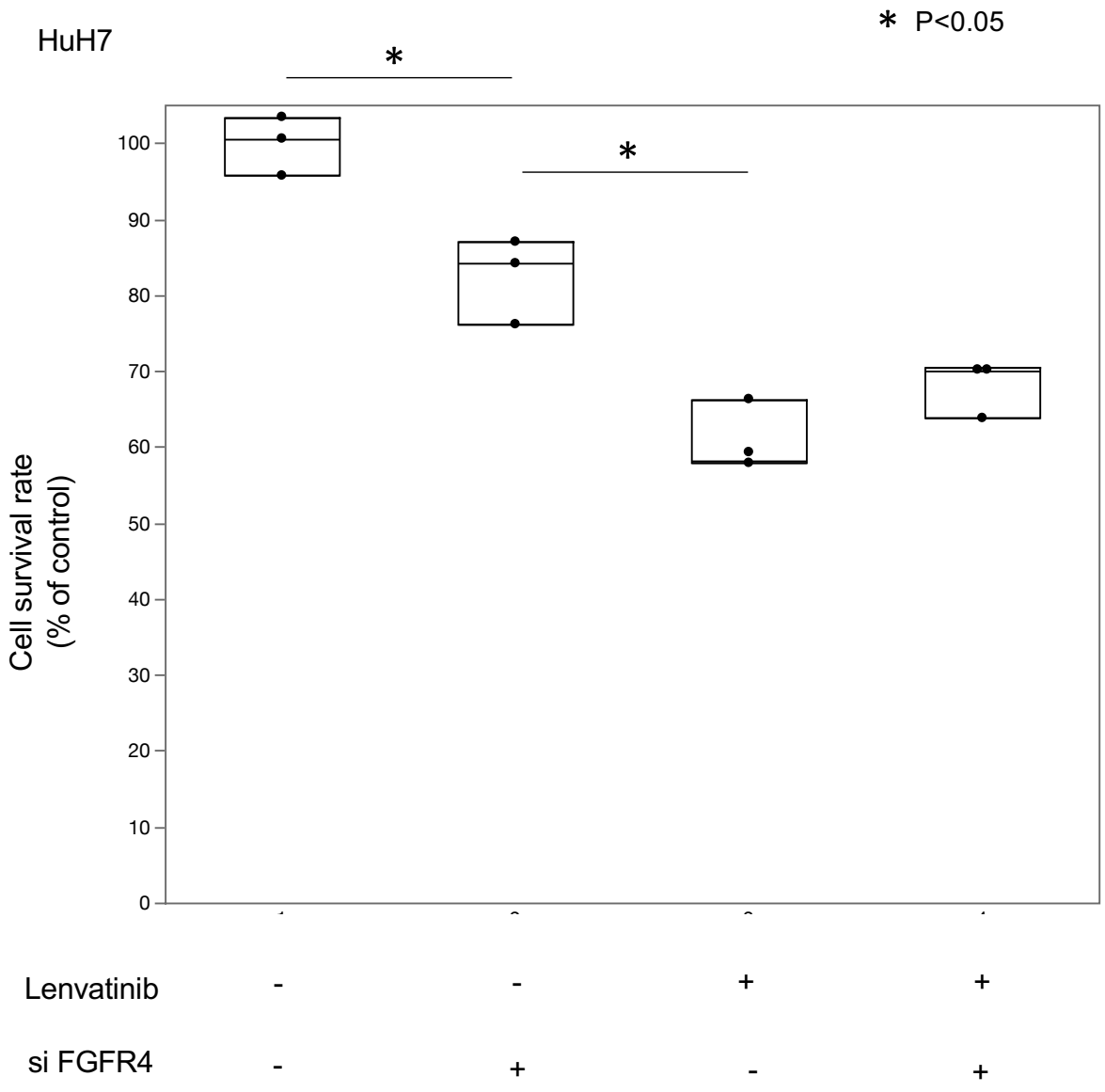


Figure S6. Fibroblast growth factor receptor 4 (FGFR4) and Lenvatinib
The anti-tumor effect of Lenvatinib in the absence of FGFR4 in Hep3B (A) and HuH7 (B)

S.Figure6

B



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S.Figure7

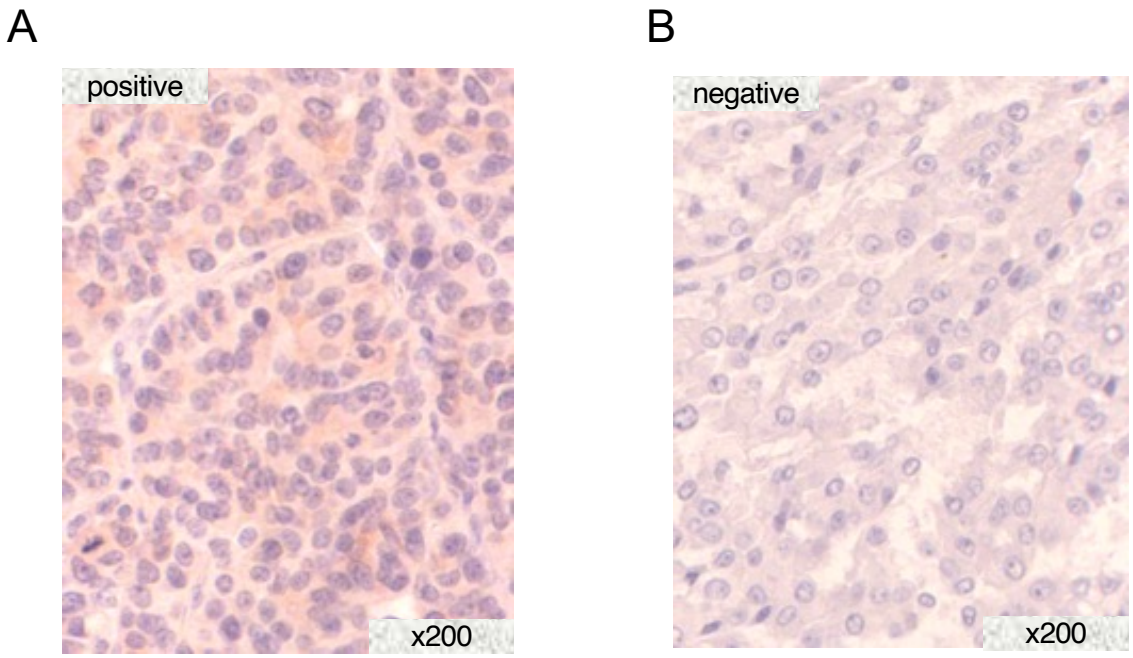


Figure S7. Immunohistochemical staining of Fibroblast growth factor receptor 4 (FGFR4). Staining for FGFR4 with positive (A), negative (B).

S.Figure8

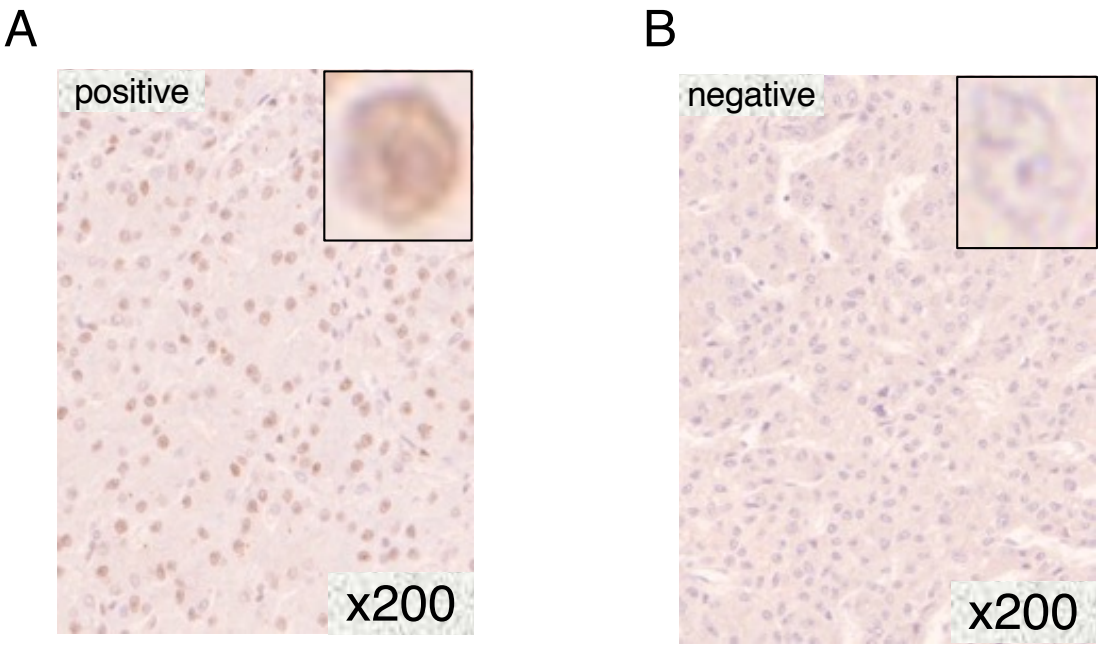
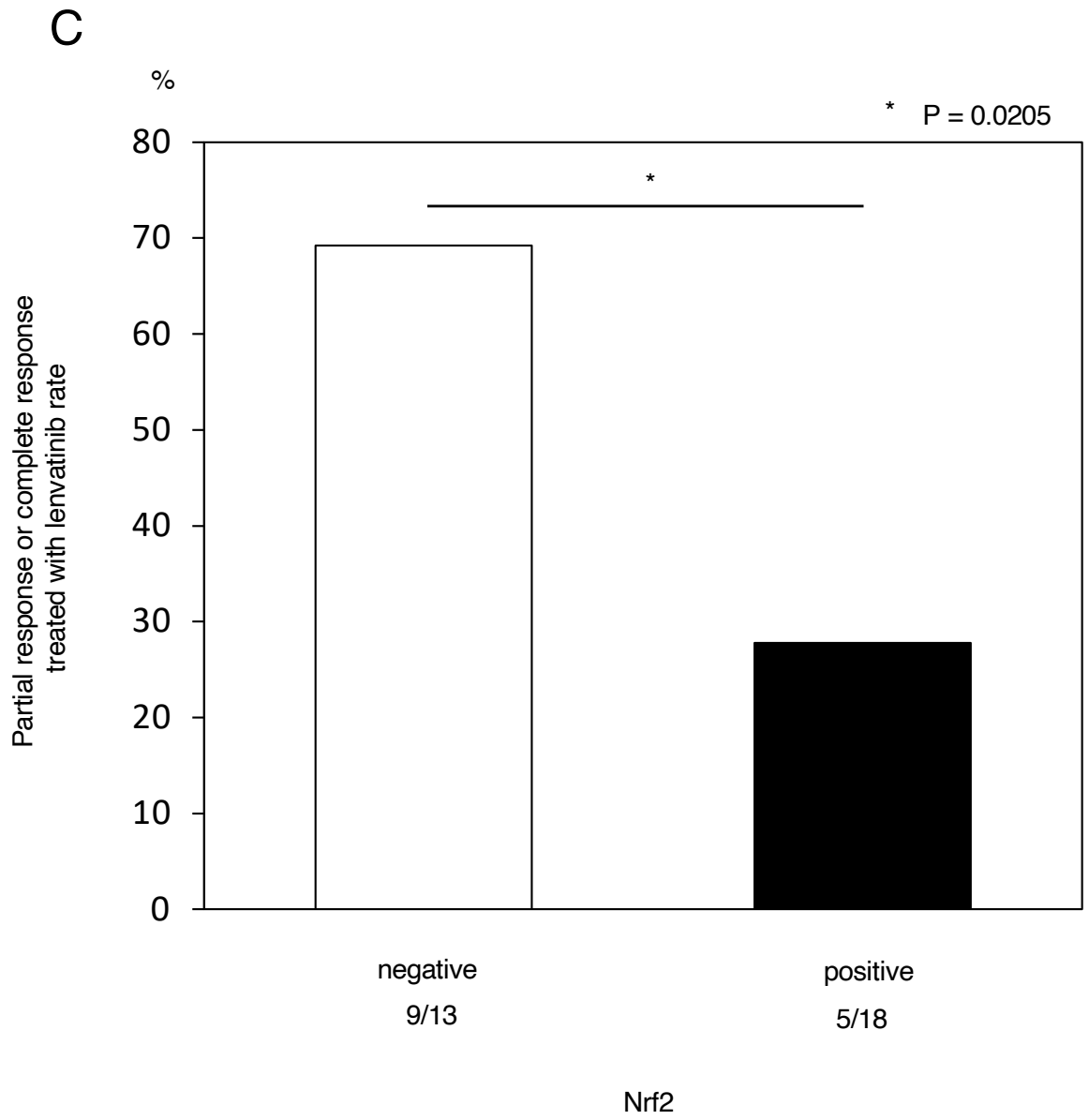


Figure S8. The correlation between sensitivity to lenvatinib and P-Nrf2 expression in patients with hepatocellular carcinoma.

Immunohistochemical staining of P-Nrf2. Staining for P-Nrf2 with positive (A), negative (B).

(C) Correlation between P-Nrf2 expression and sensitivity to lenvatinib.
(D) Progression-free survival in patients with P-Nrf2-positive and P-Nrf2-negative lesions.

S.Figure8



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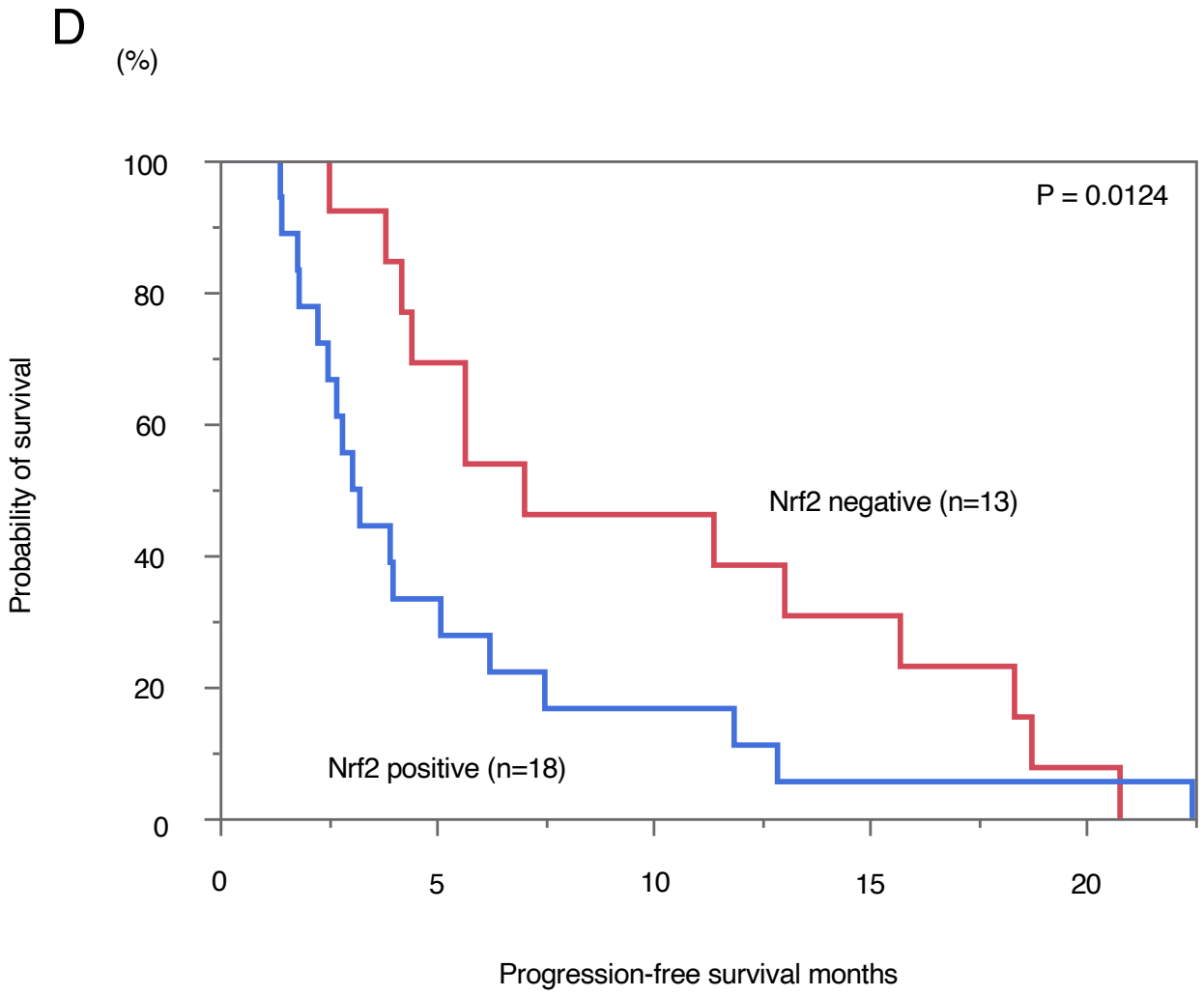

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