



Supplementary Figures

## Blocking c-MET/ERBB1 Axis Prevents Brain Metastasis in ERBB2+ Breast Cancer

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**Figure S1.** Expression of ERBB1, ERBB2, and c-MET in brain seeking and their parental cell lines. (**A**). Expression of ERBB1, ERBB2, and c-MET in brain seeking and their parental cell lines. Immunofluorescence assay to show the expression of ERBB1, ERBB2, and c-MET in brain seeking cells SKBrM3 and JIMT-1-BR3 and their respective parental BC cell lines. X-axis shows the target molecule and Y-axis shows the cell line. For imaging, we used 60 X magnification in Zeiss LSM confocal microscope (LSM800) and images are presented at magnification of 10  $\mu$ m. (**B**) Dose response curve of NER in brain metastatic and their parental cell lines. Dose response curve of neratinib (NER) in SKBrM3 and JIMT-1-BR3 cells and their respective parental cell lines SKBR3 and JIMT-1 using MTT assay. X-axis represents log scale showing increasing concentration of NER, whereas Y-axis shows effect of NER on percent cell growth.



**Figure S2.** Expression of ERBB1, ERBB2, and c-MET in brain seeking and their parental cell lines (Figure 1A).



Figure S3. Effect of NER (1  $\mu$ M), CBZ (5  $\mu$ M), and their combination on SKBR3 and SKBrM3 cell lines in vitro (Figure 2C).



**Figure S4.** Effect of NER (1  $\mu$ M), CBZ (5  $\mu$ M), and their combination on JIMT-1 and JIMT-1-BR3 cell lines in vitro (Figure 2D).



**Figure S5.** WB analysis to compare SKBrM3 and Boyden chamber enriched SKBrM3+ cell line, with an analysis of ERBB1, ERBB2, c-MET, vimentin, and ZEB1. Corresponding  $\beta$ -actin blot was shown as loading control (Figure 3B).