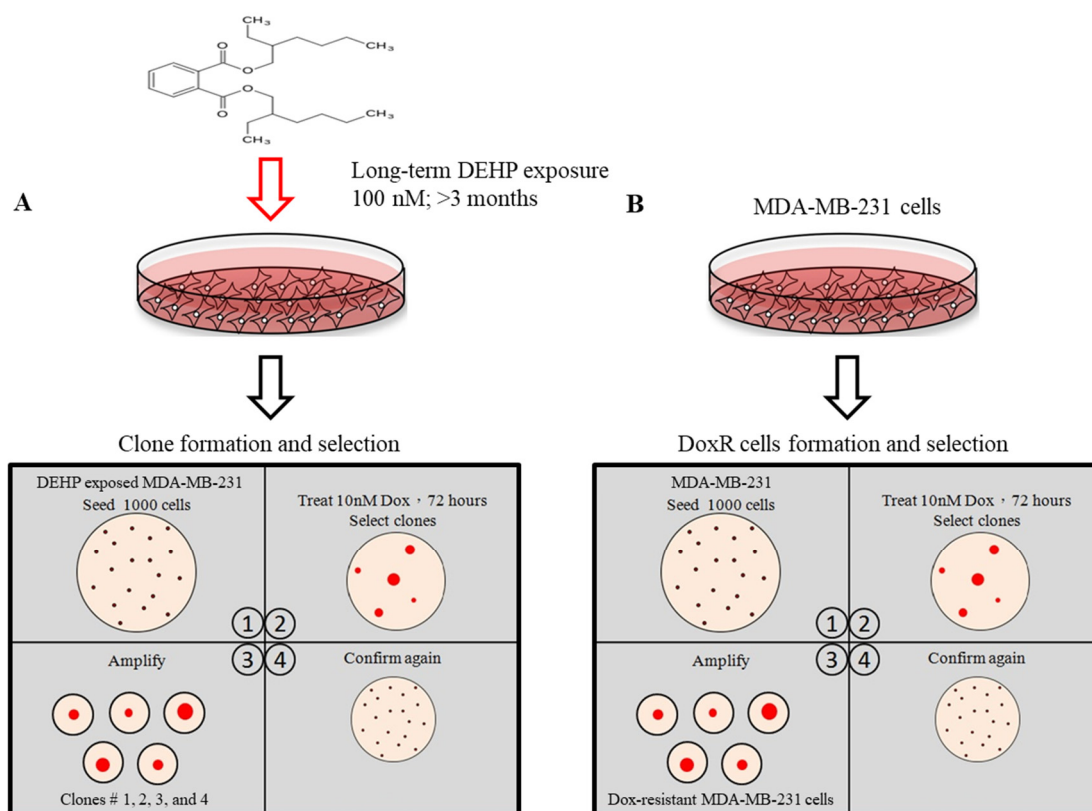
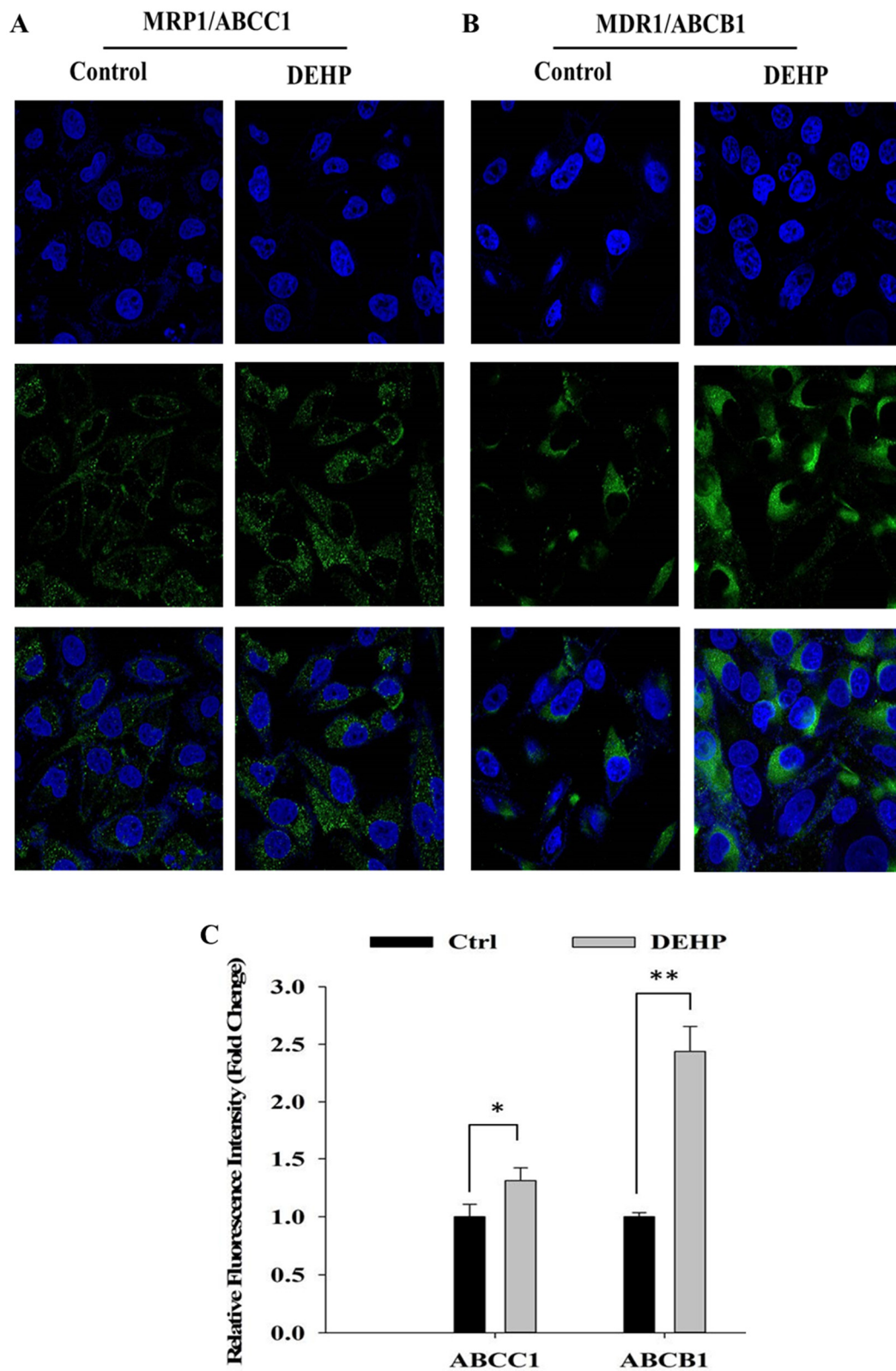


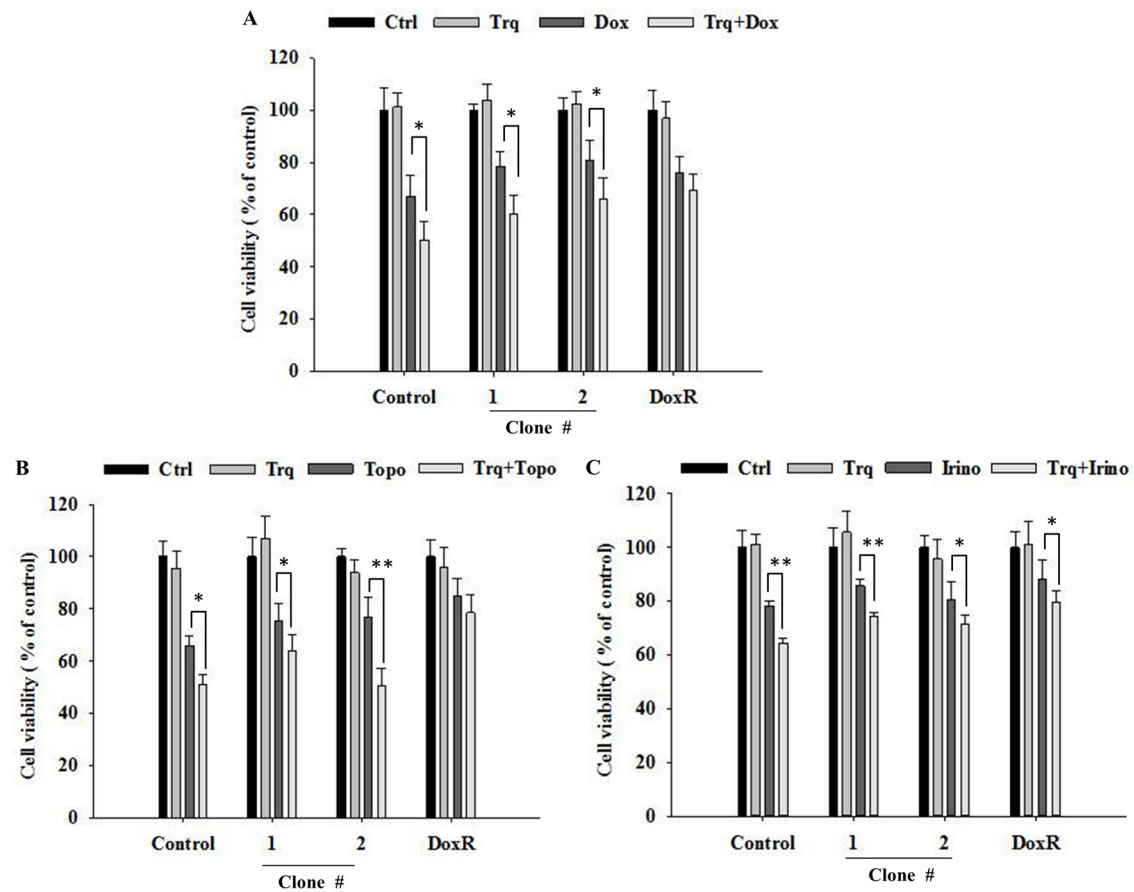
Supplementary Information



**Figure S1.** Schematics of DEHP exposure and establishment of stable drug resistant clones. **(A)** MDA-MB-231 cells were exposed to 100 nM DEHP for as long as 3 months. After exposure, DEHP was removed, and the cells were challenged with Dox (10 nM concentration for 72 hours). Dox-resistant colonies were selected, amplified, and maintained in culture medium for further investigations (referred to as clones # 1, 2, 3, and 4). **(B)** MDA-MB-231 cells were exposed to Dox (10 nM for 72 hours), cultured for 10 days to form colonies. Further, Dox resistant colonies were selected and maintained as DoxR cells.



**Figure S2.** Representative and quantitative results of ABC transporters expression by immunofluorescence (IF). **(A) and (B)** Increased expression of MRP1/ABCC1 and MDR1/ABCB1 was observed in long term DEHP exposed clone, Green fluorescence - FITC conjugated antibody; blue fluorescence - DAPI (nuclear staining) as observed using an Olympus FV1000 confocal laser scanning microscope. **(C)** Quantitative analysis of fluorescence intensity. \*\* $p < 0.001$ , \* $p < 0.05$ .



**Figure S3.** Quantitative analysis of cell viability by MTT assay. Control, Dox-resistant and DEHP-exposed MDA-MB-231 clones (# 1 & #2) show induced cell viability against Dox (1  $\mu$ M), topotecan (1  $\mu$ M), and irinotecan (1  $\mu$ M) for 24 hours compared to parental MDA-MB-231 cells; 2-hour tariquidar (P-gp inhibitor) pretreatment enhanced the drug cytotoxicity of (A) Dox, (B) topotecan, and c. irinotecan reversing the acquired drug resistance in long-term DEHP-exposed clones and parental MDA-MB-231 cells.

