

H446

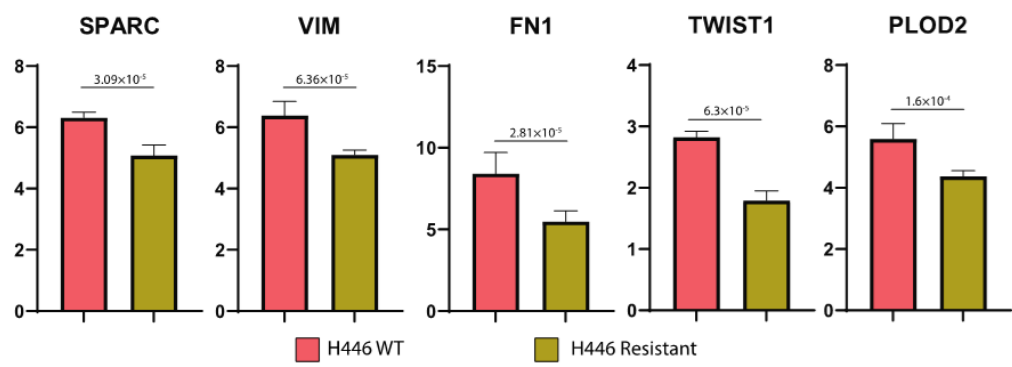
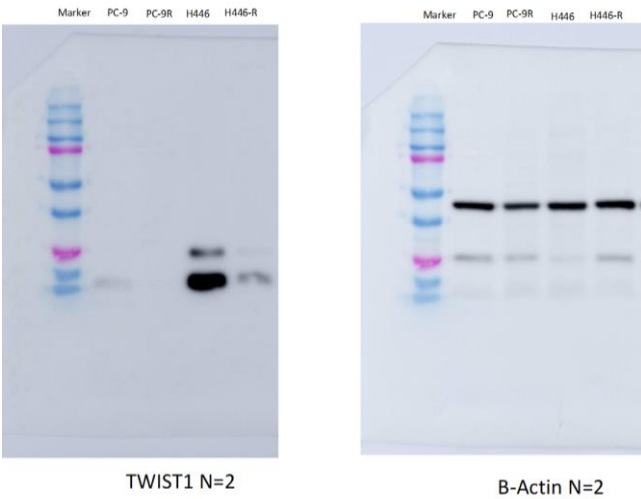


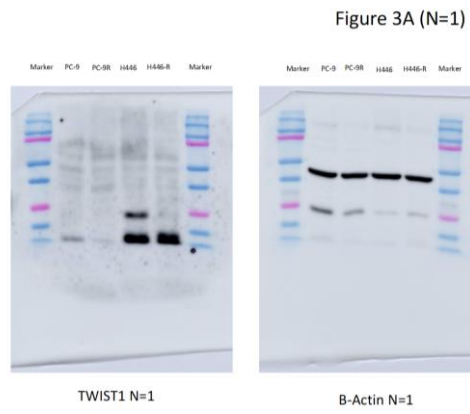
Figure S1. Bioinformatic Analysis of RNA SEQ Predicts a Shift toward a MET Phenotype with Acquired Resistance to MTI-101 in H446 vs. H446-R. EMT genes' fold change between H446 and H446-R; SPARC-FDR = 33.09×10^{-4} , VIM-FDR = 6.36×10^{-4} , FN1- FDR = 2.81×10^{-4} , TWIST1- FDR = 1.60×10^{-4} .

Figure 3A (N=2)

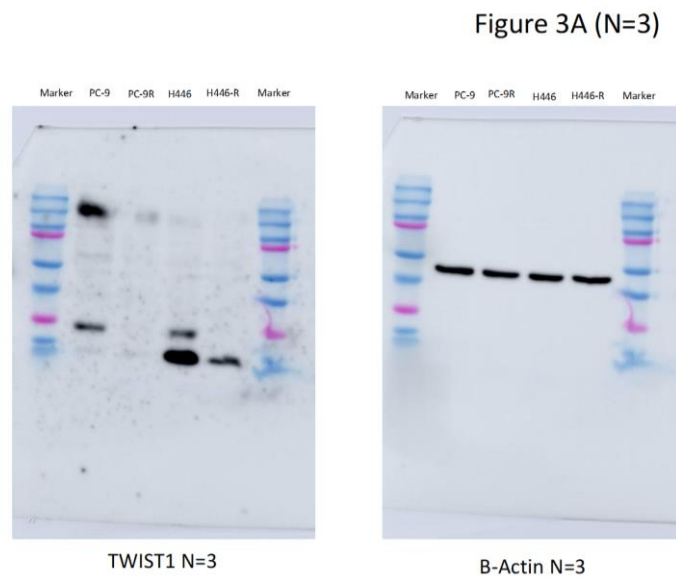
S2



S3

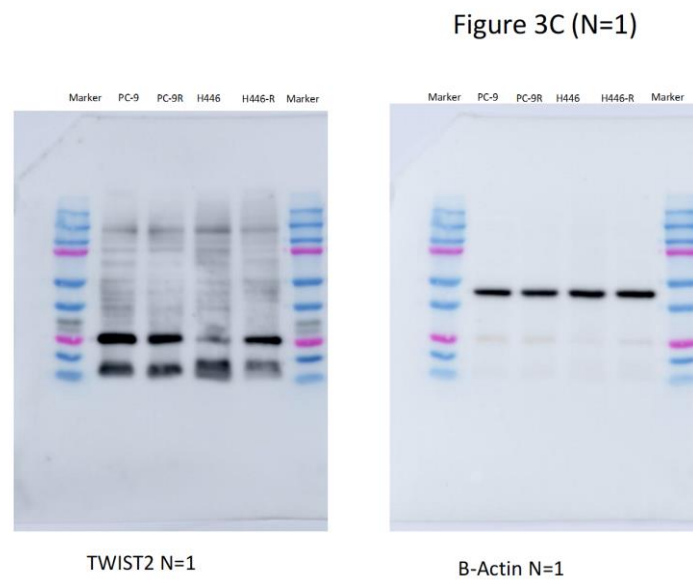


S4

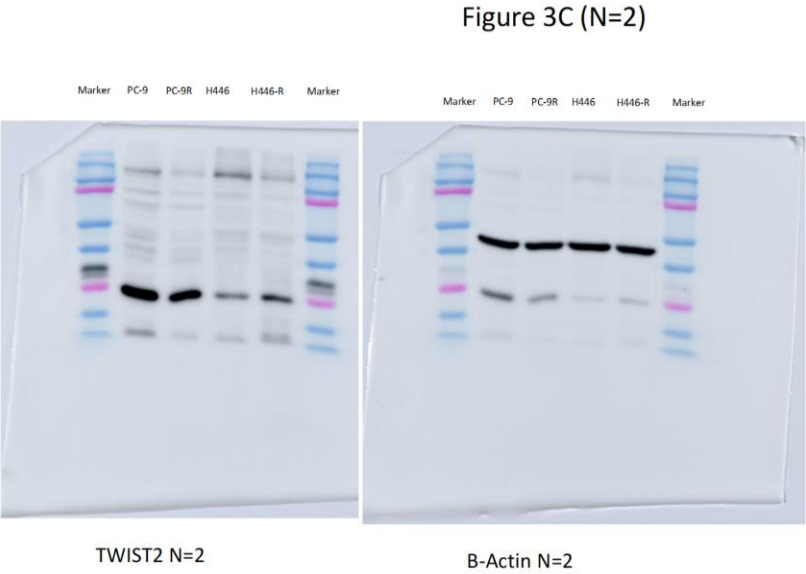


Figures S2–S4. Original Western blots of TWIST1 ($n = 3$).

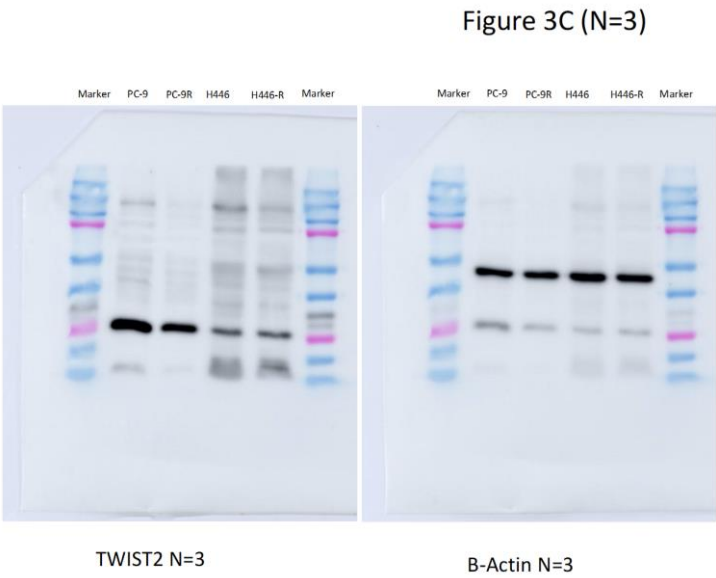
S5



S6



S7



Figures S5–S7. Original Western blots of TWIST2 ($n = 3$)

Figure 4A (N=1)

S8

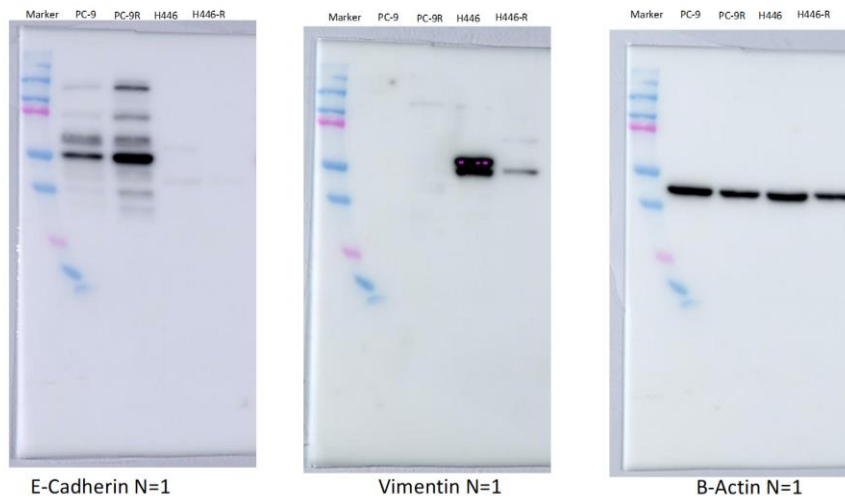


Figure 4A (N=2)

S9

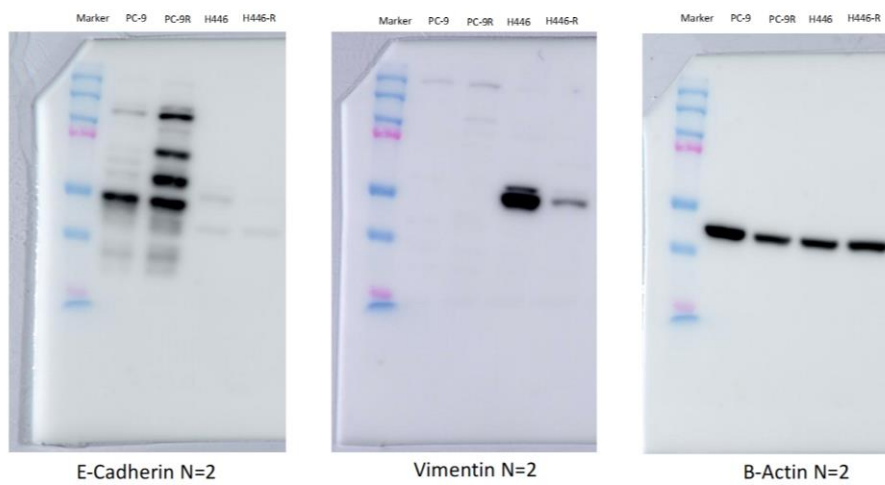
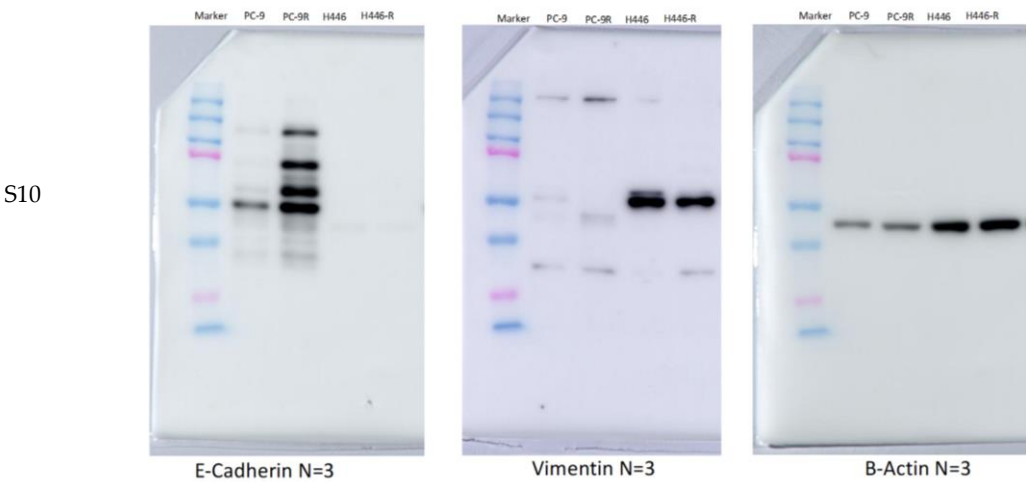


Figure 4A (N=3)



Figures S8–S10. Original Western blots for Figure 4A ($n = 3$)

Figure 4G

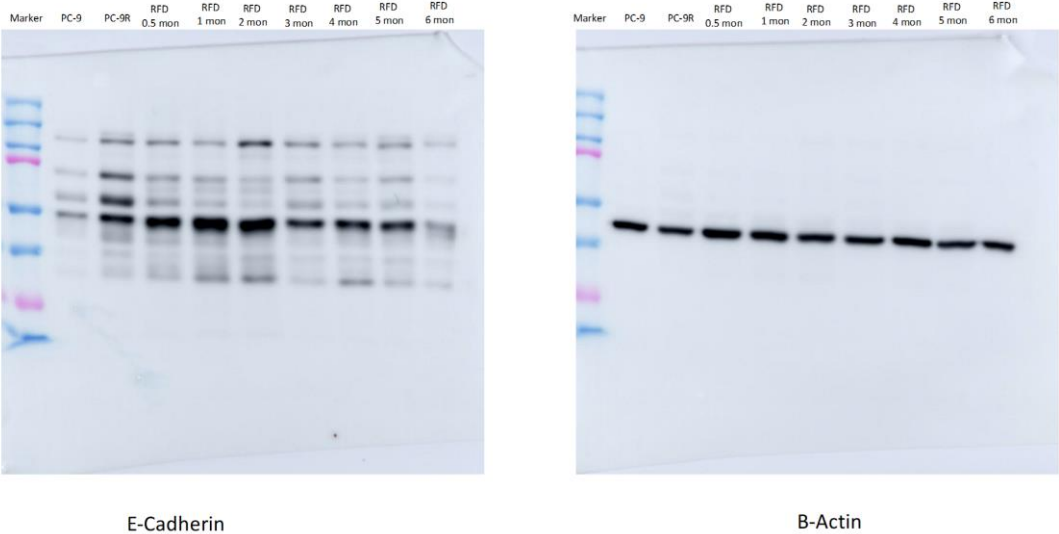


Figure S11. Original Western blot of Figure 4G.

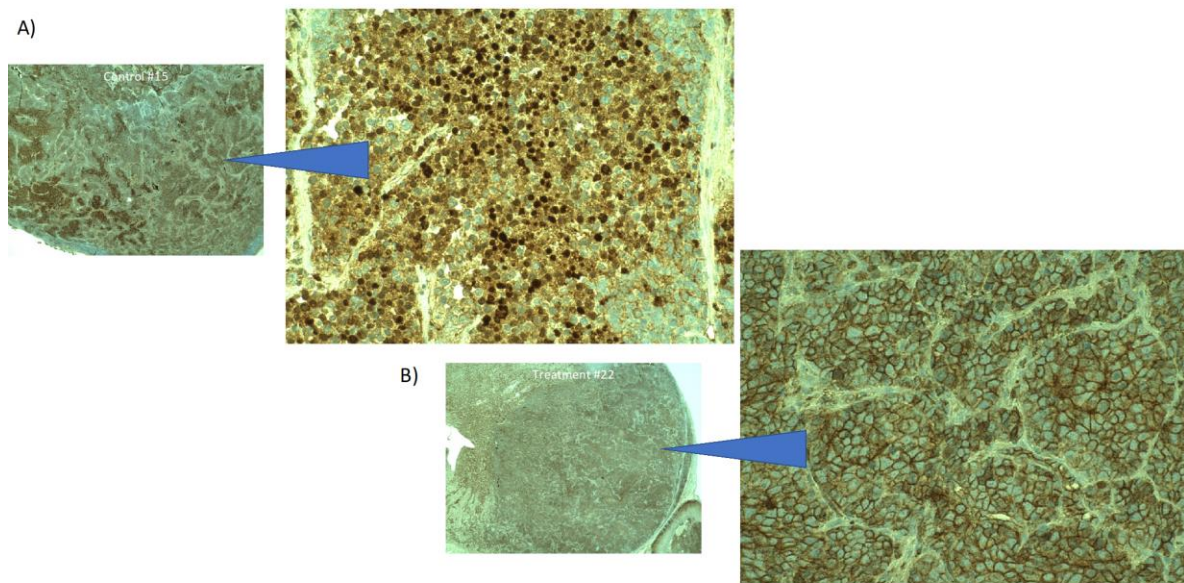


Figure S12. H446 In Vivo Single Treatment MTI-101. (A) B-catenin localized heavily inside the cell in the one kidney of the control group with B-catenin presence. (B) A representative image of the treatment group containing B-catenin almost exclusively extracellularly.

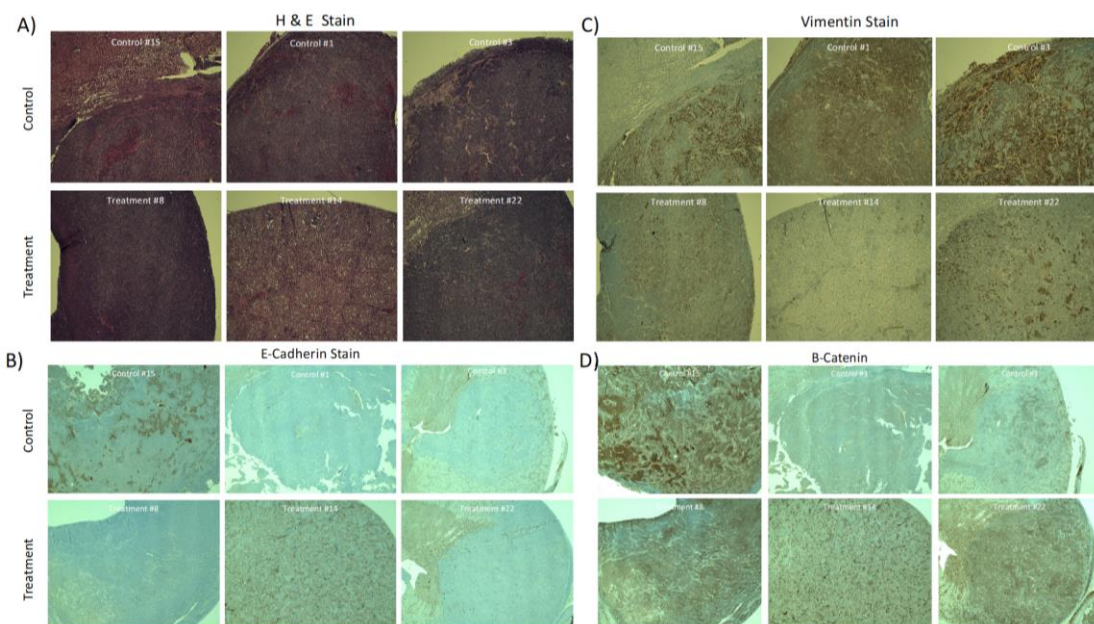


Figure S13. All H446 In Vivo H&E and IHC Images at 4× Magnification. Kidneys were taken from the H446 in vivo study, fixed in formalin, paraffin blocked and then sliced for slides to analyze EMT markers. Three control and three treatment (10 mg/kg MTI-101) mice were picked at random to compare EMT markers. (A) H&E, (B) E-cadherin, (C) vimentin, (D) B-catenin.

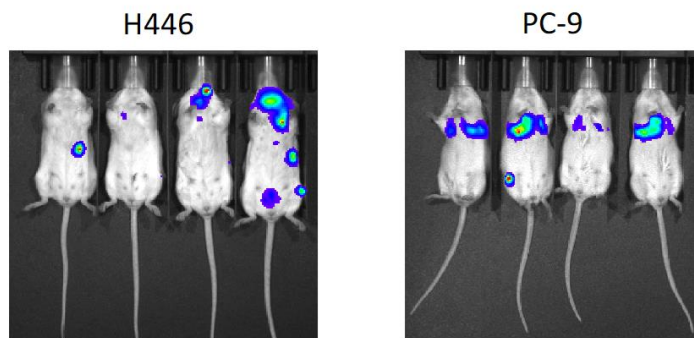


Figure S14. Representative IVIS Images of Tumor Location for each In Vivo Study.