Supplementary

Table S1 Antibodies used for immunoblotting

Antigen	Phosphosites	Clone[1]	Dilution[2]	Source
Anti-Human AKT1	–	Mono (9Q7)	1/1000	Thermo Fisher Scientific Cat# AHO1112, RRID: AB_2536322
Anti-Human Phospho-AKT1	Ser473	Mono (14-6)	1/1000	Thermo Fisher Scientific Cat# 44-621G, RRID: AB_2533699
Anti-Human Phospho-AKT1	Thr308	Poly	1/1000	Thermo Fisher Scientific Cat# 44-602G, RRID: AB_2533690
Anti-Human c-Met	–	Mono (22H22L13)	1/1000	Thermo Fisher Scientific Cat# 700261, RRID: AB_2532310
Anti-Human Phospho-c-Met	Tyr1234, Tyr 1235	Poly	1/1000	Thermo Fisher Scientific Cat# 44-888G, RRID: AB_2533787
Anti-Human EGFR	–	Mono (1F4)	1/1000	Cell Signaling Technology Cat# 2239, RRID: AB_331373
Anti-Human Phospho-EGFR	Tyr1086	Mono (1240C)	1/1000	R&D Systems Cat# MAB8967
Anti-Human ERK1/2	–	Mono (K.913.4)	1/1000	Thermo Fisher Scientific Cat# MA5-15134, RRID: AB_10982335
Anti-Human Phospho-ERK1/2	Thr202, Tyr204	Mono (S.812.9)	1/1000	Thermo Fisher Scientific Cat# MA5-15173, RRID: AB_11009630
Anti-Human LC3B	–	Poly	1/1000	Cell Signaling Technology Cat# 2775, RRID: AB_915950
Anti-Human β-actin	–	Mono (SP124)	1/2000	Sigma-Aldrich Cat# SAB5500001

[1] Clonality of the antibody (Mono – monoclonal, Poly – polyclonal) with specified clone in parentheses for monoclonal antibodies. [2] Primary antibodies diluted at specified ratio in 5% BSA (Bovine Serum Albumin) in 1X TBS-T (Tris-buffered saline + 0.1% Tween-20).

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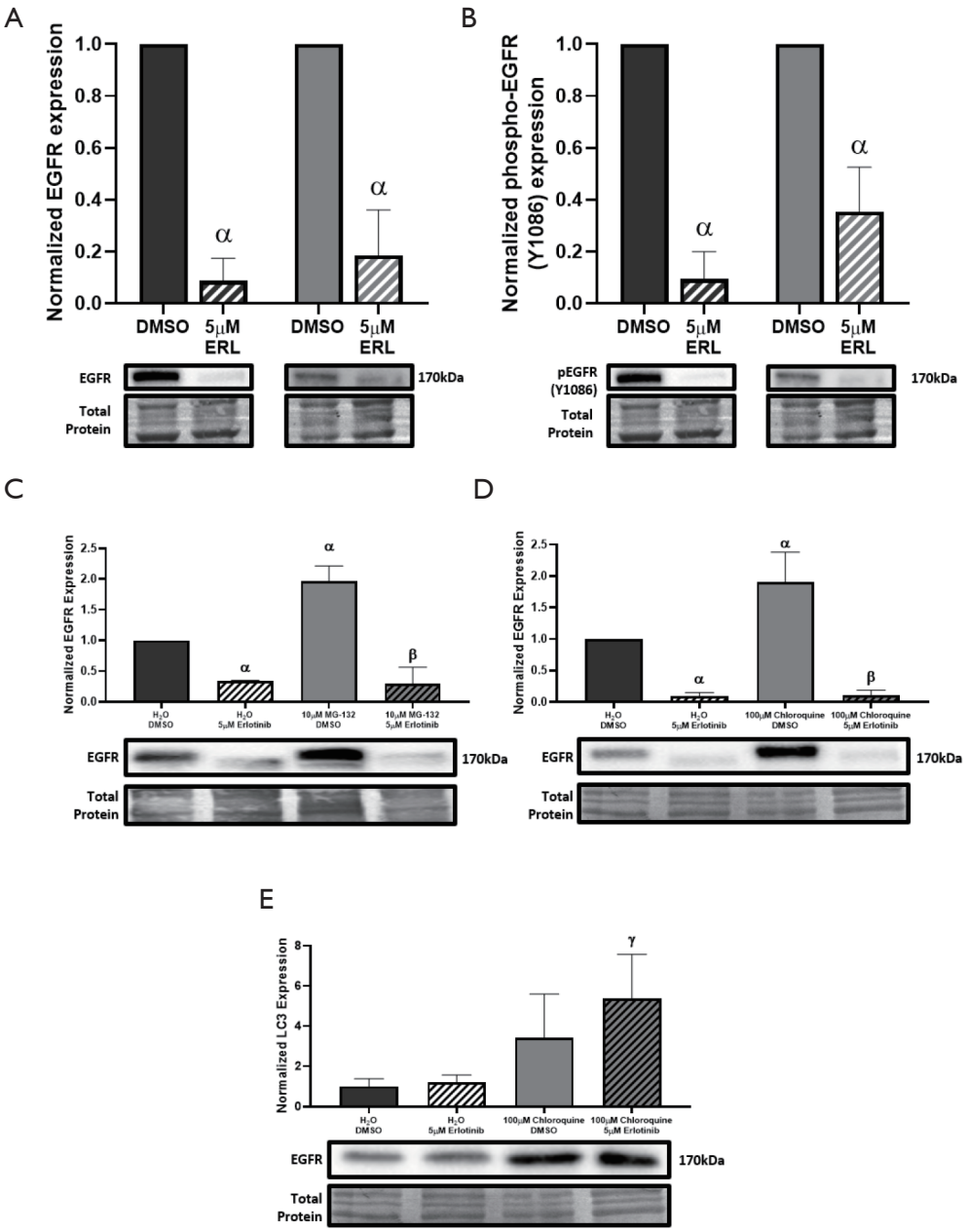

Figure S1 Neither lysosomal nor proteasomal inhibition rescues EGFR expression in erlotinib treated MDA-MB-468 TNBC cells. (A,B) MDA-MB-468 or MDA-MB-231 cells were cultured for 24 h in 37oC, 5% CO_2 with 100ng/mL EGF in serum media and exposed to 5μM erlotinib (ERL) or DMSO vehicle control for 24 h. Cell lysates were collected at 24 h and subsequent immunoblots were quantified by densitometry, normalized to Actin loading controls for (A) EGFR and (B) phospo-EGFR (Y1086) expression. α = significantly different than DMSO control ($P<0.05$; n=3). (C,D,E) MDA-MB-468 cells were cultured for 24 h in 37 °C, 5% CO_2 with 100ng/mL EGF in serum media and exposed to 5μM erlotinib (ERL) or DMSO vehicle control for 24 h. (C) MDA-MB-468, exposed to ERL or DMSO, were simultaneously treated with 10μM MG-132 or water vehicle control in the 24-hour period and assessed for EGFR expression. (D-E) MDA-MB-468, exposed to ERL or DMSO, were simultaneously treated with 100μM chloroquine or water vehicle control and assessed for (D) EGFR and (E) LC3 expression. Cell lysates were collected at 24 h and subsequent immunoblots were quantified by densitometry, normalized to total protein as assessed by Amido Black staining. α = significantly different than DMSO + H_2O control; β = significantly different than DMSO + MG-132 or Chloroquine control; γ= significantly different than erlotinib + H_2O control ($P<0.05$; n=3).

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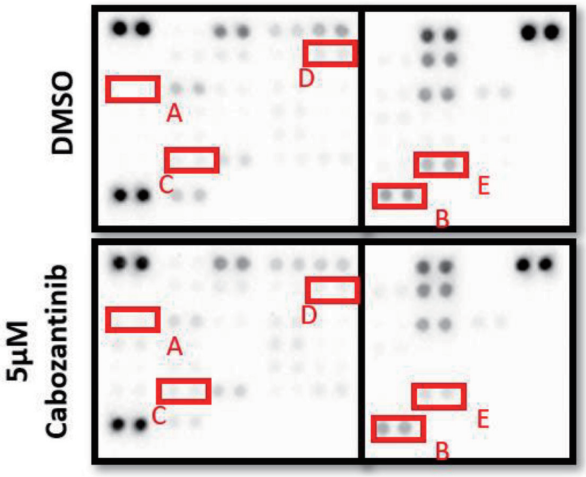

Figure S2 Representative proteome profiler immunoblots of cabozantinib-treated MDA-MB-231 cells. The Proteome Profiler Human Phospho-Kinase Array Kit was used with cell lysates of MDA-MB-231 cells treated with either DMSO (Top) or 5μM cabozantinib (Bottom) for 30 minutes. From the immunoblots, five phosphoproteins were identified (A-TOR, B-HSP60, C-Chk-2, D-Akt1/2/3(S473), E-WNK1) with differential phosphorylation after treatment.

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