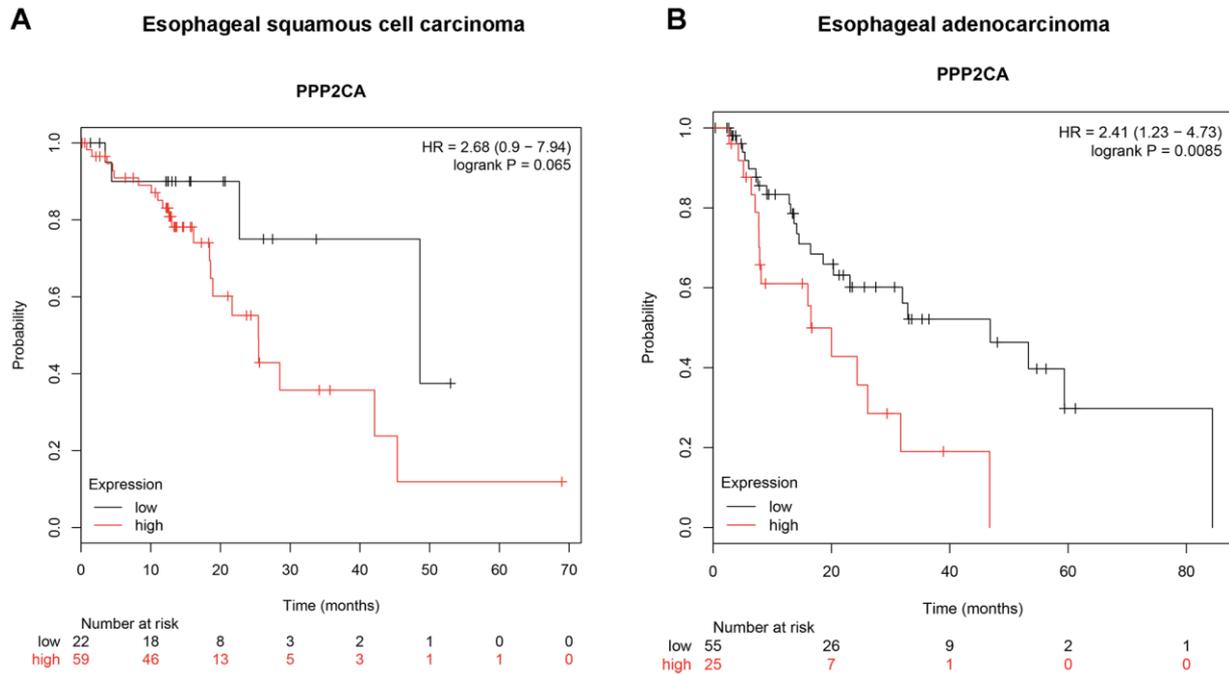
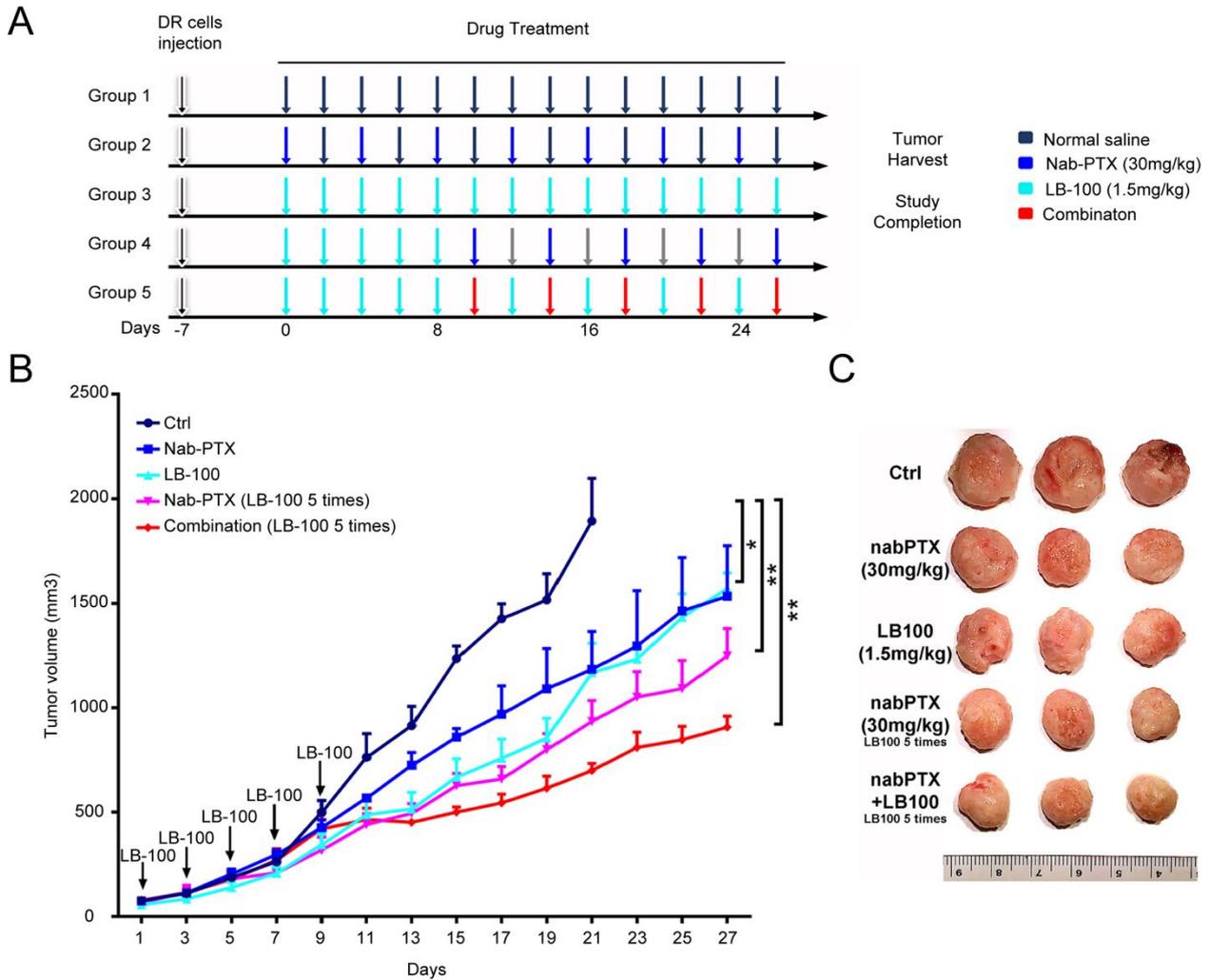


Supplementary figures



**Figure S1.** PPP2CA expression is negatively correlated with overall survival of esophageal cancer. (A-B) High PPP2CA expression leads to shorter overall survival in both esophageal squamous cell carcinoma (ESCC) (A,  $P=0.065$ , log-rank test) and esophageal adenocarcinoma (EAC) patients (B,  $P=0.0085$ , log-rank test). The analysis was based on the Kaplan-Meier Plotter datasets: in ESCC,  $n$  (high PPP2CA expression) = 59 and  $n$  (low PPP2CA expression) = 22; in EAC,  $n$  (high PPP2CA expression) = 25 and  $n$  (low PPP2CA expression) = 55.



**Figure S2.** LB-100 treatment re-sensitized DR70 xenograft models to nab-PTX. (A) Experimental design using DR70 xenograft mouse models. Group 1: Normal saline i.p. every other day; Group 2: nab-PTX (30 mg/kg), i.v. every four days; Group 3: LB-100 (1.5 mg/kg) i.p. every other day; Group 4: LB-100 treatment for 5 doses and then switched to nab-PTX treatment; Group 5: LB-100 treatment for 5 doses and then switched to combined treatment. (B) DR70 xenograft growth curve of each group. Data are shown as mean  $\pm$  SEM. P values were calculated using two-tailed Student's t test (\* $P < 0.05$ , \*\* $P < 0.01$ ). (C) Representative tumor pictures of each group.