Supplementary Material: *BRAF* Mutations Classes I, II, and III in NSCLC Patients Included in the SLLIP Trial: The Need for a New Pre-Clinical Treatment Rationale

Jillian Wilhelmina Paulina Bracht, Niki Karachaliou, Trever Bivona, Richard B. Lanman, Iris Faull, Rebecca J. Nagy, Ana Drozdowskyj, Jordi Berenguer, Manuel Fernandez-Bruno, Miguel Angel Molina and Rafael Rosell

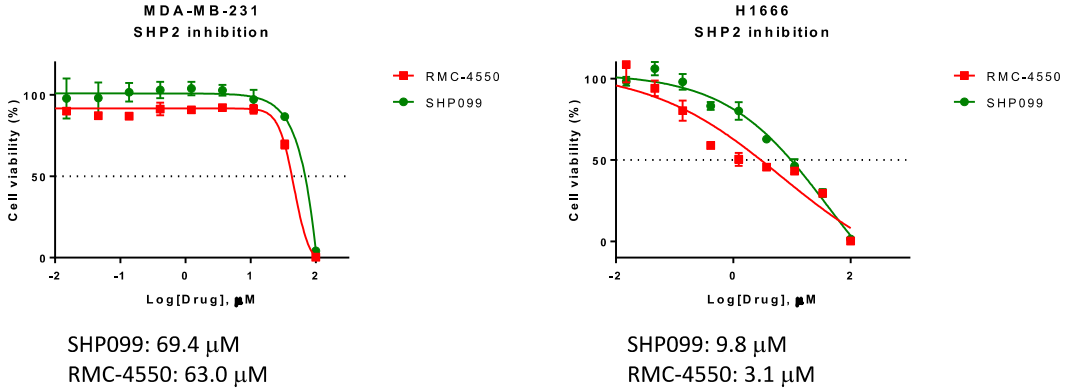

Figure 1. MTT cell viability assays were performed in the class II (MDA-MB-231) and class III (H1666) *BRAF*-mutant cell lines, to compare the IC_{50s} of two distinct SHP2 inhibitors: SHP099 and RMC-4550. IC_{50}: half maximal inhibitory concentration.

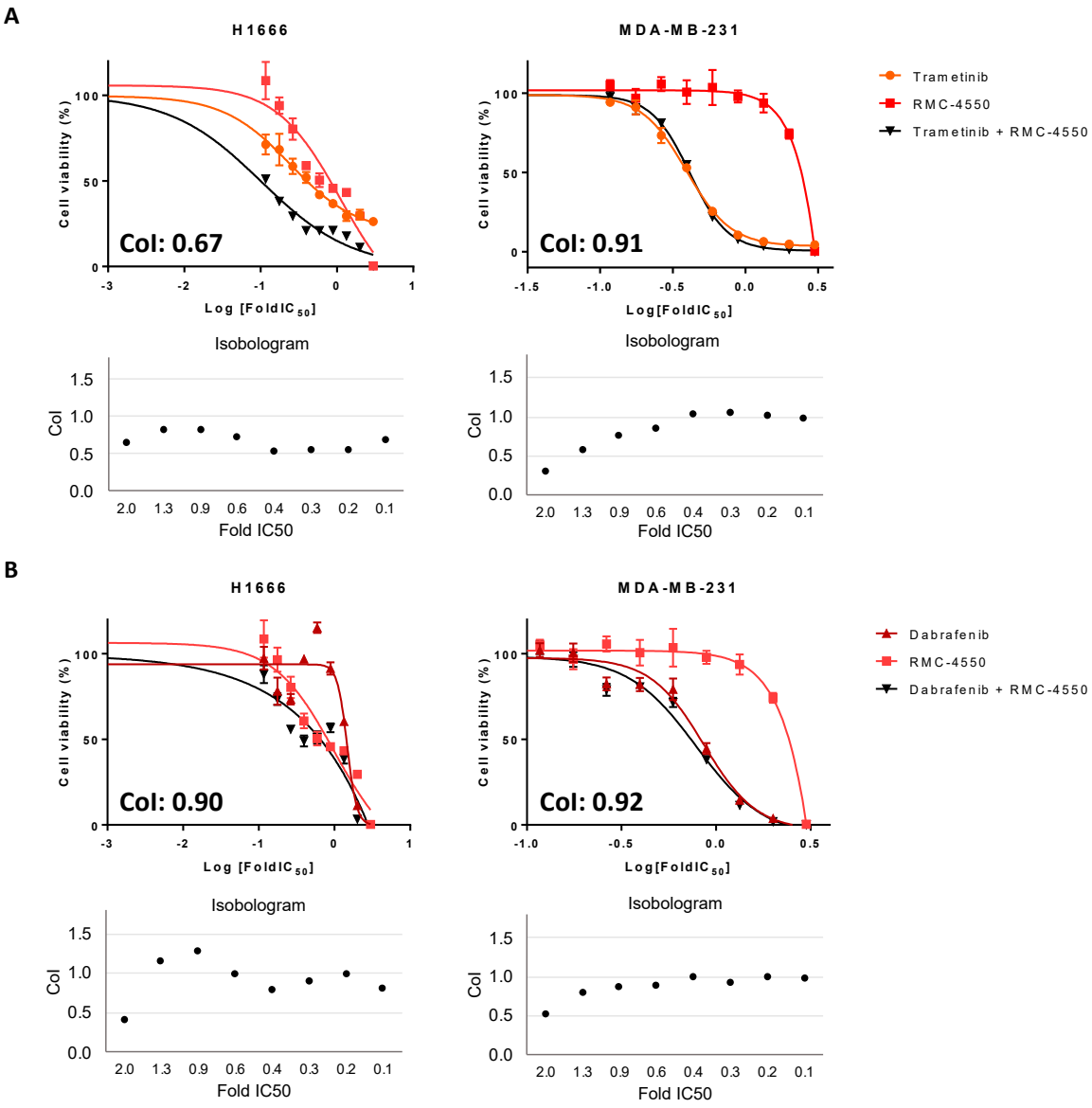

Figure S2. MTT cell viability assays were performed in the class II (MDA-MB-231) and class III (H1666) *BRAF*-mutant cell lines, to compare the effect of single MEK (trametinib) and single SHP2 (RMC-4550) treatment, or combined treatment on cell viability (**A**) and to compare the effect of single BRAF (dabrafenib) and single SHP2 (RMC-4550) treatment, or combined treatment on cell viability (**B**). The isobolograms depict combination index (CoI) values at each drug concentration, calculated based on the Chou and Talalay method. Average CoIs are depicted in the graph, and CoI values <1, = 1, and >1 indicate synergism, additive effect and antagonism, respectively. Experiments were performed in biological triplicates with similar results, and representative graphs are shown.