Low-Density Lipoproteins Increase Proliferation, Invasion, and Chemoresistance via an Exosome Autocrine Mechanism in MDA-MB-231 Chemoresistant Cells

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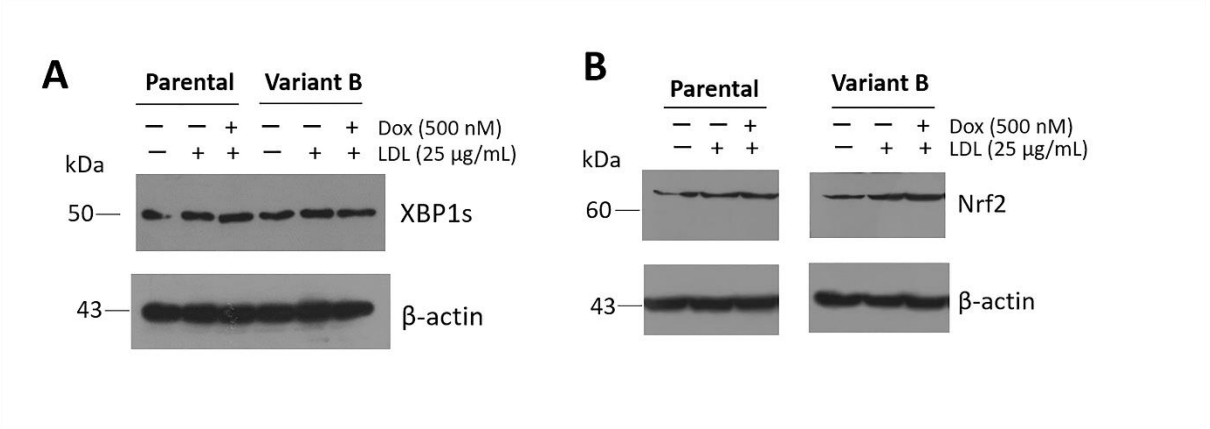
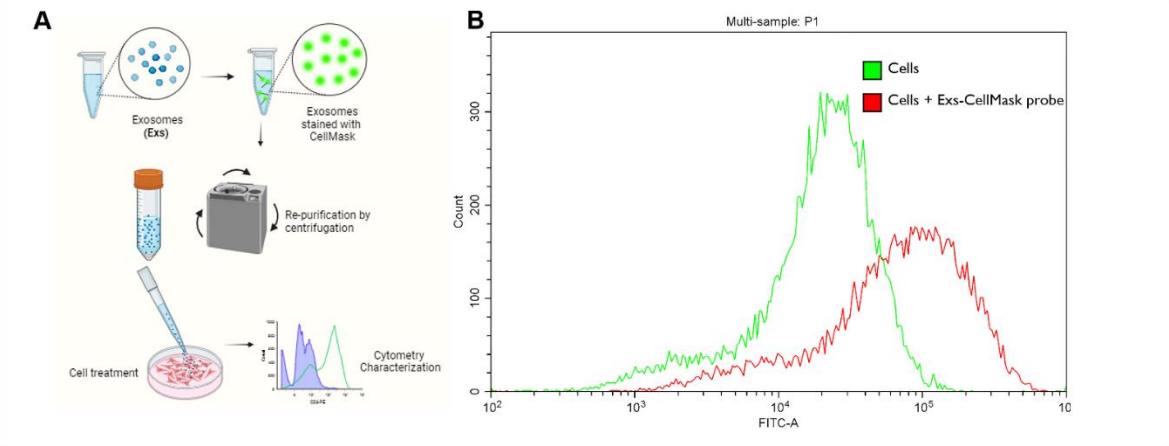
Sup. Fig. S1 Protein expression of the targets XBP1s (**A**) and Nrf2 (**B**) on cellular lysates of parental and Variant B cells, under the concomitant treatment of LDL (25 μg/mL) and Dox (500 nM). β-actin was used as a loading control.



Sup. Fig. S2. Characterization of exosome internalization in variant B cells. **A**) Scheme corresponding to exosome isolation and staining. Purified exosomes (Exs) were stained with a CellMask probe generating Exs-CellMask. **B**) Variant B cells were treated with Exs-CellMask for 12 h and analyzed in a Cytoflex flow cytometer (20,000 events).



Sup. Fig. S3. Regulation of VEGF and p-eIF4E under the treatment with Exs-Ctrl and Exs-LDL (2.5% v/v) and concomitant incubation with Doxorubicin (Dox) (500 nM) for 36 h.). β-actin was used as a loading control.