Suppl. Table 6A. Influence of the ABCB1 inhibitor verapamil (10µM) on the sensitivity of ABCB1-expressing melanoma cells to PLX4720 or the cytotoxic ABCB1 substrate vincristine. Concentrations that reduce the cell viability by 50% (IC_{50}) were determined after a five day incubation period by MTT assay.

	IC_{50} (ng/ml)	cell viability in the presence of verapamil alone[1]	IC_{50} in the presence of verapamil	fold sensitisation[2]
Colo-679^{r}VCR^{10}				
vincristine	81 ± 9	92 ± 16	3.3 ± 0.6[3]	24.5
IGR-39^{r}PLX4720^{20µM}				
PLX4720	24 ± 0.5	90 ± 8	28 ± 1	0.9
vincristine	1.6 ± 0.1	90 ± 8	0.25 ± 0.01[3]	6.4
MelHO^{r}VCR^{20}				
vincristine	96 ± 53	88 ± 13	2.1 ± 0.4[3]	45.7
RVH-421^{r}PLX4720^{20µM}				
PLX4720	38 ± 5	93 ± 5	35 ± 1	1.1
vincristine	0.76 ± 0.02	93 ± 5	0.17 ± 0.02[3]	4.5

[1] values are % relative to non-treated control
[2] IC_{50} drug/ IC_{50} drug in the presence of verapamil
[3] $p < 0.05$ relative to vincristine or PLX4720 in the absence of verapamil

Suppl. Table 6B. Influence of the ABCC1 inhibitor verapamil (10µM) on the sensitivity of ABCC1-expressing melanoma cells to PLX4032, PLX4720, or the cytotoxic ABCC1 substrate vincristine. Concentrations that reduce the cell viability by 50% (IC_{50}) were determined after a five day incubation period by MTT assay.

	IC_{50} (ng/ml)	cell viability in the presence of verapamil alone[1]	IC_{50} in the presence of verapamil	fold sensitisation[2]
IGR^{r}VCR^{10}				
vincristine	9.0 ± 2.2	95 ± 18	0.51 ± 0.06[3]	17.6
IGR-39^{r}PLX4032^{20µM}				
PLX4032	9.9 ± 1.5	94 ± 7	12.0 ± 1.0	0.8
vincristine	1.5 ± 0.1	94 ± 7	0.11 ± 0.03[3]	13.6
IGR-39^{r}PLX4720^{20µM}				
PLX4720	24 ± 0.5	90 ± 8	28 ± 1	0.9
vincristine	1.6 ± 0.1	90 ± 8	0.25 ± 0.01[3]	6.4

[1] values are % relative to non-treated control
[2] IC_{50} drug/ IC_{50} drug in the presence of verapamil
[3] $p < 0.05$ relative to vincristine, PLX4032, or PLX4720 in the absence of verapamil

Suppl. Table 6C. Influence of ABCG2 inhibitor fumitremorgin C (2.5µM) on the sensitivity of ABCG2-expressing melanoma cells to PLX4720 or the cytotoxic ABCG2 substrate mitoxantrone. Concentrations that reduce the cell viability by 50% (IC_{50}) were determined after a five day incubation period by MTT assay.

	IC_{50} (ng/ml)	**cell viability in the presence of fumitremorgin C alone[1]**	**IC_{50} in the presence of fumitremorgin C**	**fold sensitisation[2]**
$IGR^{r}VCR^{10}$				
mitoxantrone	6.2 ± 1.5	81 ± 12	1.6 ± 0.6[3]	3.9
$MelHO^{r}PLX4720^{20µM}$				
PLX4720	25 ± 7.4	78 ± 15	23 ± 4.4	1.1
mitoxantrone	49 ± 3.5	78 ± 15	18 ± 2.5[3]	2.7
$RVH\text{-}421^{r}MITOX^{20}$				
mitoxantrone	25 ± 4.8	106 ± 10[4]	6.3 ± 1.8[5]	4.0[6]
$RVH\text{-}421^{r}PLX4720^{20µM}$				
PLX4720	38 ± 4.7	102 ± 9[4]	33 ± 8.0	1.2[6]
mitoxantrone	174 ± 36	102 ± 9[4]	29 ± 8.7[5]	6.0[6]

[1] values are % relative to non-treated control
[2] IC_{50} drug/ IC_{50} drug in the presence of fumitremorgin C
[3] $p < 0.05$ relative to mitoxantrone or PLX4720 in the absence of fumitremorgin C
[4] WK-X-34 (1µM) was used as ABCG2 inhibitor because fumitremorgin C caused toxicity in this cell line
[5] $p < 0.05$ relative to mitoxantrone or PLX4720 in the absence of WK-X-34
[6] IC_{50} drug/ IC_{50} drug in the presence of WK-X-34