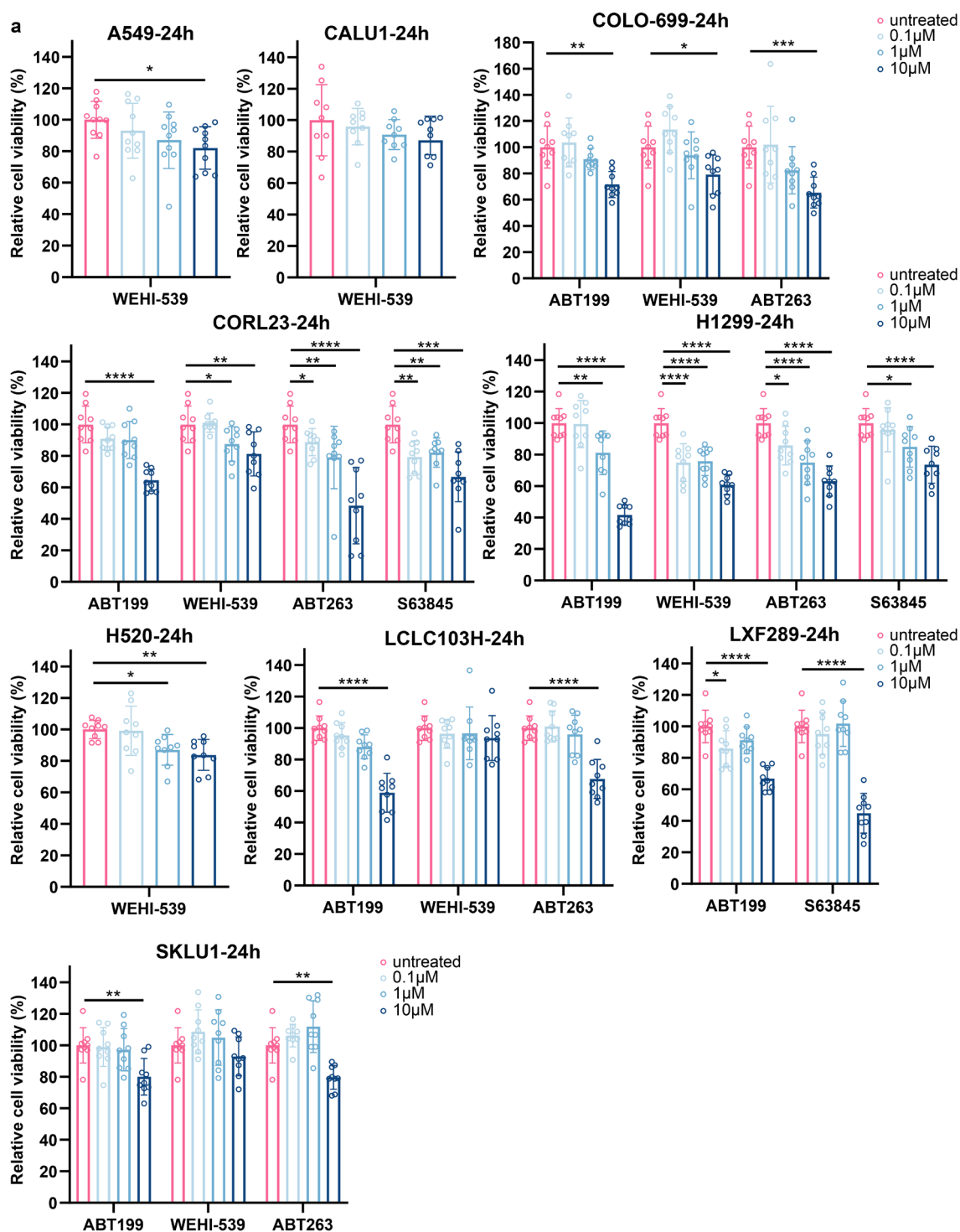
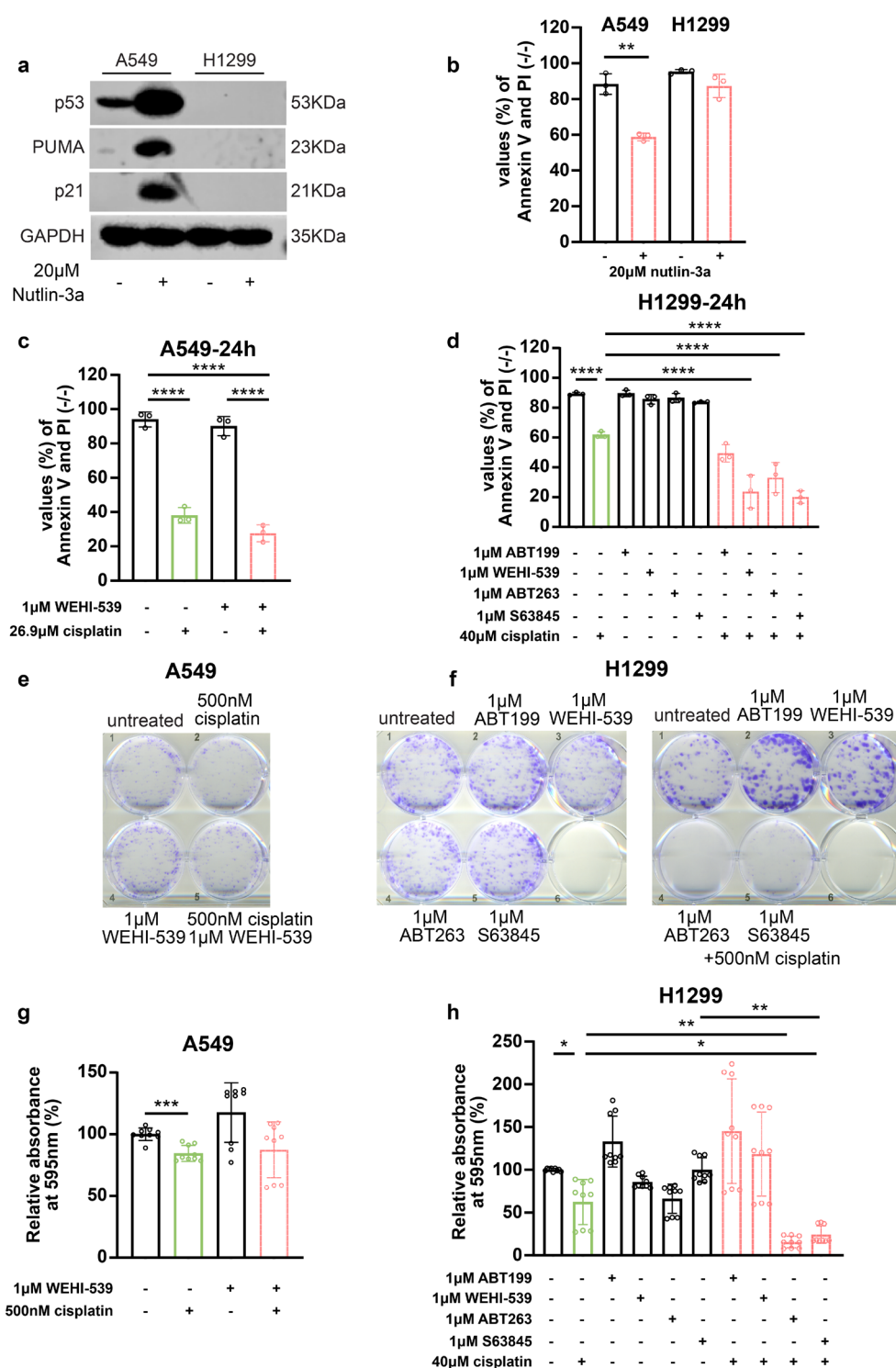


ONLINE SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

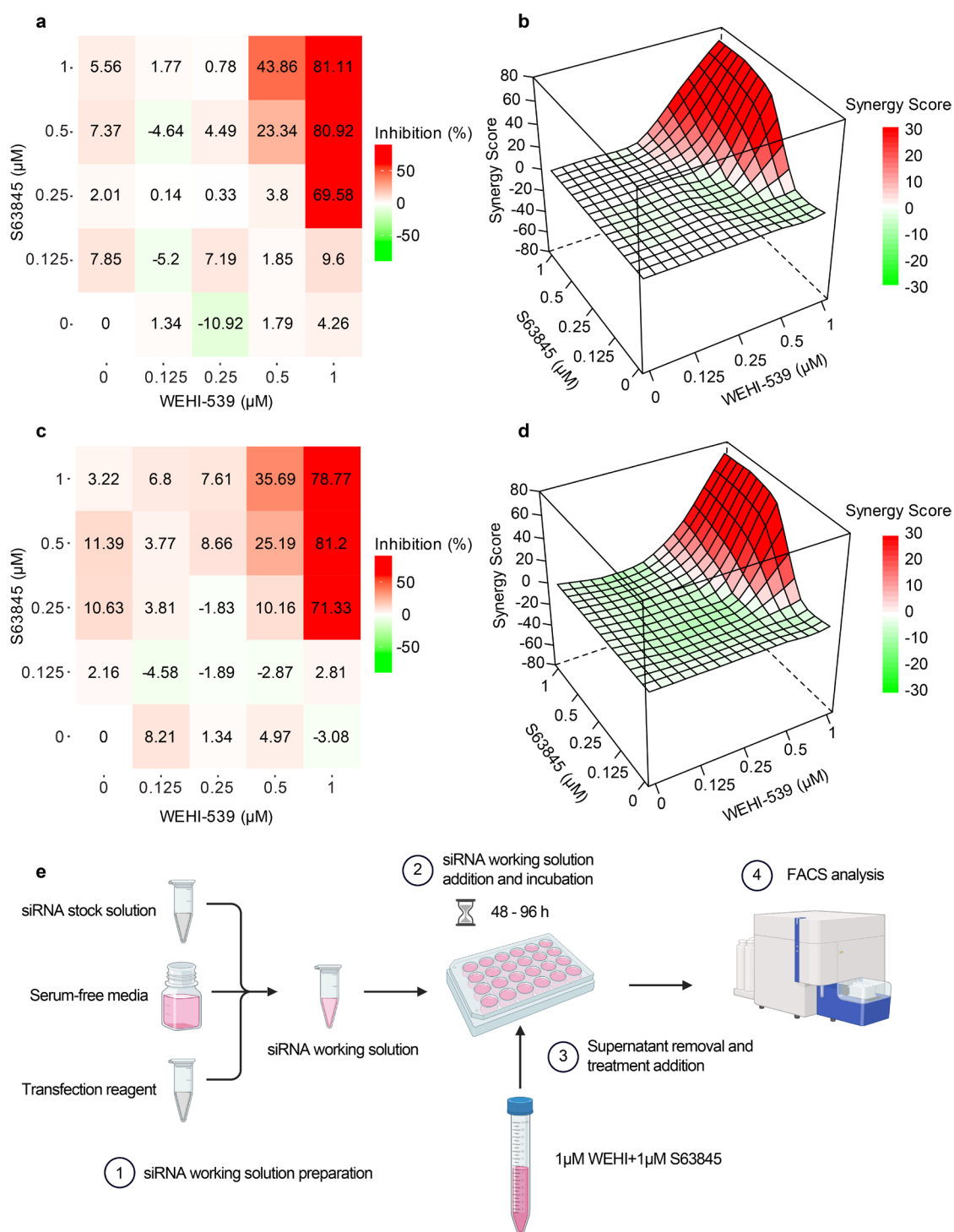
Wu. et al., Dual targeting of BCL-XL and MCL-1 exposes a rapid and exploitable apoptotic vulnerability in non-small cell lung cancer



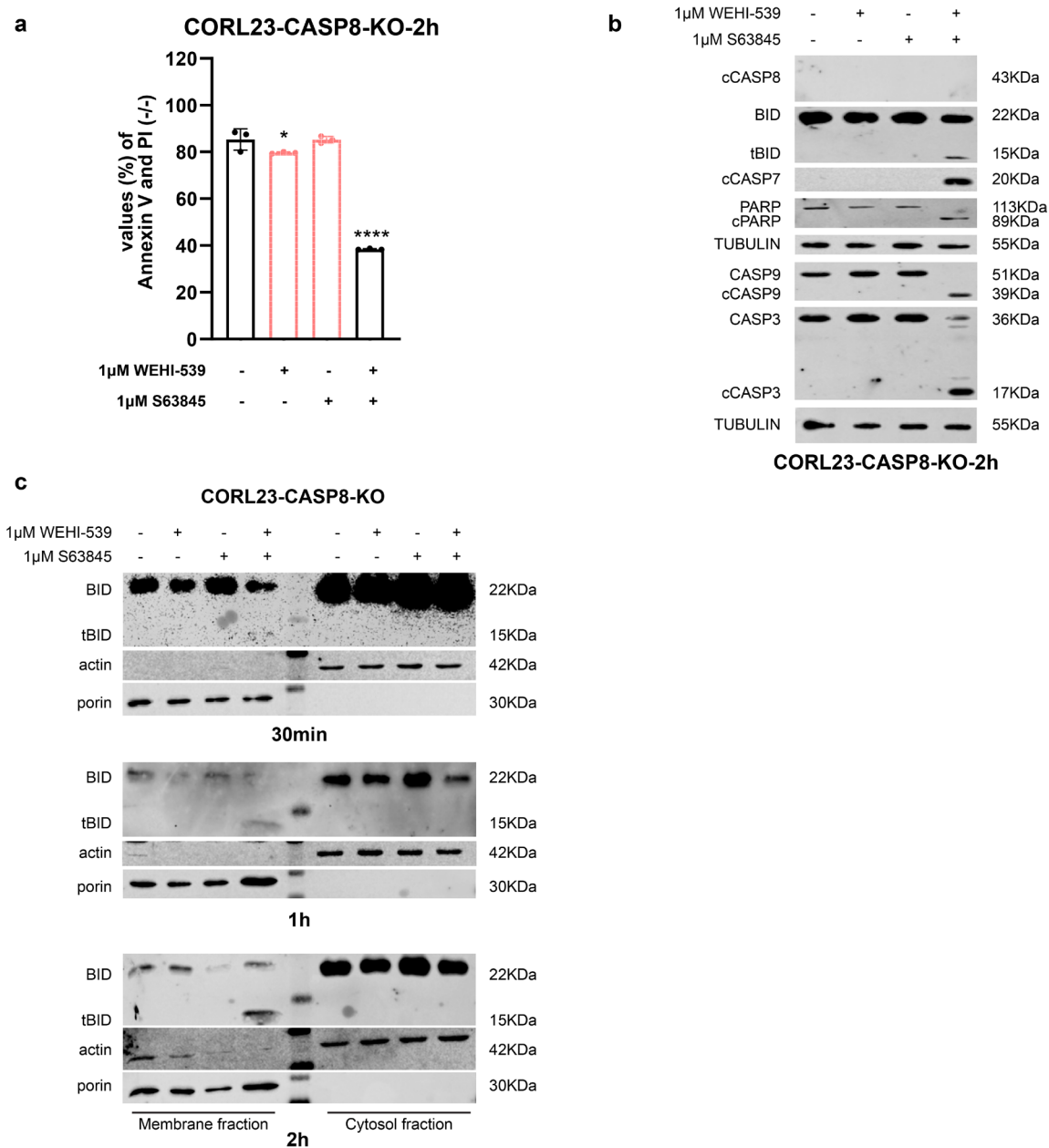
Supplementary Figure S1. PrestoBlue viability assay in NSCLC cell lines. a. BH3 mimetic screening in different NSCLC lines based on western blot results (Fig. 1a) ($n = 3$, biological replicates with 3 technical replicates, each). Quantitative data were presented as mean \pm SEM. Statistical analysis was performed by one-way ANOVA for A549, CALU1 and H520, and two-way ANOVA for the other cell lines. * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$, **** $p < 0.0001$.



Supplementary Figure S2. Effects upon combination of BH3 mimetics with cisplatin in A549 and H1299 cells. a-b. Verification of p53 status of A549 and H1299 cells upon 20 µM nutlin-3a treatment for 48 h by western blotting (a) and flow cytometry (b) ($n = 3$, biological replicates) by. **c-d.** Evaluation of cell viability by flow cytometry (AnV/PI exclusion) using cisplatin combined with BH3 mimetics in A549 (c) and H1299 (d) cells for 24 hours ($n = 3$, biological replicates). **e-h.** Colony formation assay in A549 (e, g) and H1299 (f, h) cells upon combined treatment with cisplatin and indicated BH3 mimetics ($n = 3$, biological replicates per group). Figure a is representative of 2 independent repetitions. Quantitative data were presented as mean \pm SEM, statistical analysis was performed by one-way ANOVA for b, c, d, g, h. * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$, **** $p < 0.0001$.

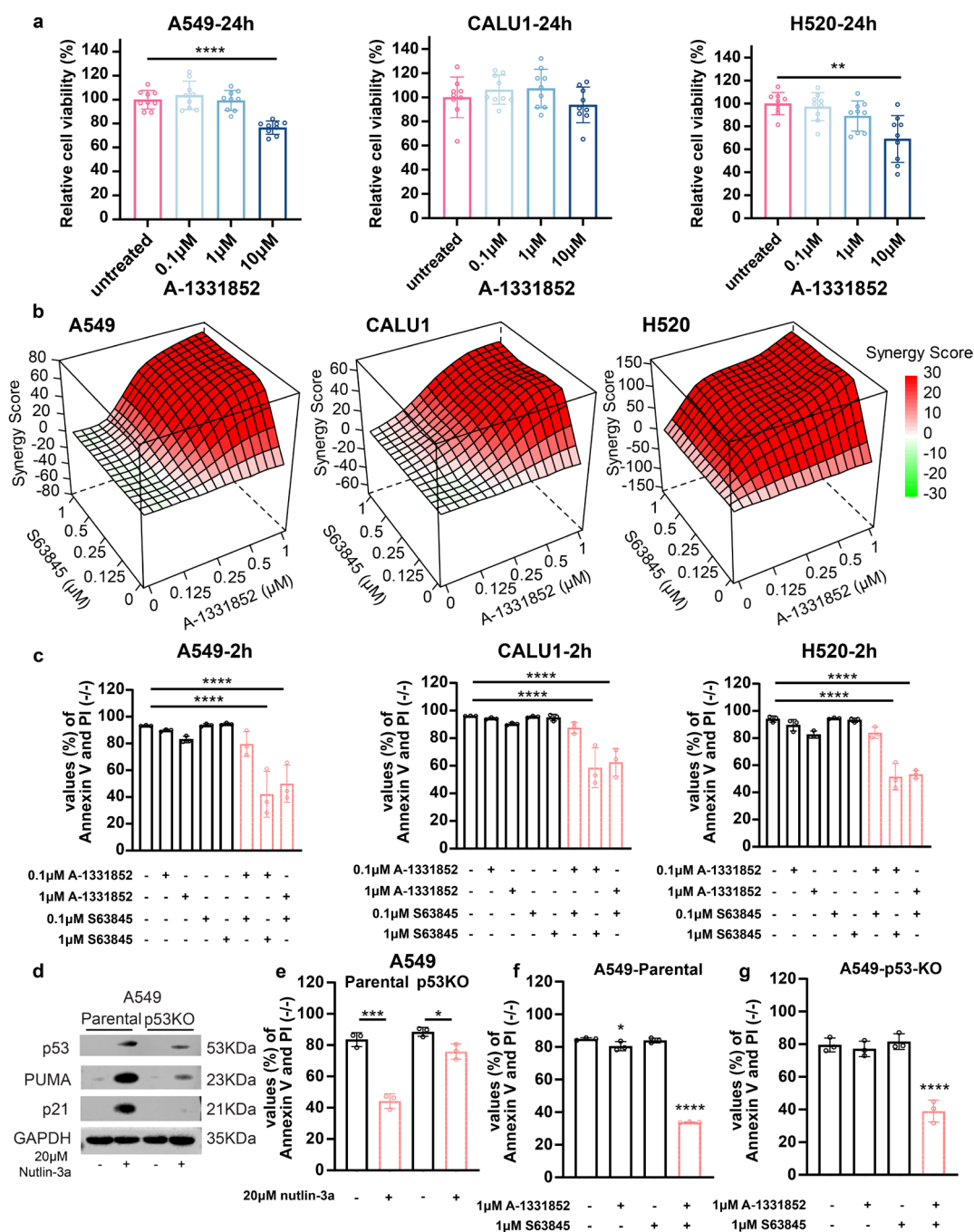


Supplementary Figure S3. Two independent biological repetitions of drug synergy analysis using SynergyFinder and workflow for esiRNA. **a-d.** H1299 cells were treated with the BCL-XL inhibitor WEHI-539 and the MCL-1 inhibitor S63845 at different concentrations for 24 hours. **e.** Workflow (image created by BioRender) for adding BH3 mimetics combinations after esiRNA-mediated gene knockdown followed by flow cytometric analysis. Heatmaps (**a, c**) ($n = 3$, biological replicates with 3 technical replicates, each) and 3D drug synergy score plots (**b, d**) were processed by SynergyFinder using data from PrestoBlue viability assay ($n = 3$, biological replicates).

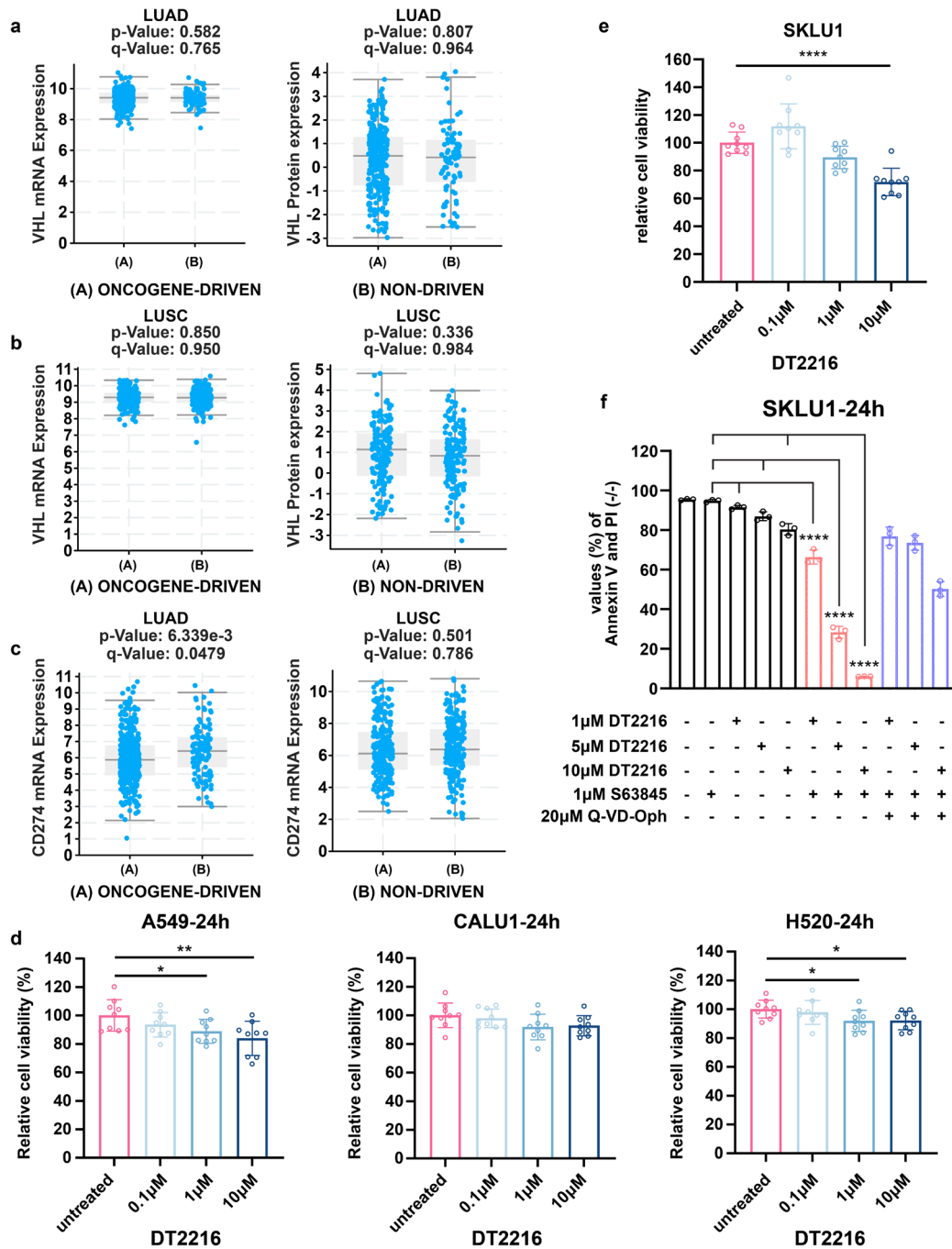


Supplementary Figure S5. Performance of BH3 mimetics combinations in CORL23- caspase-8-knockout cells. a-

b. Flow cytometry (n = 3, biological replicates) and western blot analyses were performed after the addition of WEHI-539 and S63845 combination in CASP8 KO CORL23 cells. **c.** After treating CASP8 KO CORL23 with WEHI-539 and S63845 combinations at three time points, subcellular fractionation was performed and analyzed by western blot. Figure **b-c** are representative results at least two independent repetitions. Quantitative data are presented as mean \pm SEM, statistical analysis was performed by one-way ANOVA for **a**. * $p < 0.05$; **** $p < 0.0001$.



Supplementary Figure S6. Synergistic effect of the next generation BCL-XL inhibitor A-1331852 with the MCL-1 inhibitor S63845. **a.** After treatment with different concentrations of the BCL-XL inhibitor A-1331852 for 24 hours, PrestoBlue assay was performed to assess cell viability in A549, CALU1 and H520 cells ($n = 3$, biological replicates with 3 technical replicates, each). **b.** 3D drug synergy images of A549, CALU1 and H520 analyzed and created by SynergyFinder (ZIP model) ($n = 3$, biological replicates per group). **c.** Determination of cell survival after 2 h treatment with reduced amounts of A-1331852 plus S63845 by flow cytometry ($n = 3$, biological replicates). **d-e.** Validation of the efficiency of p53 knockout in A549 cells by western blotting upon Nutlin-3a treatment (**d**) (data are representative of 2 independent repetitions) and flow cytometry (**e**) ($n = 3$, biological replicates). **f-g.** A549 parental (**f**) and p53 knockout cells (**g**) were treated with A-1331852 plus S63845 for 1 hour, and flow cytometry (AnV/PI exclusion) was used to determine cell survival rates ($n = 3$, biological replicates). Quantitative data were presented as mean \pm SEM, statistical analysis was performed by one-way ANOVA for **a, c, e, f, g**. * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$; *** $p < 0.001$; **** $p < 0.0001$.



Supplementary Figure S7. Feasibility of using DT2216 to Target BCL-XL. **a-b.** The groups driven by oncogenes (point mutations: EGFR, KRAS, BRAF, HER2, KEAP1, and STK11; structural variants (fusions): ALK, ROS1, RET, and NTRK1/2/3; copy number alterations (amplifications): MET, HER2, CCNE1, CCND1, FGFR1, MYC, and NKX2-1) and non-oncogenes were derived from lung adenocarcinoma (**a**) and lung squamous cell carcinoma (**b**) datasets in the cBioPortal database for VHL mRNA (log₂) and protein analysis. **c.** The expression levels of CD274 mRNA (log₂) in the above groups. **d.** Different concentrations of DT2216 were used in A549, CALU1 and H520 cells to determine the optimal working concentration. Cell viability was assessed by PrestoBlue assay (n = 3 biological replicates with 3 technical replicates, each). **e.** Viability assay by PrestoBlue in SKLU1 cells to determine the optimal concentration of DT2216 (n = 3, biological replicates with 3 technical replicates). **f.** Survival rates were measured 24 hours after combination treatment with DT2216 at various concentrations and 1µM S63845 in SKLU1 by flow cytometry (n = 3 biological replicates). Quantitative data are presented as mean ± SEM, statistical analysis was performed by one-way ANOVA for **d, e, f.** * p < 0.05; ** p < 0.01, *** p < 0.001, **** p < 0.0001.