S3 Fig. Establishment of capmatinib-resistant cells from EBC-1. (A) EBC-1 cells were cultured in increasing concentrations of capmatinib from 10 nM to final concentrations of 1.5 (EBC-CR1), 2.2 (EBC-CR2), and 2.4 μmol/L (EBC-CR3) to establish capmatinib-resistant cell lines. The resistant cell lines derived from EBC-1 were cultured in increasing concentrations of capmatinib from 10 nmol/L to 2.4 μmol/L and were maintained at 1 μmol/L over 2 months. The EBC-CR3 cell line was derived from EBC-CR1 cells by treatment with a stepwise higher concentration of capmatinib over 3 additional months; this cell line had different molecular characteristics compared to the EBC-CR1 cell line. (B) Capmatinib significantly induced cell cycle arrest in sub-G1 phase on EBC-1. Cell cycle distribution of EBC-1 and capmatinib-resistant cells was analyzed by flow cytometry. (C) Epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) copy number was not altered in the resistant cell lines. EGFR copy number was confirmed by quantitative polymerase chain reaction. (D) EGFR phosphorylation was increased in all resistant cell lines, especially in EBC-CR1. Human phospho-receptor tyrosine kinase (RTK) arrays were used to compare the activation of multiple RTKs between parental and resistant cell lines.