

Supplemental Table 1

Model	Agenta	Cytotoxic Agent (monotherapy)			navitoclax (combination)		
		%TGI ^b	%TGD ^c	%ORR ^d	%TGI	%TGD	%ORR
OVCAR-5	vehicle	—	—	—	31*	32*	0
	gemcitabine	56*	39*	100	75*	76*	100
NCI-N87	vehicle	—	—	—	11	6	0
	docetaxel	90*	164*	50*	92	174	100*

a. navitoclax: 100 mg/kg/day, p.o., QDx21; docetaxel (N87): 12 mg/kg/day, i.v., Q7Dx3; gemcitabine: 80 mg/kg/day, i.p., Q3Dx4.

b. % tumor growth inhibition.

c. % tumor growth delay.

d. % overall response rate.

* P < 0.05 v. control (v. monotherapy for combination group), Wilcoxon rank sum (%TGI), Mantel-Cox logrank test (%TGD), Fisher's Exact test (%ORR).

Supplemental Figure 1. *In vivo* anti-tumor effect of navitoclax in combination with gemcitabine, or docetaxel in OVCAR-5 or N87 xenograft models. A, Tumor volume was plotted over days post-tumor staging with OVCAR-5 xenografts. B, Tumor volume was plotted over days post-tumor staging with N87 xenografts. Each treatment group consisted of 8-10 mice. Points, mean; bars, SEM. Navitoclax, gemcitabine and docetaxel were dosed as described in insets.

Supplemental Figure 2. Structure of navitoclax, erlotinib and docetaxel. A, Navitoclax. B, Erlotinib. C, Docetaxel.

Supplemental Table 1. Combination activity of navitoclax with docetaxel or gemcitabine in OVCAR-5 or N87 tumor xenograft models.