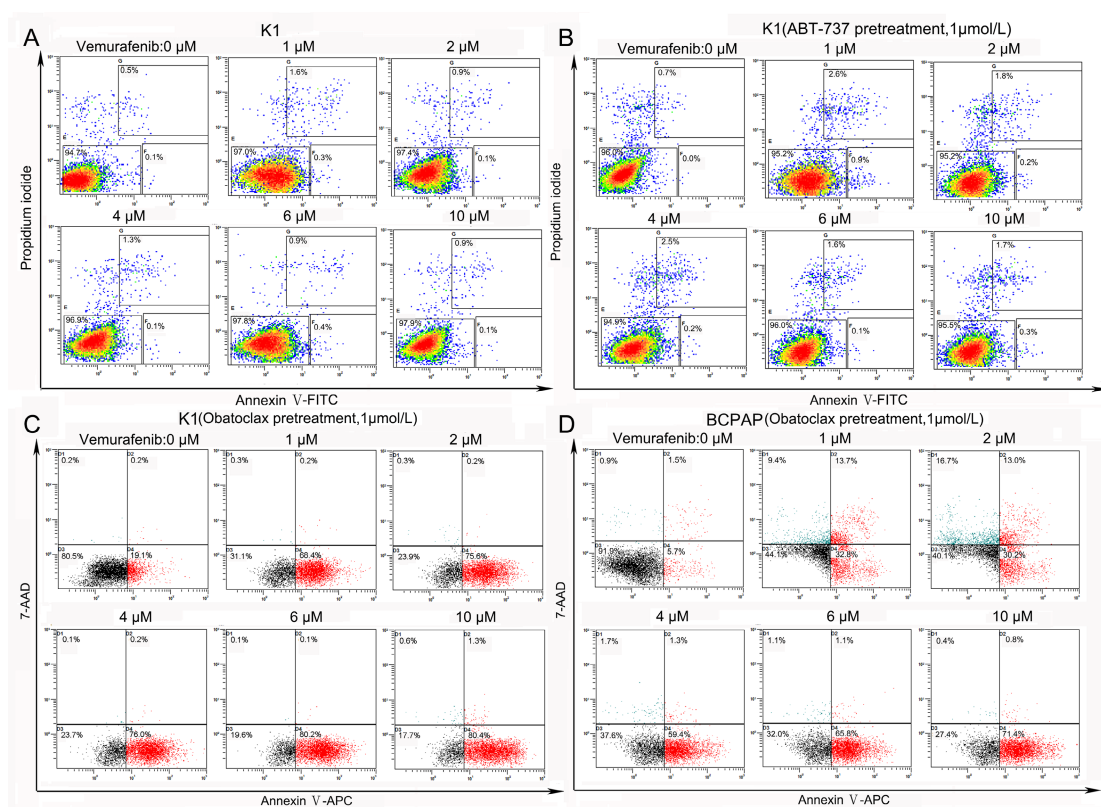
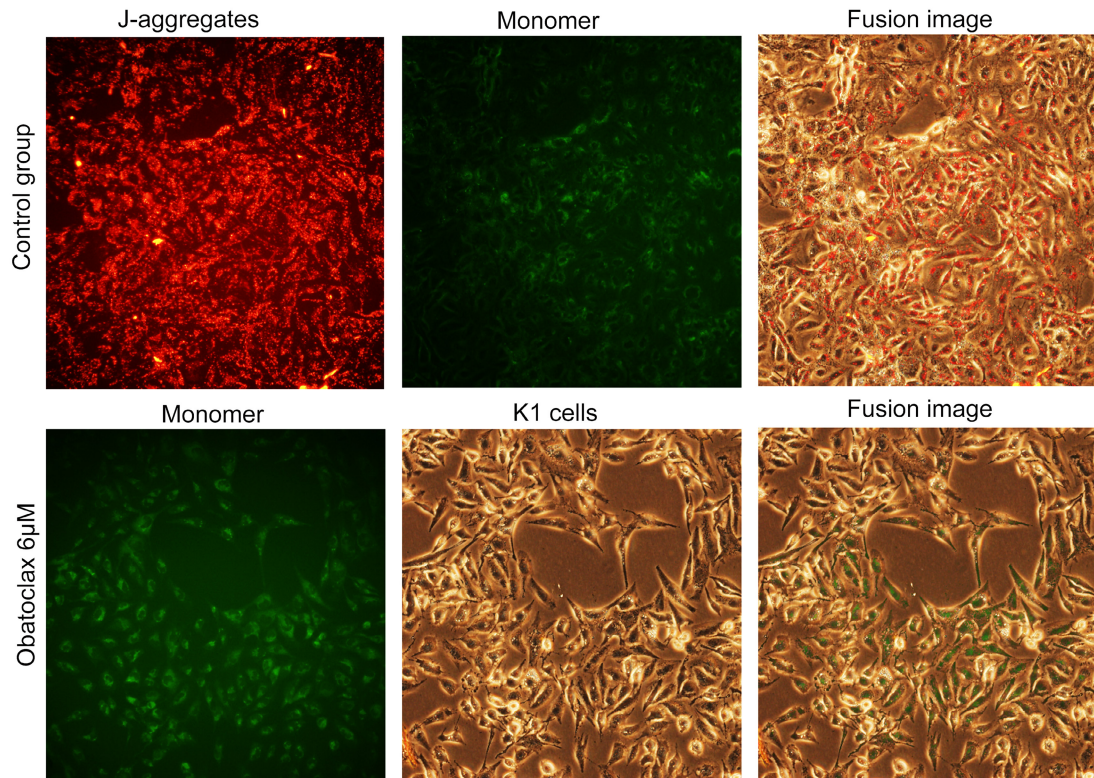


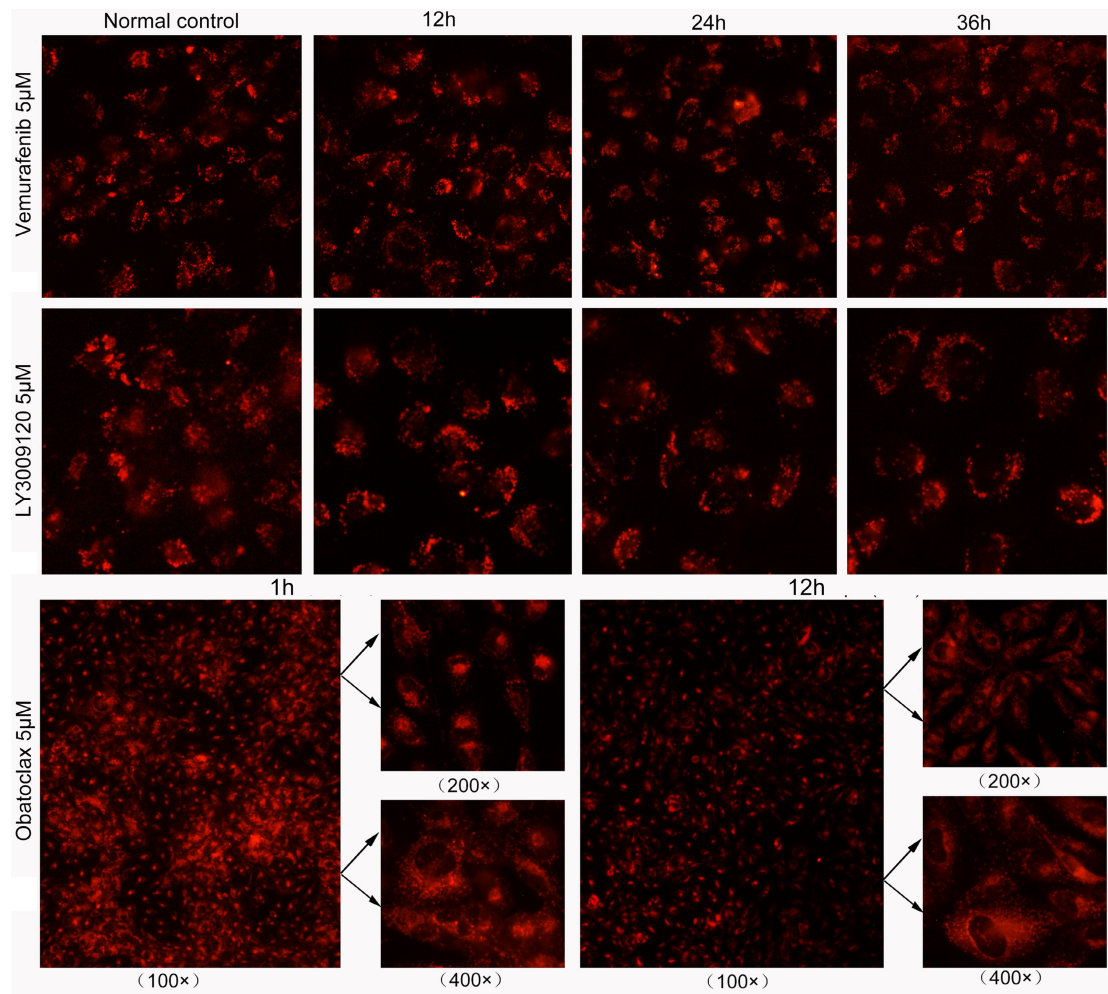
Supplemental Materials



Supplemental figure 1: Obatoclox pretreatment, but not ABT-737 pretreatment, sensitized DTC cells to the cytotoxicity of Vemurafenib. (A, B) Flow cytometric apoptosis analyses of the impact of single agent Vemurafenib or combination of Vemurafenib and ABT-737 on K1 cells. (C, D) Flow cytometric apoptosis analyses of K1 cells and BCPAP cells exposed to combination therapy when cells were pretreated using 1 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ of Obatoclox for 2 h before being exposed to Vemurafenib treatment for another 24 h.



Supplemental figure 2: Fluorescent microscopic evaluation of MOMP in K1 cells using JC-1 following obatoclax treatment (1 μM) for 24 h. The upper panel showed representative images of the control group and the bottom panel displayed representative images of the Obatoclax-treated group.



Supplemental figure 3: Representative fluorescent microscopic images of Red DND-99 staining. K1 cells were treated with Vemurafenib, LY3009120, or Obatoclax with indicated concentrations for different time periods. LysoTracker Red DND-99 was used for labeling and tracking acidic organelles in live K1 cells.