Figure S1. Cell counts and number of ALDH$^\text{high}$ and ALDH$^\text{dim}$ from bortezomib treated cells. Cell counts indicating total cell numbers and total live cells in U87 (a,d), SW982 (b,e), and PANC-1 (c,f) after 48 and 72 h, respectively. Numbers of ALDH$^\text{high}$ and ALDH$^\text{dim}$ cells in U87 (g,j), SW982 (h,k), and PANC-1 (i,l) cells treated with 0, 10, 20, and 40 nM bortezomib for 48 h. Cell numbers were calculated by flow cytometry based on aldefluor assay. (* = $p < 0.05$, ** = $p < 0.01$).
Figure S2. HLA-ABC expression in ALDH<sup>bright</sup> and ALDH<sup>dim</sup> cells treated with bortezomib. Bar graphs showing expression levels of HLA-ABC in U87 (a) and SW982 (b) treated with 0, 10, and 20 nM bortezomib for 48 h. (* = ppm < 0.05, ** = ppm < 0.01, *** = ppm < 0.001).
Figure S3. Bortezomib increases expression of cancer stem cell related genes and stress ligands on sorted ALDH$^{bright}$ and ALDH$^{dim}$ subpopulations in U87. (a) Bar graph showing MFI values comparing sorted ALDH$^{bright}$ and ALDH$^{dim}$ subpopulations, and unsorted cells including MFI for DEAB control. (b) Expression of ALDH2 in ALDH$^{dim}$ treated with 0 and 20 nM; and (c) ALDH$^{bright}$ treated with 0 and 20 nM. (d,f) Expression of MICA and MICB in ALDH$^{dim}$ treated with 0 and 20 nM; and (e,d,g) ALDH$^{bright}$ cells treated with 0 and 20 nM. (h) Bar graph showing expression levels of cancer stem cell related genes in ALDH$^{dim}$ treated with 0 and 20 nM and ALDH$^{bright}$ treated with 0 and 20 nM. Dotted lines indicate a two-fold expression threshold as indication of significant gene up-regulation. (* = $p < 0.05$, ** = $p < 0.01$).
Figure S4. Bortezomib increases ALD$^{bright}$ cells by frequency and numbers and decreases the frequency of viable cells in dog sarcoma. (a) % of viable tumor cells, (b) % of ALD$^{bright}$ cells, and (c) number of ALD$^{bright}$ cells in dog sarcoma treated with bortezomib for 24 h. (* = $p < 0.05$, ** = $p < 0.01$).