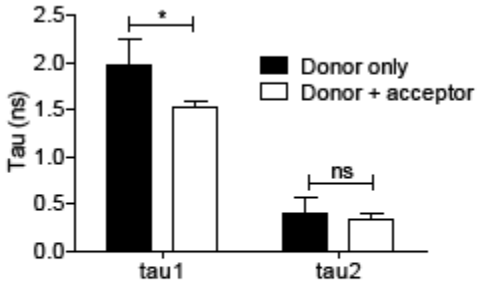
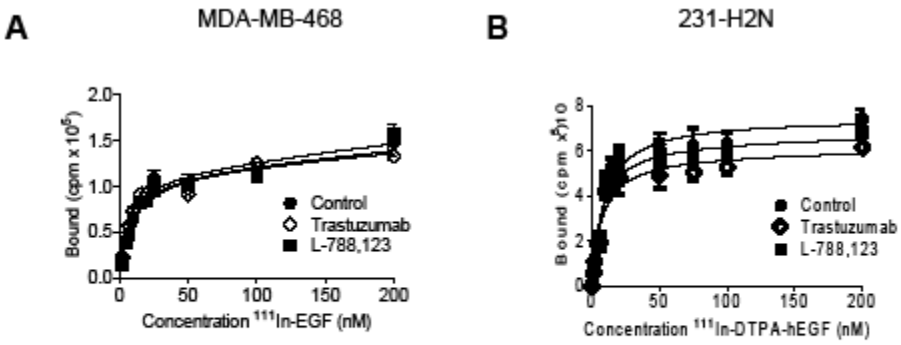
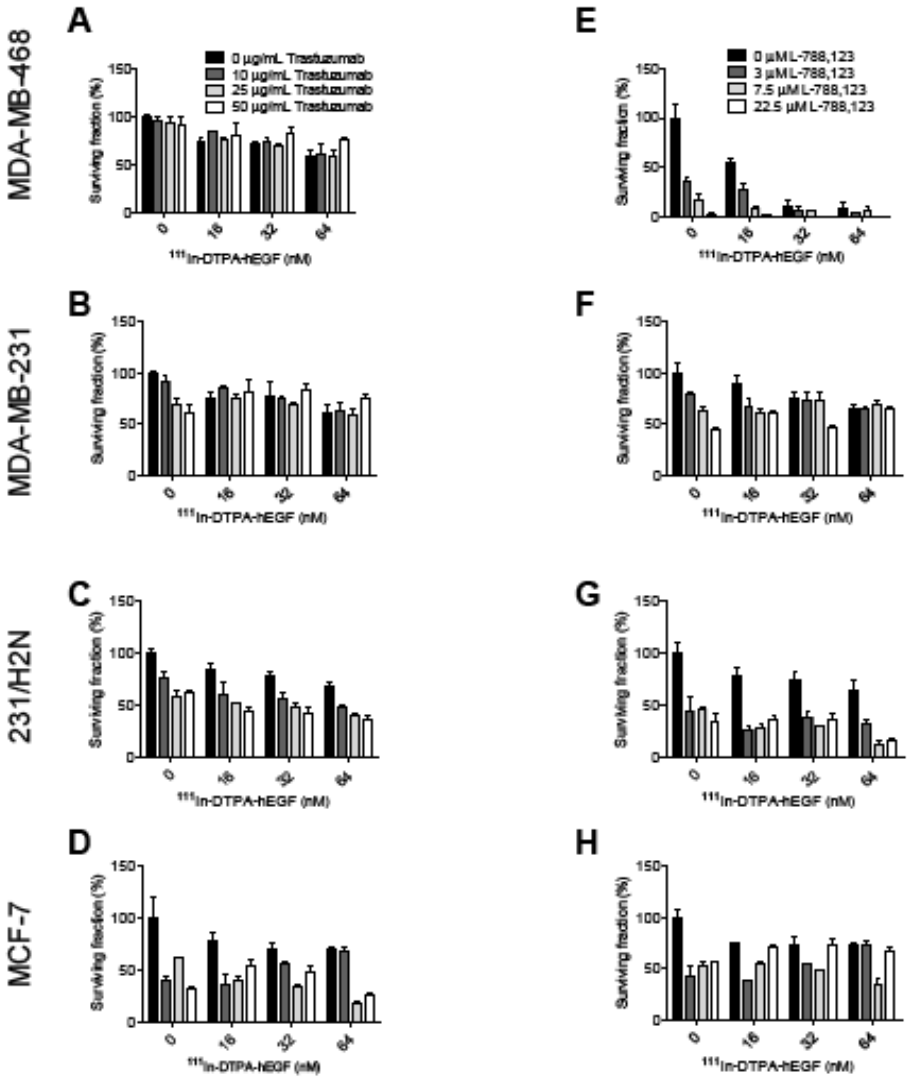



**SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE 1.** MDA-MB-468 cells were exposed for various times to AF88-EGF (green) and stained for EGFR using Cy3-anti-EGFR antibody (red). FLIM lifetime measurements of MDA-MB-468 cells exposed to 4 nM AF488-EGF (donor only) with or without Cy3-conjugated EGFR (donor + acceptor). In cells stained with Cy3-anti-EGFR, AF488 lifetime was reduced, showing that FRET between AF488 and Cy3 occurs and is indicative of interaction between EGF and EGFR. A second, faster component, that was unaffected by the addition of acceptor Cy3, is attributed to autofluorescence of the cells. Results are shown as averages of three experiments ± standard deviation.




**SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE 2.** Receptor binding of $^{111}$In-DTPA-hEGF. (A) MDA-MB-468 or (B) 231-H2N cells were exposed to L-788,123 (3 μM) or trastuzumab (10 μg/mL) and to $^{111}$In-DTPA-hEGF. Saturation receptor binding curves were generated.




**SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE 3.** (A-D) MDA-MB-468, MDA-MB-231, 231-H2N and MCF-7 cells were exposed to a range of concentrations of $^{111}$In-DTPA-hEGF alone, trastuzumab alone or a combination of both agents for 24 h. (E-H) Breast cancer cell lines were exposed to a range of concentrations of $^{111}$In-DTPA-hEGF alone, L-788,123 alone or a combination of both agents for 24 h. Colony-counting assays were performed and survival curves generated. These data were used to calculate combination indices. Results are shown as averages of three experiments ± standard deviation.