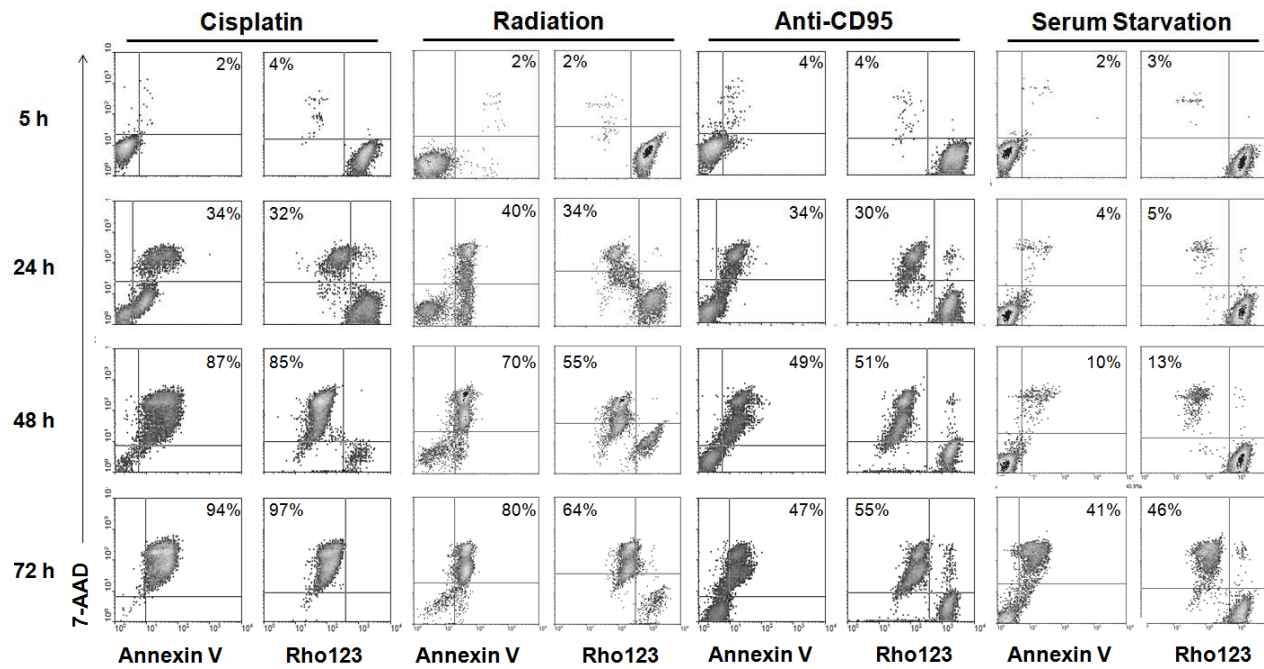


**Supplemental Figure 1. Cellular binding of DAB4 is associated with induction of DNA DSB and apoptosis.**

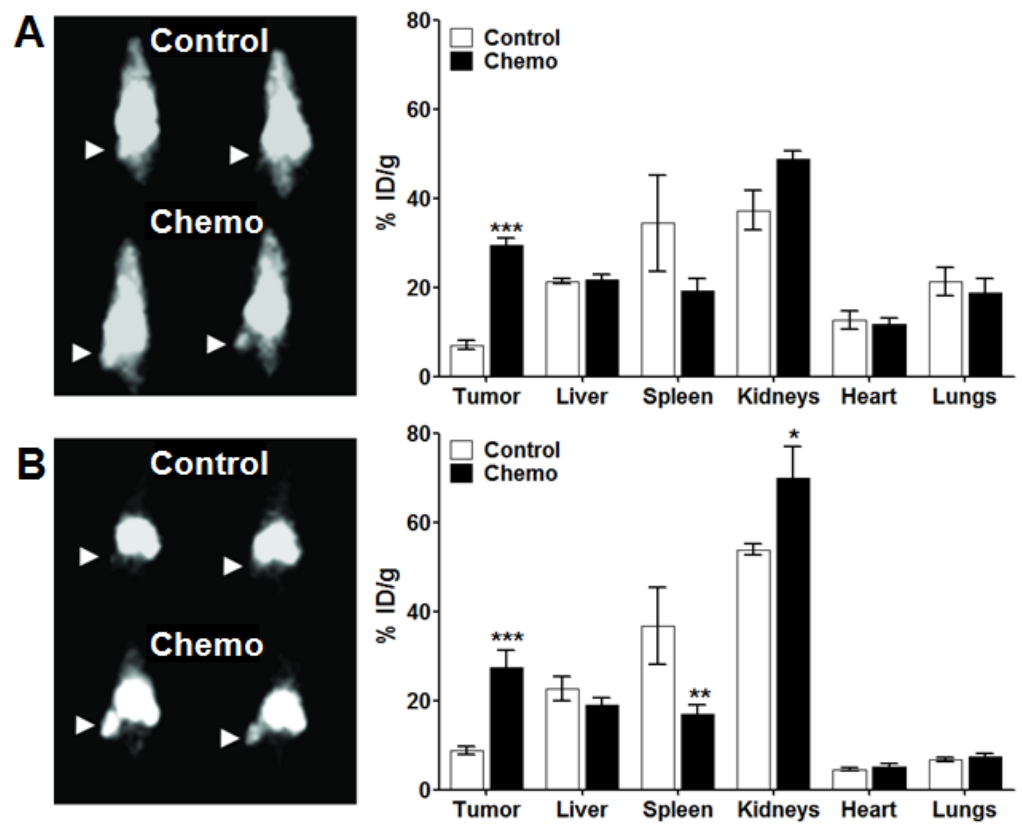
Jurkat cells were treated with 20  $\mu\text{g/mL}$  cisplatin, ionizing radiation (15 Gy), 250 ng/mL anti-CD95 mAb, or deprived of serum in continuing culture. After fixation and permeabilization, cells were stained with DAB4 and (A)  $\gamma$ -H2AX or for (B) activated

caspase-3. Shown are representative density plots from three experiments. Quadrants were set based on negative control staining for  $\gamma$ -H2AX, activated caspase-3, or DAB4 binding to untreated cells.



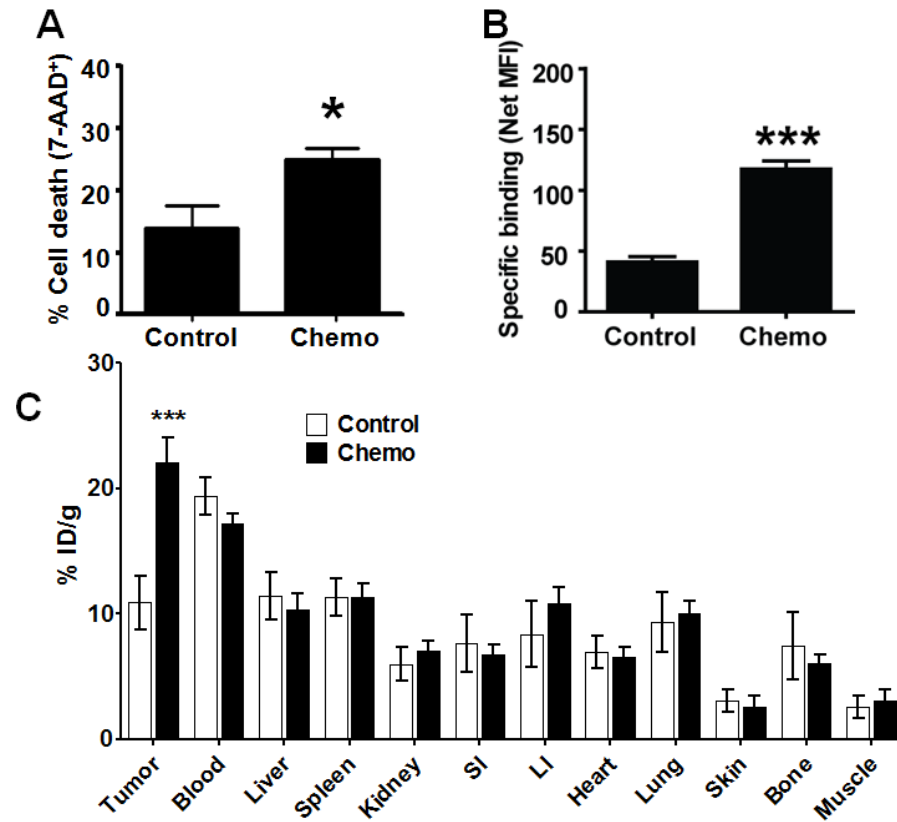
**Supplemental Figure 2. Markers of cell death and apoptosis in Jurkat cells treated with cisplatin, ionizing radiation, anti-CD95 mAb, or serum starvation.**

Jurkat cells were treated with 20  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$  cisplatin, ionizing radiation (15 Gy), 250  $\text{ng}/\text{mL}$  anti-CD95 mAb, or deprived of serum in continuing culture. Cells were collected and stained with 7-AAD and Annexin V-FITC or Rho123 and analyzed by flow cytometry. Shown are representative density plots (from three experiments) of staining with 7-AAD and Annexin-V or Rho123. Quadrants in each plot were set based on untreated cells.



**Supplemental Figure 3. Tumor localization of DAB4-F(ab)<sub>2</sub> fragments after chemotherapy.**

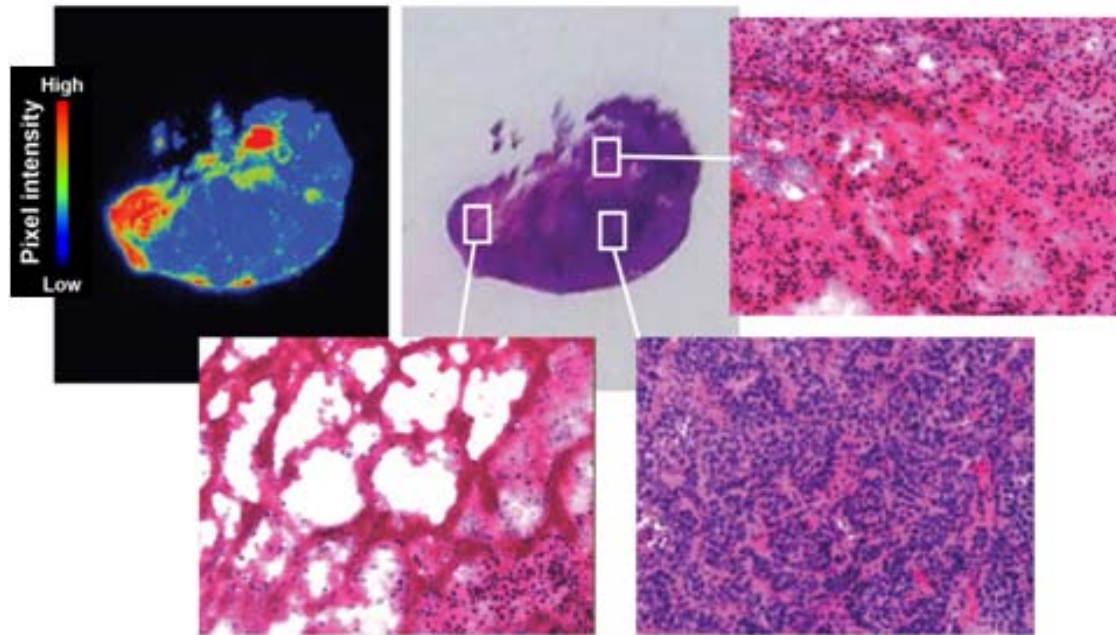
EL4 tumor-bearing C57BL/6 mice were untreated (Control) or treated with cyclophosphamide and etoposide (Chemo) i.v. 50  $\mu\text{g}$  biotinylated DAB4-F(ab)<sub>2</sub> was administered 24 hours later. 50  $\mu\text{g}$  <sup>111</sup>In-streptavidin (100 MBq/mg) was administered 24 hours later and  $\gamma$ -camera imaging and physical radioactivity counting was performed at (A) 2 hours or (B) 24 hours after <sup>111</sup>In-streptavidin administration.  $\gamma$ -camera images shown are for 2 of 3 mice in each treatment group and tumors are indicated (arrow heads). \*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$ .



Supplemental Figure 4. Biodistribution of radiolabeled DAB4 in mice bearing human pancreatic carcinoma xenografts.

Balb/c nude mice bearing Panc-1 tumors were untreated (control) or treated with 150 mg/kg gemcitabine and 6 mg/kg cisplatin. Tumors were collected 48 hours later for (A) flow cytometric analysis of tumor cell death and (B) specific binding of DAB4 to dead (7-AAD<sup>+</sup>) cells (n = 3). (C) After chemotherapy, mice received <sup>111</sup>In-DOTA-DAB4, were euthanized 48 hours later and the accumulation of radiolabeled antibody (%ID/g) in organs was measured (n = 5). \* p < 0.05, \*\*\* p < 0.001. LI = large intestine; SI = small intestine.





**Supplemental Figure 5. DAB4 binds within A431 human tumor xenografts.**

**Balb/c nude mice bearing A431 tumors were administered  $^{177}\text{Lu}$ -DOTA-DAB4 (100  $\mu\text{g}$  with a specific activity of 90 MBq/mg), euthanized 48 hours later, and tumors were excised.** Tumors were sectioned and analyzed using high-resolution  $\beta$ -autoradiography followed by hematoxylin and eosin staining (n = 2).