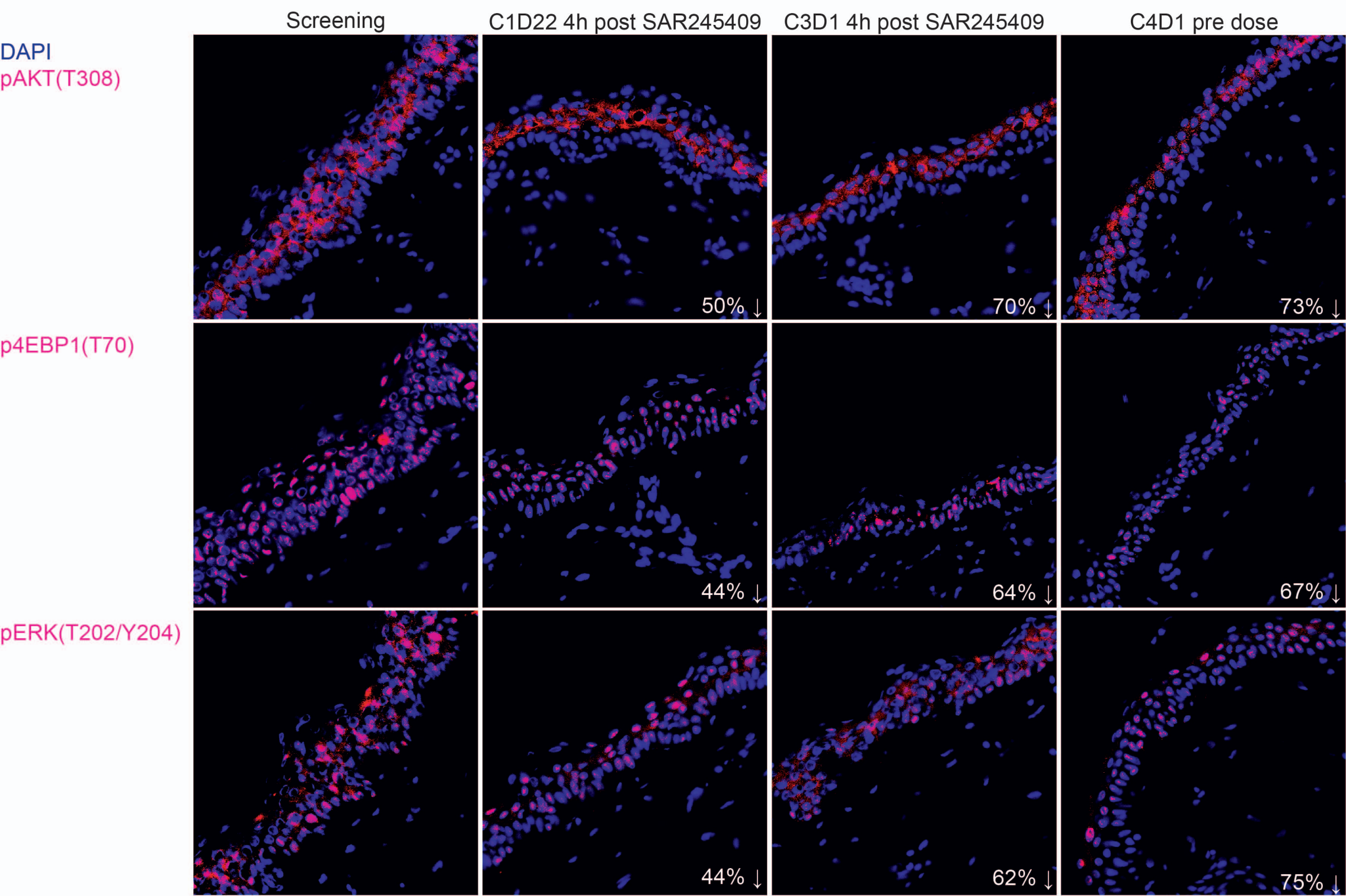
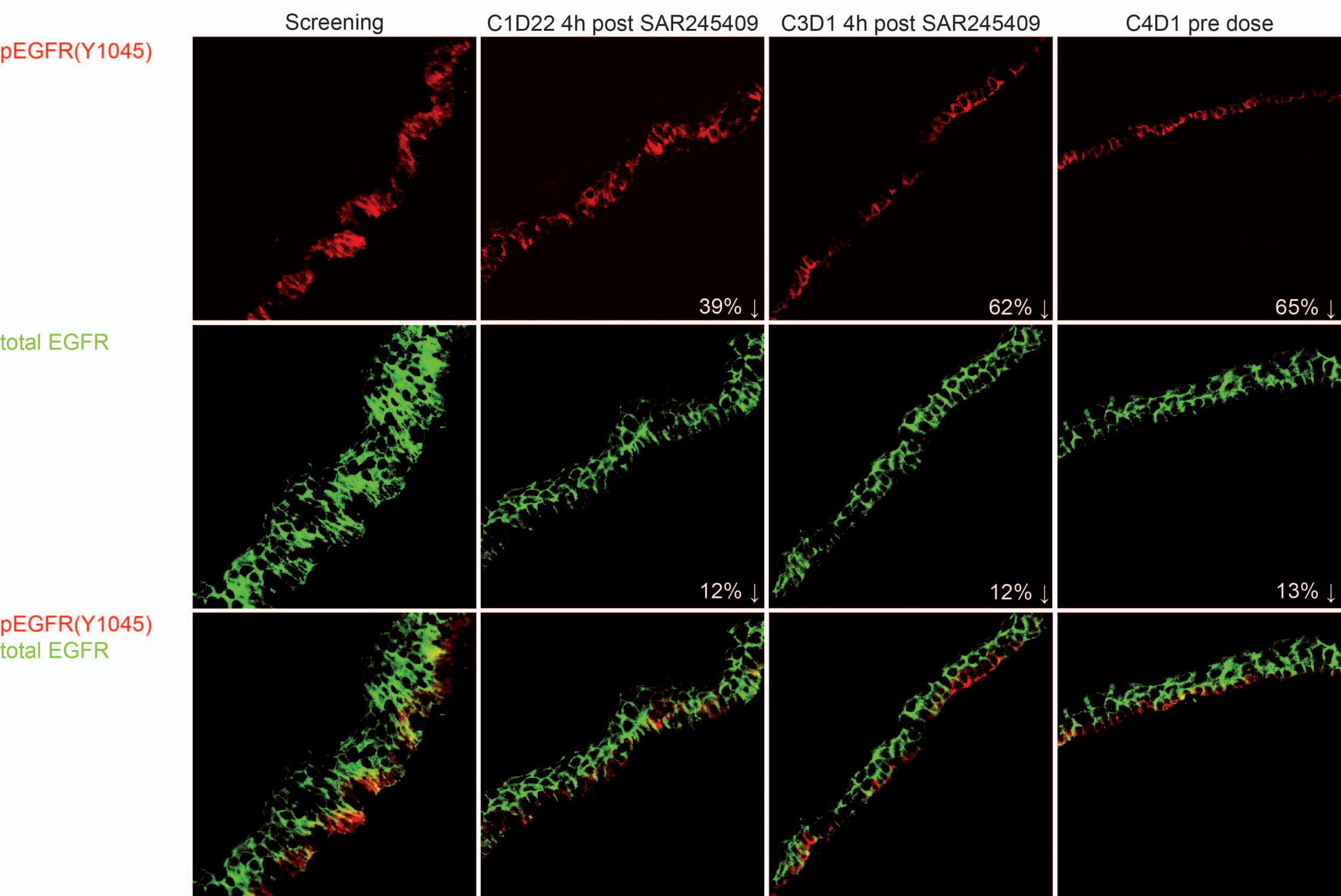


A



B



Supplemental Digital Content 4. Reduction of phosphatidylinositol-3-kinase (PI3K) and epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR)/mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) pathway signaling by SAR245409 in combination with erlotinib in serial skin samples from a patient with squamous cell lung carcinoma (patient 2)

- A) Effect of SAR245409 in combination with erlotinib on the PI3K and MAPK signaling pathways documented by immunofluorescence staining of pAKT^{T308}, p4EBP1^{T70} and pERK^{T202/Y204} in cross-sections of skin biopsies collected at baseline and at 4 hours post-dose on Cycle 1, Day 22 and Cycles 3 and 4, Day 1 from a patient administered erlotinib at 100 mg once daily (QD) and SAR245409 at 50 mg QD. Representative fields were captured per readout (red for pAKT^{T308}, p4EBP1^{T70}, or pERK^{T202/Y204}, blue for 4',6-diamidino-2-phenylindole [DAPI]) at 400x magnification.
- B) Effect of SAR245409 in combination with erlotinib on the EGFR signaling pathway documented by immunofluorescence staining of pEGFR^{Y1045} and total EGFR in cross-sections of skin biopsies collected at baseline and at 4 hours post-dose on Cycle 1, Day 22 and Cycles 3 and 4, Day 1 from a patient administered erlotinib at 100 mg once daily (QD) and SAR245409 at 50 mg QD. Representative fields were captured per readout (red for EGFR^{Y1045}, green for total EGFR) at 400x magnification.

AKT, serine/threonine-specific protein kinase; C, Cycle; D, Day; 4EBP1, 4E-binding protein 1; EGFR, epidermal growth factor receptor.