Supplementary Online Content


**eFigure 1.** Duodenal Polyposis, as Seen During Endoscopy Before (A) and After (B) 6 Months of Treatment With Erlotinib and Sulindac

**eFigure 2.** Levels of Activated and Total Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor (EGFR) In Polyp Lysates From Study Patients

This supplementary material has been provided by the authors to give readers additional information about their work.
eFigure 1. Duodenal polyposis, as seen during endoscopy before (A) and after (B) six months of treatment with erlotinib and sulindac.
eFigure 2. Levels of activated and total epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) in polyp lysates from study patients. Shown are western blots of polyp lysates (50 micrograms of protein per lane) from seven patients treated with sulindac and erlotinib (lanes 1-7) and seven patients treated with placebo (lanes 8-14). Levels of activated EGFR were assayed using an antibody that recognizes phosphorylated tyrosine 1048 in EGFR (pEGFR). Levels of total EGFR were assayed with another antibody after stripping the blot of pEGFR antibodies. Actin levels were also assayed to ensure that the same amount of cell lysate was loaded in each lane. We found that activated EGFR was not detectable in patients treated with sulindac and erlotinib, but was detected in most patients (lanes 9-14) treated with placebo.