Figure S1. Exosomes derived from CRC/MDR cells increase cetuximab resistance in cetuximab-sensitive cells. HT-29 and Caco-2 cells were treated with exosomes derived from CRC cells and CRC/MDR cells for colony formation analysis. Cells were imaged using a microscope fitted with a digital camera. Data are presented as the mean ± SD from at least three experiments. **P<0.01 vs. cetuximab; $^{\#\#}$P<0.01 vs. cetuximab + CRC-Exo. CRC, colorectal cancer; exo, exosome; MDR, multidrug resistance; Ctrl, control.

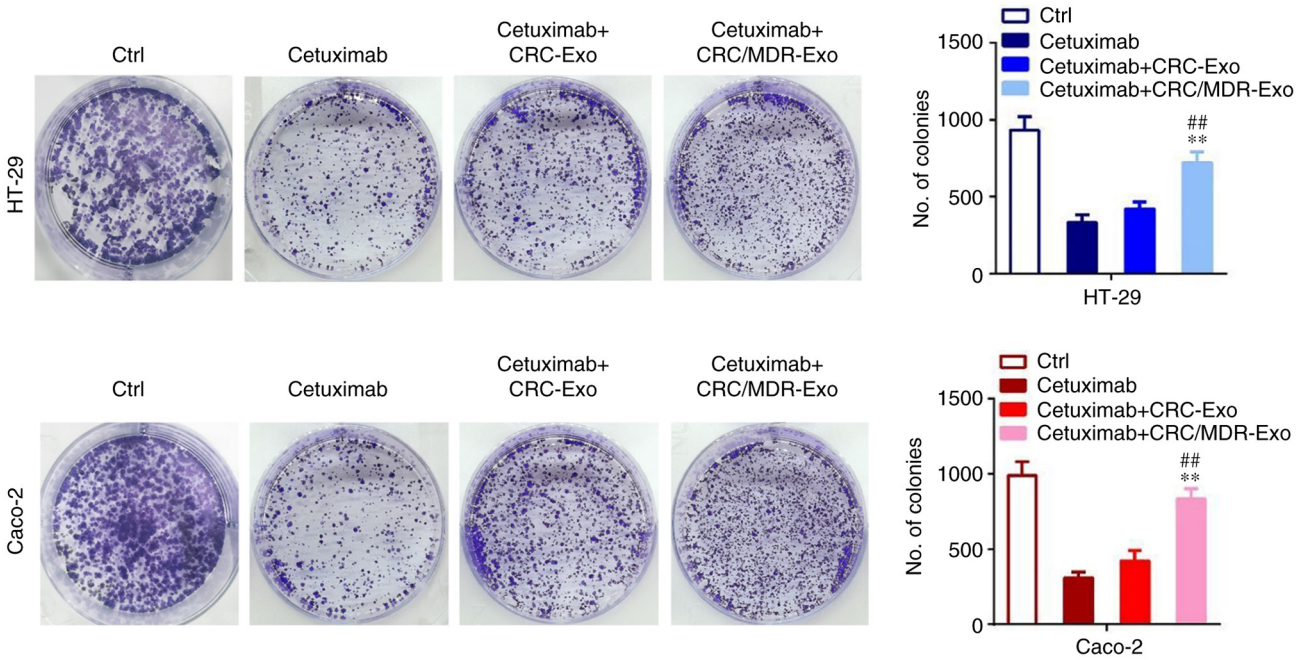

Figure S2. Exosomes derived from CRC/MDR cells regulate the phosphorylation levels of EGFR and AKT proteins in HT-29 and Caco-2 cells. Western blotting assays of the ratio of p-EGFR to EGFR and p-AKT to AKT proteins in the in HT-29 and Caco-2 cells treated with the indicated treatments. **P<0.01 vs. cetuximab; $^{\#\#}$P<0.01 vs. cetuximab + CRC-Exo. CRC, colorectal cancer; p, phosphorylated; exo, exosome; MDR, multidrug resistance; Ctrl, control.