

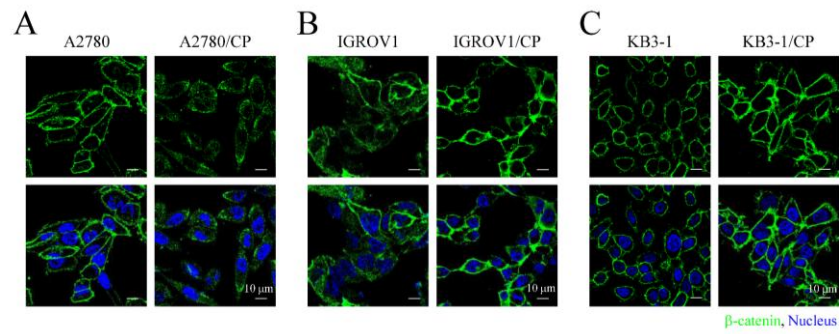


Fig. S1. β -catenin exhibits similar localization in parental and cisplatin-resistant cancer cells. (A) A2780 vs. A2780/CP, (B) IGROV1 vs. IGROV1/CP, and (C) KB3-1 vs. KB3-1/CP cells were seeded for 48 h. Immunofluorescence staining of β -catenin (green) and nuclei (blue) visualized by confocal microscopy. Scale bar: 10 μ m. CP: cisplatin-resistant.

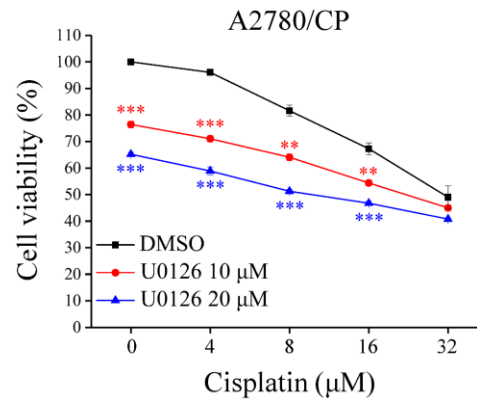


Fig. S2. Inhibition of ERK enhances cisplatin cytotoxicity in cisplatin-resistant cells. A2780/CP cells treated with cisplatin combined with U0126 (10 or 20 mM) for 48 h. Cell viability was normalized to control. Data are presented as mean $\pm$ SEM from at least three independent experiments. **, $p < 0.01$; ***, $p < 0.001$.

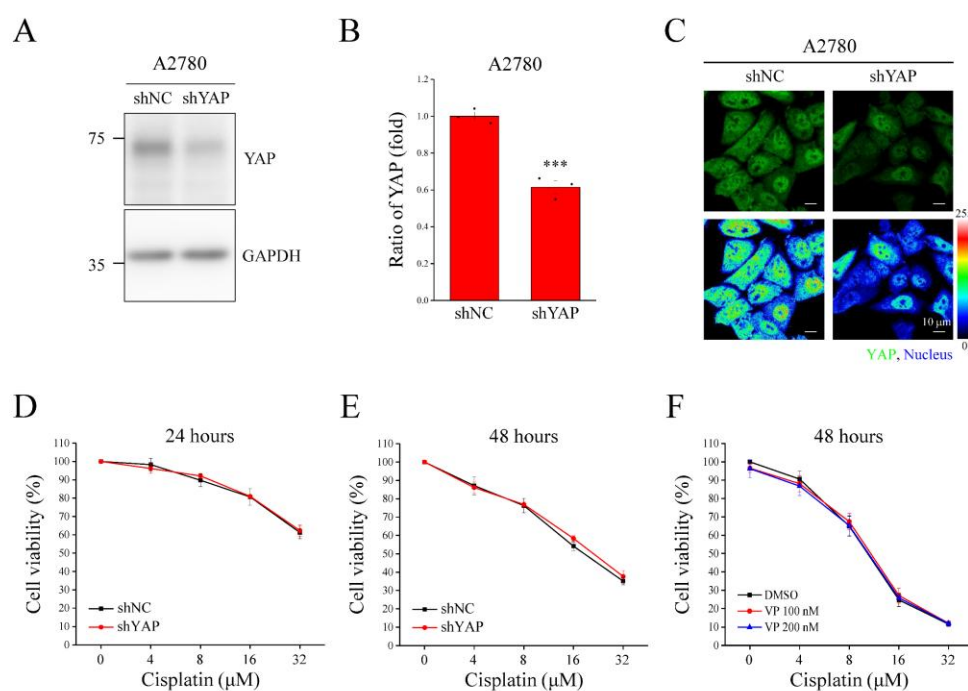


Fig. S3. YAP does not affect cisplatin sensitivity in parental cell. (A) Stable expression of negative control shRNA (shNC) and YAP-targeting shRNA (shYAP) in A2780 cells was confirmed by Western blotting, GAPDH served as loading control. (B) Quantification of YAP expression normalized to shNC. ***, $p < 0.001$. (C) Immunofluorescence staining of YAP (green) visualized by confocal microscopy, with pseudocolor images shown below. Scale bar: 10 μ m. (D,E) Cell viability of shNC and shYAP A2780 cells following cisplatin treatment for (D) 24 h and (E) 48 h. (F) A2780 cells were treated with cisplatin combined with the YAP inhibitor verteporfin (VP, 100 or 200 nM) for 48 h. Cell viability was normalized to control and presented as mean $\pm$ SEM from at least three independent experiments.