**Supplementary figure legends**

**Fig. S1. Copy numbers of YES1 in osimertinib-resistant cell lines.** The copy numbers of YES1 were determined using a quantitative reverse-transcription PCR assay. No significant changes in the YES1 copy numbers of osimertinib-resistant cell lines were seen, compared with the parental cell lines.

**Fig. S2. PARP and MET expressions in MET-amplified osimertinib-resistant cell lines.** Cells were treated with osimertinib (1 μM), crizotinib (0.2 μM), or a combination of osimertinib and crizotinib for 6 hours. The effect of the combined treatment on cell apoptosis was analyzed using western blotting.

**Fig. S3. Relative ALDH1A1 and ABCB1 expression levels using qRT-PCR in NSCLC EGFR-mutant cell lines and their corresponding osimertinib-resistant cell lines.** The expression levels in parental cells were set at 1, and the expression levels in the resistant cell lines were shown relative to those in the parental cell lines.

**Fig. S4. Expressions of AXL protein in NSCLC EGFR-mutant cell lines and their corresponding osimertinib-resistant cell lines.** As observed using western blotting, the expression of AXL was upregulated in HCC827-ORS, HCC4006ORS, HCC4006ORH, PC9-ORS, PC9-ORH, H1975-ORS, and H1975ORH. We defined as “upregulated” at a concentration of 4 times or more compared with a parental cell line.

**Figure S5. Copy numbers of AXL in osimertinib-resistant cell lines.** The copy numbers of AXL were determined using a quantitative reverse-transcription PCR assay. No significant changes in the copy numbers of AXL were observed in the osimertinib-resistant cell lines, compared with the parental cell lines.

**Fig. S6. siRNA and combined drug treatment studies in HCC4006 and HCC4006 resistant cells.** (A) Antitumor effect of AXL knockdown in HCC4006 and HCC4006 resistant cells as determined using an MTT assay. Cells were seeded after treatment with non-targeting siRNA or AXL siRNAs for 72 hours, then treated with or without osimertinib for 48 hours. The cell viability of cells treated with non-targeting siRNA and without osimertinib treatment was set as 1. In the HCC4006 parental and resistant cell lines, like H1975 series, cell growth was suppressed by AXL siRNAs. (B) Combined treatment with osimertinib and cabozantinib in HCC4006 and HCC4006 resistant cells as determined using an MTT assay. Cell viability after combined treatment with osimertinib and cabozantinib in HCC4006 and HCC4006 resistant cells as determined using an MTT assay. Cabozantinib monotherapy did not provide the sufficient inhibition of cell growth in HCC4006 resistant cell lines, but the sensitivity of the resistant cells to osimertinib was improved with cabozantinib treatment.

**Fig. S7. Combined treatment with AXL knockdown and osimertinib in H1975 and H1975 resistant cells.** Cells were seeded after treatment with non-targeting siRNA or AXL siRNAs for 72 hours, then treated with or without osimertinib for 6 hours. Alterations in protein expression were detected by western blotting. Cleaved PARP (a marker of apoptosis) was overexpressed in AXL knockdown resistant cell lines, especially when combined treatment with AXL knockdown and osimertinib.