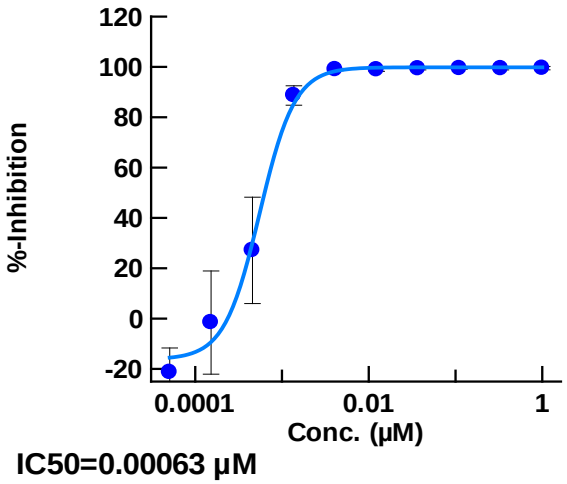
Supplementary Table S1. Percentage of enzyme activity following dialysis compared to a non-compound treated control.

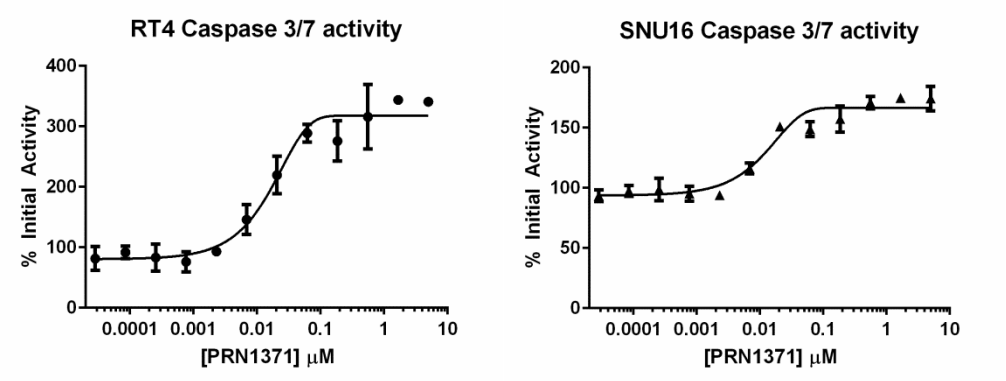
Target	PRN1371	BGJ398
FGFR1	4% ± 2%	108% ± 15%
FGFR2	8% ± 4%	67% ± 23%
FGFR3	6% ± 3%	112% ± 6%
FGFR4	6% ± 3%	117% ± 12%
CSF1R	135% ± 27%	nd

Supplementary Figure S1.



Supplementary Figure S1. PRN1371 inhibited SNU16 cell proliferation as assessed by BrdU incorporation. SNU16 gastric cancer cells were treated with a concentration series of PRN1371 for 48 hrs followed by 2 hrs treatment with BrdU. BrdU incorporation was assessed using a BrdU ELISA kit. Plotted is the % Inhibition of the BrdU ELISA signal versus the concentration of PRN1371. The IC50 of the dose response was determined to be 0.63 ± 0.11 nM (mean ± s.d., *n* = 4). This is comparable to the IC50 as measured by the Presto-Blue cell viability reagent of 2.6 ± 2.2 nM.

Supplementary Figure S2.



Supplementary Figure S2. PRN1371 treatment induces apoptosis via caspase activation. Activation of caspase 3/7 was assessed in response to cancer cell lines being treated with PRN1371 *in vitro*. Shown is percent initial caspase 3/7 activity of either RT4 cells (left) or SNU16 cells (right) at different concentrations of PRN1371 (mean ± s.d., *n* = 3).