**Figure S1.** Induction sXBP1 expression does not prevent edelfosine-induced apoptosis in BxPC-3 cells. (a) Cells were incubated in the absence (C) or in the presence of 0.075, 0.15, 0.5, 1, or 2 mM DTT for 1 h, and then incubated in the absence or presence of 20 µM edelfosine (EDLF) for 24 h, and analyzed for apoptosis. (b) Cells were incubated without (C) or with 0.5 mM DTT for 1 h, 20 µM edelfosine (EDLF) for 24 h or with DTT (1 h) + EDLF (24 h), and then total RNA was isolated and subjected to RT-PCR using specific primers for the XBP1 gene. PCR amplicons were incubated with PstI, and then run in agarose gel electrophoresis and stained with ethidium bromide. Only cDNA derived from sXBP1 mRNA was not cut with PstI, because of the loss of a 26-bp intron in response to ER stress. The positions of the amplification products uXBP1 and sXBP1 are indicated. Data shown are means ± SD or representative experiments of three performed.

**Figure S2** Edelfosine induces mitochondrial cytochrome c release in different pancreatic cancer cells. Capan-2, CFPAC-1 and HuP-T4 cells were untreated (C) or treated with 20 µM edelfosine at the indicated times, and cytochrome c (Cyt c) was detected to be released into the cytosol. Cytochrome c oxidase subunit II (Cyt c Ox. II) and β-actin were analyzed in the mitochondrial and cytosolic fractions by Western blot as loading and subcellular fraction controls. Data shown are representative experiments of three performed.