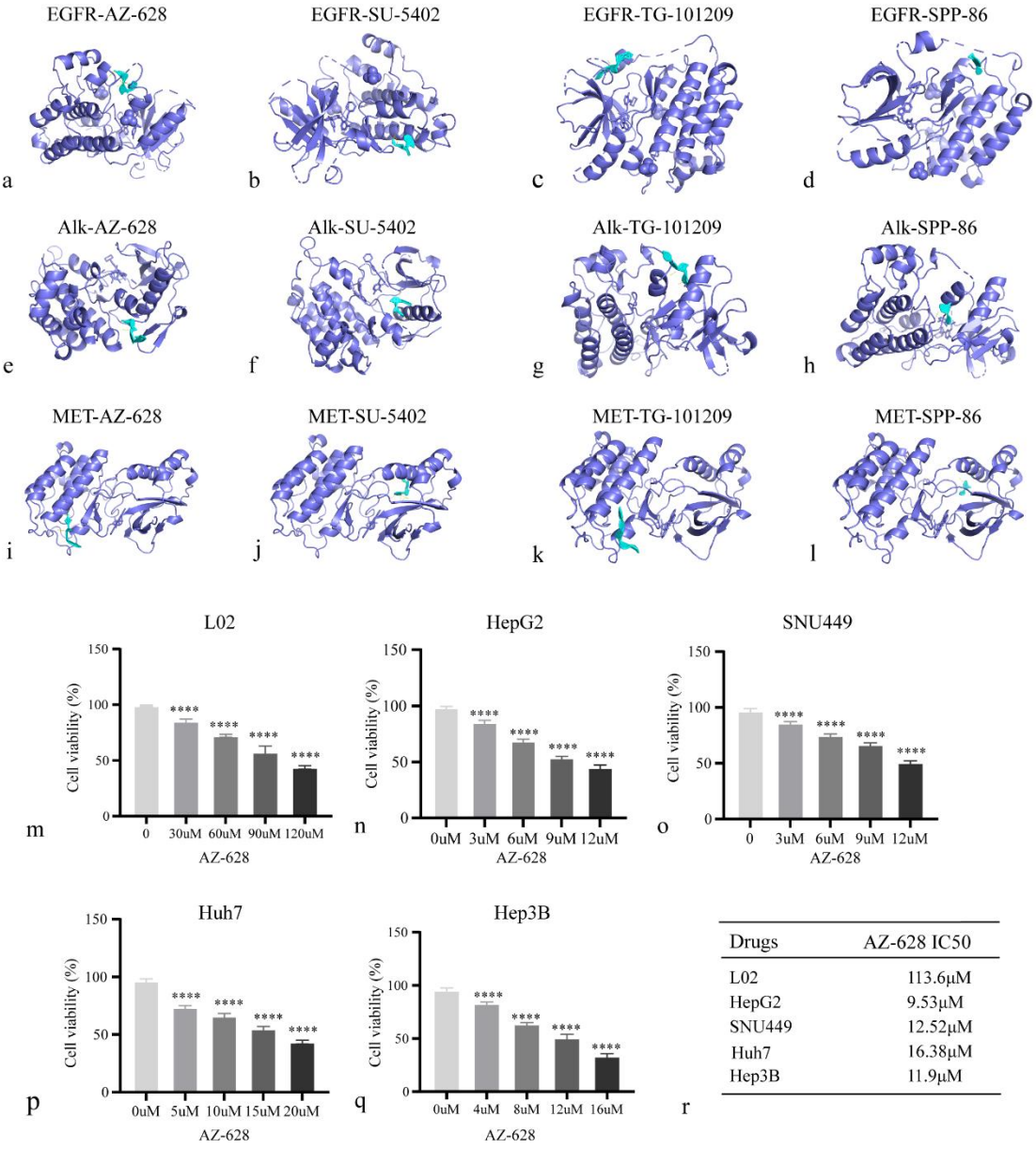
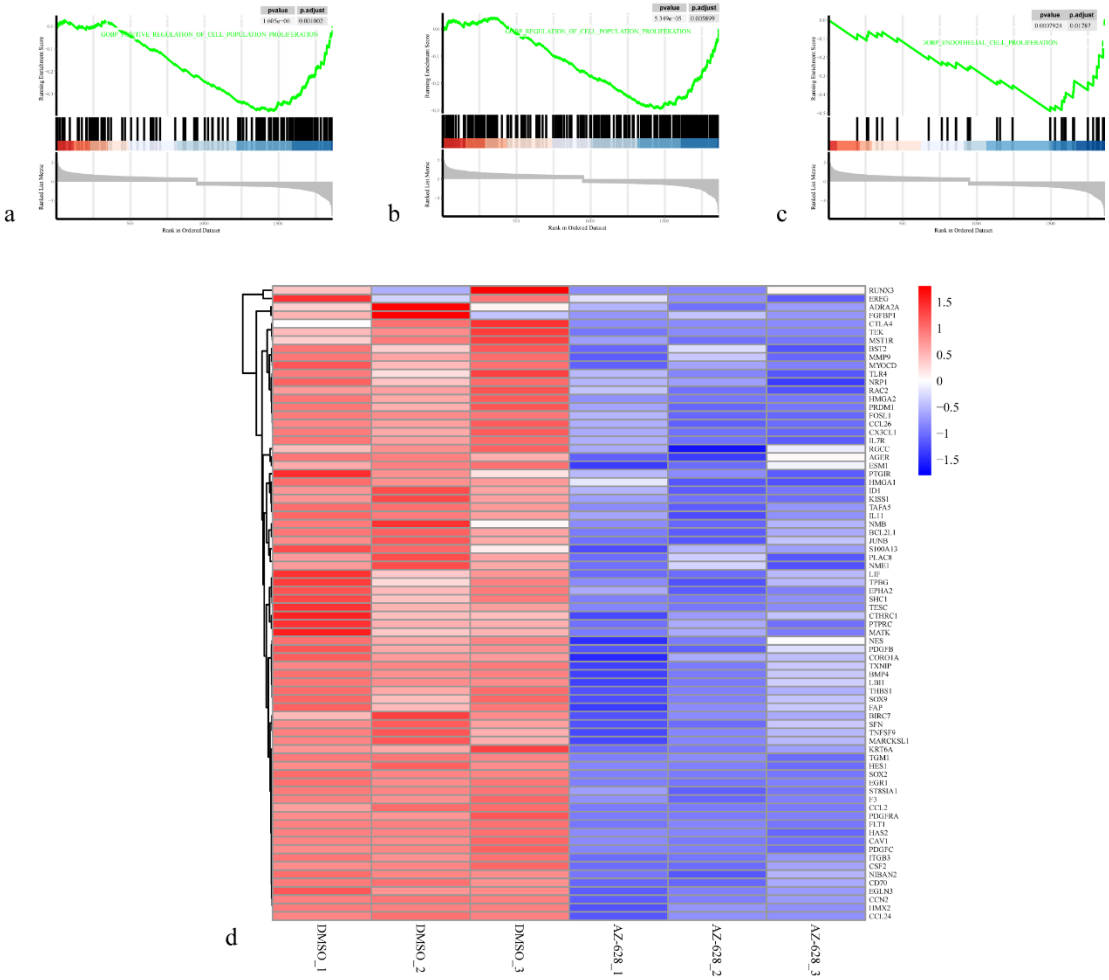
Supplement Figure 1



(a-d) The molecular docking results between EGFR and 4 small molecular chemicals. (e-h) The molecular docking results between Alk and 4 small molecular chemicals. (i-l) The molecular docking results between MET and 4 small molecular chemicals. (n-r) Normal hepatocytes L02 and HCC cells were treated with AZ-628 at different concentrations for 48 h. Cell viability was quantified by CCK8. (s) (A) IC50 was calculated according to the CCK8 results. N=3. Data are expressed as mean ±

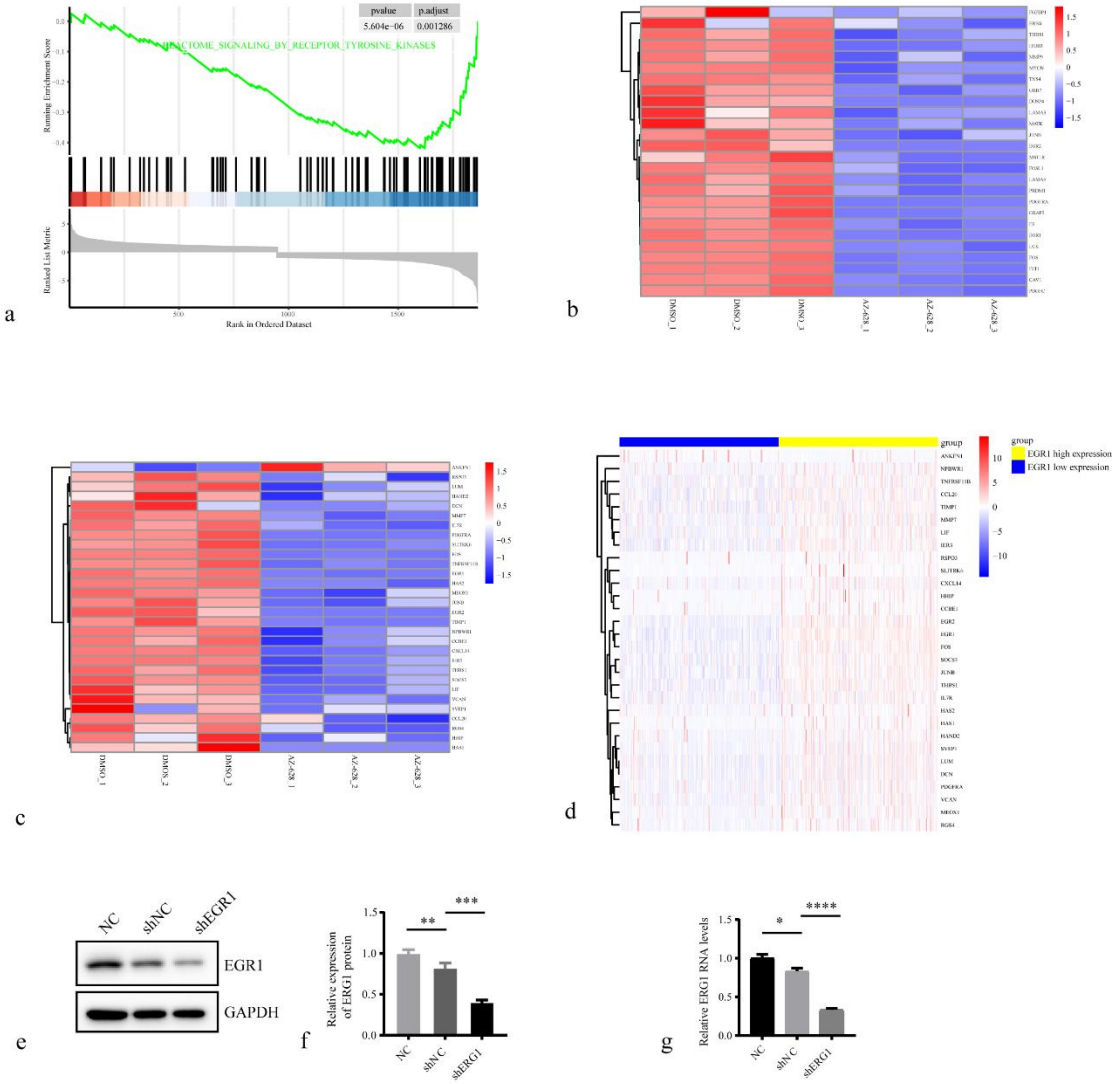
standard deviation (SD), with ****, $p < 0.0001$.

Supplement Figure 2



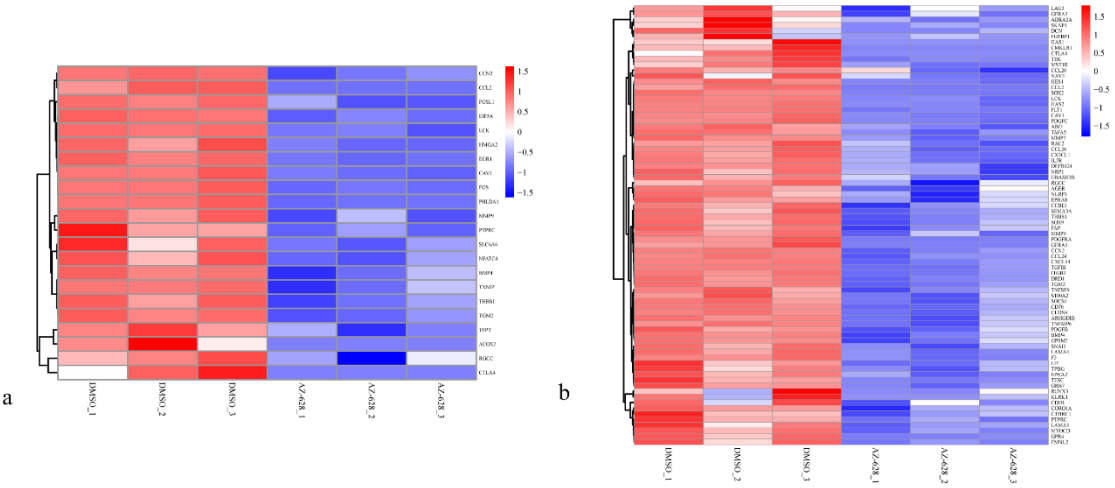
(a-c) GSEA enrichment analysis. (d) Heat map showing differential genes after treatment of HepG2 with AZ-628 and DMSO.

Supplement Figure 3



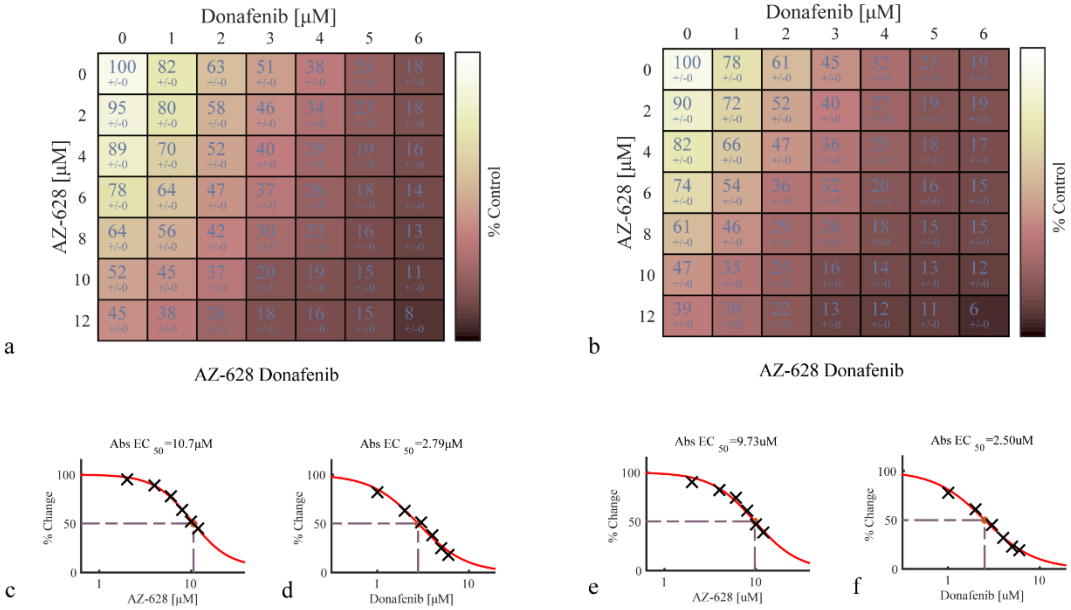
(a) GSEA enrichment analysis showed that the differential genes induced by AZ-628 were enriched in the tyrosine kinase pathway. (b-d) Heat map showing differential genes. (e-f) Western blot and qRT-PCR detect the protein and mRNA levels in HCC cells with knocking down EGR1. N=3. Data are expressed as mean ± standard deviation (SD), with***, p<0.001, ****, p < 0.0001.

Supplement Figure 4



(a) Heat maps showed the differential genes apoptosis pathway of HepG2 cells treated with AZ-628. (b) Heat maps showed the differential genes EMT pathway of HepG2 cells treated with AZ-628.

Supplement Figure 5



(a-b) 2D visualization of synergy between AZ-628 and donafenil at various concentrations in SNU449 and HepG2 Cells cultures (48h treatment) by combenefit2. (c-f) The EC50 value of AZ-628 and donafeinib in HepG2 and SNU449 cells.

Supplement Figure 6

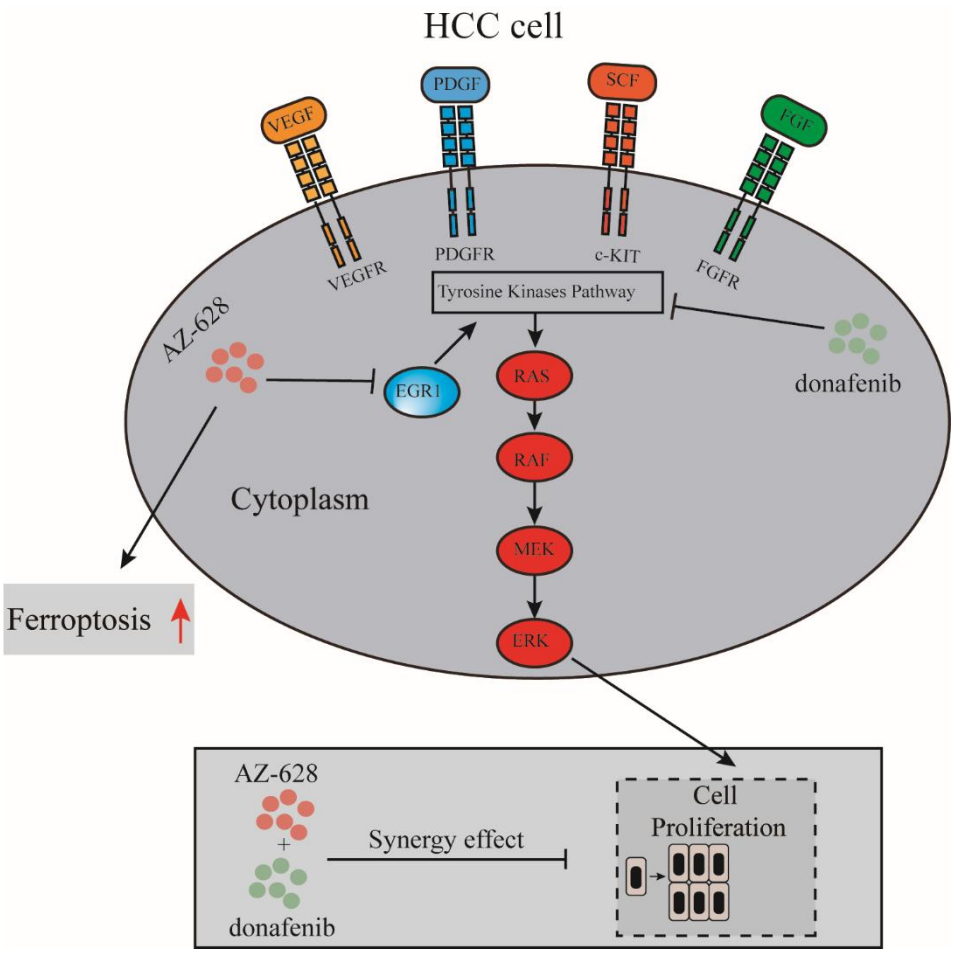


Diagram of the mechanism of this study drawing by Adobe Illustrator.