Supplemental Figure 1. Brachyury induces a highly migratory and invasive phenotype in human epithelial tumor cells. Immunofluorescent analysis of EMT markers in (A) MCF7-pcDNA and MCF7-pBrachyury cells and (C) H1703-con.shRNA and H1703-Br.shRNA cells grown on cover glasses (X40 magnification; merged images with DAPI stained nuclei are shown). In vitro cell migration and ECM invasion assays for (B) MCF7-pcDNA and MCF7-pBrachyury cells and (D) H1703-con.shRNA and H1703-Br.shRNA cells. ***p<0.0001; error bar = SEM of replicate measurements.
Supplemental Figure 2. Brachyury expression in human tumor cell lines. Real-time PCR was performed for Brachyury on cDNA from the indicated lung, colon, and prostate tumor cell lines. Values are expressed as a ratio to the endogenous control GAPDH.
Supplemental Figure 3. Brachyury inhibition decreases mesenchymal markers and invasiveness of lung cancer cells. (A) Real-time PCR analysis of Brachyury and Fibronectin expression in cDNA prepared from H460-con.shRNA and single cell clones of H460-Br.shRNA cells. (B) ECM invasion assay for H460-con.shRNA and single cell clones of H460-Br.shRNA. Experiment was performed in duplicate for each cell line; 1 x 10^4 cells were used in this assay. Error bar = SEM of triplicate measurements. * p<0.05, **p<0.001, ***p<0.0001 for con.shRNA vs. Br.shRNA.