

Supplemental Data

**Table S1.** Anti-migratory activity of locostatin in different cell types

Cell Line	IC <sub>50</sub> <sup>a</sup>	Activity <sup>b</sup>
A549	> 50 $\mu$ M (virtually no subtoxic activity), 24 hr <sup>c</sup>	29%, 75 $\mu$ M
MCF-7	24.1 $\mu$ M, 12 hr <sup>c</sup>	39%, 50 $\mu$ M
B16-BL6	16.7 $\mu$ M, 6 hr <sup>c</sup>	79%, 50 $\mu$ M
MDCK	12.0 $\mu$ M, 12 hr <sup>c</sup>	72%, 50 $\mu$ M
MDCK	17.9 $\mu$ M, 24 hr <sup>c</sup>	96%, 50 $\mu$ M
MDCK (serum-free conditions)	12.5 $\mu$ M, 24 hr <sup>c</sup>	69%, 20 $\mu$ M
MDCK scatter <sup>d</sup>	$\geq$ 20 $\mu$ M	

<sup>a</sup>All IC<sub>50</sub> values were calculated for inhibition of wound closure at 24 hr post-wounding with normalization to parallel controls for each compound, as described in Table 1.

<sup>b</sup>Values correspond to the percent inhibition of wound closure post-wounding normalized to parallel controls for the highest subtoxic concentrations, as indicated. The higher the percentage, the more inhibitory the compound relative to parallel controls for each cell type.

<sup>c</sup>Time after wounding for which  $IC_{50}$  and activity values were determined from digital images.

<sup>d</sup>All assays were scratch-wound closure assays using confluent cultures of the cells indicated with the exception of the MDCK cell scatter assay, which involved treating subconfluent MDCK cell cultures with HGF/SF.

**Table S2.** Calculated second-order association or inactivation rate constants for different locostatin-binding proteins.

<b>Protein</b>	$k_{\text{assoc}}$ ( $\text{M}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}$ , mean $\pm$ standard deviation; $n = 4$ )
Raf kinase inhibitor protein (RKIP)	$13.09 \pm 1.36$
Aldehyde dehydrgenase 1A1 (ALDH1A1)	$107.4 \pm 17.0$
Prolyl oligopeptidase (POP)	$2.08 \pm 0.04$
Glutathione <i>S</i> -transferase omega 1-1 (GSTO1-1)	$0.108 \pm 0.008$ (DHA reductase assay) $0.063 \pm 0.008$ (thiol transferase assay)

## **Supplemental Experimental Procedures**

In experiments involving serum-free conditions, MDCK cells were serum starved for 36 hr prior to wounding and then maintained in serum-free conditions. A549 cells were cultured in F12K medium with 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS). B16-BL6 cells were grown in MEM with 10% FBS and switched to 5% FBS for wound closure assays. MCF7 cells were cultured in MEM with 10% FBS.

For wound closure assays involving A549, B16-BL6 and MCF7 cells, a grid of 100 pixels was imposed over time-lapse images for tracking specific points along the wound edge over time, and the distance of migration was measured. In the case of the HGF/SF-induced scatter experiments, subconfluent MDCK cell cultures were treated with 5 ng/ml HGF/SF and degree of scatter was determined 24 hr later from digital images.