

Figure S1. Invasiveness of breast cancer cell lines with different PTPL1 expression levels.

A, Indicated cells were lysed and cell extracts were analysed by immunoblotting with anti-PTPL1 and anti-actin antibodies. B, Cells were plated onto the upper well of a Matrigel coated Transwell Boyden Chamber and allowed to migrate toward chemoattractant 10% FBS for 48 hr. The percentage of cells that migrated through Matrigel-coated filters was quantified relative to total seeded cells. Data represent the percentage of cells that migrated to the lower side of the filter relative to control-siRNA cells. Results are the means \pm s.d of triplicate samples

Figure S2. Cell growth on extra-cellular matrices of siRNA-PTPL1 transfected T47D and ZR 75.1 cells.

A, 5 days after siRNA transfection, cells were lysed and cell extracts were analysed by immunoblotting with anti-PTPL1 and anti-actin antibodies. B, One day after siRNA transfection, cells were plated on fibronectin coated wells and the DNA was quantified at different days as described in the Materials and Methods. Cell growth was expressed relative to day one (mean \pm s.d. of 3 wells). **P=0.0001; *P=0.005 *versus* control-siRNA. One representative experiment out of two is shown.

Figure S3. PTPL1 extinction affects cell growth on Matrigel in cells overexpressing Src .

1 day after siRNA transfection, MCF-7 cells were transiently transfected with Src expression vector. Two days after transfection, cells were plated on Matrigel, outgrowth of transfected cells was monitored as described in Fig. 2C. The data given

are the mean \pm s.d. of quadruplet sample. One representative experiment out of two is shown *P \leq 0.001.

Figure S4. A model of PTPL1 regulation of breast cancer cell aggressiveness.

Schematic representation of potential mechanism by which poorly aggressive breast cancer cell can become invasive.