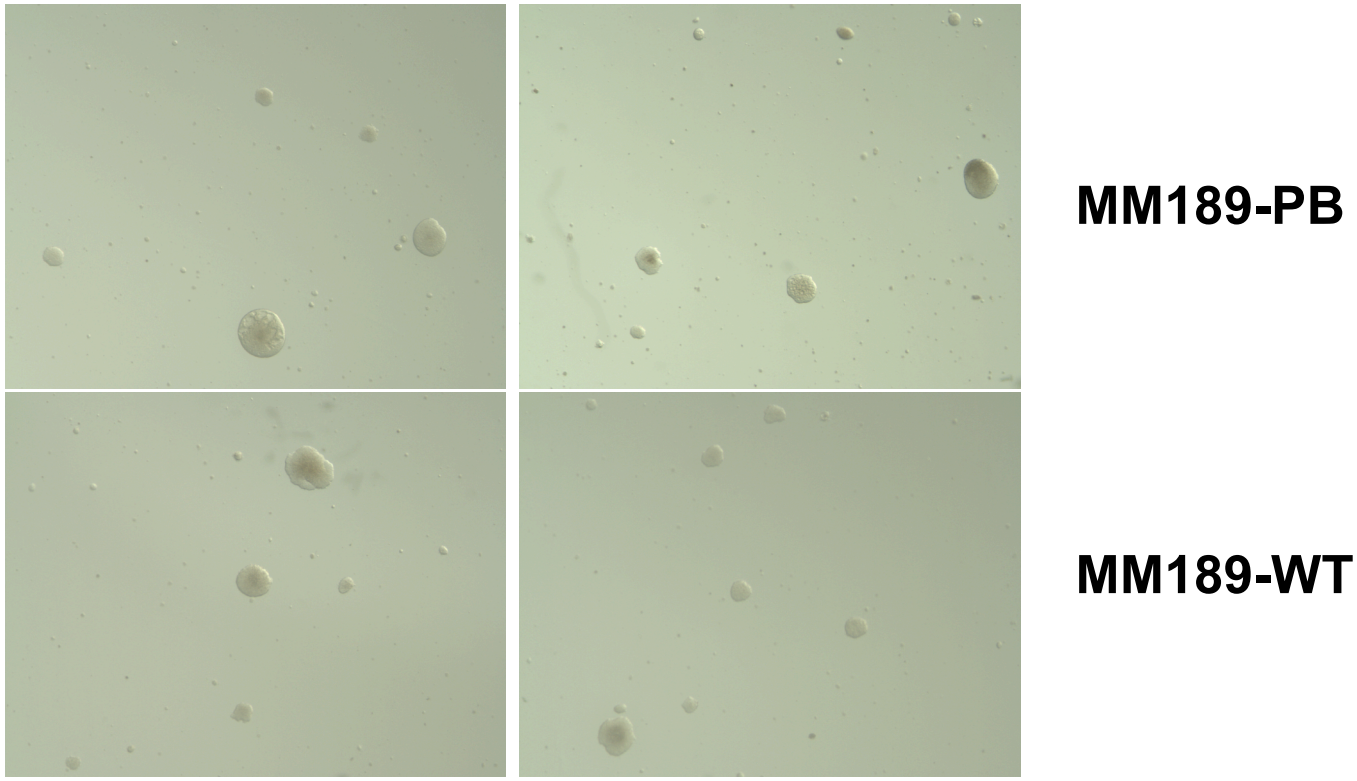

Fig S1. Representative images of soft agar colonies formed by MM189 HCC cells infected with empty retrovirus, or retroviruses encoding $p19^{Arf}$.

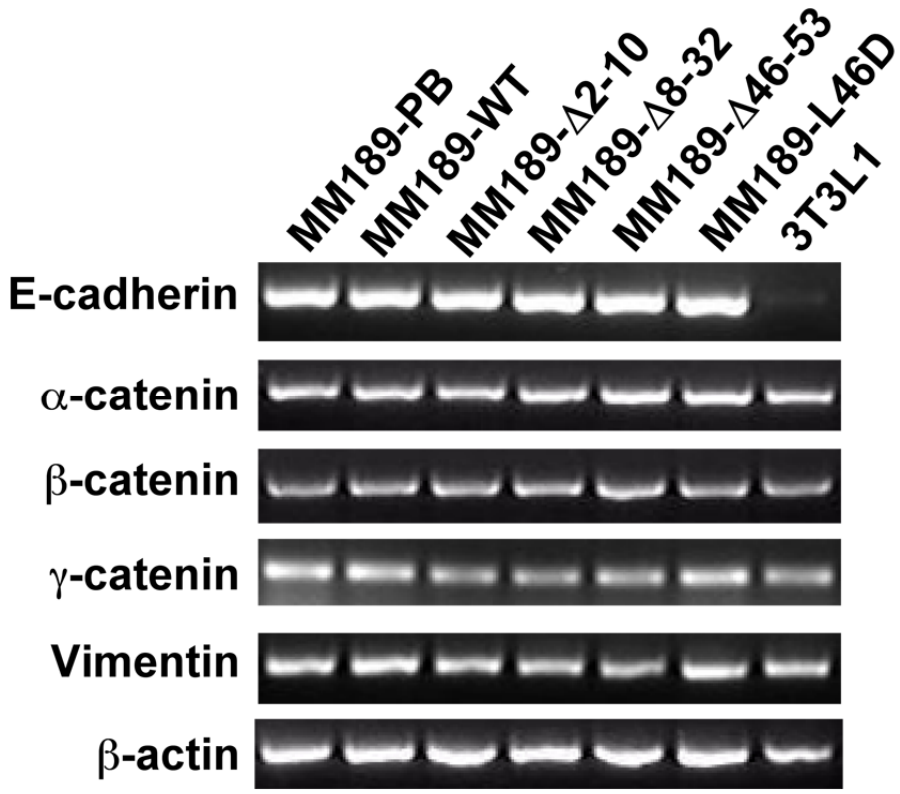

Fig S2. Characterization of mRNA levels for the epithelial and mesenchymal markers E-cadherin, α-catenin , β-catenin, γ-catenin and vimentin, in MM189 cells with wild type or mutant $p19^{Arf}$ expression by RT-PCR. β-actin served as an internal control.

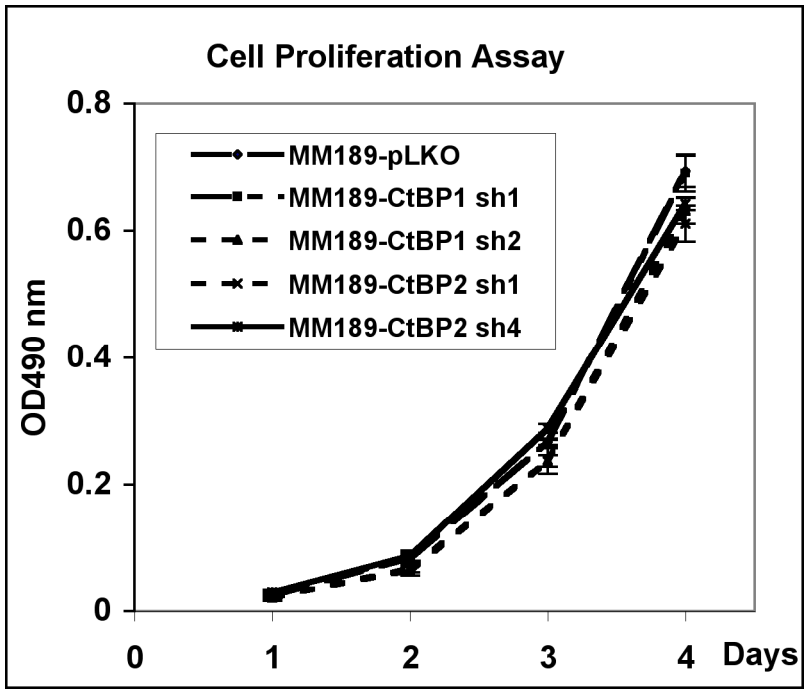

Fig S3. Effect of CtBP knockdown on cell proliferation. Cell proliferation assay comparing proliferation rates of MM189 HCC cells infected with either empty retrovirus or each of two shRNAs targeting CtBP1 or CtBP2. Results are from a representative experiment performed in quadruplicate.

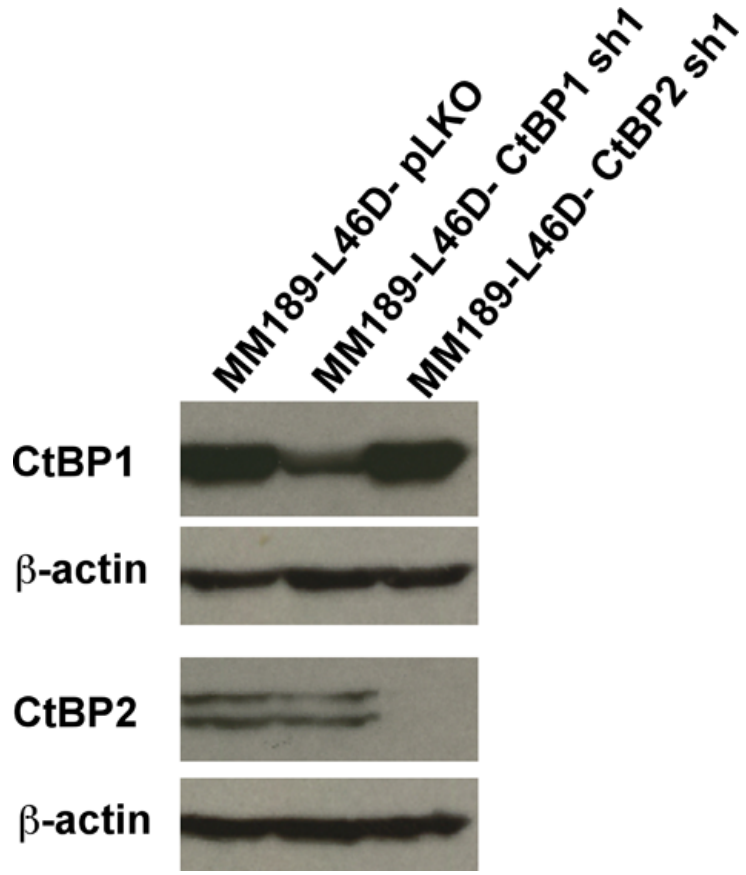

Fig. S4. Confirmation of specific knockdown of CtBP1 and CtBP2 by targeting shRNAs in MM189-L46D cells. β-actin serves as a loading control.

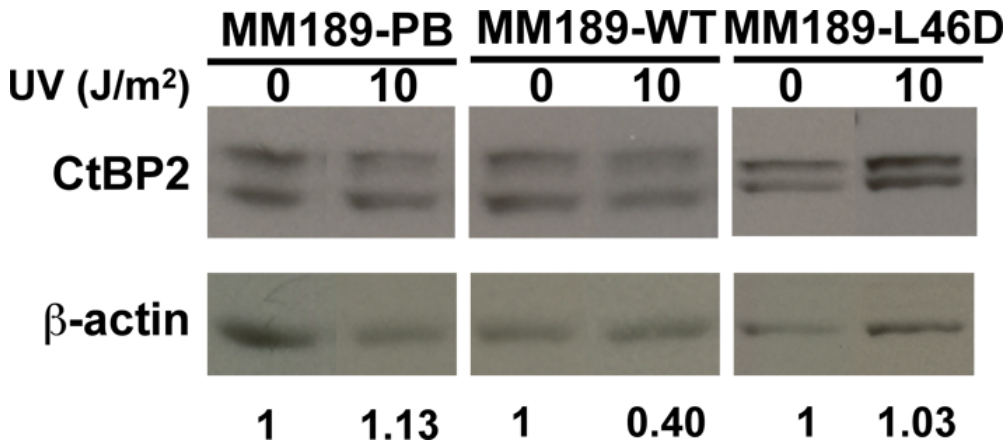

Fig S5. Degradation of CtBP2 upon UV treatment in MM189 HCC cells with expression of vector alone (MM189-PB), wild type $p19^{Arf}$ (MM189-WT) or L46D $p19^{Arf}$ (MM189-L46D). The numbers below the blots are the quantitative ratios for the level of CtBP2 to that of β-actin in cells after either 10 J/m^2 or no UV treatment.