Supplementary Note

The transcription start site for the CDH1 gene used in this paper has been very well characterized previously by methods including 5' race, transcription repressor binding studies, and reporter gene construct analyses. A sample of the references documenting the transcription start site of CDH1 is listed below:

Hajra, K. M., Ji, X. & Fearon, E.R. Extinction of E-cadherin expression in breast cancer via a dominant repression pathway acting on proximal promoter elements. Oncogene 18, 7274-9 (1999).

Hajra, K. M., Y-S, D. & Fearon, E.R. The SLUG zinc-finger protein represses E-cadherin in breast cancer. Cancer Research 62, 1613-8 (2002).

Berx, G., Staes, K., van Hengel, J., Molemans, F., Bussemakers, M.J., van Bokhoven, A. & van Roy, F. Cloning and characterization of the human invasion suppressor gene E-cadherin (CDH1). Genomics, 26, 281-9 (1995).

Henning, G., Behrens, J., Truss, M., Frisch, s., Reichmann, E. & Birchmeier, W. Progression of carcinoma cells is associated with alterations in chromatin structure and factor binding at the E-cadherin promoter in vivo. Oncogene 11, 475-84 (1995).

Furthermore, according to the database of human transcriptional start sites and full-length cDNAs (http://elmo.ims.u-tokyo.ac.jp/dbtss, Suzuki, T. *et al.,* 2002), the transcription start site of the human E-cadherin (CDH1) gene is verified to coincide with the sequence referenced in the above cited papers and the record at NCBI.