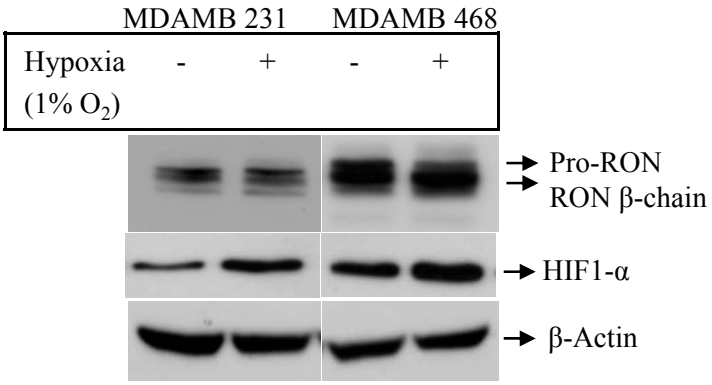
Supplementary figure 1

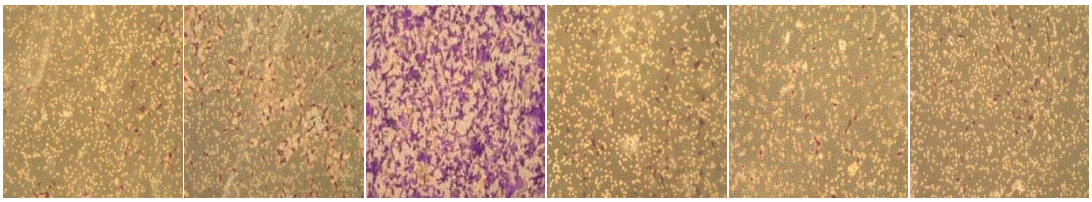


Cells were grown under hypoxia (1% O_2) for 24h and western analysis using RON, HIF-1α and actin antibodies was performed on the total cell lysates. While there is some increase in the HIF-1α protein expression under hypoxia, RON protein levels remained relatively unchanged.

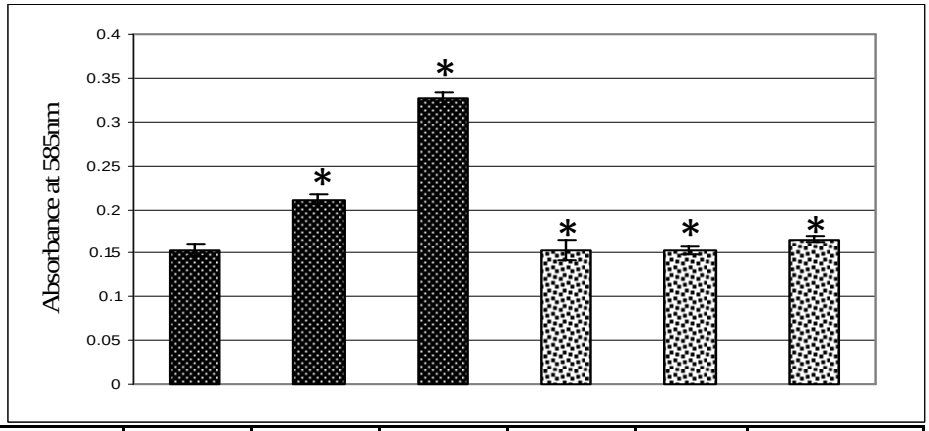
Supplementary figure 2

MDA MB 231

Control sh RNA | sh RNA RON Cl.6



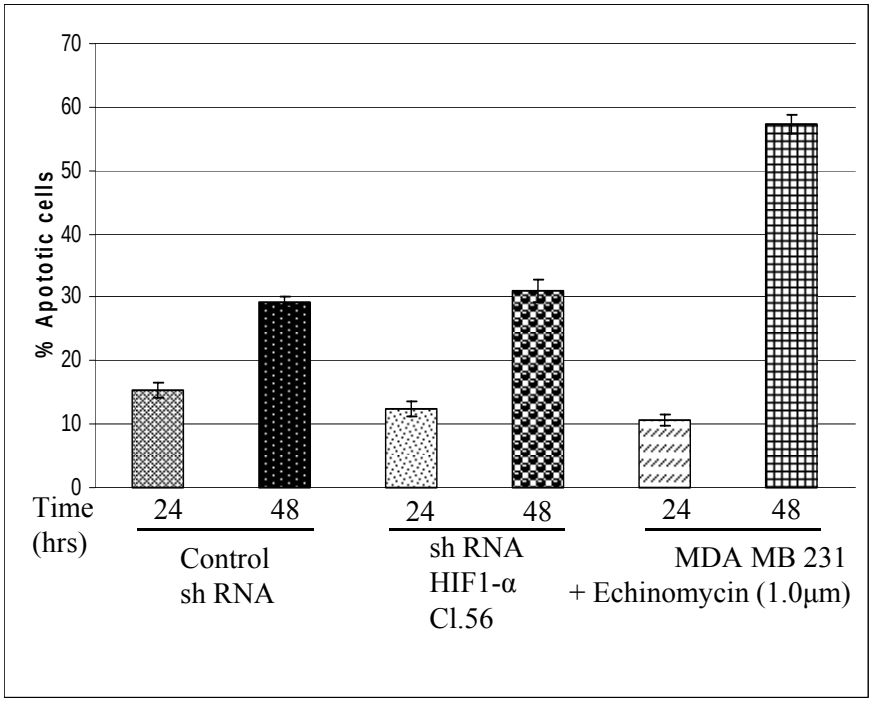
Hypoxia $1\%O_2$	-	+	+	-	+	+
MSP (ng)	0	0	2.5	0	0	2.5



Hypoxia $1\%O_2$	-	+	+	-	+	+
MSP (ng)	0	0	2.5	0	0	2.5

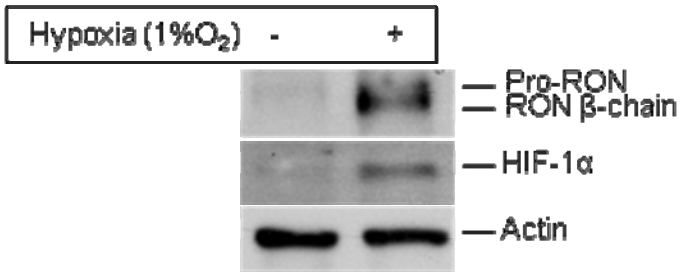
MDA MB 231 shRNA control or MDA MB 231 shRNA RON mediated RON knock-down cells were used for the matrigel invasion assay. Assay was done in the absence or presence of hypoxia ($1\%O_2$) and RON ligand, MSP. While MSP promoted invasion of MDA MB 231 control cells, inhibition of RON expression blocked the invasion of MDA MB 231 cells.

Supplementary figure 3



MDA MB 231 cells or HIF-1α inhibitor, echinomycin treated cells and HIF-1α knock-down cells are serum starved for 24h or 48h and apoptotic subpopulations were determined by flow cytometry following annexin V-FITC and propidium iodide staining. While there was no difference in the percentage of cells undergoing apoptosis at 24h time point (when the invasion assays were performed) between control, HIF-1α knock-down and HIF-1α inhibitor, echinomycin treated cells there is a significant increase in the apoptotic population of cells at 48h. This data suggested that change in cell survival may not be the contributing factor for change in cell invasion.

Supplementary Figure 4



MCF-7 cells were grown for 24h under hypoxia (1%O_2) and western analysis using RON, HIF-1α , actin antibodies was performed on the total cell lysates. HIF-1α and RON expression was induced under hypoxic conditions.