Supplementary Figure Legends

Supplementary Figure 1. Lysates (50 μg) from NSCLC cells, MCF-7 and MDA-MB-231 cells were analyzed for ERβ by Western blotting. For quantification, recombinant ERβ protein was loaded on the gel.

Supplementary Figure 2. NSCLC cells grown in phenol-red free media were treated with 17β-estradiol (100 nM) for 1h. Nuclear and cytosolic fractions were prepared and ERβ was analyzed by Western blotting with antibodies from Affinity BioReagents. PARP and β-actin were used as loading controls for nuclear and cytosolic fractions, respectively.

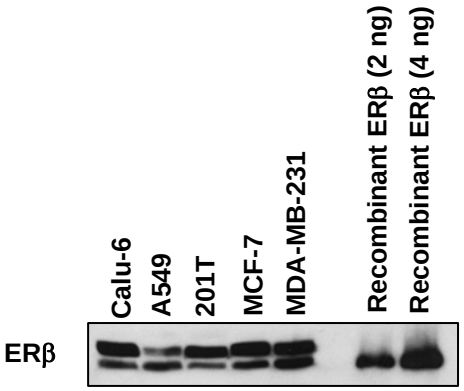
Supplementary Figure 3. NSCLC cells grown in phenol-red free media were treated with 17β-estradiol for 1h, and ER nuclear localization was measured by ArrayScan instrument as described in "Materials and Methods". ERβ antibodies were from Affinity BioReagents. Values are shown as means (±SD) from three identical wells.

Supplementary Figure 4. NSCLC cells were treated with TNFα (30 ng/ml) for 15 min, and NF-kB nuclear localization was measured by ArrayScan instrument using anti-NF-kB antibodies. Values are shown as means (±SD) from three identical wells.

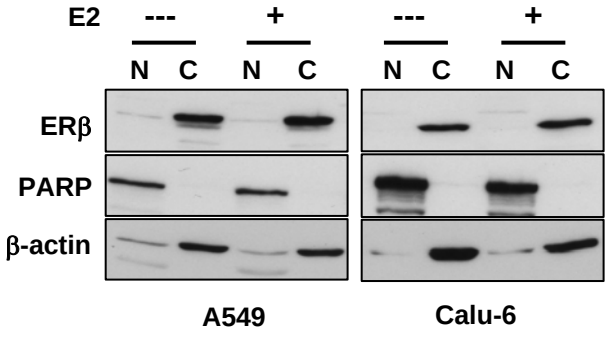
Supplementary Figure 5. NSCLC cells grown in phenol-red free media were treated with 17β-estradiol (100 nM), staurosporine (200 nM) or Trichostatin A (1 μM). Nuclear and cytosolic fractions were prepared and ERβ was analyzed by Western blotting with antibodies from Upstate Biotechnology. PARP and β-actin were used as loading controls for nuclear and cytosolic fractions, respectively.

Supplementary Figure 6. RT-PCR analysis of MTA1 and MTA1s transcripts in NSCLC cells. The primers used for amplifying the MTA1 and MTA1s were as follows, forward, 5'-AAGACCACCGACAGATACGTGC-3'; reverse, 5'-TGGCCTCTCTCCATCTAACCG-3'.

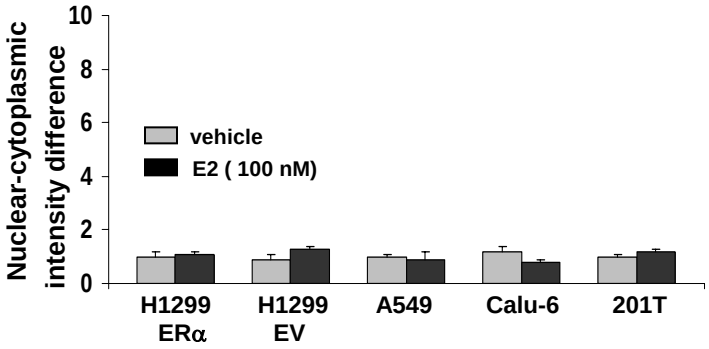
Supplementary Figure 1



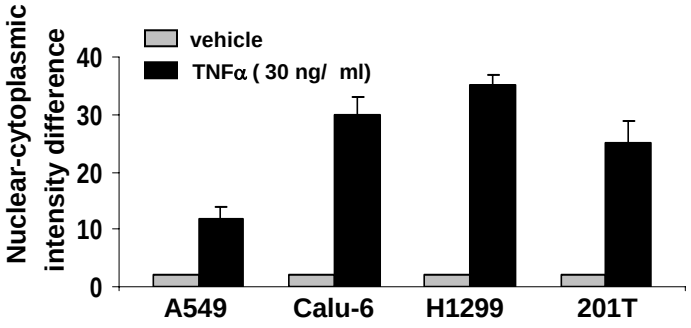
Supplementary Figure 2



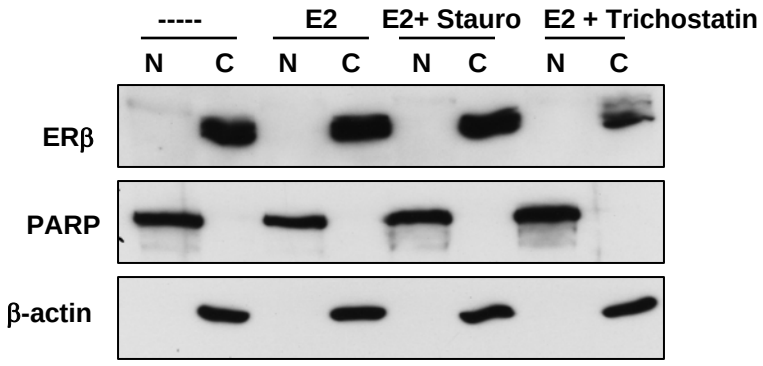
Supplementary Figure 3



Supplementary Figure 4



Supplementary Figure 5



Supplementary Figure 6