Figure 4 Stable re-expression of *CXCL14* significantly reduced tumor growth and induced necrosis of H23 xenografts in nude mice. a) Both the parental and *CXCL14* expressing H23 cells formed detectable tumors within two wks post inoculation and showed comparable rates of tumor growth in the first four wks. After wk four, tumors from the parental H23 kept growing while those from *CXCL14* expressing cells barely increased in size. The asterisks at wk 6, 9, and 10 indicate significant differences in tumor size. b) The size differences between the tumors in the two groups was obvious under the skin when the mice were sacrificed ten wks post-injection. c) Similarly, the size and weight of the tumors harvested from the *CXCL14* expressing cells were significantly smaller than tumors from the parental H23 cells. d) Histological examination of H&E stained slides revealed tumors from the *CXCL14* expressing cells contain large necrotic foci that involved up to 90% of the tumor mass as compared to tumor necrosis in the range of 20-30% of the tumor mass from the parental H23 cells.

Figure S1 Transient re-expression of *CXCL14* in SKLU1 cells increases cell death by 40% compared to the GFP control.

Figure S2 CXCL14 expression increases cell migration. H23 cells with or without stable CXCL14 expression were serum starved for 48h and their migration potential was compared using cell migration chambers with 8μm pores and 10% FBS containing H23 growth medium as chemo-attractant for 24h.