SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURES

Fig. S1. Knockdown of FAK does not affect the formation of peripheral adhesion complexes induced by Palm-PTK6-YF. A) PC3 cells expressing Palm-PTK6-YF were transfected with FAK siRNAs or control siRNAs for 3 days. Cells were stained with anti-phospho-tyrosine antibodies and visualized with FITC (green). Cells were counterstained with DAPI (blue). Size bar denotes 20 μm. Phase contrast images are also shown. Size bar denotes 50 μm. B) Immunoblot analysis of total cell lysates of PC3 cells described in A was performed with anti-FAK and β-actin antibodies.

Fig. S2. Tandem mass spectrometry of p130CAS protein phosphorylated by PTK6 in vitro. A) A schematic structure of p130CAS protein shows that it contains four discrete domains: an SH3 domain, a substrate domain, a 4-helix bundle (4HB), and an evolutionarily conserved C-terminal domain. B) Eleven tyrosine residues of p130CAS phosphorylated by PTK6 were identified by microcapillary liquid chromatography tandem mass spectrometry (LC/MS/MS). No phosphorylation was detected in the Y_{664}DYVHL motif, probably due to low peptide sequence coverage of this tyrosine residue. * Tyrosine residues 165 and 664 were shown to be directly targeted by PTK6 by using phospho-p130CAS Y165 and Y664 antibodies.

Figure S1

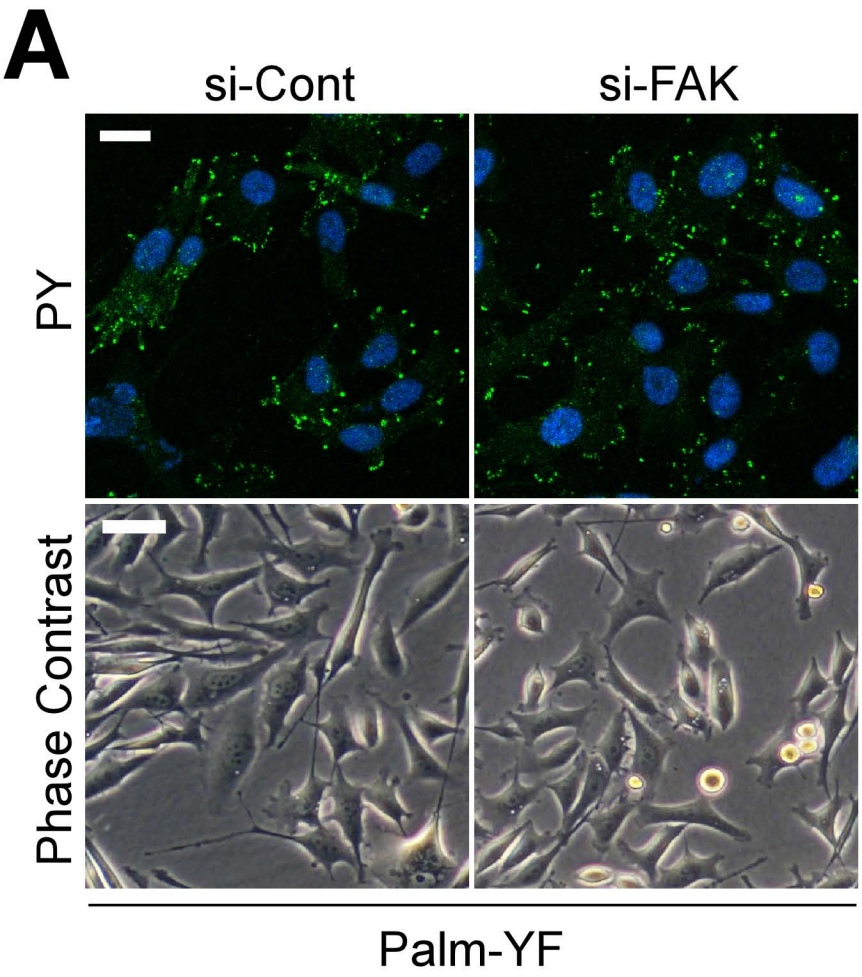
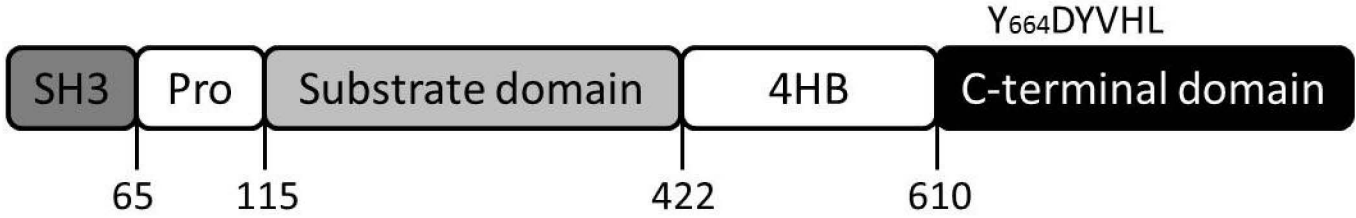

A
si-Cont
si-FAK
PY
Phase Contrast
Palm-YF
B
si-Cont
si-FAK
kDa
FAK
130
1.0
0.3
β-actin
40

Figure S2

A



p130CAS

B

Tyrosine site	Sequence
Y165*	PATDL**Y**QVPPG
Y224	GQGYV**Y**EAAQP
Y234	PEQDE**Y**DIPRH
Y249	GPQDI**Y**DVPPV
Y262	LLPSQ**Y**GQEVY
Y267	YGQEV**Y**DTPPM
Y287	PLLEV**Y**DVPPS
Y306	NHHAV**Y**DVPPS
Y327	LREET**Y**DVPPA
Y362	PAEDV**Y**DVPPP
Y387	GPGTL**Y**DVPRE
Y664*	GWMED**Y**DYVHL