## SUPPLEMENTAL DATA

## Video Legend

Video 1. **Syndecan-1 restrains migration speed.** Injured B2b<sup>shRNA.scr</sup> and B2b<sup>shRNA.hSdc1</sup> cells were observed by time-lapse TIRF microscopy using a Nikon TiE inverted widefield fluorescence microscope. Each time point was acquired every 20 minutes for 10 hours. Scale bar = 20 μm. Time = hr:min.

Video 2. The transmembrane domain slows migration of lung epithelial cells. Migration of injured B2b<sup>shRNA.scr</sup> cells transduced with eGFP, B2b<sup>shRNA.hSdc1</sup> cells transduced with eGFP, and B2b<sup>shRNA.hSdc1</sup> cells co-transduced with eGFP and mutant mouse syndecan-1 cDNA was observed using a Nikon TiE inverted widefield fluorescence microscope. Each time point was acquired every 20 minutes for 10 hours. Scale bar = 20  $\mu$ m. Time = hr:min.

## **Supplemental Figures**

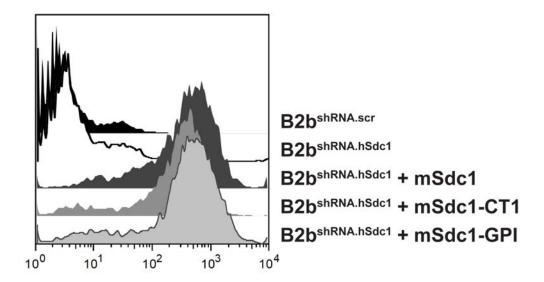


Figure S1. **Expression levels of mouse syndecan-1 in B2b**<sup>shRNA.hSdc1</sup> **cells.** B2b<sup>shRNA.hSdc1</sup> cells expressing full-length or mutant mSdc1 were immunostained for flow cytometry with a PE-conjugated anti-mouse syndecan-1 antibody (clone 281.2). Because the 281.2 antibody does not cross-react with human syndecan-1, B2b<sup>shRNA.scr</sup> and B2b<sup>shRNA.hSdc1</sup> cells were used as negative controls.

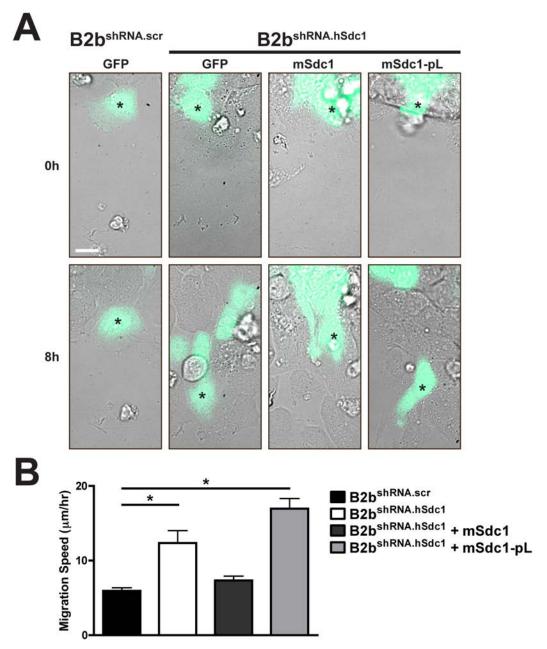


Figure S2. Poly-leucine substitution of the transmembrane domain does not slow cell migration. *A.* B2b<sup>shRNA.scr</sup> and B2b<sup>shRNA.hSdc1</sup> cells transduced as labeled were injured, and migration of eGFP cells was observed. The black asterisk identifies the same cell at 0h and 8h after injury. Scale bar =  $20 \mu m$ . *B.* Migration speed of all conditions. Control conditions expressed only eGFP and were compared to conditions co-expressing both mouse syndecan-1 and eGFP. \*p < 0.01.