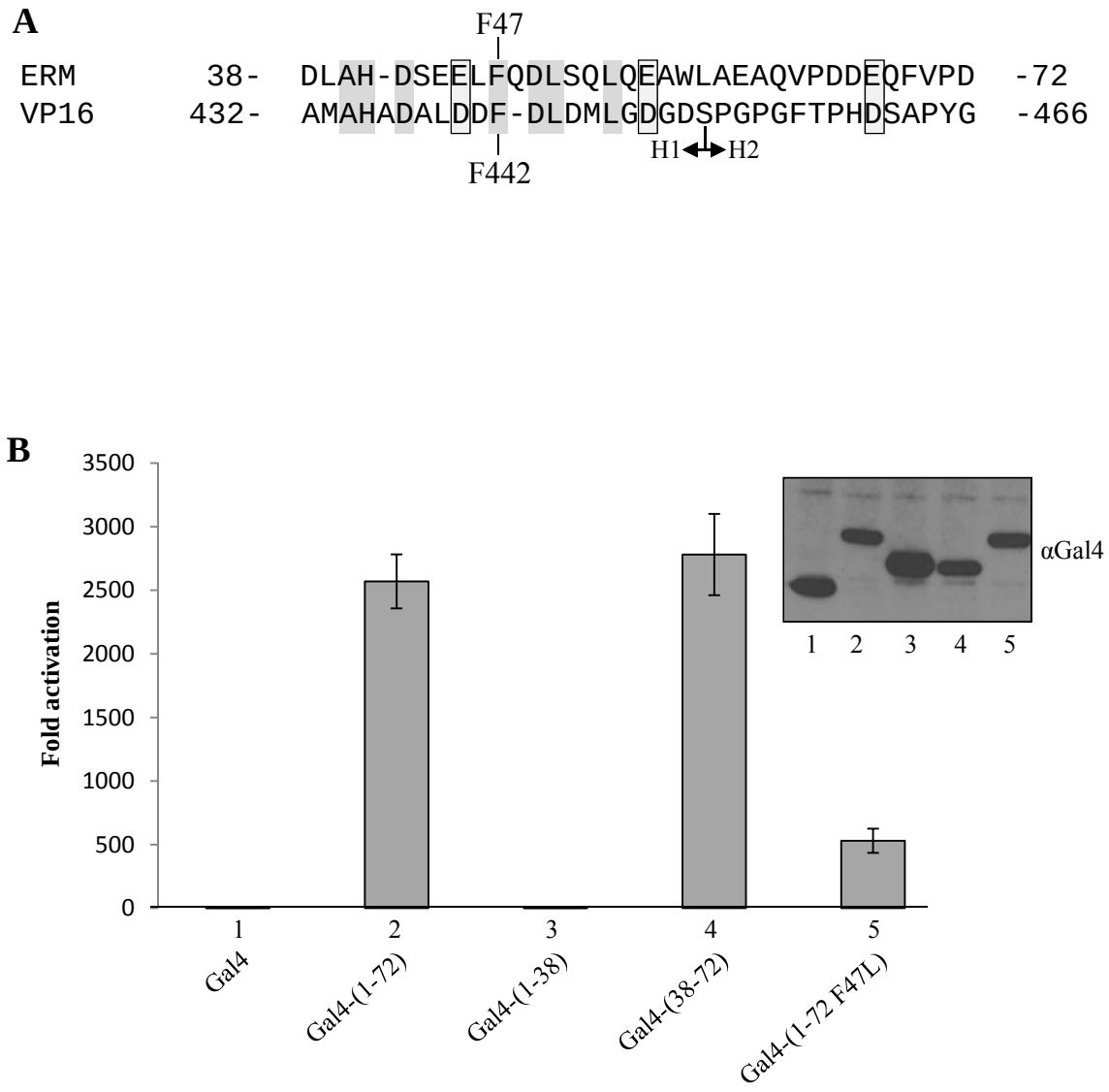
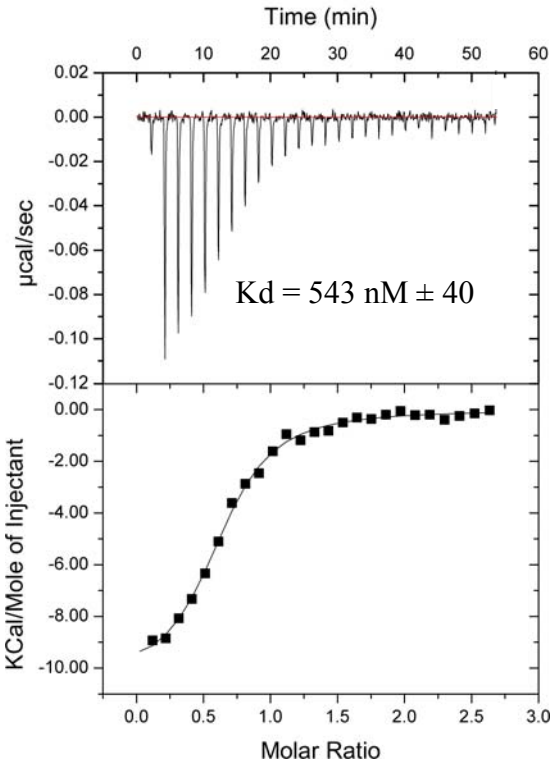
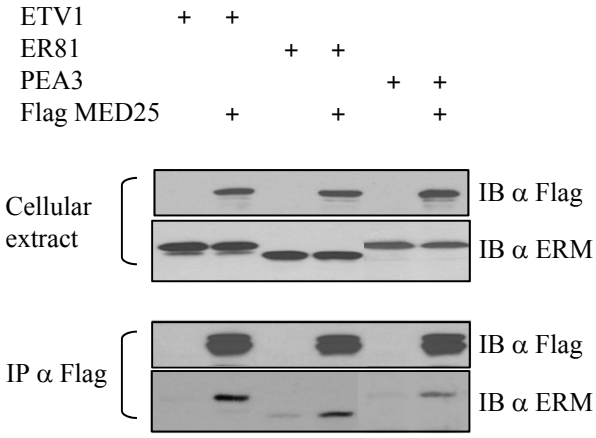


Supplementary Figure 1

Titration of MED25 ACID domain with ERM 38-68

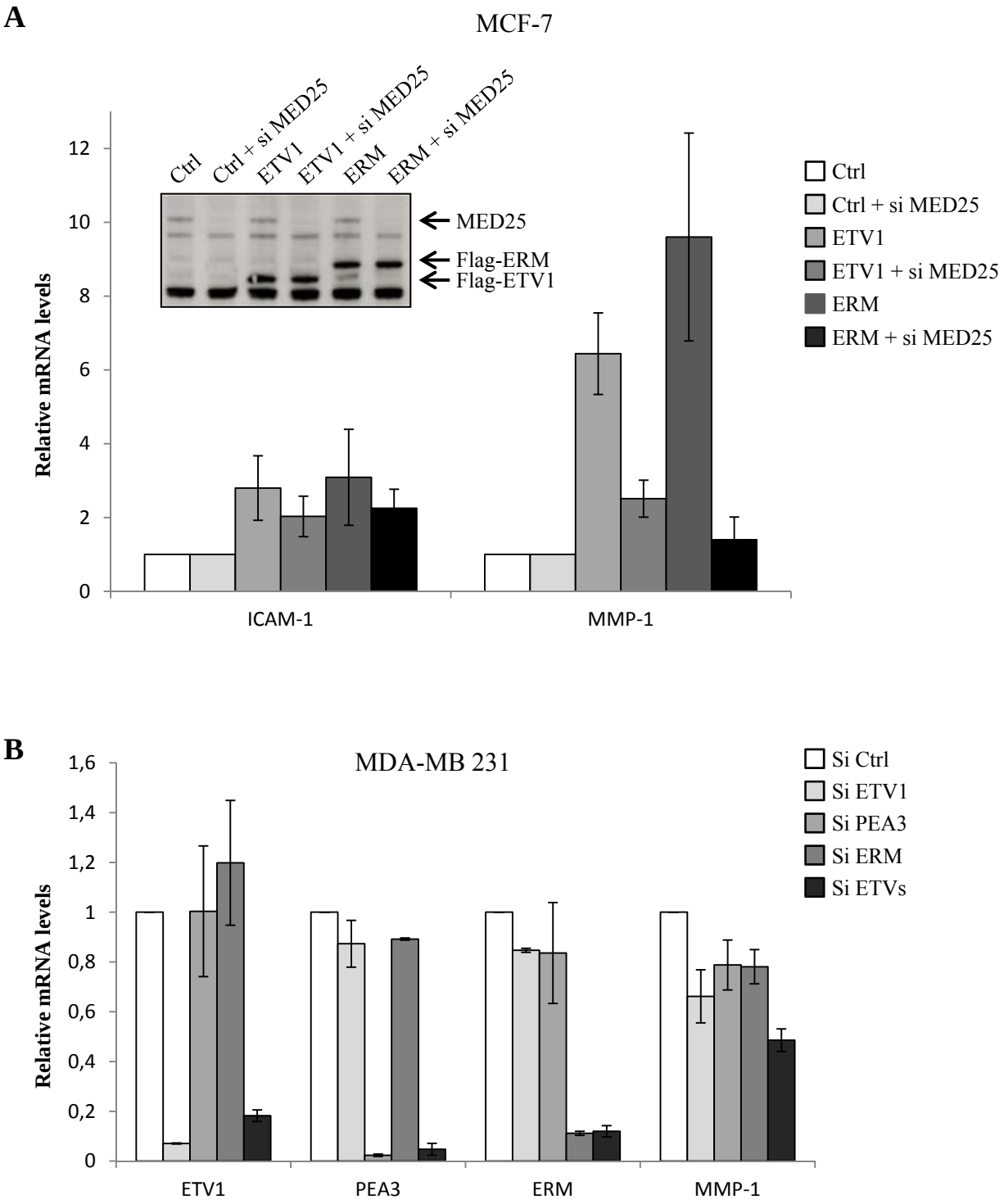


Supplementary Figure 2




```
ERM      38-  D--LAHDSEELFQDLSQLQEAWLAEAQVPD-DEQFVPDFQSDNLV  -79
ETV1     38-  D--LAHDSEELFQDLSQLQETWLAEAQVPDNDEQFVPDYQAESLA  -80
PEA3     43-  GSLPPLDSEDLFQDLSHFQETWLAEAQVPDSDEQFVPDFHSENLA  -87
ER81     38-  D--LAHDSEELFQDLSQLQETWLAE------------------LA  -62
```

Supplementary Figure 3



Supplementary Figure 4

Supplementary Figure 1. Determination of the minimal domain required for transactivation by ERM. **(A)** Sequence alignment of the ERM TAD from human ERM with the herpes simplex VP16 TAD. Identical residues are highlighted in gray and conserved residues are boxed in light gray. **(B)** U2OS cells were cotransfected with the reporter plasmid (Gal4)5-E1b-Luc along with Gal4-DBD alone and the Gal4-ERM constructs (1-72, 1-38, 38-72 and 1-72 F47L). Activation for Gal4-ERM derivatives is represented as fold increase over activity obtained with Gal-DBD alone. Errors bars represent standard error of the mean of three independent experiments, each performed in duplicate. (Inset) The level of expression of the Gal4 derivatives was monitored by Western-blot using an antibody against the Gal4 DNA-binding domain (α Gal4).

Supplementary Figure 2. Isothermal calorimetry titration of MED25 ACID/PTOV domain with ERM 38-68. The curve was fitted using a single-binding site to give the dissociation constant (K_d). The experimental conditions are as described in the material and methods.

Supplementary Figure 3. The PEA3 group members interact with MED25. RK13 cells were cotransfected with the indicated plasmids and co-immunoprecipitation was performed as in Figure 1D. The anti-ERM antibody used cross-reacts with the three PEA3 members. Alignment of amino acid sequences of human ERM, human ETV1, human PEA3 and human ER81 acidic domain is shown. Identical residues are highlighted in gray.

Supplementary Figure 4. MED25 mediates ETVs-dependent target gene expression. **(A)** Silencing MED25 downregulates the induction of *MMP-1* mRNA by ETV1 and ERM in MCF-7 cells. Experiments were performed as in Figure 5. RNA from cells transfected with control (Ctrl), control and MED25-specific siRNA (Ctrl + si MED25), ETV1 (ETV1), ETV1 and MED25-specific siRNA (ETV1 + si MED25), ERM (ERM) and ERM and MED25-specific siRNA (ERM + si MED25) was subjected to RT-qPCR. Values are plotted relative to control set to 1. Error bars show standard deviation of two independent transfections performed in triplicate. (Inset) The knockdown of endogenous MED25 and the expression of Flag-ETV1 and Flag-ERM were confirmed by Western-blot using antibodies against MED25 and Flag, respectively. **(B)** Effect of selective depletion of individual PEA3, ERM and ETV1 by siRNA on *MMP-1* expression in MDA-MB 231 cells. Data points are the average of two independent experiments. Error bars show standard deviation.