Figure S1. Oxygen consumption is promoted in mstn-/- mice.

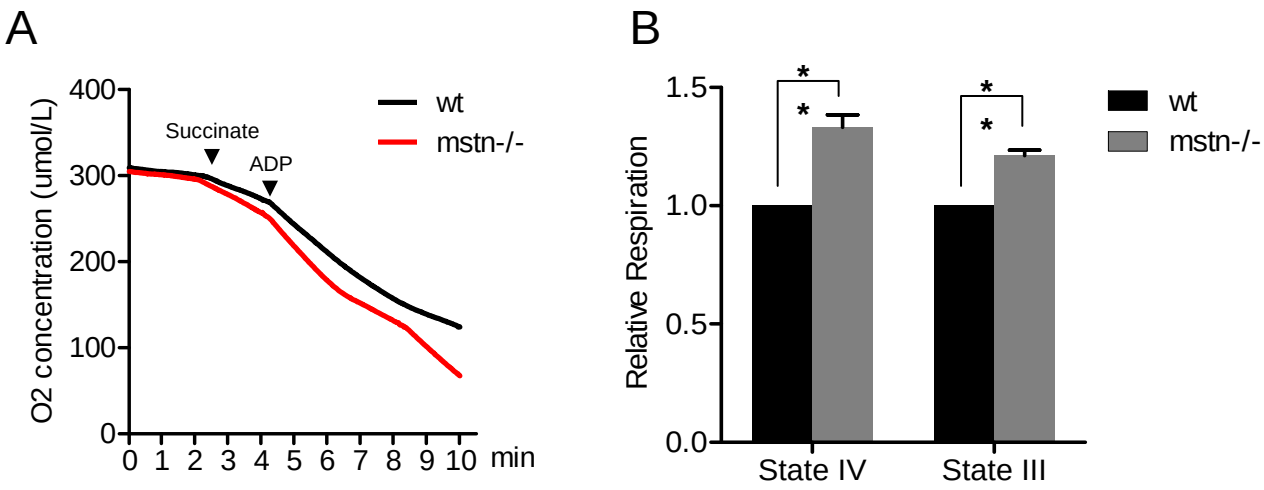

Figure S2 Myostatin induces the decrease of mitochondrial membrane potential in cancer cells

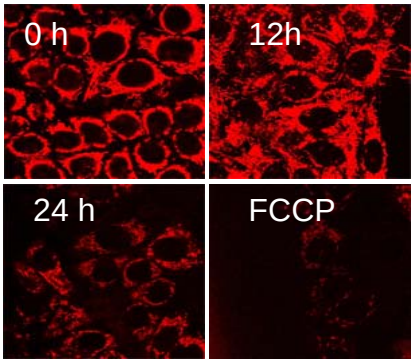

Figure S3 Myostatin alters mitochondrial morphology of the cancer cells

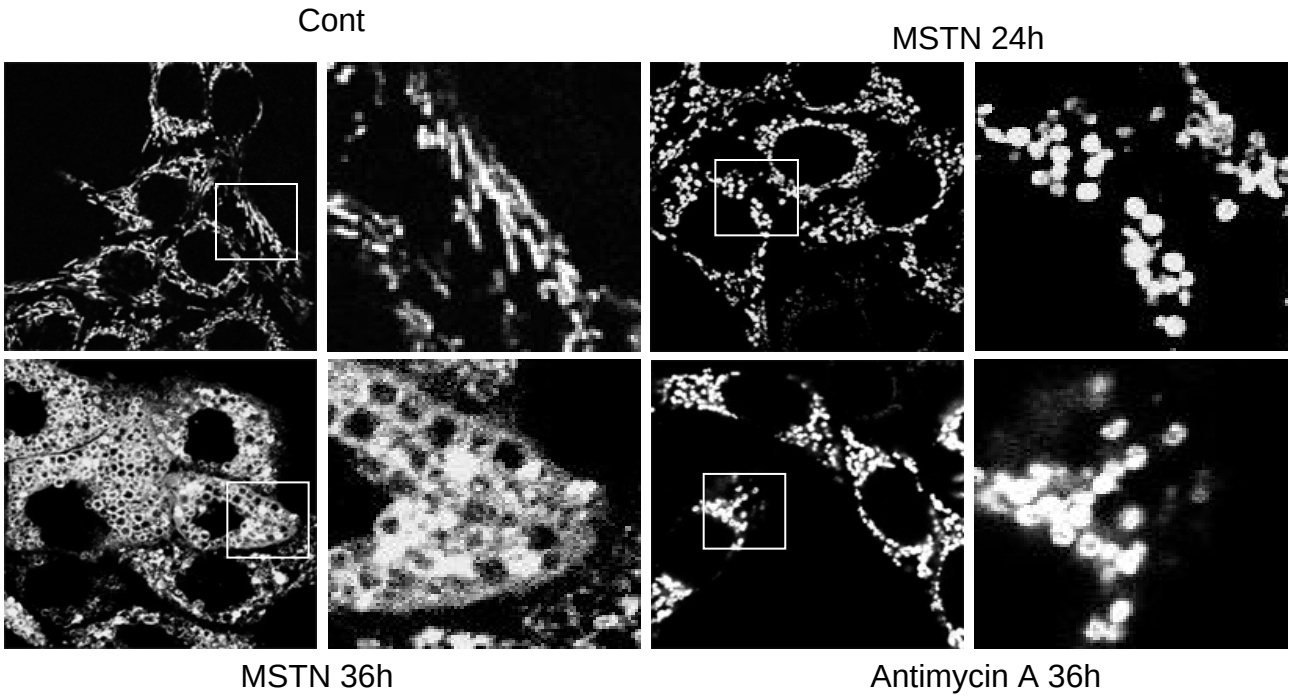

Figure S4 TUNEL staining of tumor sections from different mice.

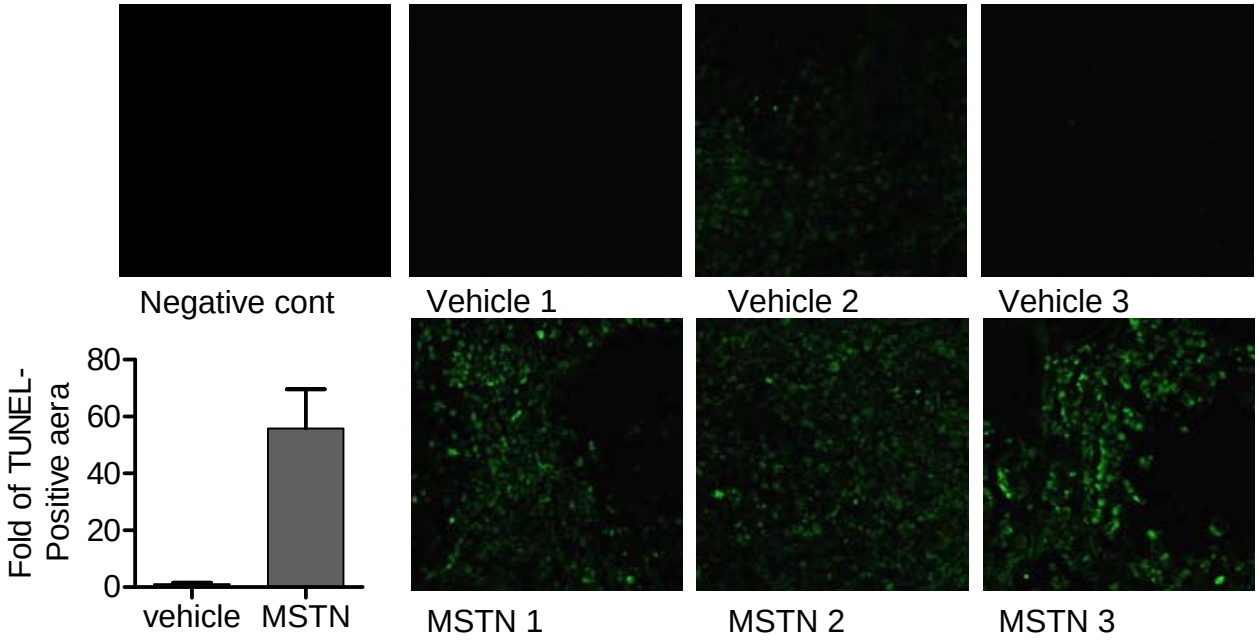

Figure S5 Myostatin inhibit the development of B16F10-melanoma.

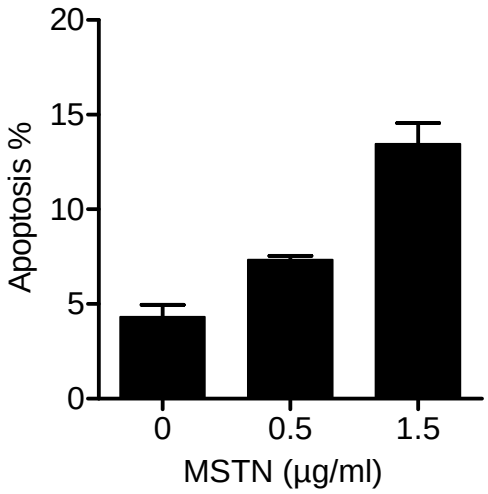

Figure S6 Myostatin induced expression of VDAC1 was not due to either transcriptional regulation or increased de novo protein synthesis, but probably by enhancing VDAC1 stability.

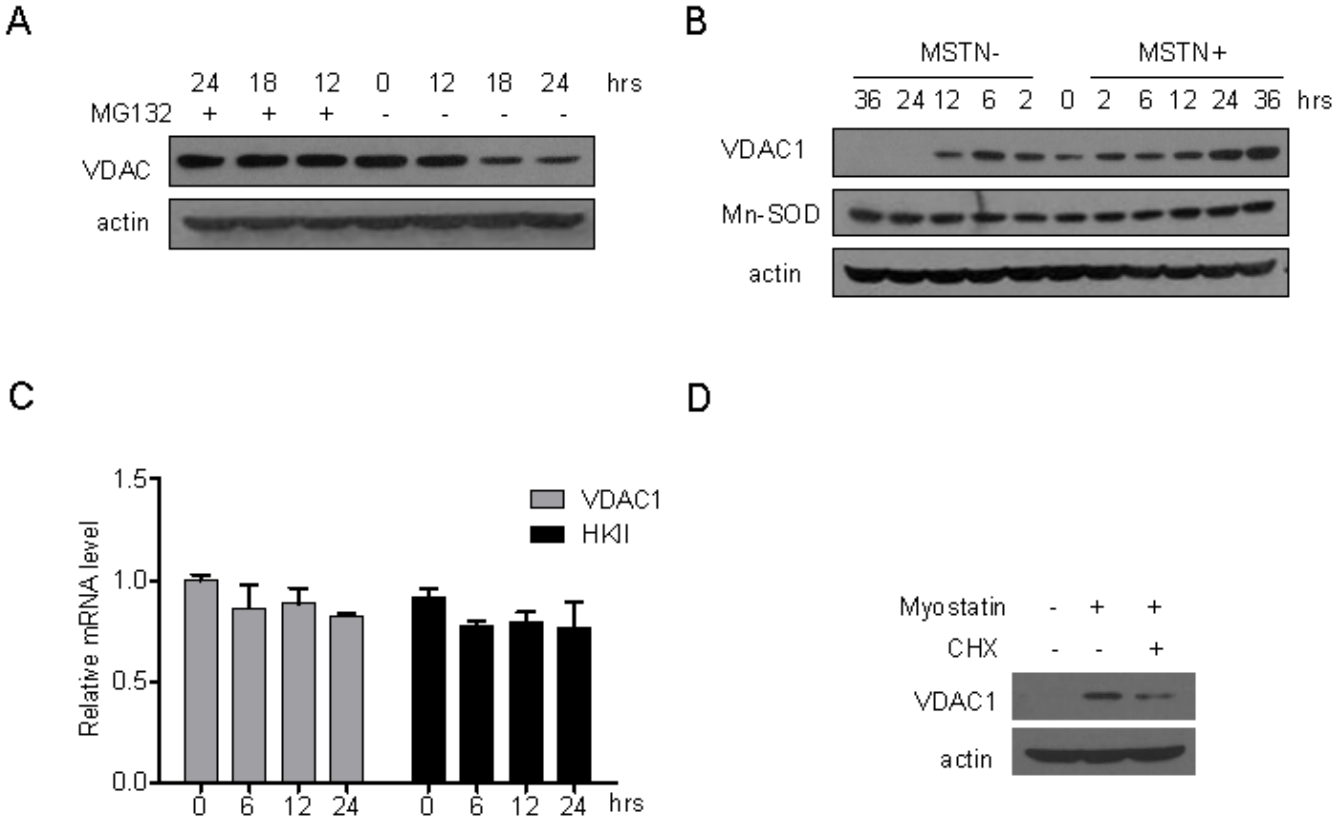

Figure S7 Perturbation of oxidative phosporylaltion results in VDAC1 upregulation

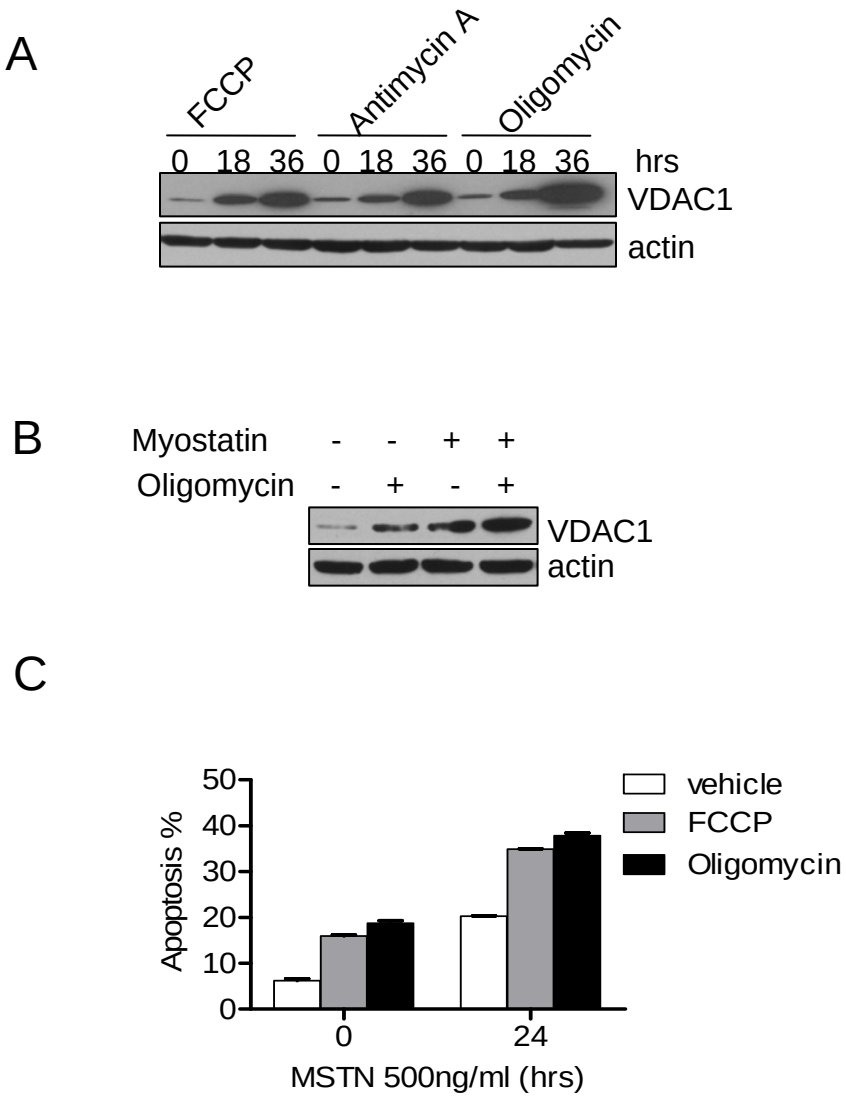

Figure S8 The cells with Bax-deficiency or overexpression of Bcl-2 were significantly resistant to myostatin-induced apoptosis.

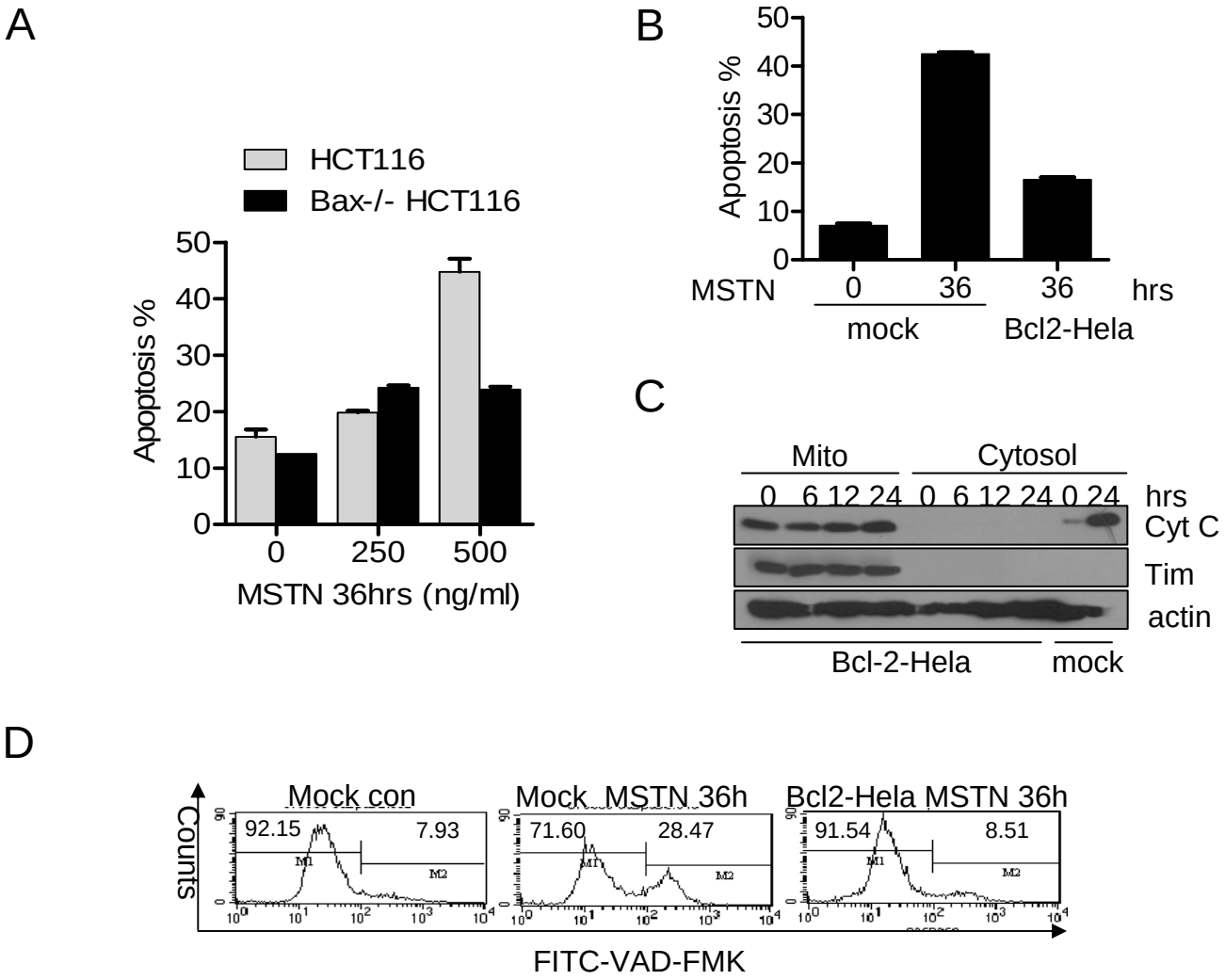

Figure S9. CsA inhibits myostatin-induced apoptosis.

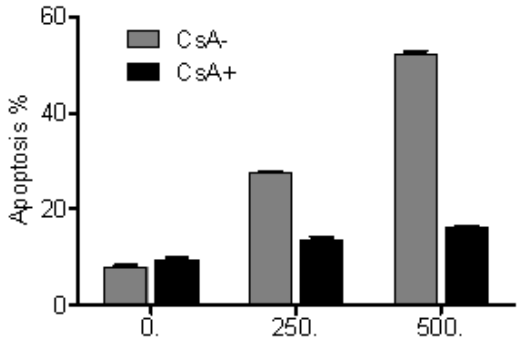

Figure S10. Total HKII activity maintained in the same level even after 24 hours myostatin treatment, when the protein level of HKII has been decreased.

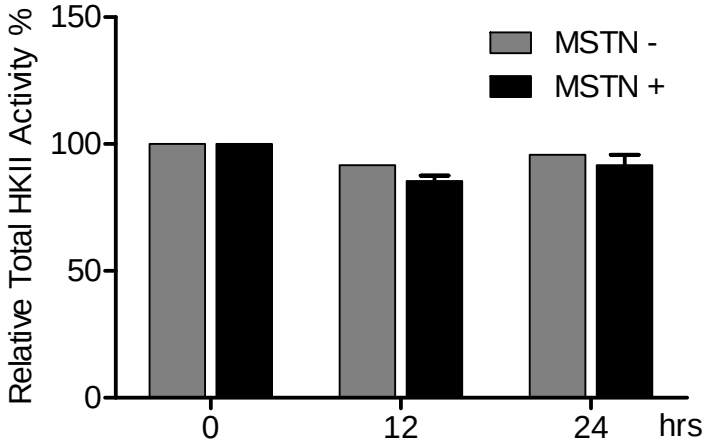

Fig-S11 Sensitivities of different cancer cell lines to myostatin are highly correlated with their glycolytic activity.

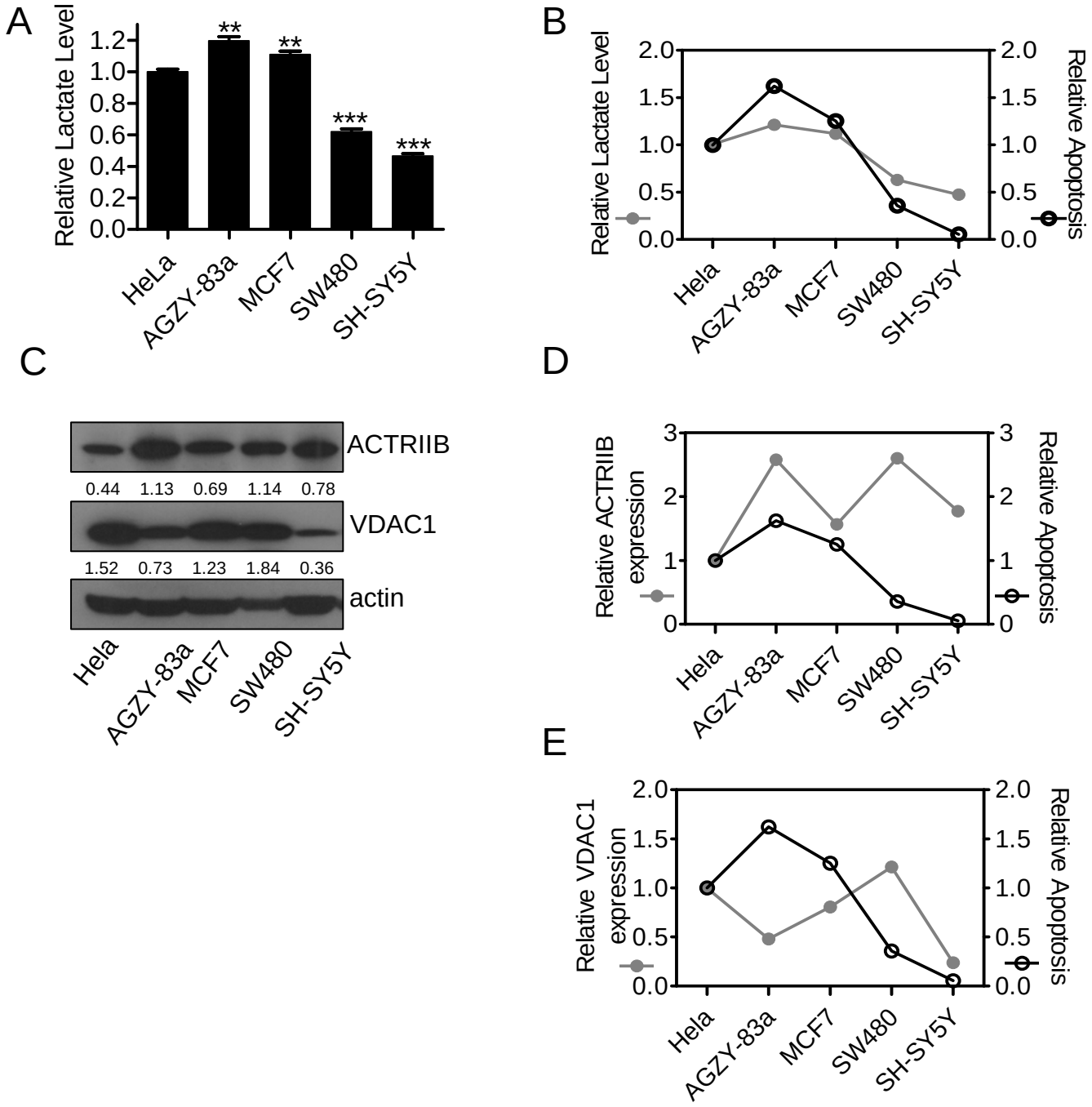

Fig-S11 Sensitivities of different cancer cell lines to myostatin are highly correlated with their glycolytic activity. (continued…)

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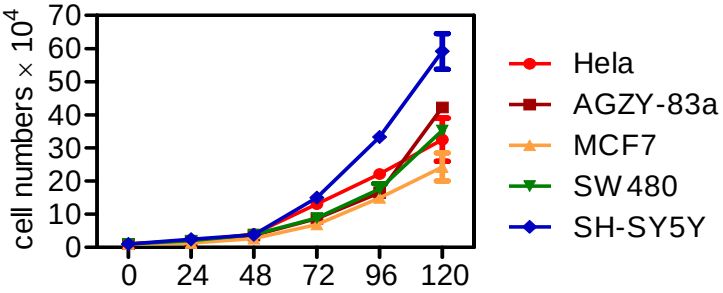

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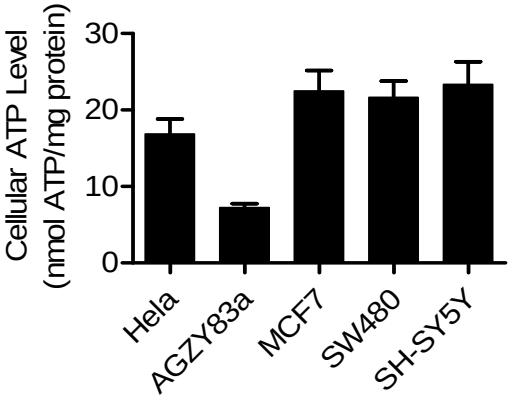

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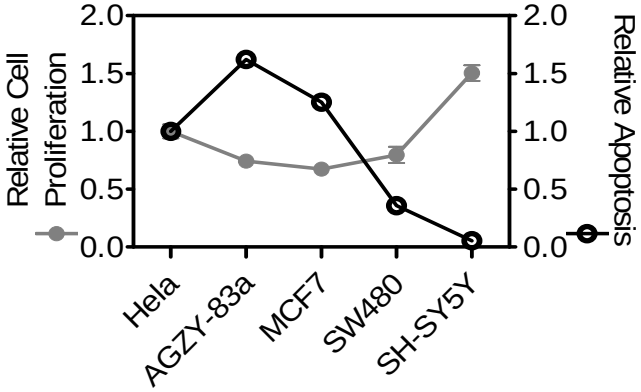

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