

**Figure S1. Histologic analysis of BCPAP metastatic tumors.** Representative hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) images of paraffin-embedded tissue sections of BCPAP metastatic tumors shows metastasis to the bone (scapula, left; femur, right). 10X and 40X images are shown.

**Figure S2. Inhibition of metastasis by post-treatment with dasatinib in an experimental metastasis model.** BCPAP cells ( $1 \times 10^5/100 \mu\text{l}$ ) were injected into the left ventricle of athymic nude mice, as in Fig. 5. **(A)** Mice were randomized on day 11 based on total bioluminescence activity. Representative images before dasatinib treatment was started are shown. **(B)** Mice were treated with dasatinib (50 mg/kg) or vehicle by daily oral gavage starting on day 11 through day 49. Representative images of vehicle and dasatinib-treated mice at week 7 post-IC injection are shown. **(C)** Mean total bioluminescence activity (photons/sec  $\pm$  SEM, n=11-12 per group) is shown for each time point of vehicle or dasatinib-treated mice. \*\*Statistical analysis (2-way ANOVA) showed that inhibition of tumor growth by dasatinib over time was significant ( $p=0.004$  and  $p<0.001$ , respectively), as was the interaction of dasatinib inhibition of growth and time ( $p=0.045$ ).