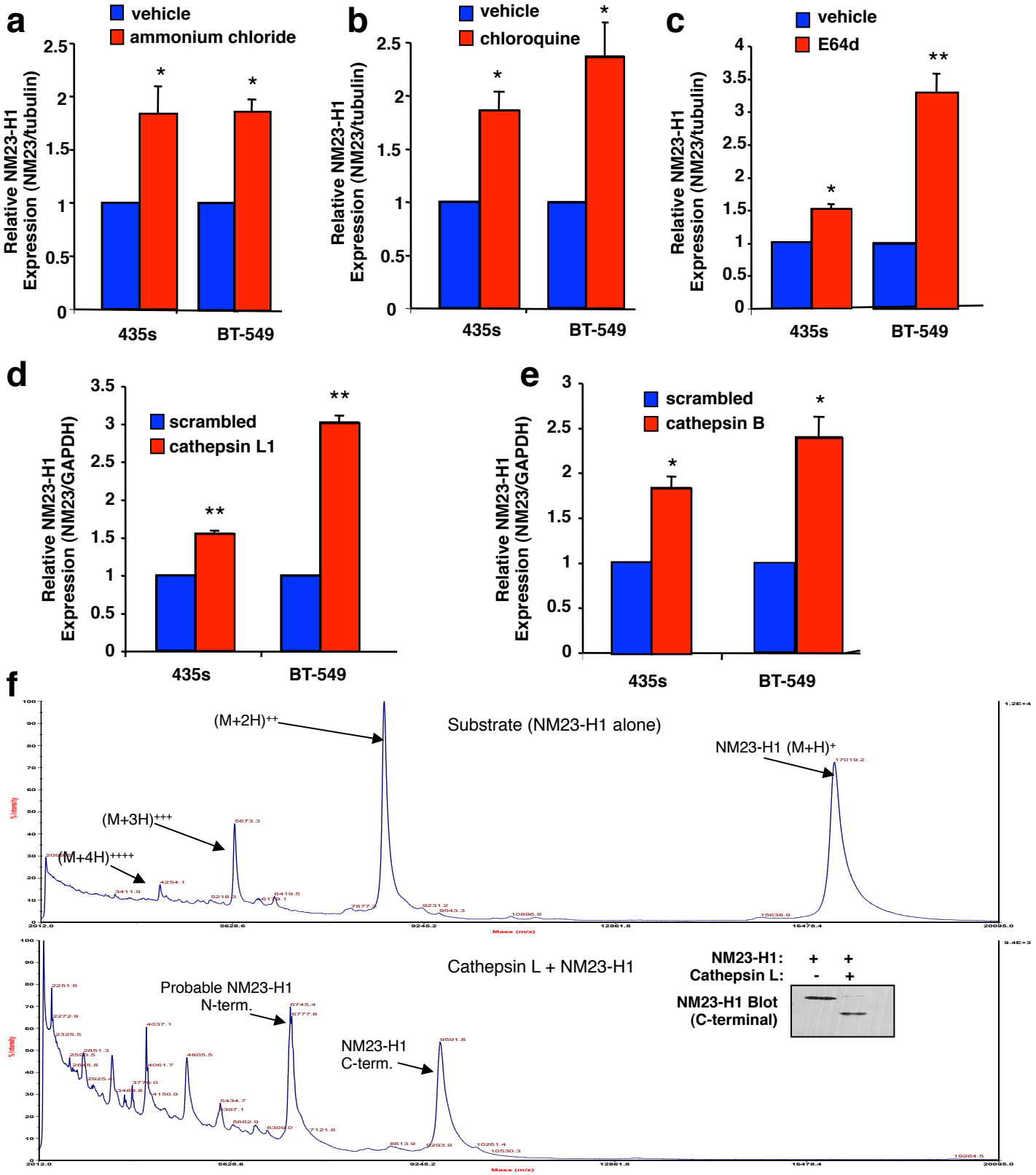

Figure S2. NM23-H1 is degraded via the lysosomal proteases, cathepsins L,B. Cells were treated with lysosome inhibitors (ammonium chloride, 60mM; chloroquine, 100μM, E64D-cysteine protease inhibitor, 20μM) for 8h **(a-c)**, or transfected with siRNAs **(d,e)**. Lysates were blotted with antibodies, and bands quantitated with ImageQuant. Graphs shown are Mean±SEM for 3 independent experiments normalized to vehicle- or scrambled-treated.. *p<0.05, **p<0.01 using one-sample t-tests. **(f)** Recombinant active cathepsin L was incubated in the absence (top) or presence (bottom) of recombinant NM23-H1. The reaction was terminated with acetic acid, and analyzed by MALDI MS using the Chait thin-layer technique. Similar results were observed with cathepsin B (not shown). $(M+2H)^{++}$or $(M+3H)^{+++}$ indicates multiple charging of the intact substrate. The NM23-H1 protein was completely cleaved in the reaction. Inset: Western blot showing input.