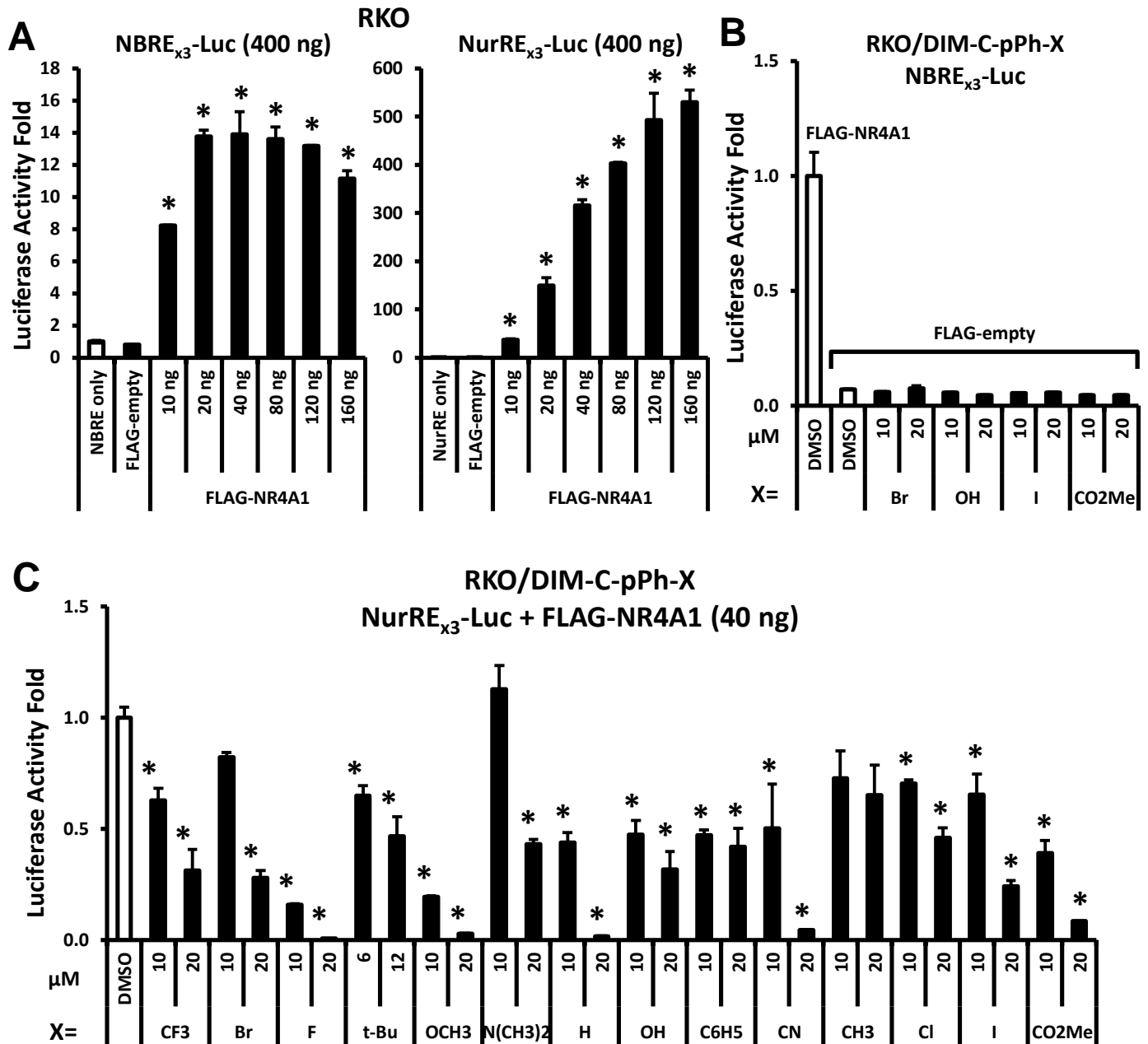
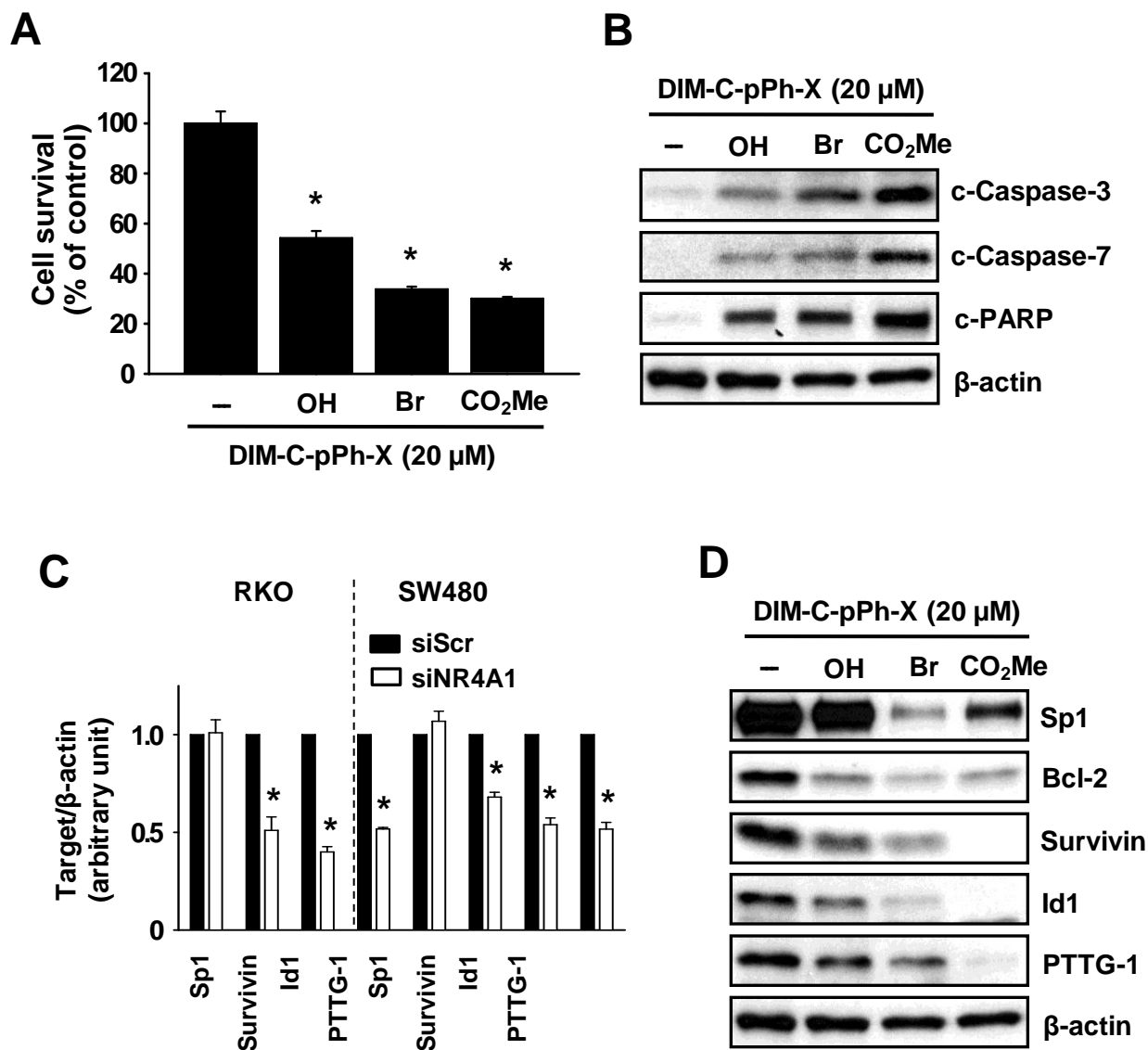


### Supplemental Figure S1



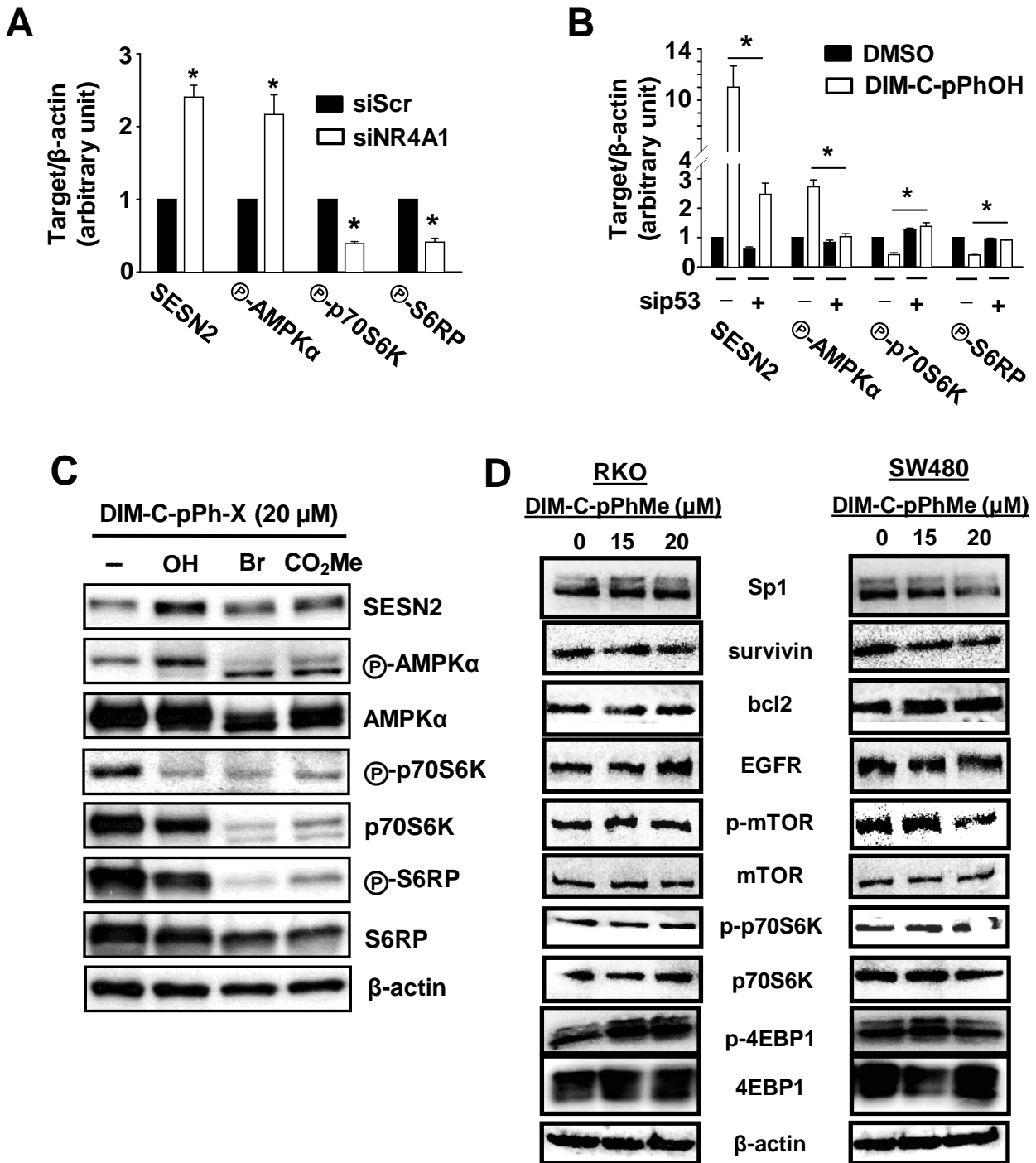
**Supplemental Figure S1.** Transactivation studies. RKO cells were transfected with NuRE-luc or NBRE<sub>3</sub>-luc (or empty vector) and different concentrations of FLAG-NR4A1 (A) and/or the empty FLAG vector (B), and luciferase activity was determined. (C) RKO cells were transfected with NuRE-luc, treated with C-DIMs and luciferase activity determined as outlines in the Material and Methods.

## Supplemental Figure S2



**Supplemental Figure S2.** NR4A1 antagonist C-DIMs inhibit cell proliferation and induce apoptosis in RKO colon cancer cells. (A) Cell survival. RKO cells were treated with various NR4A1 antagonists for 24 hr, and the number of cells in each well was counted. (B - D) RKO cells were treated with various NR4A1 antagonists for 24 hr, and whole cell lysates were analyzed by Western blot analysis.  $\beta$ -Actin was used as a loading control.

Supplemental Figure S3



**Supplemental Figure S3.** Quantitation of western blots and effects of C-DIMs on NR4A1-dependent gene products. Quantitation of western blots in Figure 7B (A) and Figure 7D (B) after treatment of RKO cells with siNR4A1 or DIM-C-pPhOH. Results of 3 replicates (means  $\pm$  SE) and significant decreases/increases are indicated. Effects of C-DIM/NR4A1 antagonists on mTOR pathway gene products in RKO cells (C) and DIM-C-pPhCH<sub>3</sub> (not an NR4A1 ligand) (D) in RKO and SW480 cells.