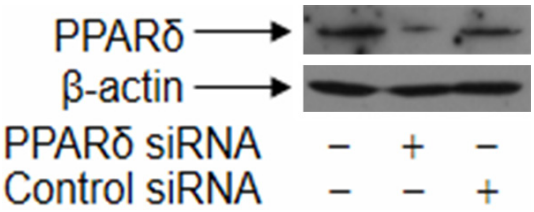
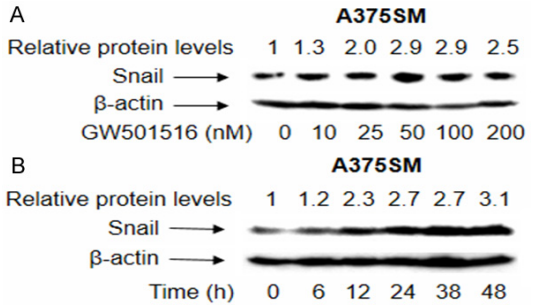
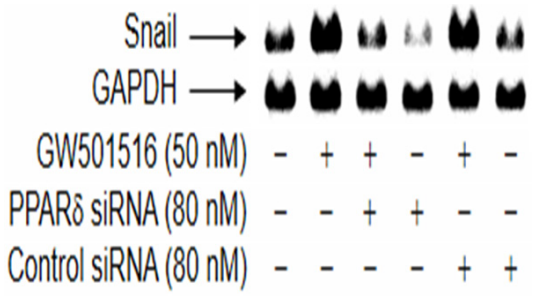


Supplementary Figure 1. Effects of small interfering (si)RNA on PPARδ expression. A375SM cells were transfected with 80 nM PPARδ or control siRNA for 24 h. Cells were then washed with ice-cold PBS and lysed in PRO-PREP Protein Extraction Solution. Aliquots of cell lysates were analyzed by Western blotting with anti-PPARδ or anti-β-actin antibodies. The level of PPARδ was markedly reduced upon transfection with the corresponding siRNAs, whereas control siRNA (consisting of a pool of nonspecific sequences) had no effect.



Supplementary Figure 2. Effects of GW501516 on the expression of Snail protein. A375SM cells were incubated for 38 h with different concentrations of GW501516 (A) or exposed to 100 nM GW501516 for the indicated times (B). Cells were then washed with ice-cold PBS and lysed in PRO-PREP Protein Extraction Solution. Aliquots of cell lysates were analyzed by Western blotting with anti-PPARδ or anti-β-actin antibodies. GW501516 induced the expression of Snail protein in a concentration- and time-dependent manner.



Supplementary Figure 3. Effects of PPARδ siRNA on Snail expression. A375SM cells were transfected with 80 nM PPARδ siRNA or 80 nM control siRNA. After incubation for 24 h, the cells were incubated for a further 38 h in the presence or absence of GW501516. Total RNA was extracted and fractionated by 1% agarose gel electrophoresis. Fractionated RNA was transferred onto a Hybond-N^+ nylon membrane and hybridized with Snail or GAPDH cDNA probes. The levels of Snail were markedly reduced upon transfection with PPARδ siRNA, whereas control siRNA had no effect.