## SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION LEGENDS

Figure S1. Time course of GSK-3β stimulation by Wnt ligands (100 ng/ml). Changes in the intracellular localization of PKC $\zeta$  and GSK-3β occur in a short time (5 min) while after 15 min, this returns to baseline in both non-malignant 112CoN cells (panel A) and malignant RKO and SW480 cells (panels B and C, respectively). Cells were fixed, permeabilized and co-immunostained with antibodies against GSK-3β and against PKC $\zeta$ . Fluorescence was analyzed by laser confocal microscopy as described in the Experimental Procedures section. PKC $\zeta$  was visualized with FITC-conjugated goat anti-rabbit antibody and GSK-3β with rhodamine goat anti-mouse antibody. Data are representative of three independent experiments.

**Figure S2**. Efficiency of the knockdown of PKC $\zeta$ . RKO or SW480 cells were transfected with 2 μg of pSuperPKC $\zeta$ -RNAi plasmid or with control pSuper plasmid using Lipofectamine 2000. The efficiency of the silencing of PKC $\zeta$  was determined 36 h post-transfection of cells by Western blot.

**PKC** phosphorylation sites in GSK-3β. The sites obtained from the analysis appear underlined in black; three sites displaying the classical PKC consensus sequence with high probability score are underlined in red, and the Serine 147, that exactly matched with the

consensus sequence recognized by the P-Ser-PKC-substrate antibody used in the experiments  $(R/K_{(0-2)} \operatorname{Ser} X_{(hydrophobic)} R/K)$  is shown underlined with a curly red line.

**Figure S4. Efficiency of transfection of GSK-3β wild-type, GSK-3β/S147A and GSK-3β/S147E.** RKO cells were transfected with the void plasmid (vector) or with plasmid-encoding wild type GSK-3β or plasmid-encoding GSK-3β mutants. GSK-3β was immunoprecipitated 24 h post-transfection from cell extracts and analyzed by Western blot. Actin antibody was used to control for equal loading. The results are representative of three independent experiments using different cell preparations.

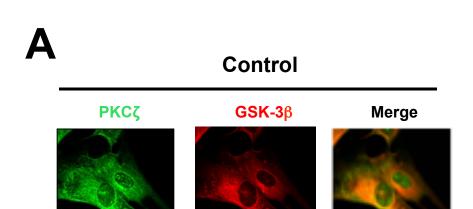
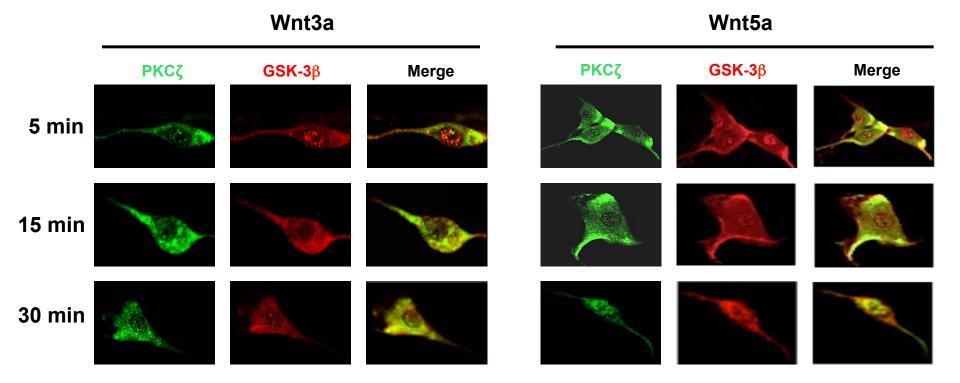


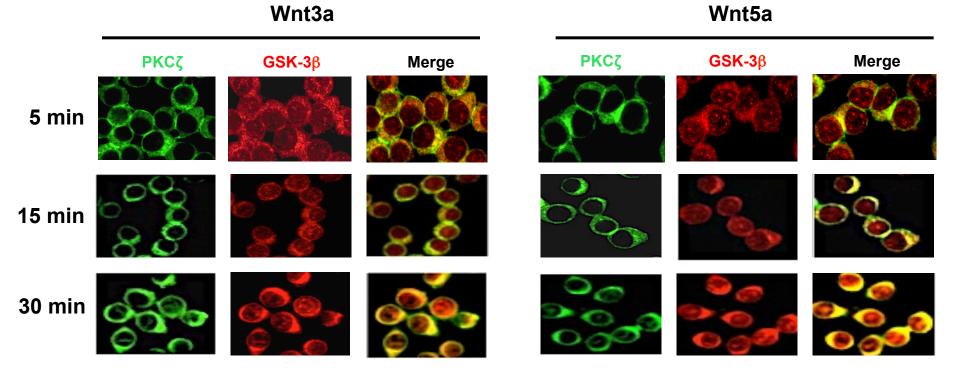
Figure S1A



Control

PKCζ GSK-3β Merge

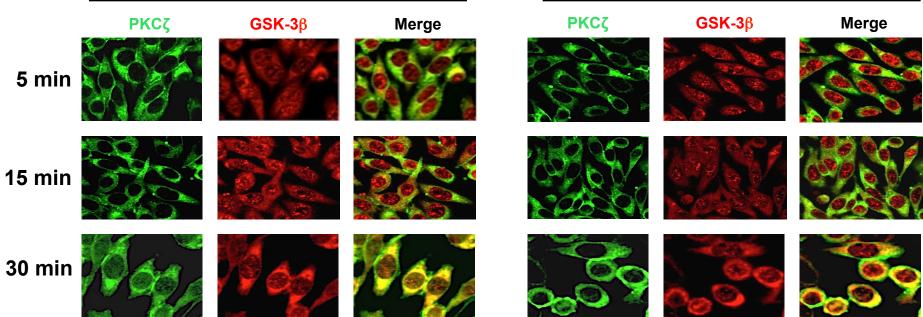
Figure 1S B

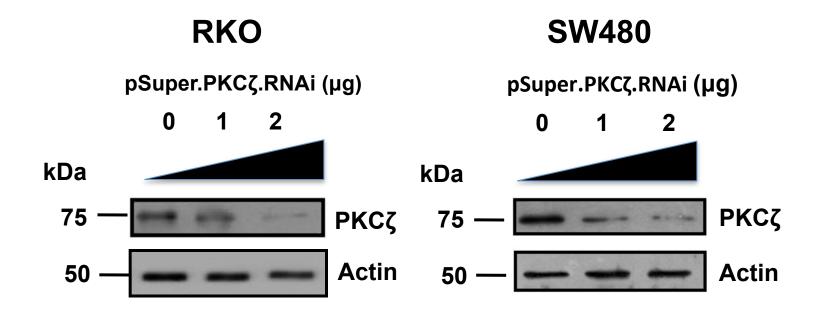


C Control

PΚCζ GSK-3β Merge
Figure 1S C

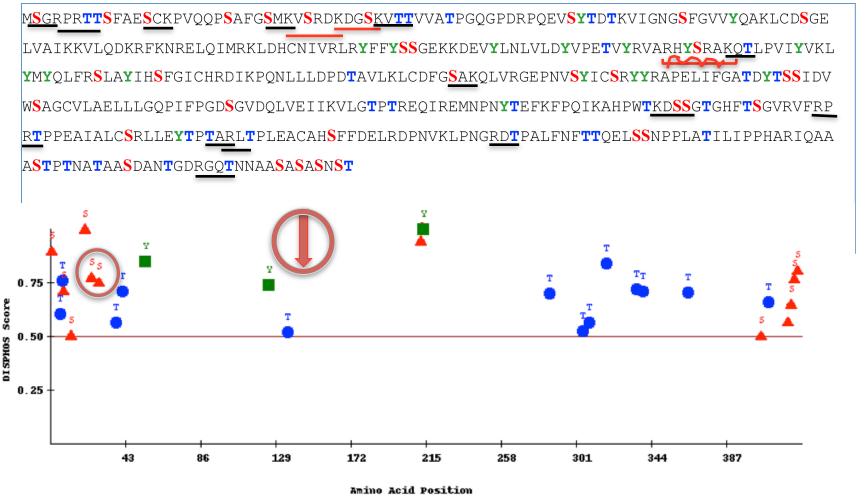
Wnt3a Wnt5a





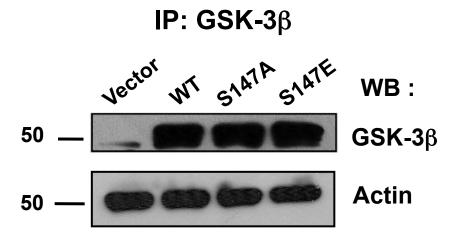
**Figure S2. Efficiency of the knockdown of PKC**ζ. RKO or SW480 cells were transfected with 2 μg of pSuperPKCζ-RNAi plasmid or with control pSuper plasmid using Lipofectamine 2000. The efficiency of the silencing of PKCζ was determined 36 h post-transfection of cells by Western blot.

## >gi|21361340|ref|NP\_002084.2| glycogen synthase kinase-3 beta isoform 1 [Homo sapiens]



http://www.dabi.temple.edu/disphos/pred/predict

Figure S3. Putative PKC phosphorylation sites in GSK-3 $\beta$  (NetphosK 2.0) The sites obtained from the analysis appear underlined in black; three sites displaying the classical PKC consensus sequence with high probability score are underlined in red, and the Serine 147, that exactly matched with the consensus sequence recognized by the P-Ser-PKC-substrate antibody used in the experiments (R/K<sub>(0-2)</sub> Ser X <sub>(hydrophobic)</sub>R/K) is shown underlined with a curly red line.



**Figure S4.** Efficiency of transfection of GSK-3β wild-type, GSK-3β/S147A and GSK-3β/S147E. RKO cells were transfected with the void plasmid (vector) or with plasmid-encoding wild type GSK-3β or plasmid–encoding GSK-3β mutants. GSK-3β was immunoprecipitated 24 h post-transfection from cell extracts and analyzed by Western blot. Actin antibody was used to control for equal loading. The results are representative of three independent experiments using different cell preparations.