

## SUPPLEMENTAL DATA

Fatostatin Exhibits a Dual Mode of Action Against Cancer Cell Proliferation by  
Affecting Both Sterol Regulatory Element Binding Protein (SREBP) Activity and Cell Division

**Ankur A. Gholkar<sup>1</sup>, Keith Cheung<sup>1</sup>, Kevin J. Williams<sup>2</sup>, Shadia A. Hamideh<sup>1</sup>, Chelsea Nnebe<sup>1</sup>,  
Cindy Khuu<sup>1</sup>, Steven J. Bensinger<sup>2,3,5</sup> and Jorge Z. Torres<sup>1,4,5\*</sup>**

From the Departments of <sup>1</sup>Chemistry and Biochemistry, <sup>2</sup>Microbiology, Immunology and Molecular  
Genetics, <sup>3</sup>Molecular and Medical Pharmacology, <sup>4</sup>The Molecular Biology Institute, and <sup>5</sup>The Jonsson  
Comprehensive Cancer Center, University of California, Los Angeles, CA 90095, USA

<b>Table of contents:</b>	<b>Page</b>
<b>SUPPLEMENTAL MOVIE LEGENDS</b>	<b>S2</b>

## SUPPLEMENTAL MOVIES

**MOVIE S1. Related to Figure 4. Movie of a DMSO Treated Control HCT116-GFP-H2B Cell Undergoing Cell Division.** Live cell time-lapse microscopy movie of a DMSO treated control HCT116-GFP-H2B cell undergoing cell division. Cells were arrested with 2 mM Thymidine for 18 hours, washed and released into fresh media. Cells were imaged at 6 hours post release every 10 minutes using a Leica DMI6000 microscope at 37 °C and 5% CO<sub>2</sub>. Z-stacks were captured every 1 μm for 10 μm at 20X magnification, stacks were deconvolved using Leica deconvolution software and compressed as maximum intensity projection images. Images were converted to an AVI movie format. Each frame represents a ten-minute interval.

**MOVIE S2. Related to Figure 4. Movie of a PF-429242 Treated HCT116-GFP-H2B Cell Undergoing Cell Division.** Live cell time-lapse microscopy movie of a PF-429242 treated HCT116-GFP-H2B cell undergoing cell division, as described for Movie S1.

**MOVIE S3. Related to Figure 4. Movie of a Betulin Treated HCT116-GFP-H2B Cell Undergoing Cell Division.** Live cell time-lapse microscopy movie of a Betulin treated HCT116-GFP-H2B cell undergoing cell division, as described for Movie S1.

**MOVIE S4. Related to Figure 4. Movie of a Fatostatin Treated HCT116-GFP-H2B Cell Undergoing Cell Division.** Live cell time-lapse microscopy movie of a Fatostatin treated HCT116-GFP-H2B cell undergoing cell division, as described for Movie S1.

**MOVIE S5. Related to Figure 4. Movie of a Taxol Treated HCT116-GFP-H2B Cell Undergoing Cell Division.** Live cell time-lapse microscopy movie of a Taxol treated HCT116-GFP-H2B cell undergoing cell division, as described for Movie S1.

**MOVIE S6. Related to Figure 4. Movie of a Fatostatin Acutely Treated HCT116-GFP-H2B Cell Undergoing Cell Division.** Live cell time-lapse microscopy movie of a Fatostatin treated HCT116-GFP-H2B cell undergoing cell division, as described for Movie S1 but with the addition of Fatostatin 6 hours post Thymidine-release, just prior to mitotic entry and images were captured every 5 minutes.

**MOVIE S7. Related to Figure 4. Movie of a Taxol Acutely Treated HCT116-GFP-H2B Cell Undergoing Cell Division.** Live cell time-lapse microscopy movie of a Taxol treated HCT116-GFP-H2B cell undergoing cell division, as described for Movie S1 but with the addition of Taxol 6 hours post Thymidine-release, just prior to mitotic entry and images were captured every 5 minutes.

**MOVIE S8. Related to Figure 4. Movie of a Fatostatin Washout HCT116-GFP-H2B Cell Undergoing Cell Division.** Live cell time-lapse microscopy movie of a HCT116-GFP-H2B cell that had been arrested in mitosis with Fatostatin treatment, washed, released in the absence of Fatostatin, and imaged undergoing cell division. Imaging parameters were as described for Movie S1.