Table S1

	Oncofetal CS expression		P value
	High	**Low**	
Age			
≤65 years (n=17)	12 (29%)	5	NS
>65 years (n=21)	15 (24%)	6	
Gender			
Female (n=8)	6 (63%)	2	NS
Male (n=30)	21 (17%)	9	
Tumour stage			
Stage I/II/III (n=12)	11 (42%)	1	NS
Stage IV (n=25)	16 (20%)	9	
Histology			
Well to moderately differentiated (n=19)	16 (26%)	3	NS
Poorly differentiated (n=16)	10 (31%)	6	
No. of distant organ metastasis			
<6 (n=25)	18 (20%)	7	NS
≥6 (n=13)	9 (38%)	4	

P values were calculated by Fisher's exact test.
NS stands for not significant.

Clinical information related to the pancreatic cancer tissue microarray and its staining with rVAR2.

Figure S1

SiRNA against CSGALNACT1 recapitulates phenotype seen with rVAR2 incubation

A, MG63 cells were treated with SiRNA against CSGALNACT1 (CSGT-1) in a scratch-wound heal assay as in Fig 2A.

Figure S2

CS and Integrin signaling

A, Column based pulldown of integrin subunits using rVAR2 (rV-c) from RH30 cells. Figure shows western blot analysis of eluates in increasing NaCl concentration. An rContr coupled column is used as negative control (rC-C). **B,** Quantification of PLA

co-localization analysis between of-CS (rVAR2 stain) and integrin subunits in U2OS

cells. **C,** Quantification of PLA co-localization analysis between of-CS (rVAR2 stain)

and integrin subunits in MG63 cells.

Figure S3

Slope analysis of subcutaneous B16 tumor initiation

Number of mice bearing B16 xenografts tumors at different time points after

inoculation. Mice received rVAR2 or rControl at days 0,6 and 9. Linear regression

and slope analysis show a slower tumor initiation in the rVAR2 treated arm compared

to rControl. We tested whether slopes and intercepts differ between the two groups

using a covariance analysis in Prism. p-Value = 0.0082 (**)