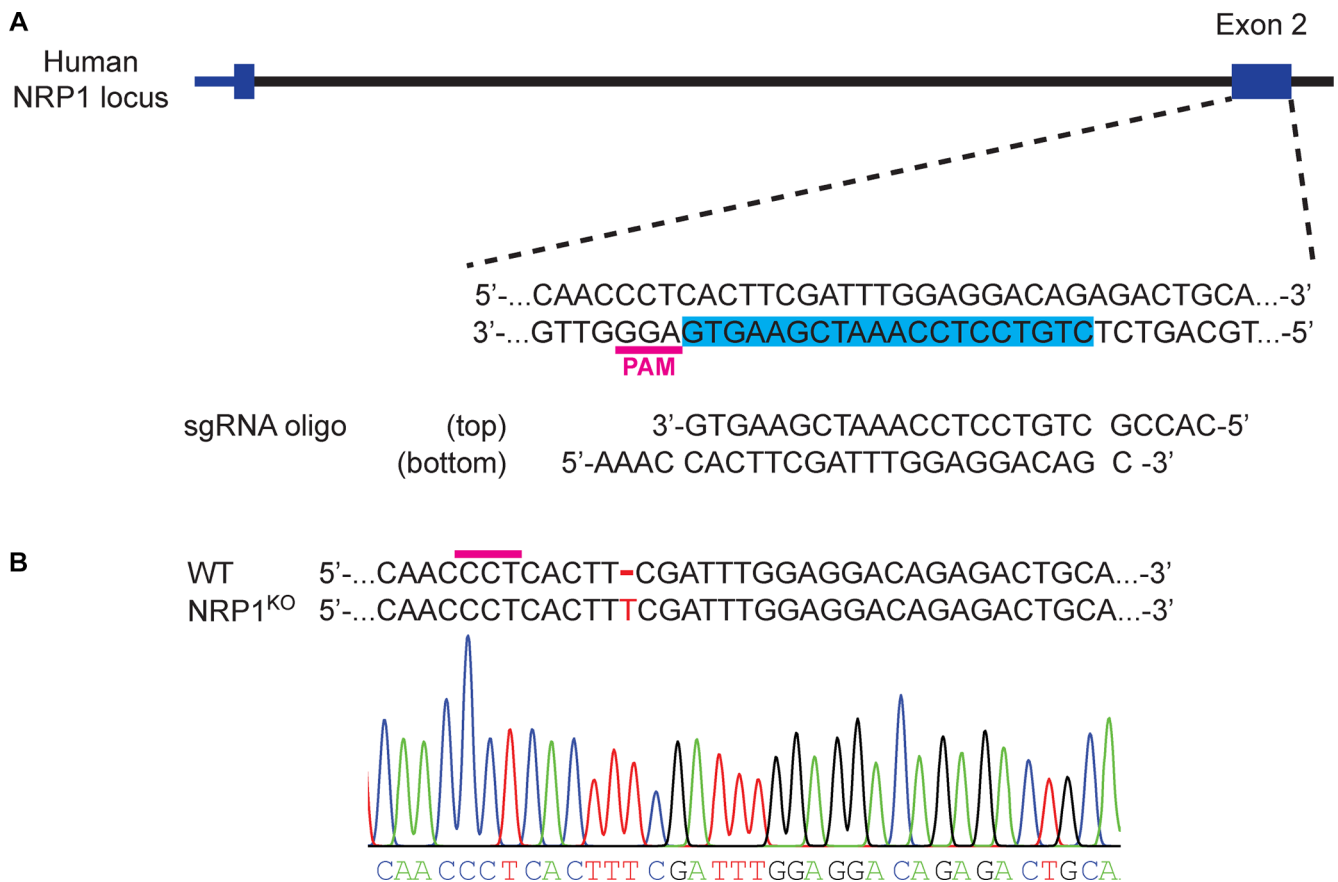
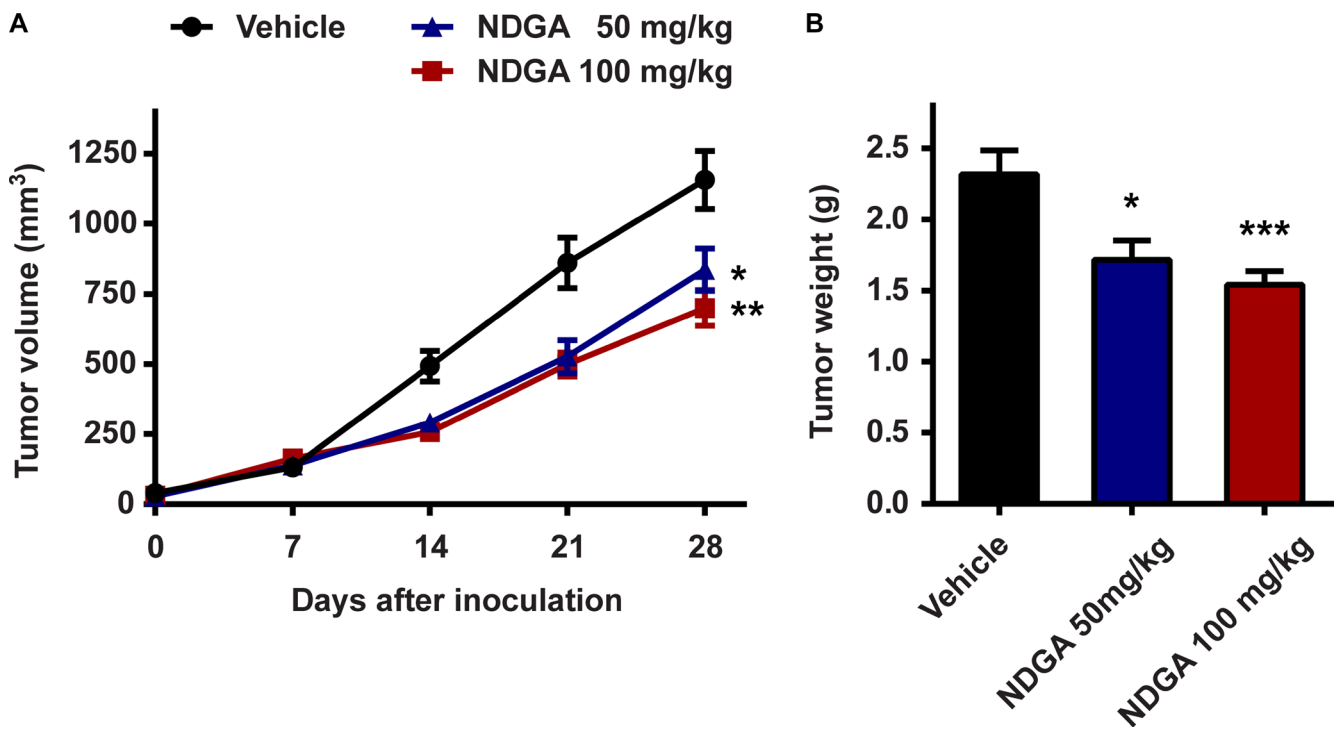


Nordihydroguaiaretic acid impairs prostate cancer cell migration and tumor metastasis by suppressing neuropilin 1

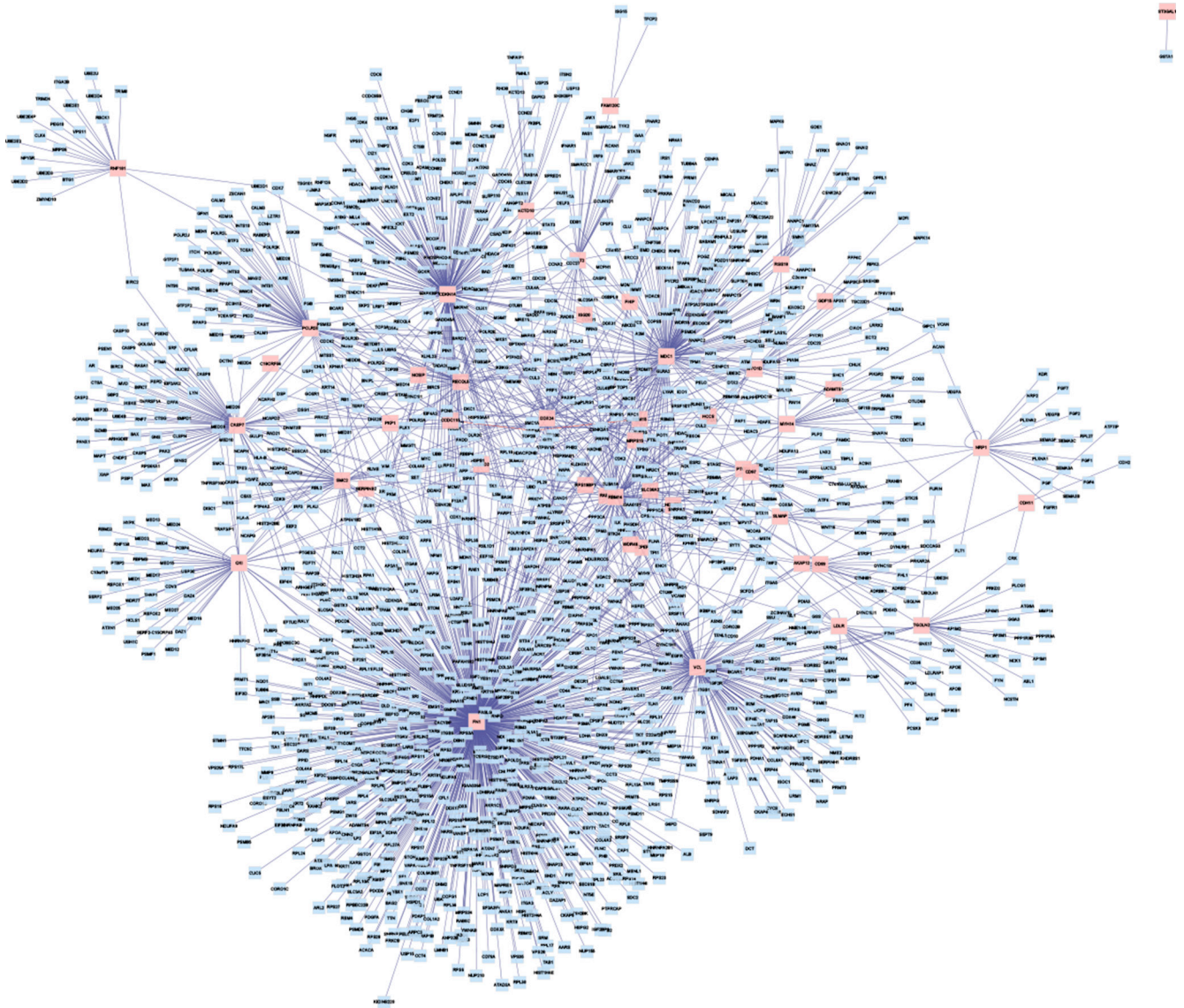
Supplementary Materials



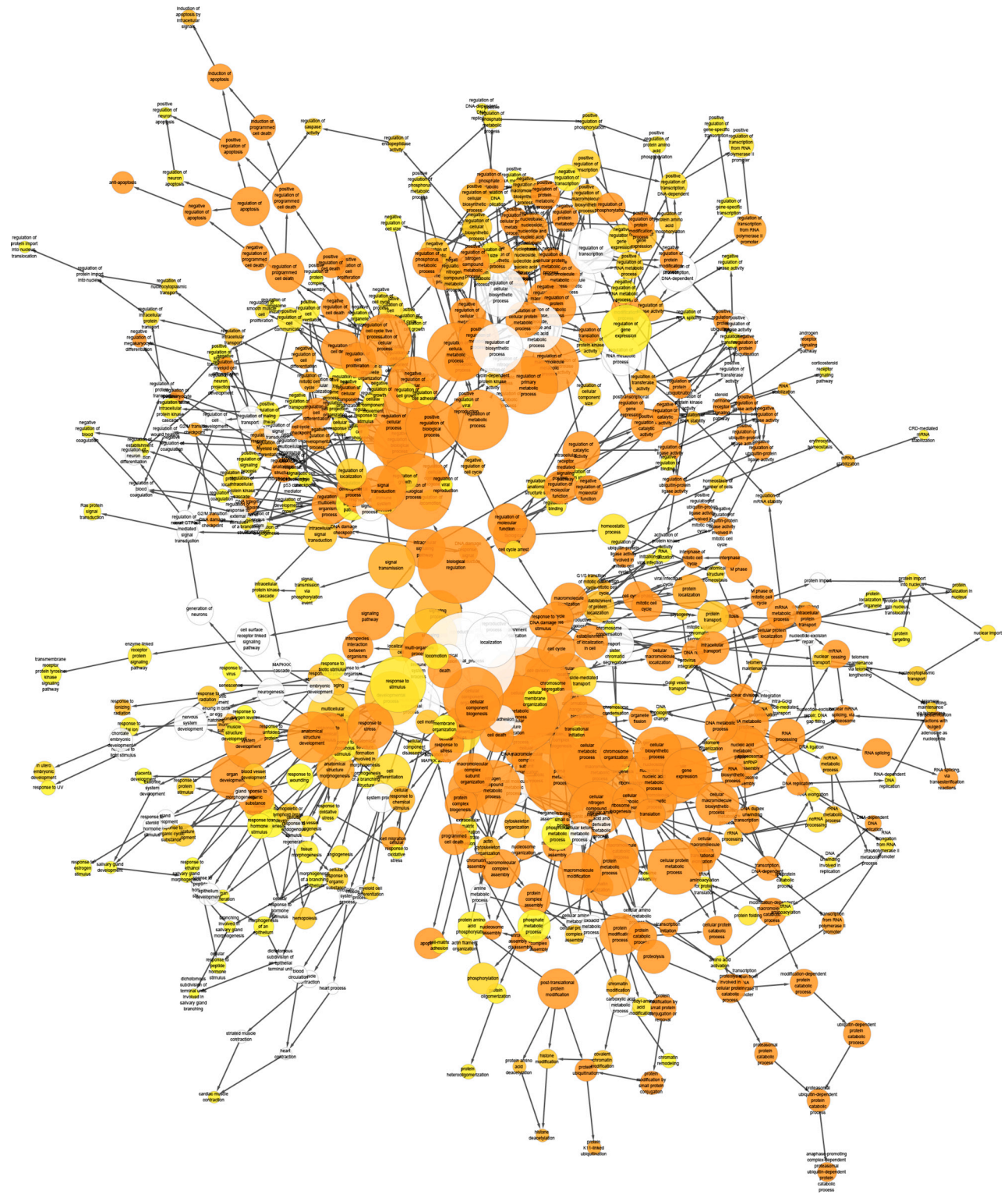
Supplementary Figure S1: CRISPR-Cas9 mediated NRP1 knockout. (A) The exon 2 of human NRP1 gene was targeted and the sequences of sgRNAs (top and bottom) are shown. (B) The DNA base pairs adjacent to the supposed double strands break site was sequenced. A 1bp insertion was induced in exon 2 leading to frameshift of NRP1 coding sequence.



Supplementary Figure S2: The effects of NDGA on tumor growth in subcutaneous xenograft model. (A) Nude mice were subcutaneously injected with PC3 cells and orally administrated with vehicle, 50 mg/kg NDGA or 100 mg/kg NDGA. Tumor volume was measured at indicated times and calculated as $V = (\text{width}^2 \times \text{length})/2$. Data show mean \pm S.E ($n = 5$). * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$. (B) Tumor weight was measured at the endpoint of experiment. Data show mean \pm S.E ($n = 5$). * $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.001$.



Supplementary Material S1: The details of protein-protein interaction network



Supplementary Material S2: The details of Gene Ontology analysis

Supplementary Table S1: Result of proteomic assay. See [Supplementary_Table_S1](#)

Supplementary Table S2: Details of GO analysis. See [Supplementary_Table_S2](#)