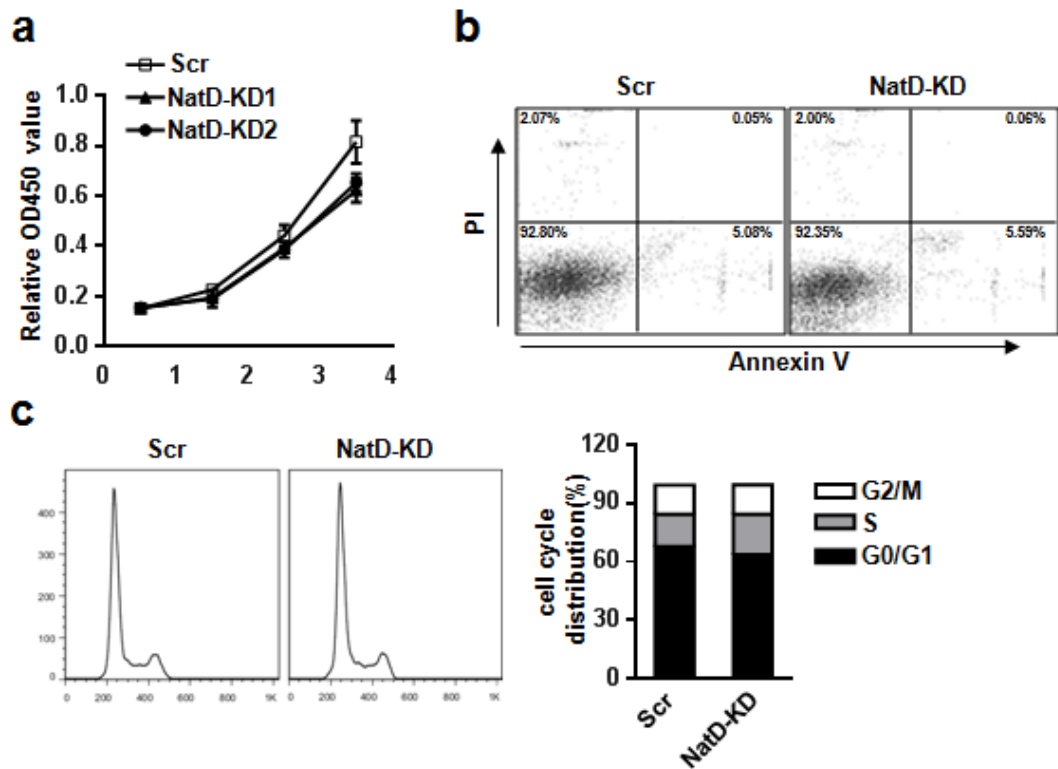


### **Description of Supplementary Files**

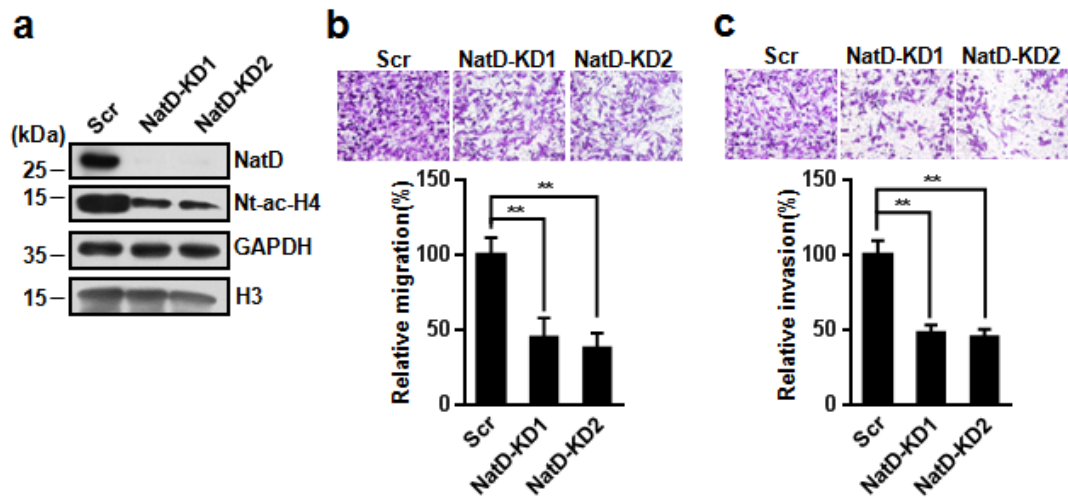
File Name: Supplementary Information

Description: Supplementary Figures, Supplementary Tables and Supplementary Reference

File Name: Peer Review File



**Supplementary Figure 1. Knockdown of NatD has no effect on cell proliferation, apoptosis, or cell cycle in H1299 cells.** (a) Growth curve of Scr, NatD-KD1, and NatD-KD2 H1299 cells from three independent experiments. (b and c) Representative images from three independent experiments of apoptosis (b) and cell cycle analysis (c) of Scr and NatD-KD H1299 cells analyzed by flow cytometry.



**Supplementary Figure 2. NatD knockdown inhibits cell migration and invasion**

**of A549 cells.** (a) Western blot analysis of NatD and Nt-ac-H4 in Scr, NatD-KD1 and

NatD-KD2 A549 cells. Blots are representative of three independent experiments. (b

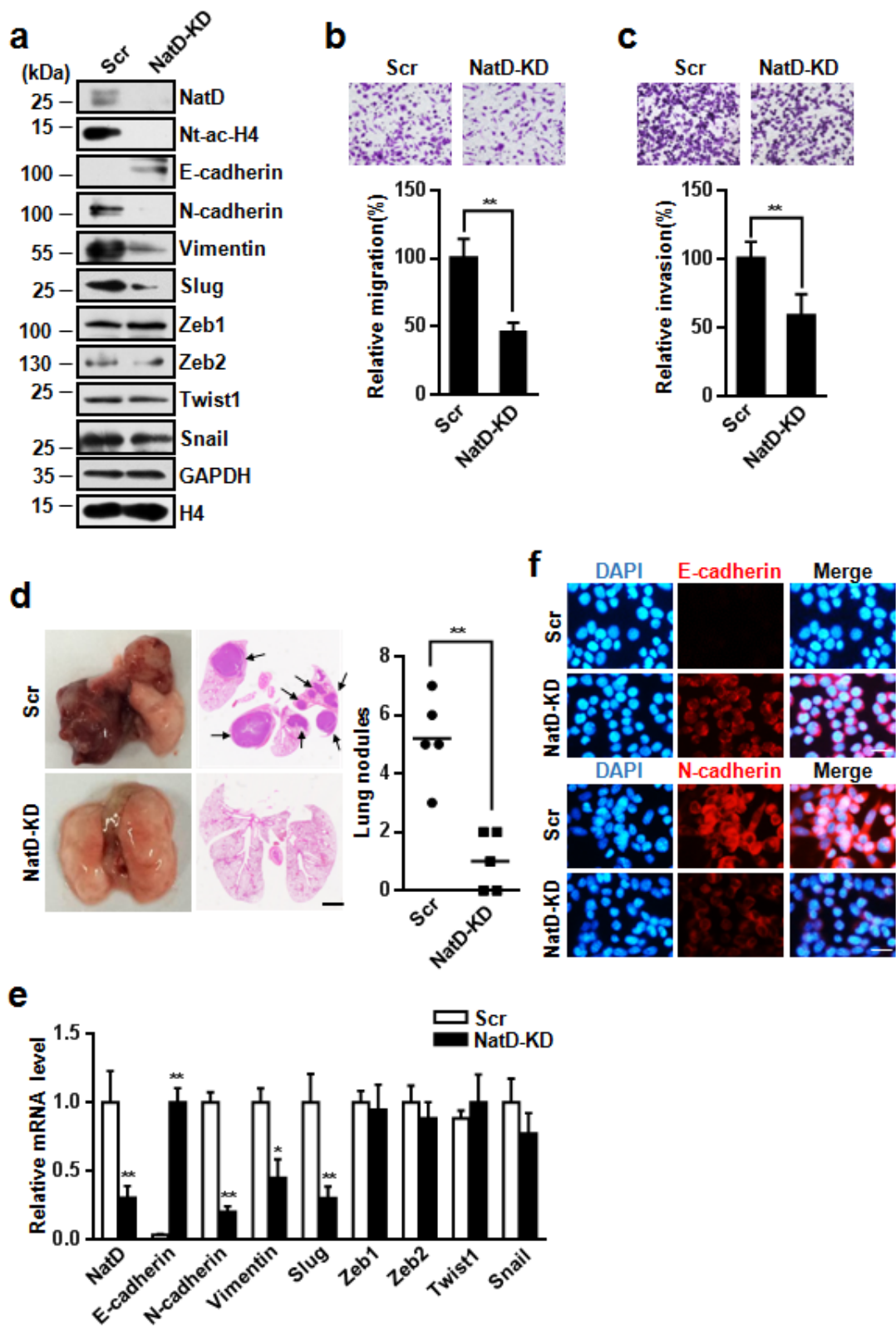
and c) (top) Images ( $\times 100$  magnification) from transwell assay of migration (b) and

invasion (c) of Scr, NatD-KD1 and NatD-KD2 A549 cells representative of three

independent experiments. (bottom) Quantification of cell migration and invasion

expressed as a percentage of Scr control; mean  $\pm$  s.d. from three independent

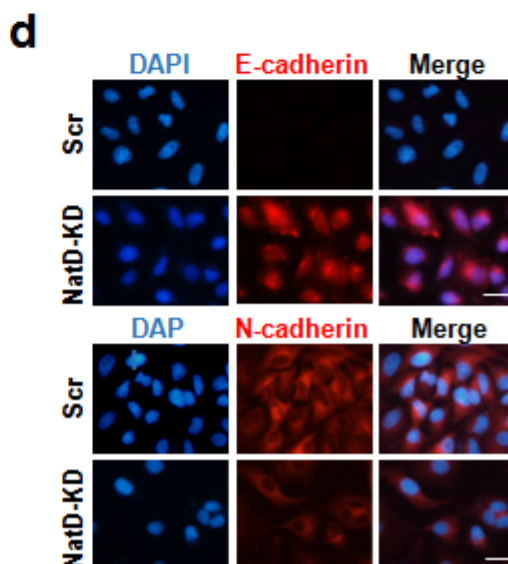
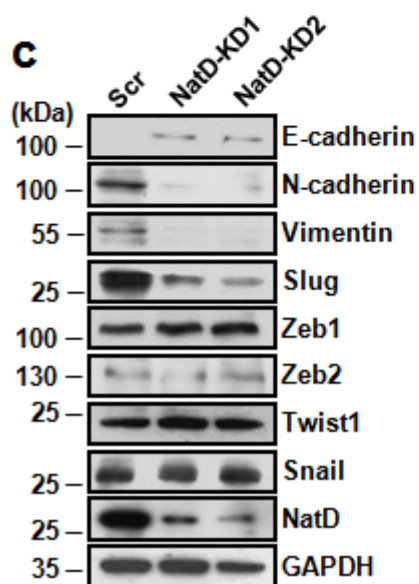
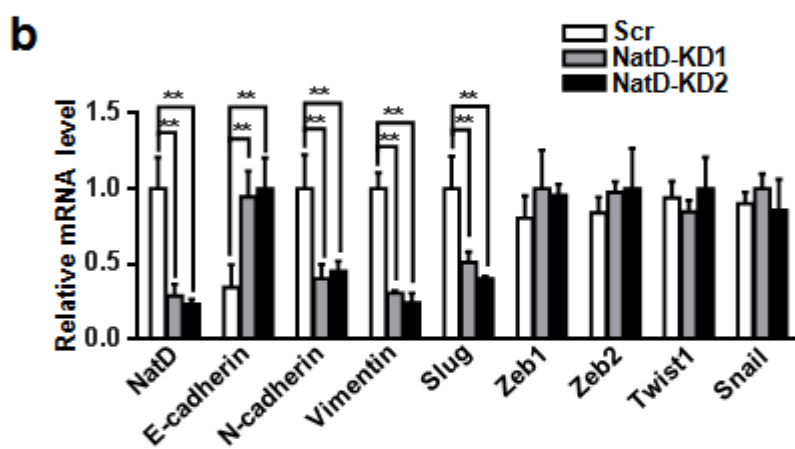
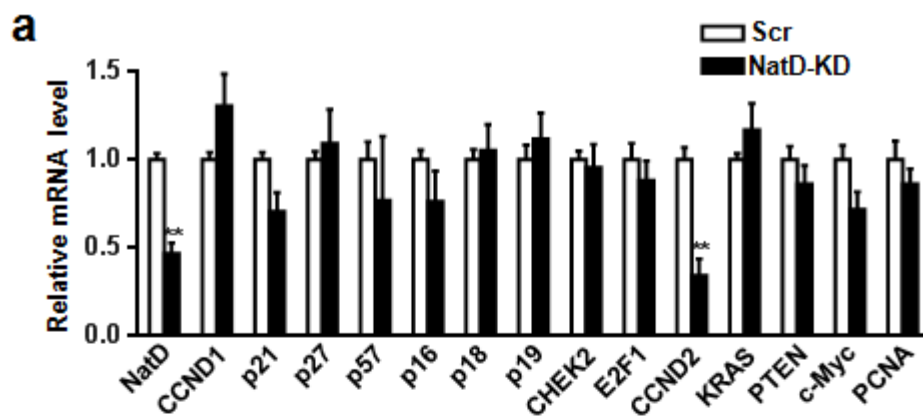
experiments; two-tailed Student's *t*-test,  $**P < 0.01$  compared to Scr control.

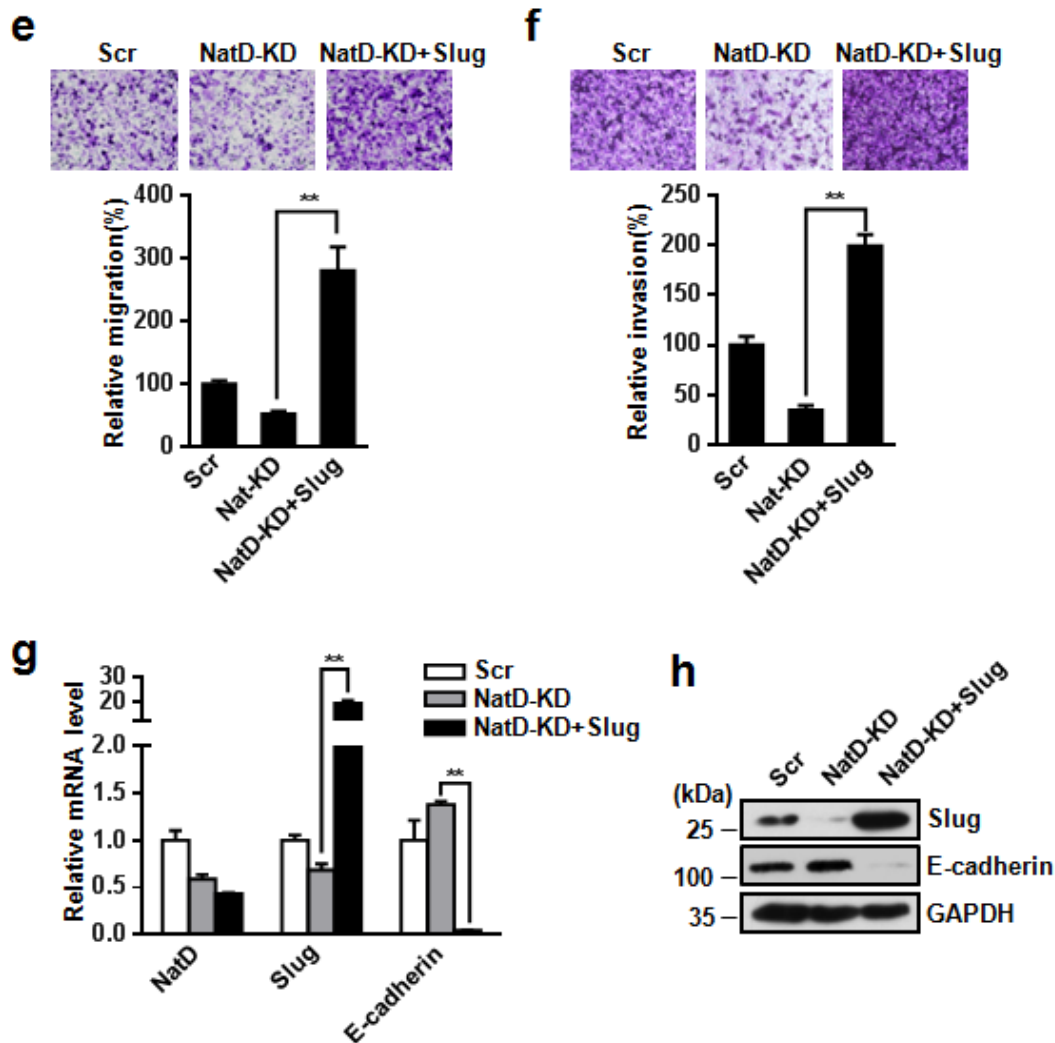


Supplementary Figure 3. NatD knockdown inhibits mouse LLC cell migration and invasion in vivo. (a) Western blot analysis of NatD, Nt-ac-H4, and key EMT-

related proteins in Scr control and NatD-KD murine Lewis lung carcinoma (LLC) cells. Human NatD shRNA KD2 targeting sequence (NatD-KD2) was used in mouse. Representative blots from three independent experiments. **(b and c)** (top) Representative images of transwell assay of the migration **(b)** and invasion **(c)** of Scr control and NatD-KD LLC cells. Images are representative of three independent experiments. (bottom) Cell migration and invasion expressed as a percentage of Scr control. Calculation based on cell counts for the corresponding assays of at least four random individual fields visualized at  $\times 100$  magnification. Results are shown as mean  $\pm$  s.d. from three independent experiments; two-tailed Student's *t*-test,  $**P < 0.01$  compared to Scr control. **(d)** (left) Representative images of lung nodules of C57BL/6 mice 30 days after intravenous injection of Scr or NatD-KD LLC cells. (middle) Representative histological images of H&E stained lung from corresponding mice. Scale bars, 2 mm. The arrows indicate major metastatic nodules. (right) Box plot showing numbers of lung nodules from corresponding mice;  $n = 5$  mice per group. Results are shown as mean  $\pm$  s.d. from 5 mice; two-tailed Student's *t*-test,  $**P < 0.01$  compared to Scr control. **(e)** Quantitative real-time PCR analysis of mRNA levels of NatD and key EMT-related genes in Scr control and NatD-KD LLC cells normalized to GAPDH. Results are shown as mean  $\pm$  s.d. from three independent experiments; two-tailed Student's *t*-test,  $*P < 0.05$ ,  $**P < 0.01$  compared to Scr control. **(f)**

Immunofluorescence analysis of Scr and NatD-KD LLC cells stained for E-cadherin and N-cadherin. Data are representative of three independent experiments. Scale bar, 20  $\mu\text{m}$ .



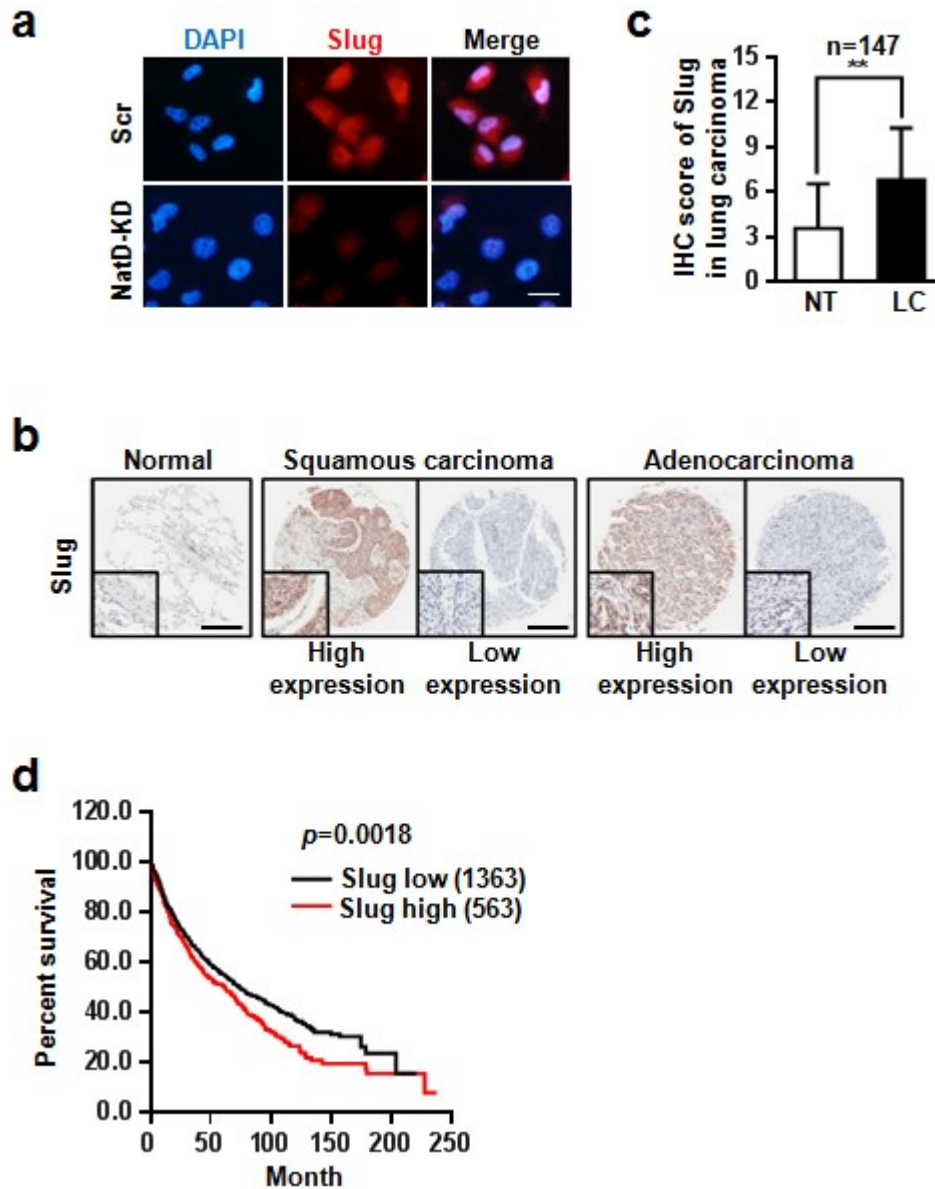


**Supplementary Figure 4. NatD knockdown suppresses cell migration and invasion by downregulating Slug in A549 cells.** (a) Quantitative real-time PCR analysis of mRNA levels of NatD, CCND1, p21, p27, p57, p16, p18, p19, CHEK2, E2F1, CCND2, KRAS, PTEN, c-Myc, and PCNA in scrambled (Scr) and NatD knockdown (NatD-KD) H1299 cells normalized to GAPDH. Results are shown as mean  $\pm$  s.d. of three independent experiments; two-tailed Student's *t*-test,  $**P < 0.01$  compared to Scr control. (b) Quantitative real-time PCR analysis of mRNA levels of NatD and key EMT-related genes in Scr and NatD-KD A549 cells normalized to



GAPDH. Results are shown as mean  $\pm$  s.d. of three independent experiments; two-tailed Student's *t*-test,  $**P<0.01$  compared to Scr control. **(c)** Western blot analysis of expression of NatD and key EMT-related proteins in Scr and NatD-KD A549 cells. GAPDH served as a loading control. Blots are representative of three independent experiments. **(d)** Immunofluorescence analysis of Scr and NatD-KD A549 cells stained for E-cadherin and N-cadherin. Data are representative of three independent experiments. Scale bar, 20  $\mu$ m. **(e and f)** (top) Representative images of transwell assay of migration **(e)** and invasion **(f)** of scrambled (Scr), NatD knockdown (NatD-KD) and Slug-expressing NatD-KD (NatD-KD+Slug) A549 cells from three independent experiments. (bottom) Cell migration and invasion expressed as a percentage of control. Calculations based on cell counts from the corresponding assays of at least four random fields at  $\times 100$  magnification from three independent experiments. Results are shown as mean  $\pm$  s.d. of three independent experiments; two-tailed Student's *t*-test,  $**P<0.01$  compared to indicated control. **(g)** Quantitative real-time PCR analysis of the mRNA levels of NatD, Slug, and E-cadherin normalized to GAPDH in Scr, NatD-KD, and Slug-expressing NatD-KD A549 cells. Results are shown as mean  $\pm$  s.d. of three independent experiments; two-tailed Student's *t*-test,  $**P<0.01$  compared to indicated control. **(h)** Western blot analysis of Slug and E-cadherin in scrambled, NatD-KD, and Slug-expressing NatD-KD A549 cells.

GAPDH served as a loading control. Blots are representative of three independent experiments.



**Supplementary Figure 5. Slug expression in human lung cancer tissues. (a)**

Immunofluorescence analysis of Scr and NatD-KD H1299 cells stained for Slug. Data

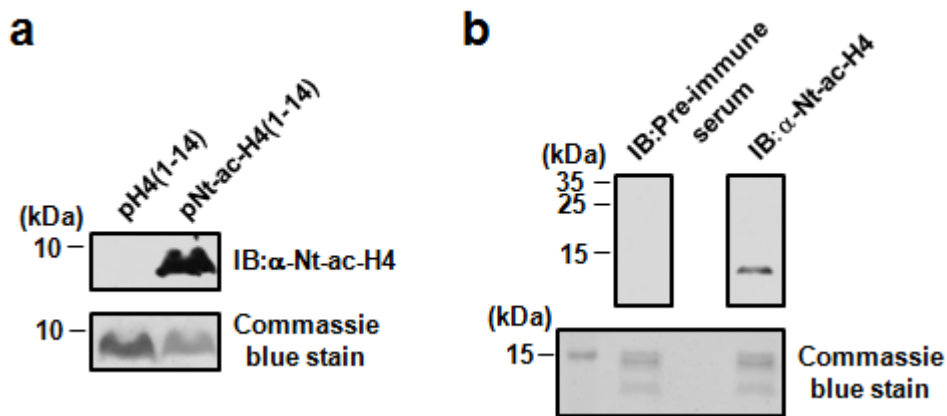
are representative of three independent experiments. Scale bar, 20  $\mu$ m. **(b)**

Representative images of immunohistochemical (IHC) staining of Slug in normal

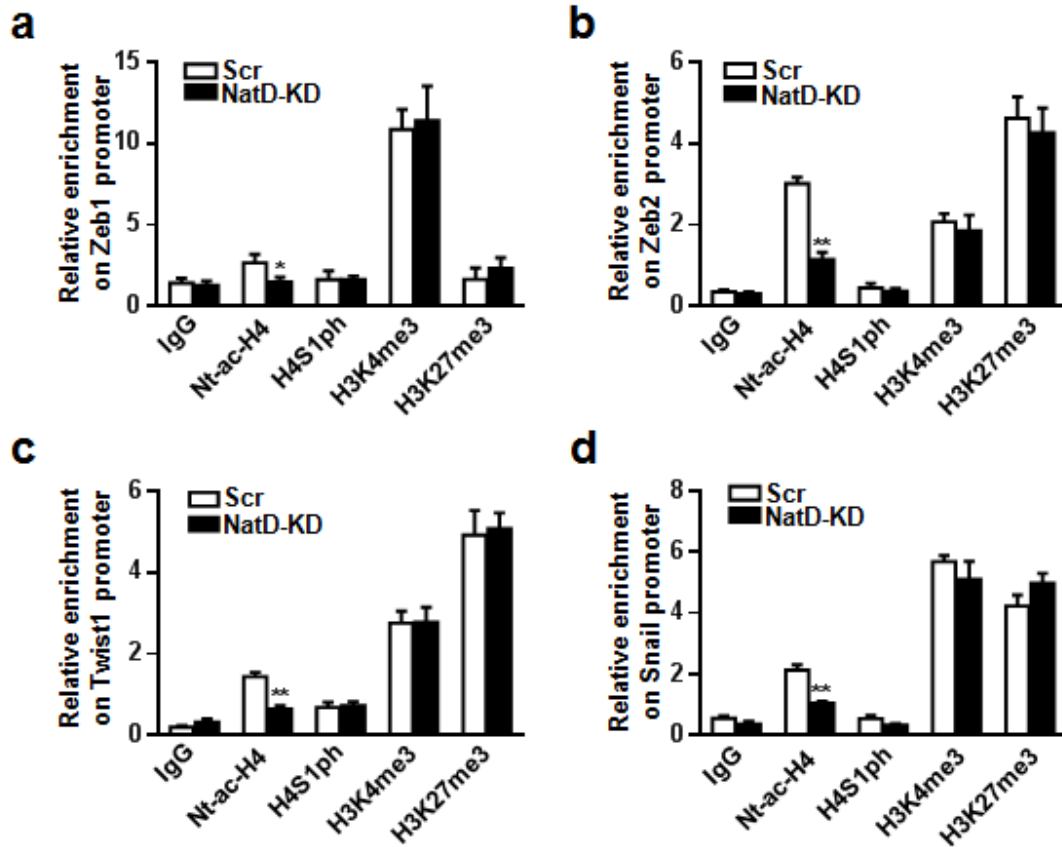
tissues (n=147), human lung squamous carcinoma (n=74), and lung adenocarcinoma

(n=73) tissue samples. Scale bars, 500  $\mu$ m. **(c)** Total IHC score of Slug in matched

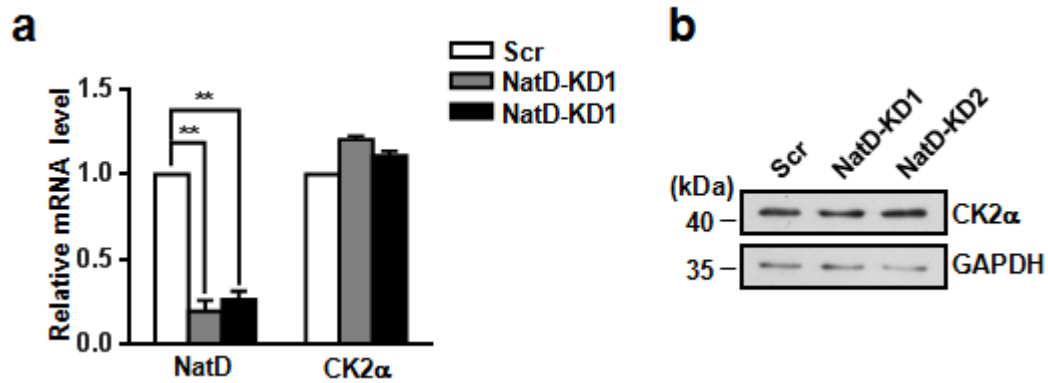
normal tissues (NT) and lung carcinoma (LC); mean  $\pm$  s.d. of 147 pairs of tissue samples. two-tailed Student's *t*-test, \*\* $P < 0.01$  compared to matched normal tissue control. (d) Kaplan–Meier plots of overall survival of patients with lung cancer, stratified by Slug expression. Data were obtained from Kaplan-Meier plotter database; log-rank test,  $P = 0.0018$ .



**Supplementary Figure 6. Validation of anti-Nt-ac-H4 antibody.** (a) Western blot analysis of acetylated (pNt-ac-H4) or non-acetylated (pH4) peptides with anti-Nt-ac-H4 antibody. (b) (top) Western blot analysis of histones from H1299 cells with pre-immune serum or with anti-Nt-ac-H4 antibody. Coomassie blue staining of histones isolated from H1299 cells (bottom panel). Blots in (a) and (b) are representative of three independent experiments.

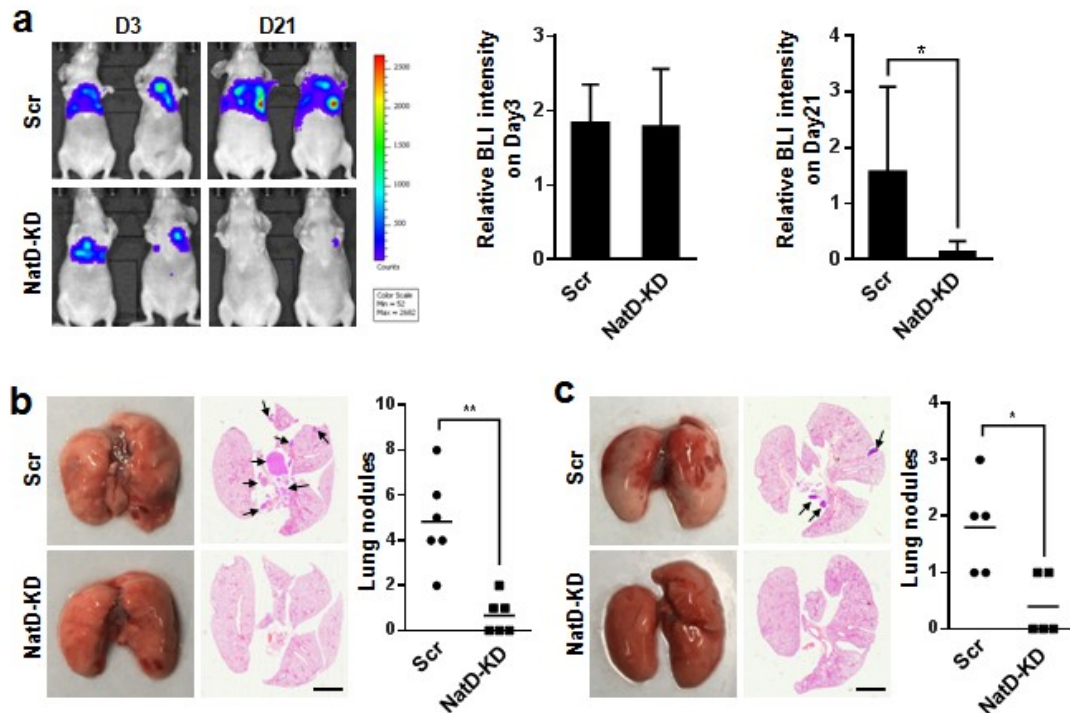


**Supplementary Figure 7. Knockdown of NatD has no effect on enrichment of H4S1ph on some EMT-related gene promoters.** (a-d) ChIP analysis of the enrichment of Nt-ac-H4, H4S1ph, H3K4me3 and H3K27me3 on the promoter of Zeb1(a), Zeb2(b), Twist1(c), and Snail (d) in Scr and NatD-KD H1299 cells. IgG served as a negative control. Results are shown as mean  $\pm$  s.d. of three independent experiments; two-tailed Student's *t*-test, \*\* $P < 0.01$  or \* $P < 0.05$  compared to Scr control.



**Supplementary Figure 8. Knockdown of NatD has no effect on expression of**

**CK2 $\alpha$ .** (a) Quantitative real-time PCR analysis of NatD and CK2 $\alpha$  mRNA levels in scrambled and NatD-KD H1299 cells normalized to GAPDH. Results are shown as mean  $\pm$  s.d. of three independent experiments; two-tailed Student's *t*-test,  $**P < 0.01$  compared to Scr control. (b) Western blot analysis of CK2 $\alpha$  protein in Scr and NatD-KD H1299 cells. GAPDH served as a loading control. Blots are representative of three independent experiments.



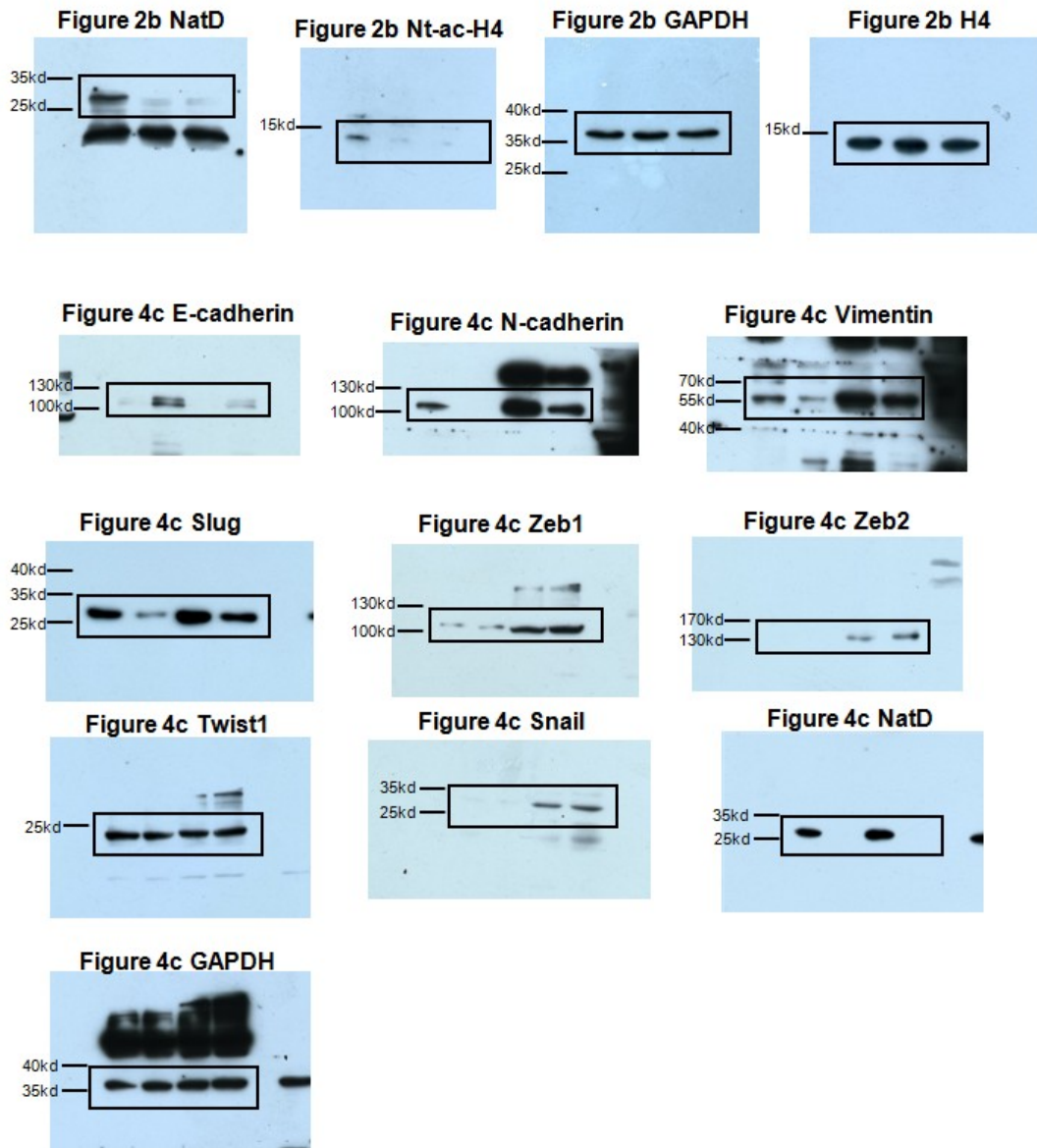
**Supplementary Figure 9. NatD knockdown inhibits the migration and invasion of human A549 cells and murine LLC cells in orthotopic lung tumor implantation models.** (a) (left) Representative bioluminescent (BLI) images acquired at the indicated time points after orthotopic injection with luciferase-labeled Scr or NatD-KD A549 cells in nude mice. Pseudocolor heat-maps indicate intensity of bioluminescence from low (blue) to high (red) (D, day). (right) Relative BLI signals of lung tumors of corresponding mice (n = 6 for each group) recorded on day 3 and day 21. Results are shown as mean  $\pm$  s.d. from 6 mice. Two-tailed Student's t-test was used. \* $P < 0.05$  compared to Scr control. (b) (left) Representative images of lung nodules in nude mice acquired 21 days after orthotopic injection with Scr or NatD-KD A549 cells. (middle) Representative images of H&E stained histological sections



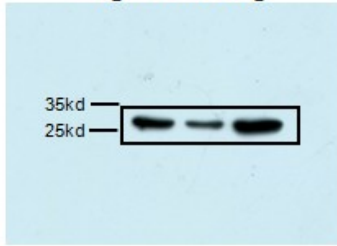
of lungs from nude mice. Scale bars, 2 mm. Arrows indicate major lung nodules.

(right) Box plot showing numbers of lung nodules from corresponding mice ( $n = 6$  for each group). Results are shown as mean  $\pm$  s.d. from 6 mice. Two-tailed Student's  $t$ -test was used.  $*P < 0.05$  compared to Scr control. (c) (left) Representative images of lung nodules of C57BL/6 mice 14 days after orthotopic injection of Scr or NatD-KD LLC cells. (middle) Representative histological images of H&E stained lung from corresponding mice. Scale bars, 2 mm. The arrows indicate major metastatic nodules. (right) Box plot showing numbers of lung nodules from corresponding mice ( $n = 5$  mice per group).

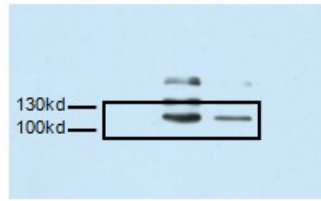
Supplementary Figure 10. Original images of Western blot



**Figure 4h Slug**



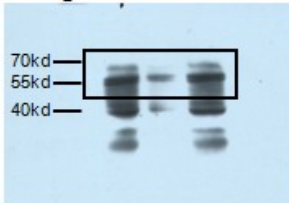
**Figure 4h E-cadherin**



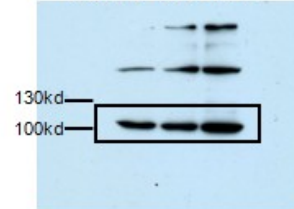
**Figure 4h N-cadherin**



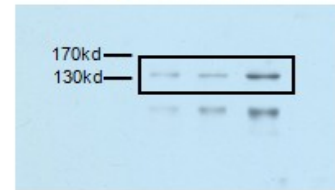
**Figure 4h Vimentin**



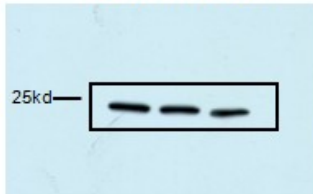
**Figure 4h Zeb1**



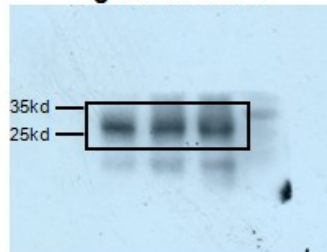
**Figure 4h Zeb2**



**Figure 4h Twist1**



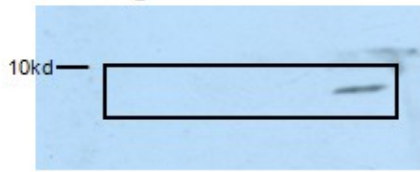
**Figure 4h Snail**



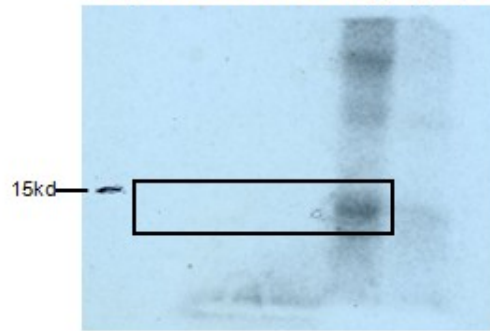
**Figure 4h GAPDH**



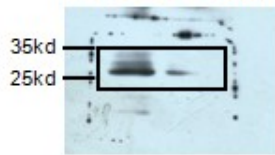
**Figure 5b Nt-ac-H4**



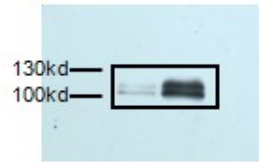
**Figure 5c autoradiography**



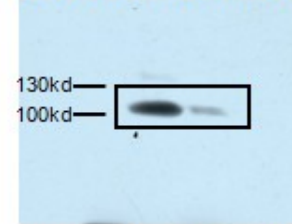
**Figure 5e Slug**



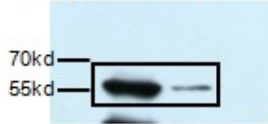
**Figure 5e E-cadherin**



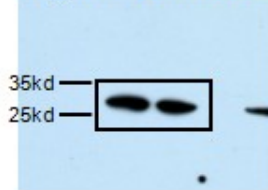
**Figure 5e N-cadherin**



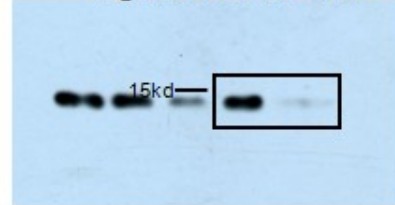
**Figure 5e Vimentin**



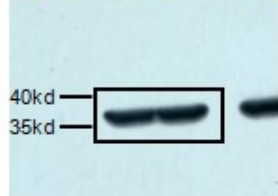
**Figure 5e NatD**



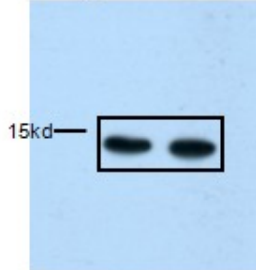
**Figure 5e Nt-ac-H4**

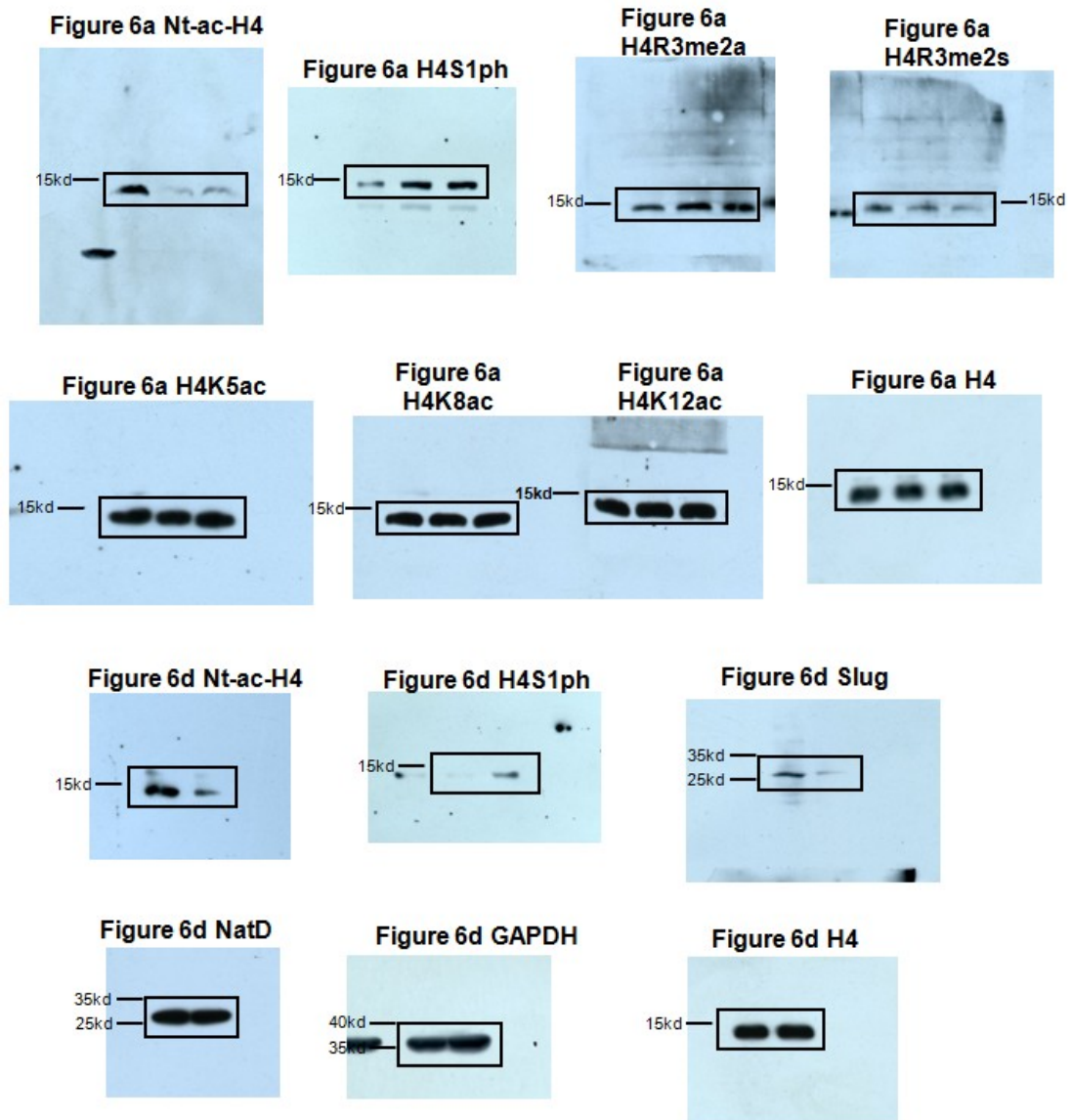


**Figure 5e GAPDH**

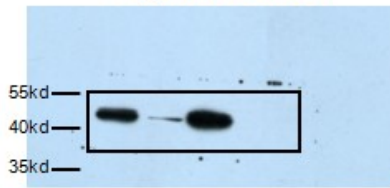


**Figure 5e H4**

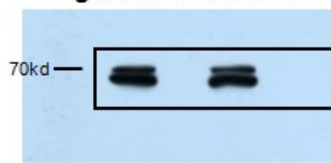




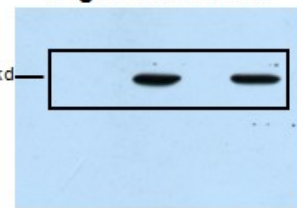
**Figure 7b CK2 $\alpha$**



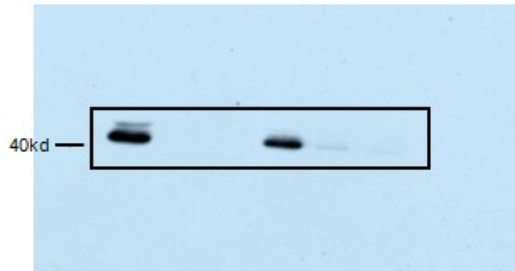
**Figure 7b Lamin A/C**



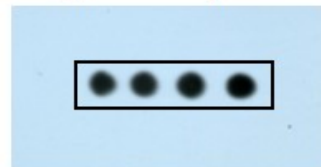
**Figure 7b HSP70**



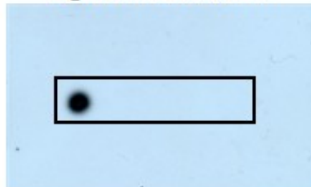
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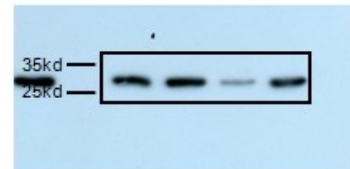
**Figure 7c Streptavidin**



**Figure 7c Nt-ac-H4**



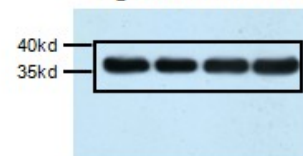
**Figure 7h Slug**



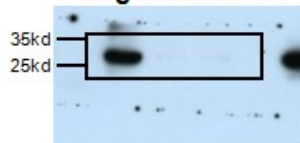
**Figure 7h CK2 $\alpha$**



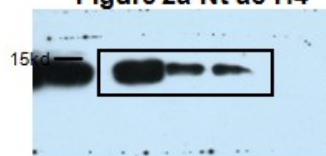
**Figure 7h GAPDH**



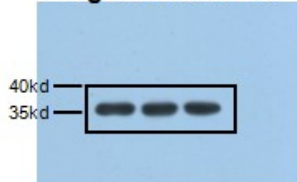
**Supplemental Figure 2a NatD**



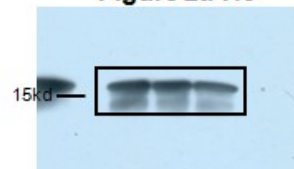
**Supplemental Figure 2a Nt-ac-H4**



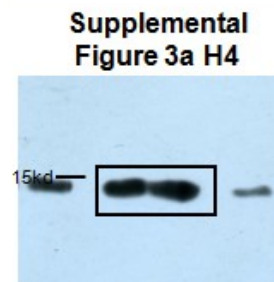
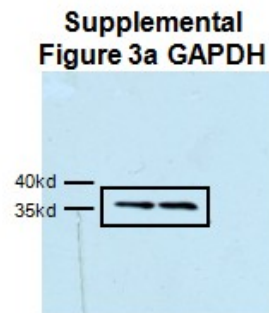
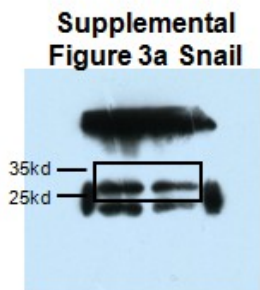
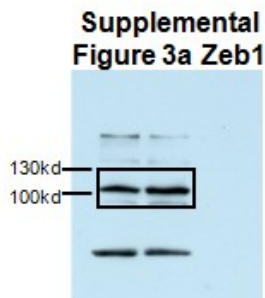
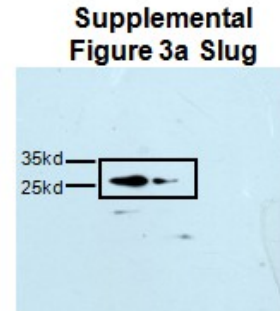
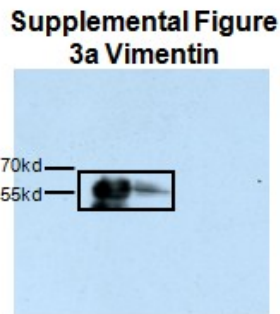
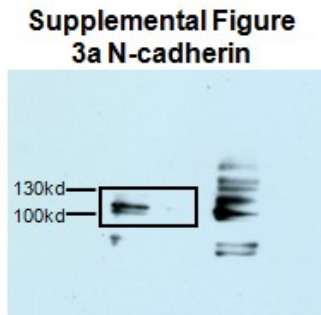
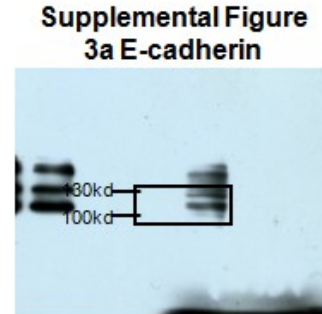
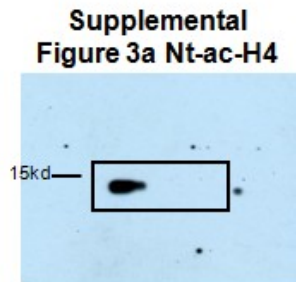
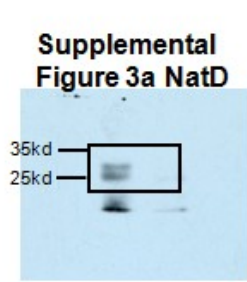
**Supplemental Figure 2a GAPDH**



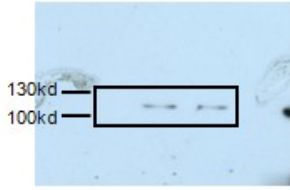
**Supplemental Figure 2a H3**



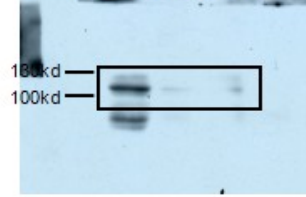




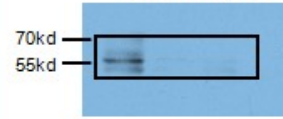
**Supplemental Figure 4c E-cadherin**



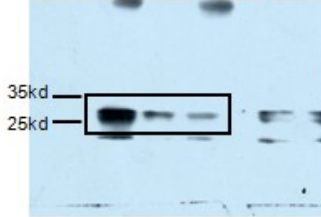
**Supplemental Figure 4c N-cadherin**



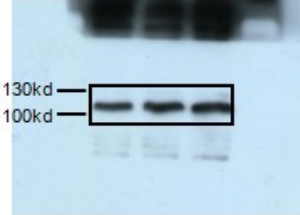
**Supplemental Figure 4c Vimentin**



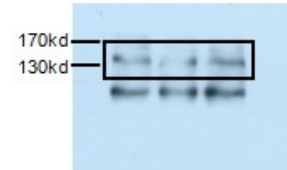
**Supplemental Figure 4c Slug**



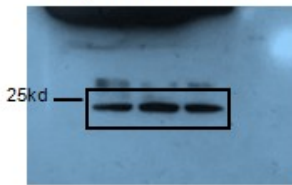
**Supplemental Figure 4c Zeb1**



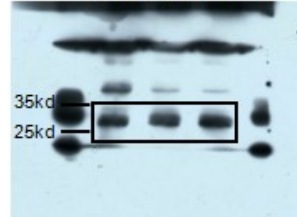
**Supplemental Figure 4c Zeb1**



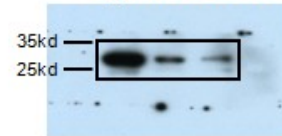
**Supplemental Figure 4c Twist1**



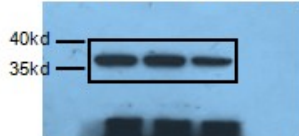
**Supplemental Figure 4c Snail**



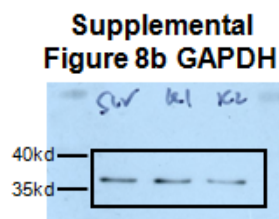
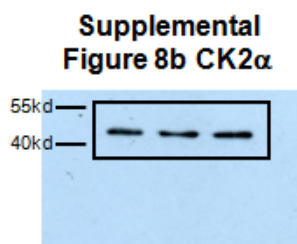
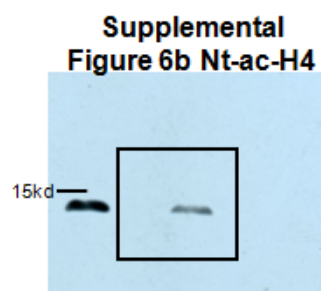
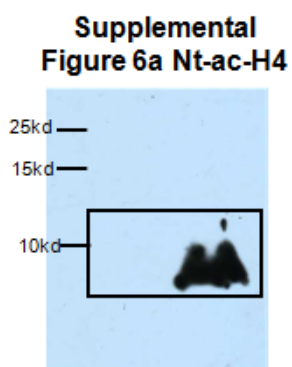
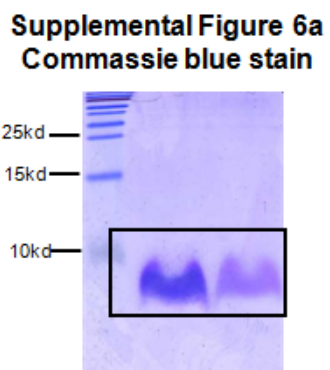
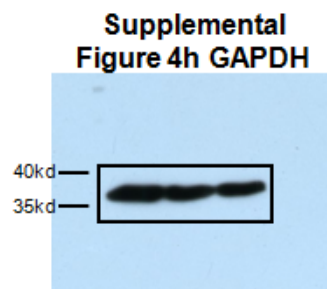
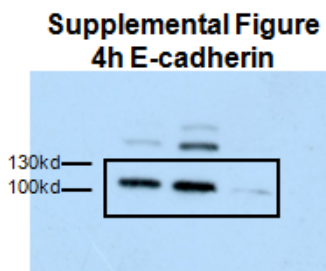
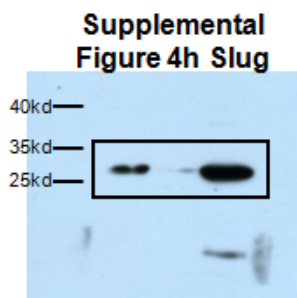
**Supplemental Figure 4c NatD**



**Supplemental Figure 4c GAPDH**







**Supplementary Table 1: Clinicopathologic characteristics of NatD expression in lung cancer patients**

<b>Characteristics</b>	<b>Cases</b>	<b>IHC score (Mean ± s.d.)</b>	<b>P value<sup>a</sup></b>
	147		
<i>Gender</i>			<i>0.1097</i>
Male	109	7.303±3.604	
Female	38	8.421±3.922	
<i>Age</i>			<i>0.3480</i>
>60	81	7.852±3.818	
≤60	66	7.273±3.571	
<i>Tumor size</i>			<i>0.0182</i>
≥5 cm	58	8.483±3.440	
<5 cm	89	7.011±3.780	
<i>Tumor stage<sup>b</sup></i>			<i>0.6421</i>
I-II	104	7.500±3.642	
III	43	7.814±3.899	
<i>Lymph node status<sup>b</sup></i>			<i>0.0367</i>
N0	82	7.024±3.641	
N1-3	65	8.308±3.695	
<i>Distant metastasis<sup>b</sup></i>			<i>0.7345</i>
M0	138	7.565±3.733	
M1	9	8.000±3.465	
<i>Histology</i>			<i>0.1332</i>
Adenocarcinoma	73	8.055±3.858	
Squamous carcinoma	74	7.135±3.520	

<sup>a</sup>P values were derived using two-sided Pearson  $\chi^2$  tests to compare values for the two parameters in each category.

<sup>b</sup>The tumor stage, lymph node status, and metastasis were classified according to the international system for staging lung cancer<sup>1</sup>.

**Supplementary Table 2. Real-time PCR primer sequences (human)**

<b>Locus</b>	<b>Forward</b>	<b>Reverse</b>
NATD:	ATGTAAGCGAGTGTCTGGACT	TGGTTTGCATATTCGTTTTGGTC
Slug:	CTGTGACAAGGAATATGTGAGCC	CAAATGCTCTGTTGCAGTGAG
Twist1:	GGAGTCCGCAGTCTTACGAG	TCTGGAGGACCTGGTAGAGG
N-cadherin:	CCCTGCTTCAGGCGTCTGTA	TGCTTGCATAATGCGATTTCCACC
Vimentin:	CCACCAGGTCCGTGTCCTCGT	CGCTGCCCAGGCTGTAGGTG
E-cadherin:	TTGCACCGGTGCACAAAGGAC	TGGAGTCCCAGGCGTAGACCAA
Snail:	GGAAGCCTAACTACAGCGAGCT	CTGGAAGGTAAACTCTGGATTAG
Zeb1	GGTCATGATGAAAATGGAACACC	AGGTGTAAGTGCACAGGGAGCA
Zeb2	GACAGATCAGCACCAAATGC	GCTGATGTGCGAACTGTAGG
CCND1:	CAATGACCCCGCACGATTTCC	CATGGAGGGCGGATTGGAA
CCND2:	ACCTTCCGCAGTGCTCCTA	CCCAGCCAAGAAACGGTCC
p21:	CTGGAGACTCTCAGGGTCGAAA	GATTAGGGCTTCTCTTGGAG
p27:	GGAGCAATGCGCAGGAATAA	TGGGGAACCGTCTGAAACAT
p57:	GCGTCCCTCCGCAGCACAT	GGTTCTGGTCTCTCGGCGTTCA
p16:	CCCCTTGCCTGGAAAGATAC	AGCCCCTCCTCTTTCTTCCT
p18:	ACTGGTTTTGCTGTCAATTCA	GCAGGTTCCCTTCATTATCC
p19:	ATGCTGCTGGAGGAGGTTCCG	GTCTTGCCGAAGCGGTTGAG
E2F1:	AGCTGGACCACCTGATGAAT	GAGGGGCTTTGATCACCATA
CHEK2:	TCTCGGGAGTCGGATGTTGAG	CCTGAGTGGACACTGTCTCTAA
KRAS:	AGTGCCTTGACGATACAGC	ACAAAGAAAGCCCTCCC
PCNA:	ACACTAAGGGCCGAAGATAACG	ACAGCATCTCCAATATGGCTGA
c-Myc	CAGCTGCTTAGACGCTGGATTT	ACCGAGTCGTAGTCGAGGTCAT
PTEN	TTTGAAGACCATAACCCACCAC	ATTACACCAGTTCGTCCCTTTC
GAPDH	GAAGGTGAAGGTCGGAG	GAAGATGGTGATGGGATTTCC

**Supplementary Table 3. Real-time PCR primer sequences (mouse)**

<b>Locus</b>	<b>Forward</b>	<b>Reverse</b>
NatD	GGGGAGAAAGTCGAGCAAAG	CCCATTGCGGTCATACTTCTTG
E-cadherin	CAGTTCCGAGGTCTACACCTT	TGAATCGGGAGTCTTCCGAAAA
N-cadherin	ATAGCCCGGTTTCACTTGAGA	CAGGCTTTGATCCCTCTGGA
Slug	CAGCGAACTGGACACACACA	ATAGGGCTGTATGCTCCCGAG
Vimentin	TCCACACGCACCTACAGTCT	CCGAGGACCGGGTCACATA
Zeb1	ACTGCAAGAAACGGTTTTCCC	GGCGAGGAACACTGAGATGT
Zeb2	ATTGCACATCAGACTTTGAGGAA	ATAATGGCCGTGTGCGTTCCG
Twist1	TGCAGGACGTGTCCAGCTC	CTGCTGCGTCTCTTGCGAG
Snail	CACACGCTGCCTTGTGTCT	GGTCAGCAAAGCACGGTT
GAPDH	AGGTCGGTGTGAACGGATTTG	GGGGTCGTTGATGGCAACA

**Supplementary Table 4. ChIP primer sequences**

<b>Locus</b>	<b>Forward</b>	<b>Reverse</b>
Slug:	CTGAACCTCTCAGCTGTGATTGG	CTTTACGAACTGAGCCCGTTTTT
Snail	AAAAAGGCCGTGGCATTTCOA	GGGACACCTGACCTTCCGAC
Zeb1	AAGTCACTTCCCATCCCGGTT	CCAAGGAAAGGGATCGCGG
Zeb2	TGTAGTGAGGTCTCCCGAG	TGCATGGGAGCTGCATCTTA
Twist1	CTCCAAGGGGTTTCGTCTACC	ACAGCTTCTACACAGTGGGTG

**Supplementary Reference:**

1. Mountain, C. F. The international system for staging lung cancer. *Semin. Surg. Oncol.* **18**:106-15 (2000).