Supplemental Figures

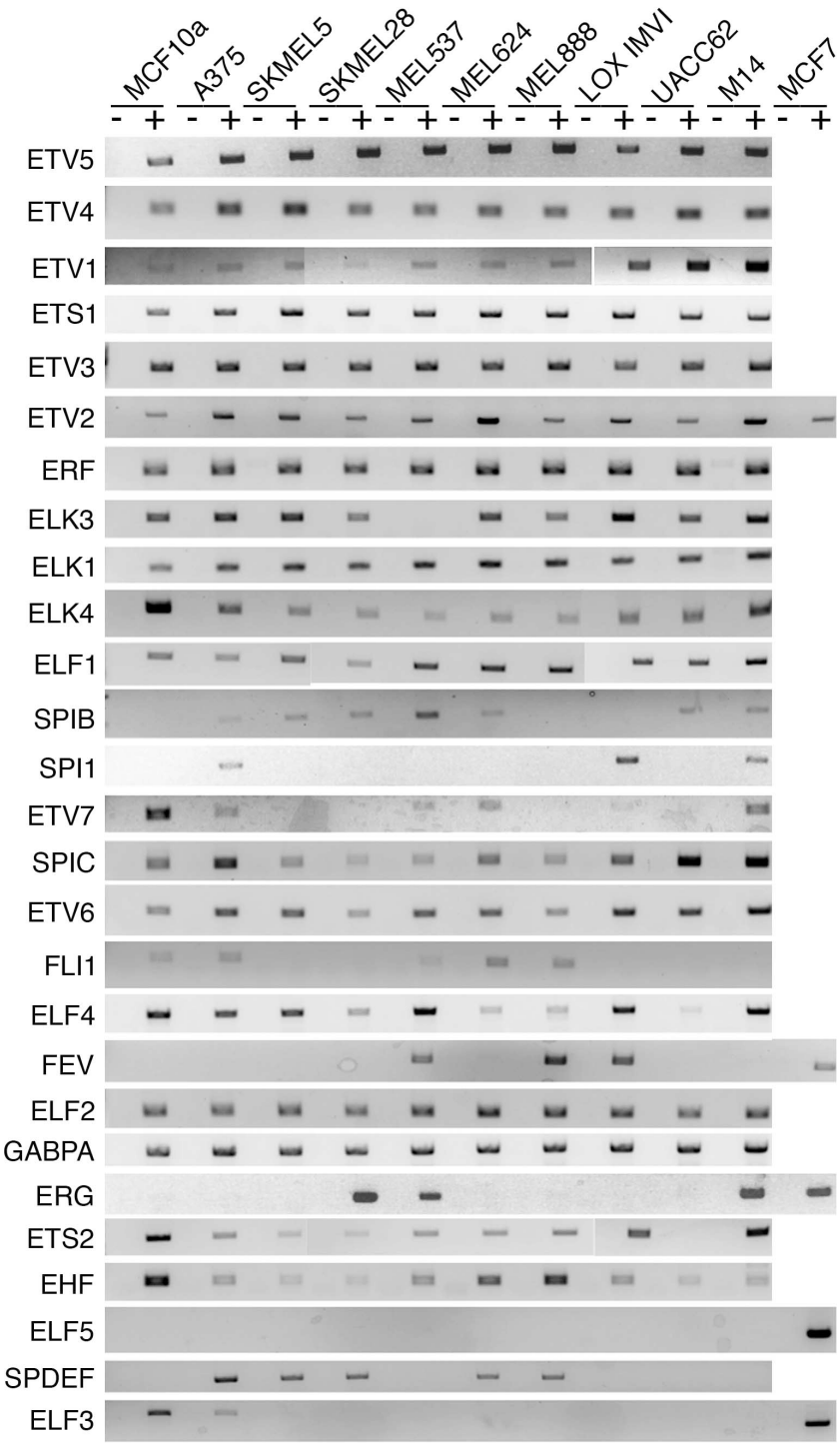

Figure S1. Multiple ETS family members are commonly and variably expressed in human melanoma cell lines. Expression of ETS family members in melanoma cell lines was assessed using reverse-transcriptase PCR. Gels presented are representatives of at least three independent experiments. MCF10a and MCF7 breast cancer cell lines are shown as positive or negative controls for each ETS family member. The samples are run in pairs, without (-) or with (+) reverse transcriptase (RT).

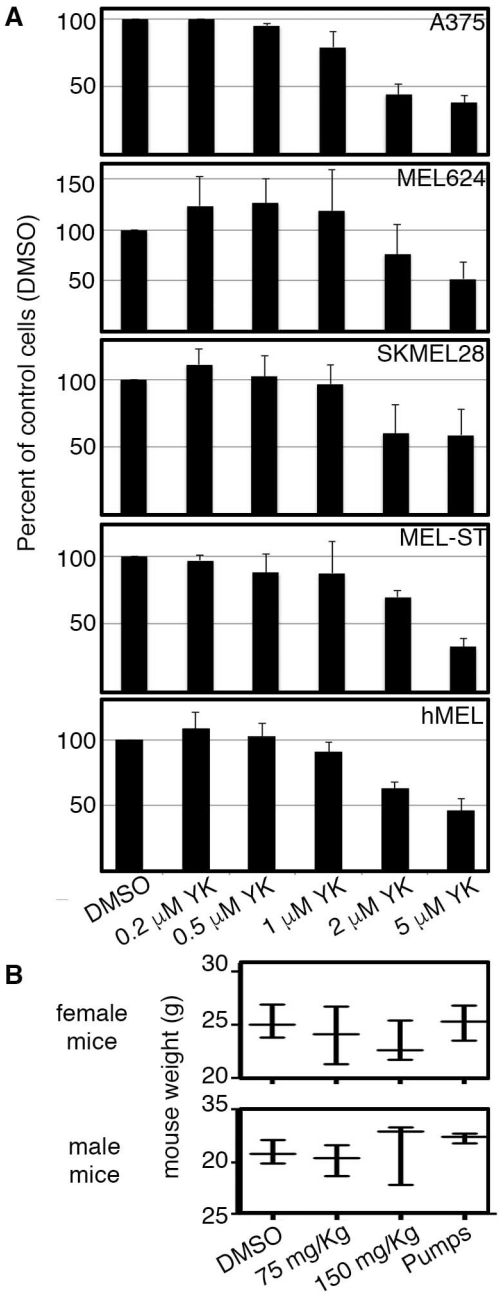

Figure S2. Effect of YK-4-279 on melanoma cells and melanocytes. **A.** YK-4-279 has an inhibitory effect on proliferation of both cultured melanoma and melanocyte cell lines. Cell lines show sensitivity to drug at drug levels over 1 μM in cell lines tested in parallel to prior reports (44). MEL-ST cells are an immortalized melanocyte cell line, and hMEL are primary human melanocytes. **B**. Mouse weights are not affected by YK-4-279 treatment. Mice (n=3) were treated with DMSO, 75mg YK-4-279/Kg mouse weight (mg/Kg), or 150mg/Kg mouse weight through daily IP injection for two weeks, or through release via osmotic pump at approximately 3 uM YK-4-279 drug/day following the model utilized in this work. No significant difference in mouse weight was found by ANOVA test in females (p=0.58) or males (p=0.57).

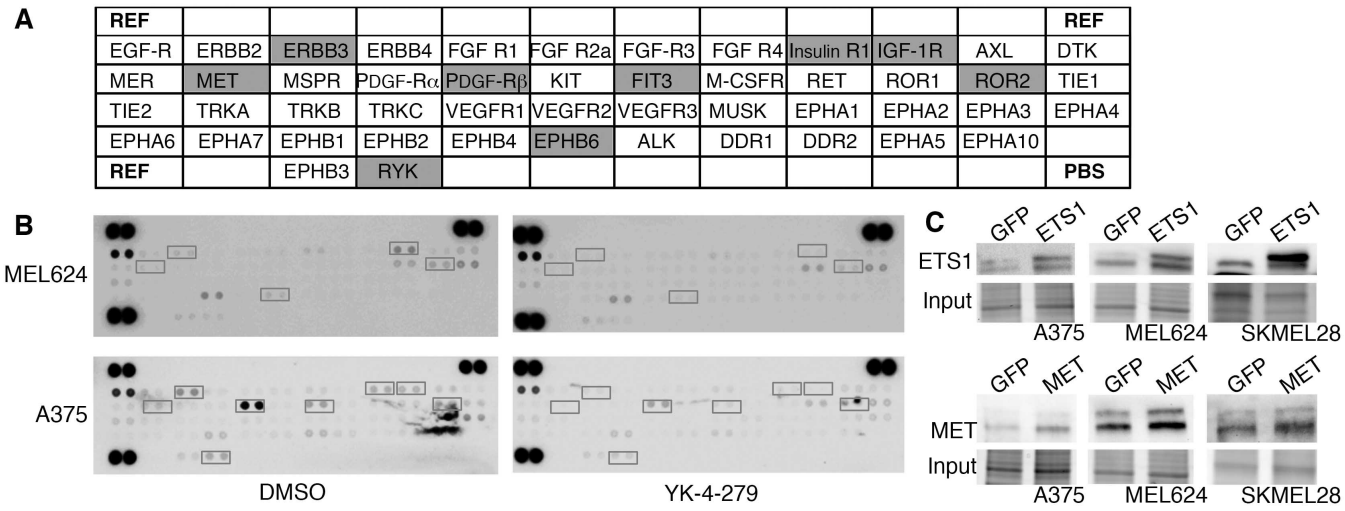

Figure S3. Protein expression and phosphorylation in YK-4-279 treated melanoma cells. **A,B.** Phospho-RTK (receptor tyrosine kinase) array from mock and 2μM YK-4-279 treated melanoma cells. Representative arrays (diagram key each RTK array in G, arrays in H) for two cell lines (MEL624 and A375) are shown, and dots with a difference of at least 25% by densitometry are highlighted (with grey boxes in G, boxes in H). Densitometry from arrays for nine RTKs with differential densitometry between groups for at least one cell line is graphed in Figure 7H. **C.** Representative western analysis for experiments shown in Figure 7G. A375, MEL624, and SKMEL28 cells (left, center, and right columns respectively) were transfected with a CMV-GFP control vector, and either CMV-ETS1-HA (top row) or pT3-EF1aH c-Met (bottom row). Exogenous protein levels are expressed at approximately 2X-4X of endogenous wild-type levels. Total cell protein input is shown as a loading control.