Single-cell tracking reveals super-spreading brain cancer cells with high persistence

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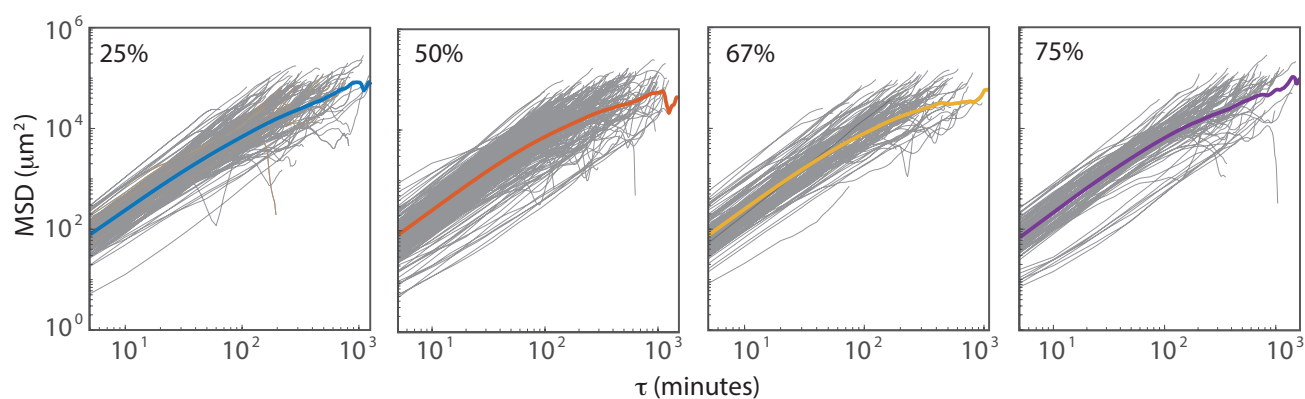[*]Correspondence: jauffred@nbi.dk

Figure S1: All mean-squared displacements of individual trajectories (light grey) and the mean MSD (thick colored line) at 25%, 50%, 67%, and 75% ECM concentration. The MSD is given in figure 2.
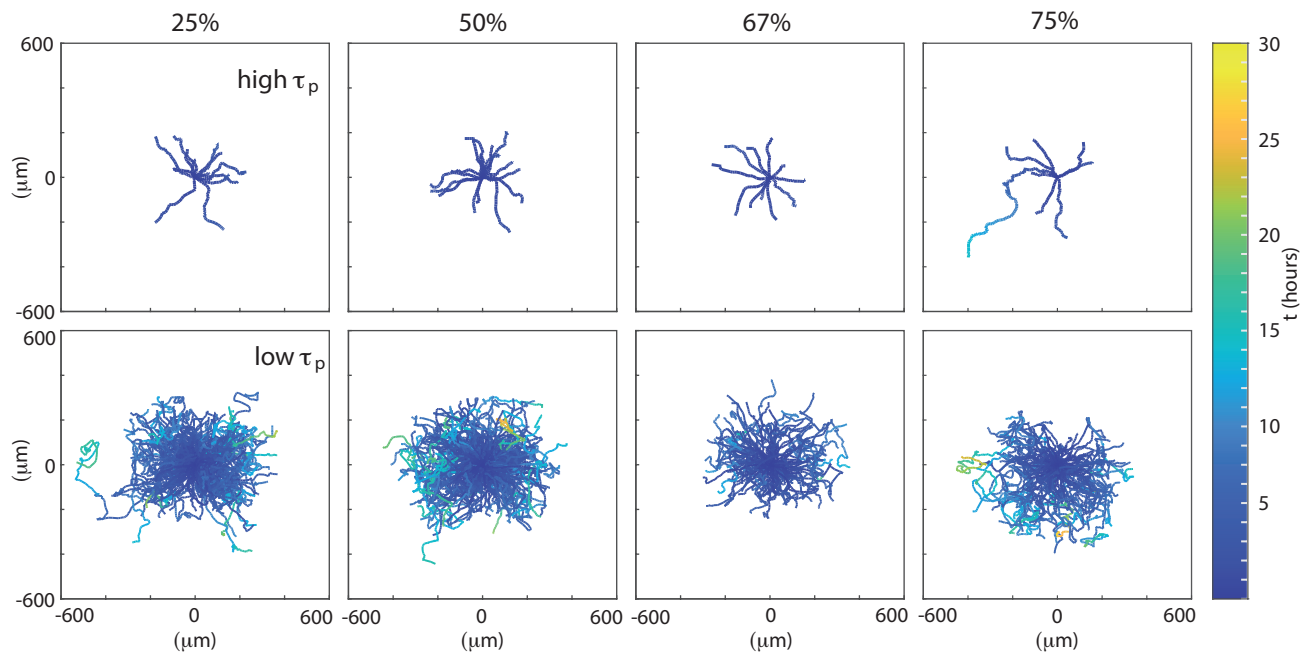
Figure S2: The entire set of trajectories for both high τ_p (upper panel) and low τ_p (lower panels) for 25%, 50%, 67%, and 75% ECM concentration, respectively. The redistribution of trajectories in respect to high/low τ_p is done on the basis of figure 5.
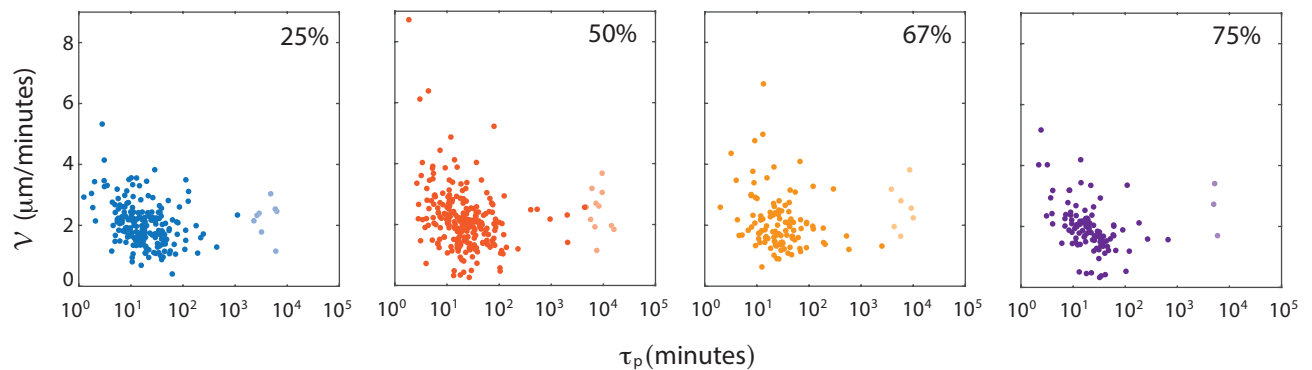

Figure S3: Scatter plots of average migration speeds, $\mathcal{V}$ versus persistence times, τ_p for 25% ($N = 223$), 50% ($N = 252$), 67% ($N = 123$), and 75% ($N = 108$) ECM. Using k-means clustering, we identified two distinct populations; one that is log-normal distributed around a lower τ_p (full color) and one around a higher τ_p (lighter color).