

## Supplementary information

### Table S1. Label-free tyrosine phospho-proteomic analysis of Src-ULBR signaling in SW620 cells.

**Figure S1. ULBR signaling in Src-transformed NIH3T3 cells.** **a:** ULBR regulates SFK activity and protein tyrosine phosphorylation (n=3). **b:** ULBR regulates p38 MAPK and Stat3 signaling (n=3). **c:** ULBR does not affect Src-induced dissolution of actin fibers. Immunoblots and relative band intensity quantification of whole-cell lysates is indicated. A representative example of actin immunostaining (left) and the quantification (right) of cells transformed with indicated Src mutants showing remaining actin fibers (mean  $\pm$  SD; n=3); ns:  $p>0.05$ ; \* $p<0.05$ ; \*\* $p<0.01$ ; \*\*\* $p<0.001$ ; Student's *t* test.

**Figure S2. Quantification of ULBR inactivation on Src activity and signaling.** **a:** quantification normalized to the Src YF condition set a 100% in 3T3 cells stably transduced with the indicated constructs. **b:** quantification normalized to the Src WT condition set a 100% in HEK293T cells transfected with indicated Src constructs. **c:** quantification normalized to the Src condition set a 100% in SW620 cells stably transduced with indicated constructs (mean  $\pm$  SD; a: n=3; b: n=5; c: n=5). ns:  $p>0.05$ ; \* $p<0.05$ ; \*\* $p<0.01$ ; \*\*\* $p<0.001$ ; Student's *t* test.

**Figure S3. Quantification of Src co-localization with Src-ULBR mutants in HEK293T cells.** **a:** modular structure of Src constructs transfected in HEK293T cells. **b:** % of transfected cells that exhibit co-localization between Src-mCherry and indicated Src-GFP constructs from >20 transfected cells analyzed per condition (mean  $\pm$  SD; n=3). **c:** Representative confocal image of direct fluorescence of HEK293T cells expressing Src-GFP or indicated Src-GFP ULBR mutants alone from >20 transfected cells analyzed.

**Figure S4. ULBR does not regulates Src kinase activity in vitro.** Western blotting (a) and quantification (b) showing the time course and concentration-dependence of Enolase phosphorylation by immunopurified Src-GFP and Src3A-GFP using an in vitro kinase assay described in methods (n=2).

**Figure S5. ULBR modulates Src-induced RTK and Fyn tyrosine phosphorylation. a:** ULBR-dependent Src signaling in SW620 cells. **b:** phospho-RTKs (left) and phospho-kinase antibody array analysis (right) using SW620 cells expressing indicated constructs. Specific Src-ULBR substrates are highlighted. **c:** quantification of pRTK (left) and phospho-kinase array (right) relative to the mock condition. Representative example from 2 independent experiments.

**Figure S6. Fyn and EPHA2 are important mediators of ULBR-Src signaling in SW620 cancer cells. a:** cell invasion of SW620 expressing or not Src or Src3A mutant and transfected with indicated siRNA (mean  $\pm$  SD; n= 3). **b:** Src does not affect Fyn mRNA level in SW620 cells. Is shown the relative mRNA Fyn level in SW620 cells expressing indicated Src construct and transfected with indicated siRNA (mean  $\pm$  SD; n= 3). **c:** EPHA2 protein level in SW620 cells expressing indicated Src construct and transfected with indicated siRNA (n=2). **d:** quantification of Src-induced MAPK activation (normalized to the Src WT conditions set at 100%) in SW620 infected with indicated virus and transfected with indicated siRNA (mean  $\pm$  SD; n=3). **e:** ULBR-dependent interaction between Src and Fyn signaling in HEK293T cells: a representative example (top) and the quantification of MAPK activity (bottom) (mean  $\pm$  SD; n=3); ns:  $p>0.05$ ; \* $p<0.05$ ; \*\* $p<0.01$ ; \*\*\* $p<0.001$ ; Student's *t* test.

Figure S1

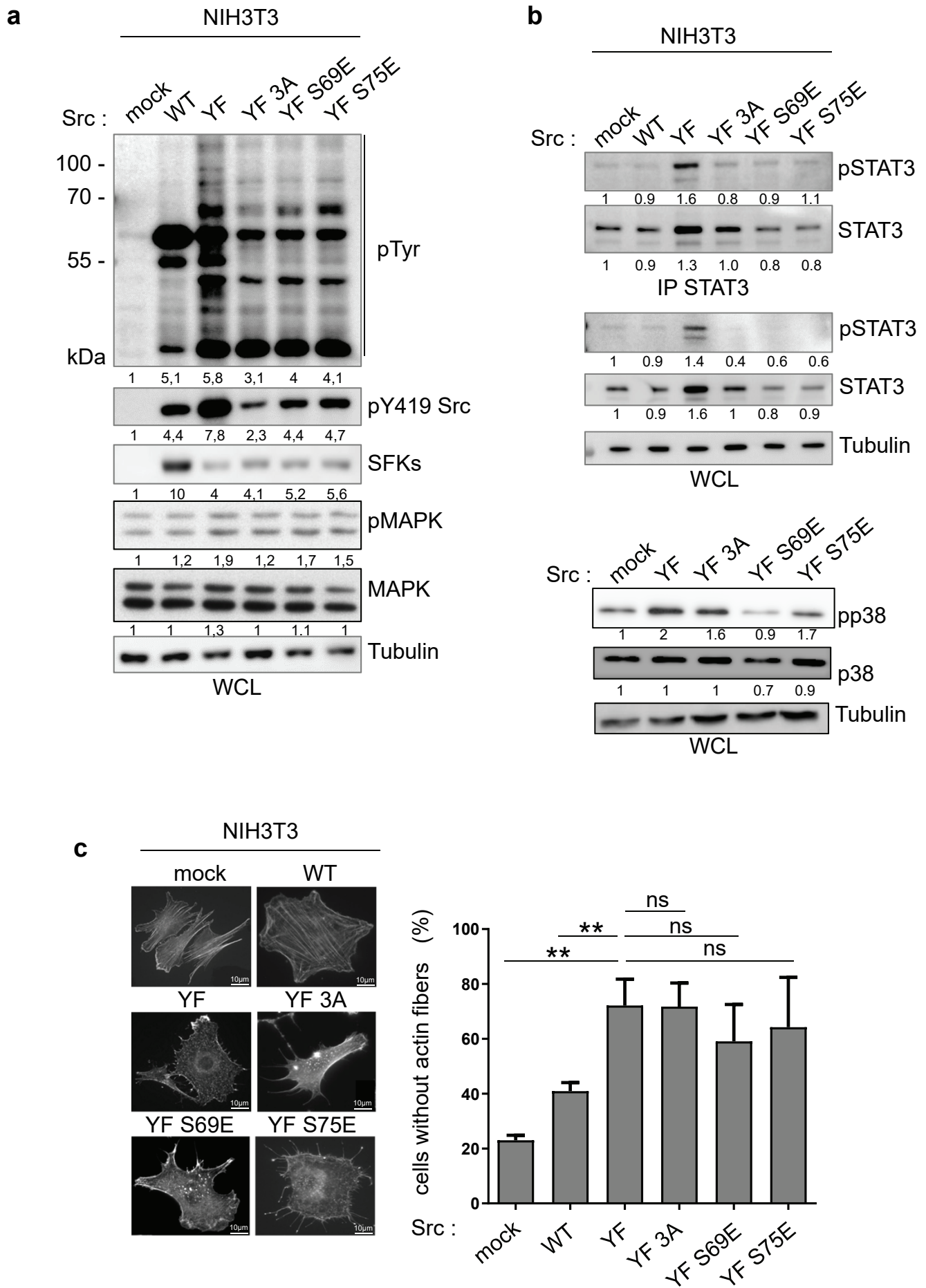
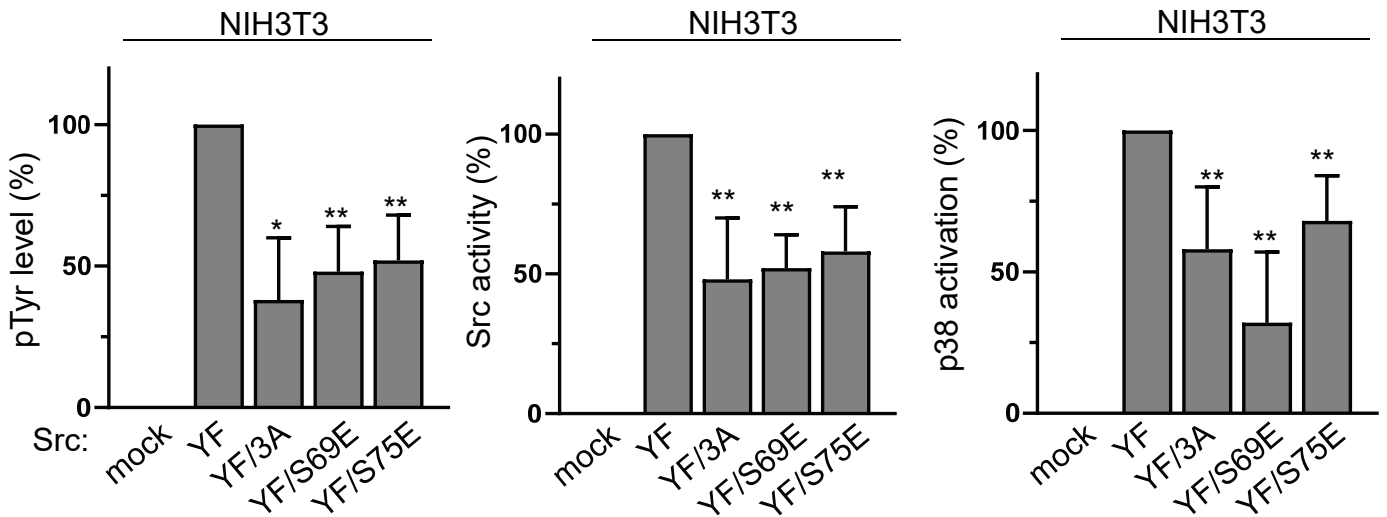
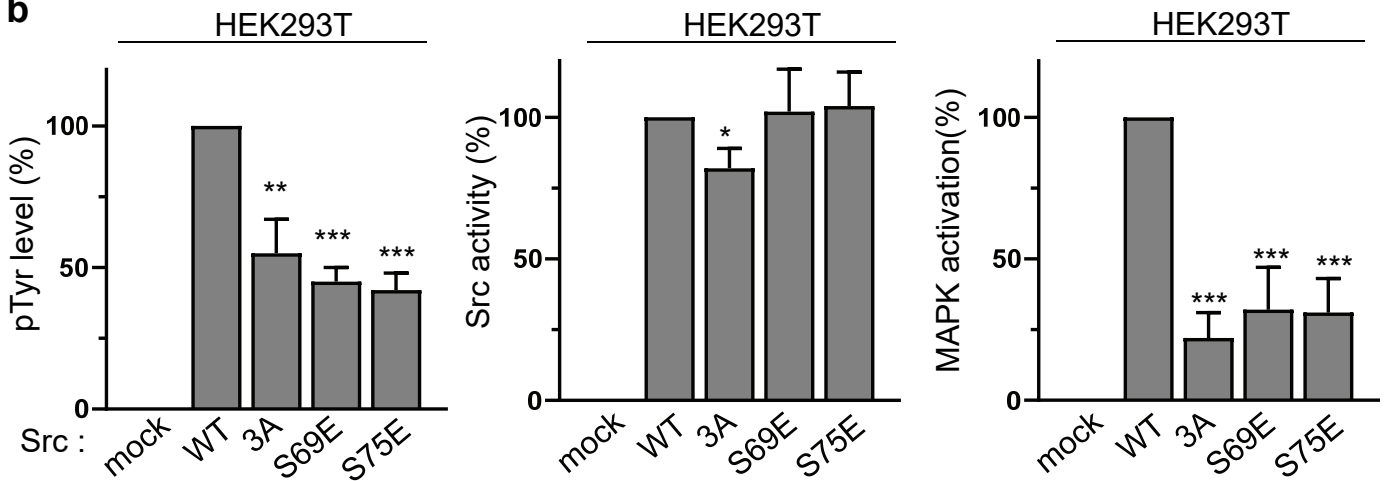


Figure S2

**a**



**b**



**c**

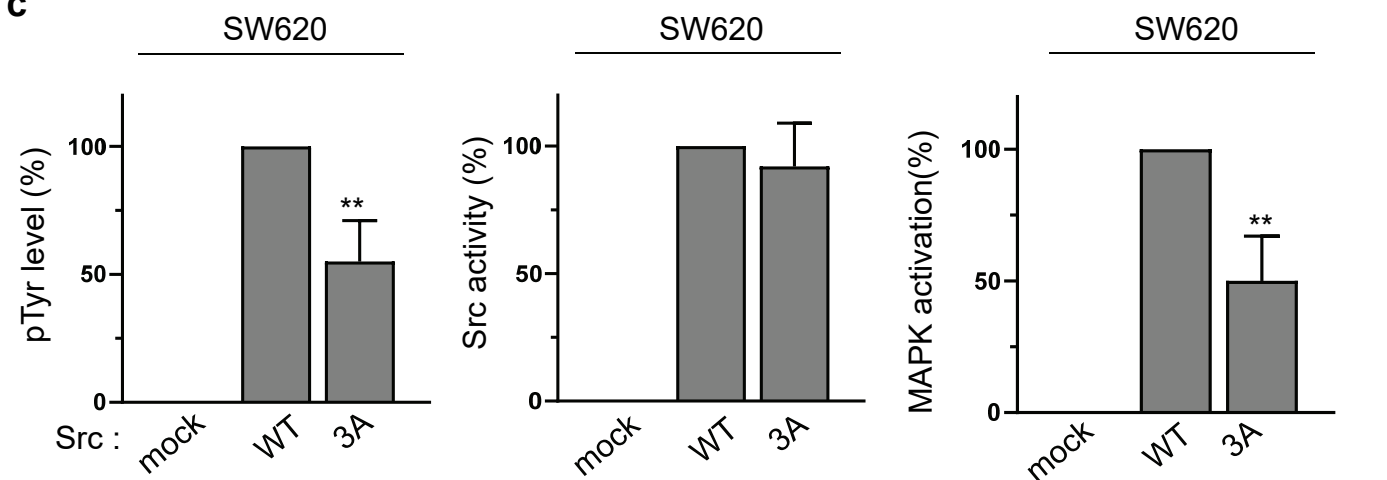


Figure S3

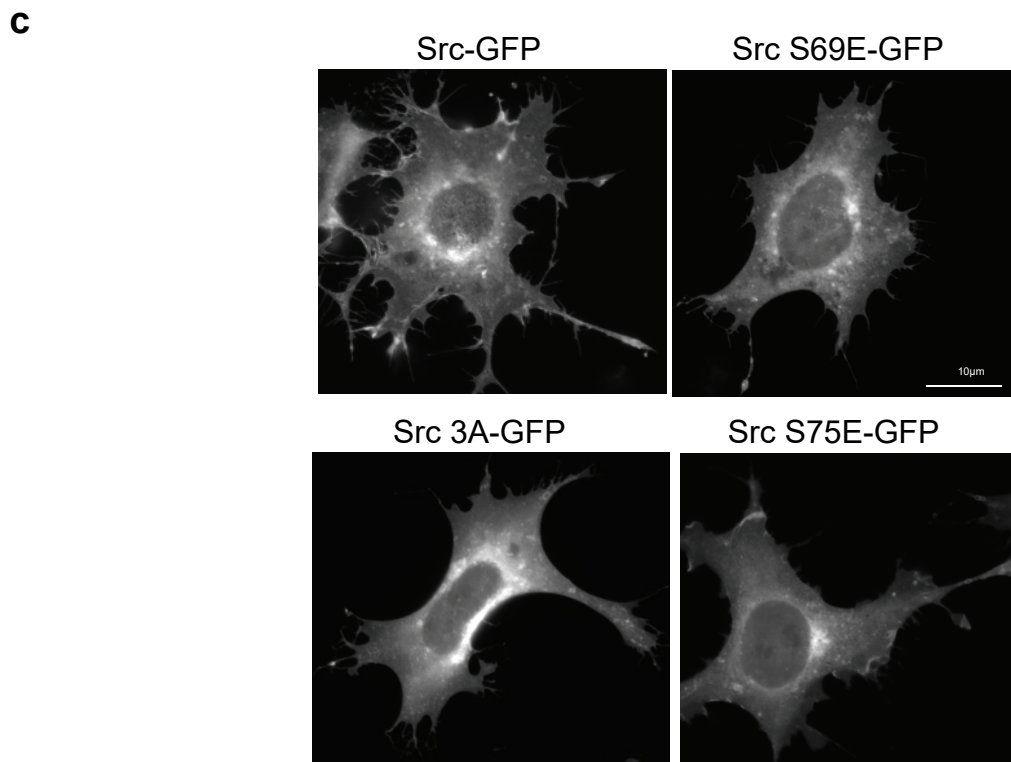
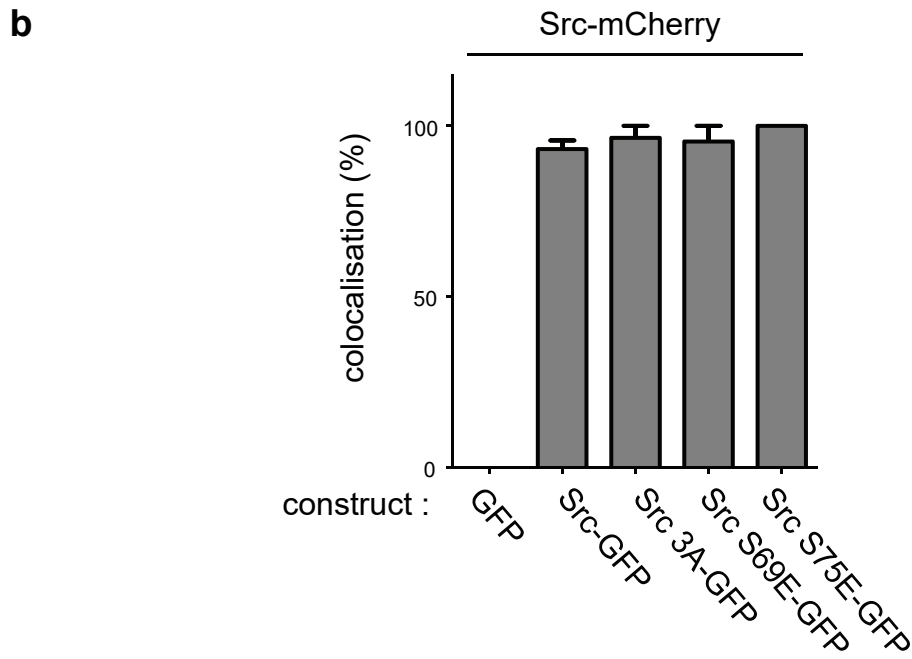
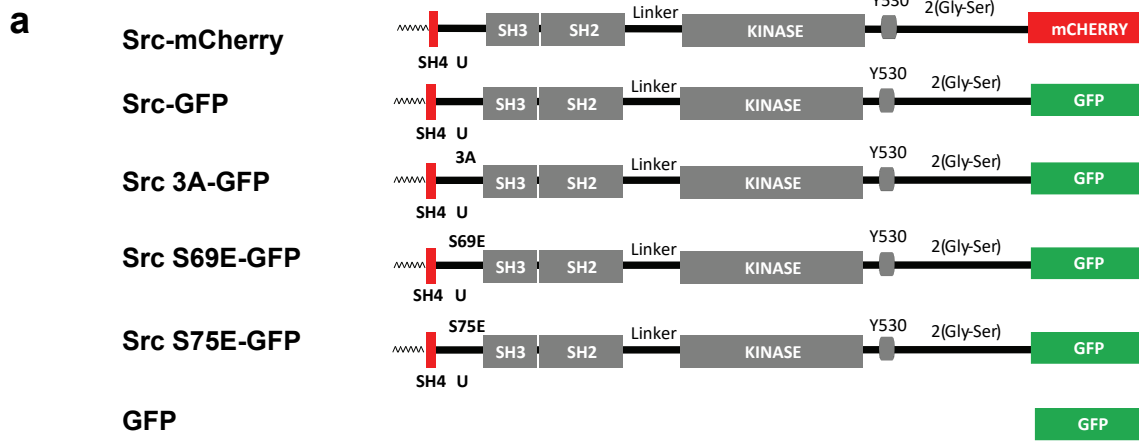
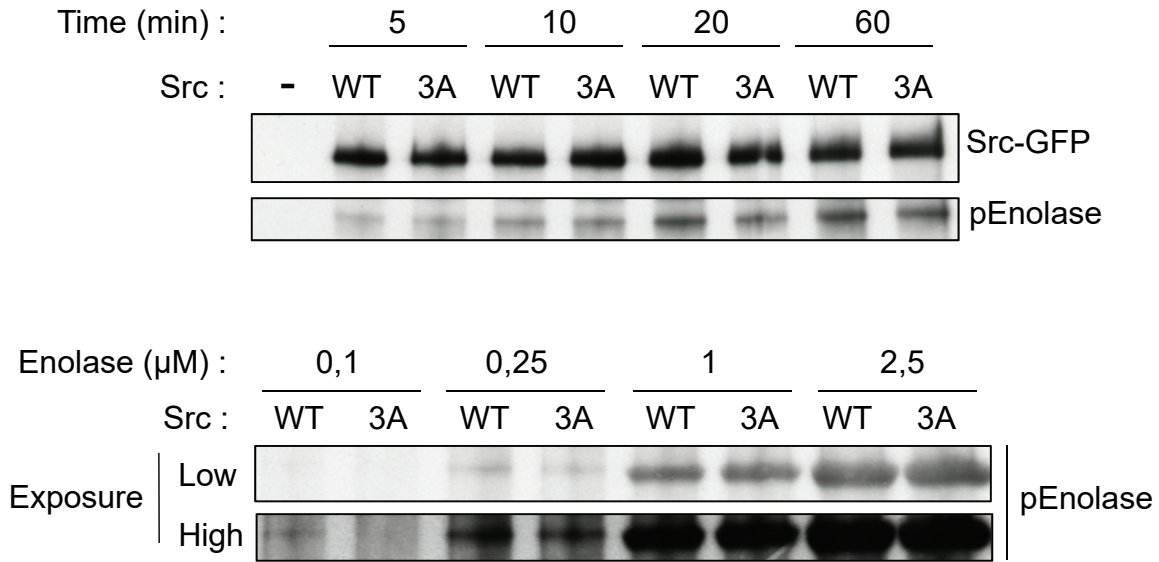


Figure S4

**a**



**b**

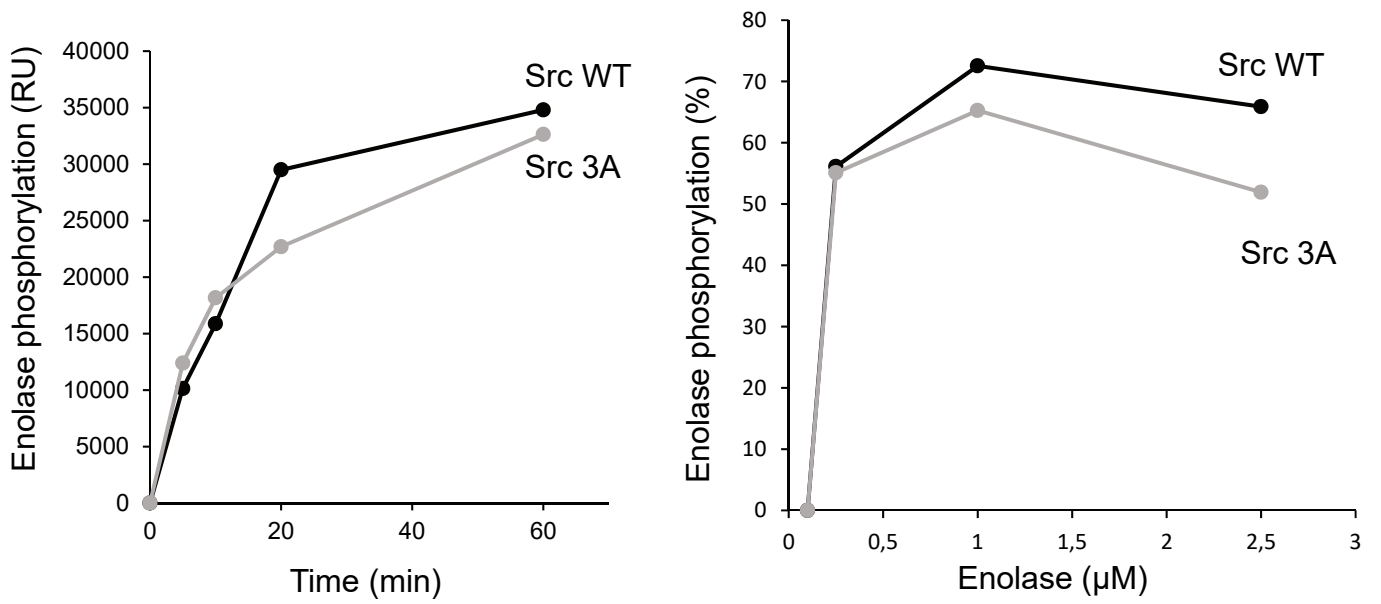


Figure S5

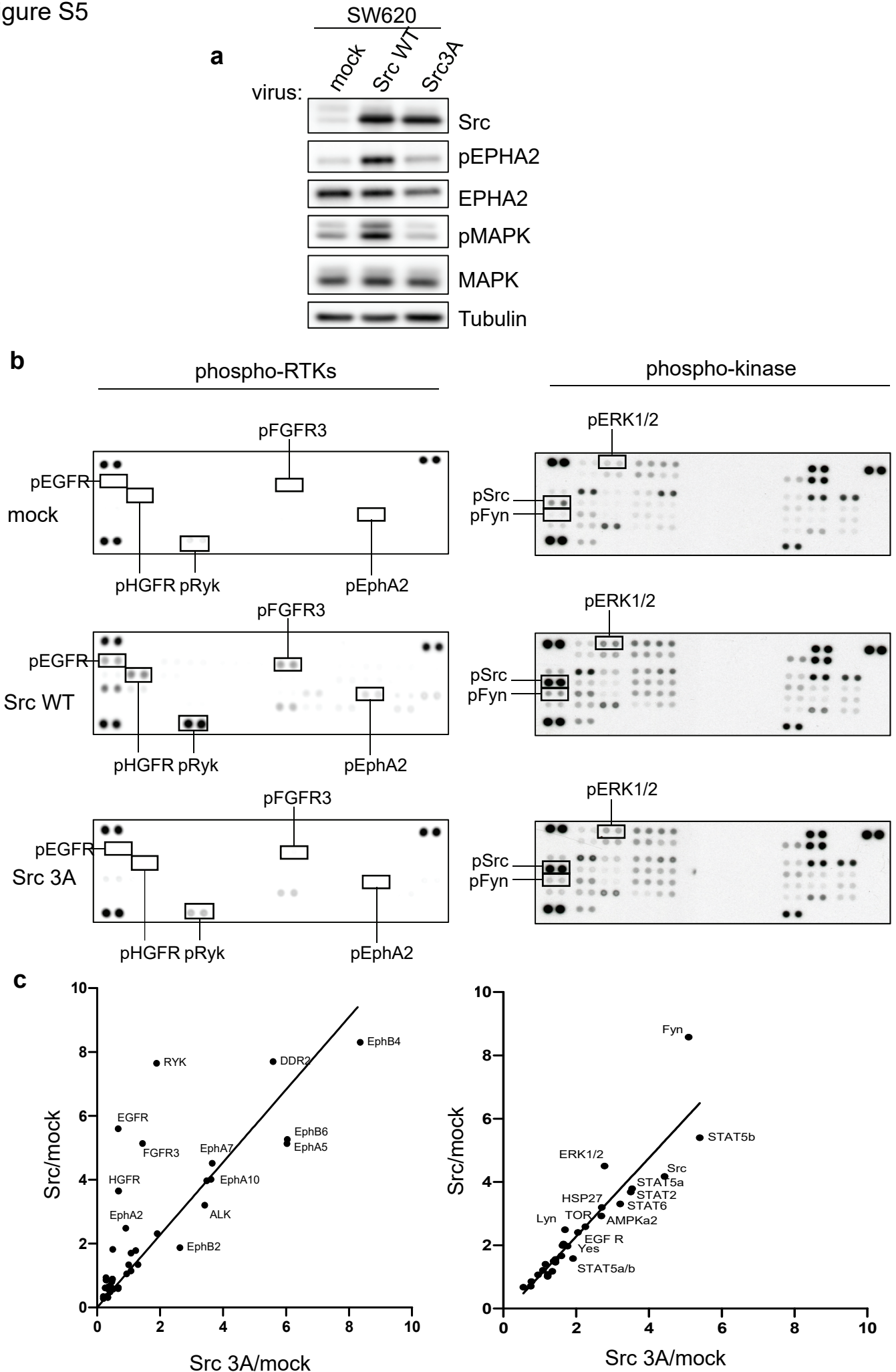


Figure S6

