

Supplementary Figure Legends

Figure S1. ERC1a, LL5 α and LL5 β can be efficiently silenced by specific siRNAs. **(A)** Blots on lysates from COS7 cells co-transfected with either mouse GFP-LL5 α or mouse GFP-LL5 β in combination with control (Luc) or specific siRNAs for either human LL5 α or LL5 β : the mouse LL5 β protein was resistant to silencing by the siRNA targeting the human LL5 β protein. **(B)** Immunofluorescence to show the decrease of the endogenous proteins in cells transfected with the corresponding specific siRNAs. Scale bar, 20 μ m. **(C)** Upper blots: co-immunoprecipitations with antibodies for endogenous LL5 β (left), liprin- α 1 (center), or ERC1a (right) from lysates of HeLa cells transfected with the indicated GFP-tagged proteins. Lower blot: aliquots of lysates of cells transfected with the indicated GFP-tagged constructs. Lysates, 50 μ g of protein/lane; 200 μ g of protein/immunoprecipitation. **(D)** Left blot: co-immunoprecipitations with anti-Flag antibody from lysates of COS7 cells co-transfected with Flag-Liprin- α 1, GFP-LL5 β , GFP-LL5 β^M , and mCherryERC1a or mCherry as control. Right blot: aliquots of lysates (30 μ g) from transfected cells. 300 μ g of protein lysate/immunoprecipitation were used. **(E)** Immunoprecipitations with anti-FLAG antibody from lysates of cells cotransfected with either FLAG-Liprin- α 1, GFP-LL5 β and mCherry-ERC1a, or with FLAG-Liprin- α 1, GFP-LL5 β and mCherry as control. **(F-H)** SiRNAs for either ERC1a or LL5 proteins negatively affects MDA-231 cell spreading **(F)** and migration on FN **(G)** (n=24-44 cells). **(H)** The inhibition of cell migration by silencing of endogenous liprin- α 1 is rescued by the overexpression of the silencing-resistant liprin- α 1^{SR} mutant (Lip^{SR}). **(I-J)** Analysis of the effects of silencing of the proteins of the complex with a second set of specific siRNAs for ERC1a and LL5 proteins: **(I)** migration on FN (n=18-32 cells); **(J)** lamellipodia stability (n=8-10 cells). Bars are means \pm s.e.m.. *P<0.05; **P<0.005. Viability and growth of cell lines overexpressing GFP-Liprin- α 1. **(K)** Levels of endogenous and overexpressed liprin- α 1 in control (GFP) and GFP-Liprin- α 1 expressing clones. **(L-N)** Increased migration on FN by liprin- α 1 overexpression is prevented by ERC1a and LL5 silencing. Tracks **(L)** and quantification of the speed **(M)** of wildtype cells and of cells from clones expressing either GFP (C9) or GFP-Liprin- α 1 (L4, L12, L17 clones). Bars are the normalized means \pm s.e.m. (n=46-85 cells). **(N)** Tracks of cells migrating on FN show that the enhanced migration of cells overexpressing liprin- α 1 (clone L12) is prevented by silencing either liprin- α 1, ERC1a or LL5 proteins (see **Figure 1H** for quantification).

Figure S2. Distribution of ERC1a and LL5 β (**A**), liprin- α 1 and ERC1a (**B**), and LL5 β and liprin- α 1 (**C**) at active protrusions of MDA-231 migrating cells. Frames from time-lapses of cells cotransfected with the indicated mCherry- and GFP-tagged constructs. The arrows in the lower magnifications on the left (bars, 10 μ m) point to protruding cell edges. A partial colocalization between the two proteins in each pair is observed near the sites of protrusion. Scale bar for higher magnification frames, 2.5 μ m.

Figure S3. ERC1a does not evidently colocalize with any of several markers for endocytic and exocytic compartments. The ERC1a-positive clusters do not colocalize with the endocytic markers EEA1 (early endosomes), mannose 6-phosphate receptor (late endosomes), and LAMP1 (late endosomes/lysosomes) (**A**), nor with Golgi markers including the cis-Golgi protein GM130, the golgin tether Giantin, Golgi 58K, and the Golgi-associated GTPase Rab6 (**B**). No colocalization of the peripheral ERC1a-positive clusters was observed with any of 3 different functional endocytic markers: transferrin for the clathrin-mediated endocytic pathway, dextran for fluid phase uptake, and cholera toxin B for clathrin- and dynamin-independent carriers (CLICs) (**C**). Scale bars, 10 μ m (**A**); 20 μ m (**B,C**). (**D-I**) Cells transfected with siRNAs for ERC1a and GFP were incubated for 20 minutes with the indicated fluorescently-labelled endocytic markers. The internalization was evaluated after removal of residual surface-bound markers, fixation and immunofluorescence for GFP. Silencing of ERC1a did not affect the internalization of transferrin (**D,E**) and CTxB (**H,I**), while it partially affected the internalization of dextran (**F,G**), although this effect was not observed after normalization of the internalized dextran for the projected cell area. Bars are means \pm s.e.m. (n=32-67 cells). *P<0.05; **P<0.005. Scale bars, 20 μ m.

Figure S4. Immunoblots from lysates of cell preparations used for the experiments shown in **Figure 7** and **Fig. S1**. Effective silencing of the endogenous proteins by specific siRNAs for liprin- α 1, ERC1a, or LL5 proteins. Lysates from cells transfected to silence either one (**A**) and two types of proteins (**B**) are shown. (**C**) Quantification of the endogenous protein levels after silencing with the indicated siRNAs. Bars are means \pm s.e.m. (n=4).

Supplementary Movie Legends

Movie 1. Migration in reconstituted 3D matrices of MDA-231 cells transfected with either control siRNA (left), or with siRNAs specific for ERC1a (center), or LL5 α and LL5 β proteins (right). One picture every 7 minutes. 20x lens; 8 hours.

Movie 2. MDA-231 cells transfected with mCherry together with either GFP-LL5 β (left), GFP-LL5 α (second from left), GFP-Liprin- α 1 (third from left), or GFP-ERC1a (right) were plated on glass coverslip pre-coated with 2.5 μ g/ml FN. Time lapses: one picture every minute. 63x lens; 2 hours.

Movie 3. Left: time lapse of a cell transfected with GFP-ERC1a. The GFP-ERC1a-positive compartment is highly dynamic in cells migrating on a substrate coated with 2.5 μ g/ml FN. Right: detail of the periphery of the cell shown on the left, showing GFP-ERC1a-positive vesicle-like structures forming near the protruding edge of the migrating cell, and moving centripetally. Coalescence of the small vesicle-like structures into larger dynamic GFP-ERC1a-positive structures can be observed. One picture every 2 seconds. 63x lens; 9.5 minutes.

Movie 4. Time lapse of a cell transfected with GFP-ERC1a. Detail of the protruding cell periphery from **Movie 3**, showing coalescence of the small GFP-ERC1a-positive vesicle-like structures forming near the protruding edge of the migrating cell, into larger dynamic GFP-ERC1a-positive structures, as well as dispersal of smaller structures detaching from the larger ones. One picture every 2 seconds; 9.5 minutes.

Movie 5. Time lapse of a cell transfected with mCherry-Zyxin and GFP-LL5 β . One picture every 30 seconds. 63x lens; 40 minutes.

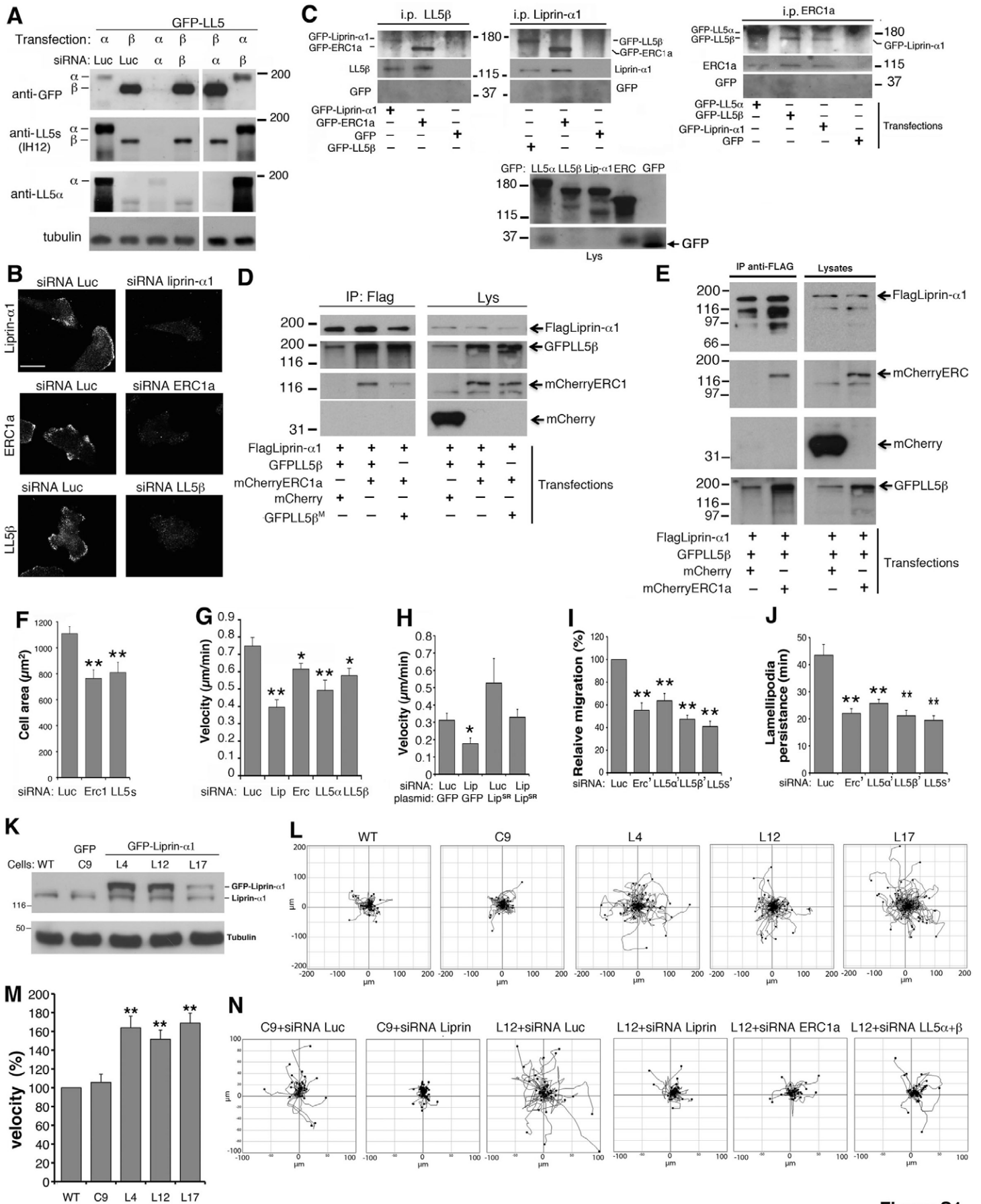
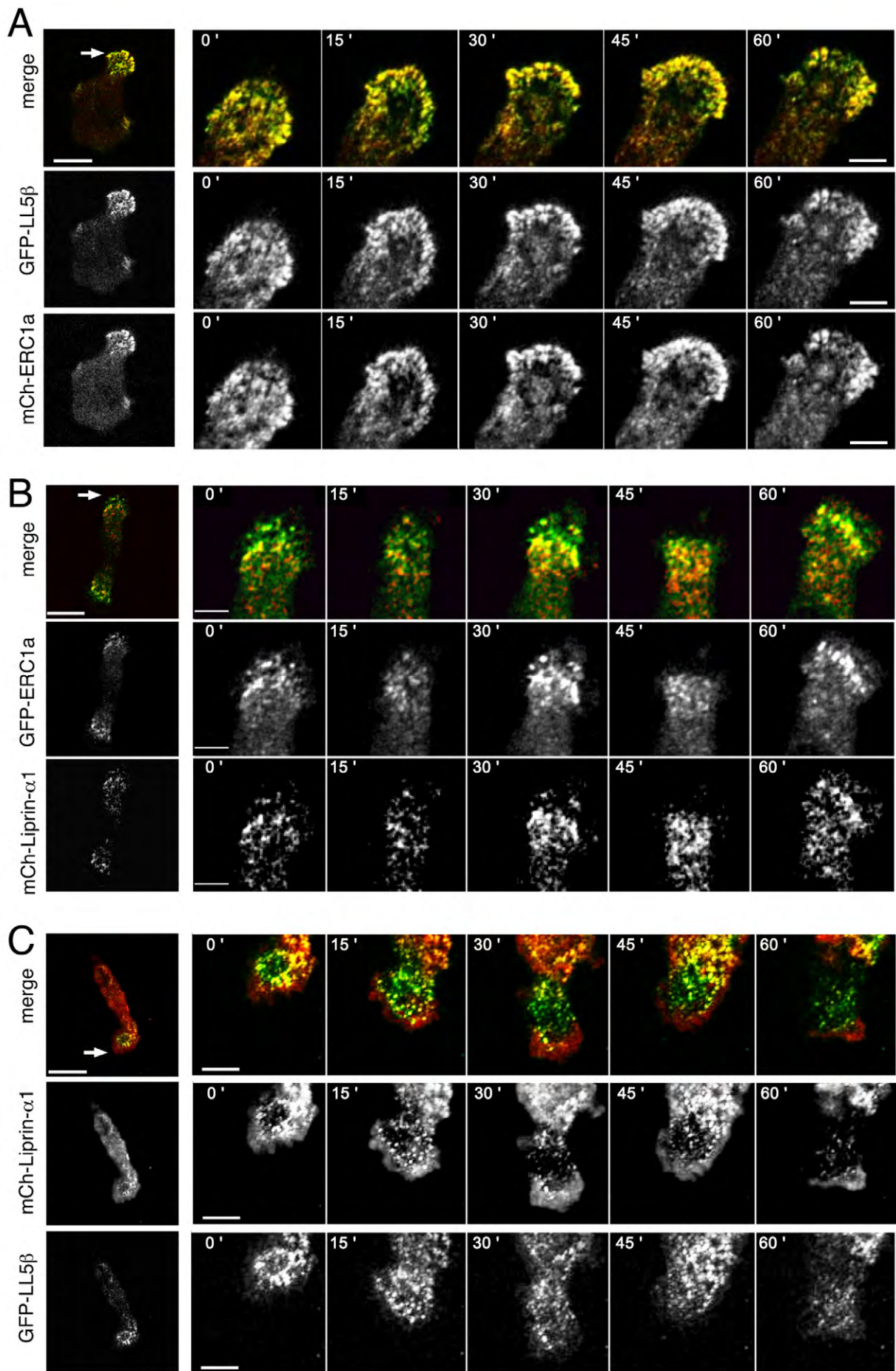
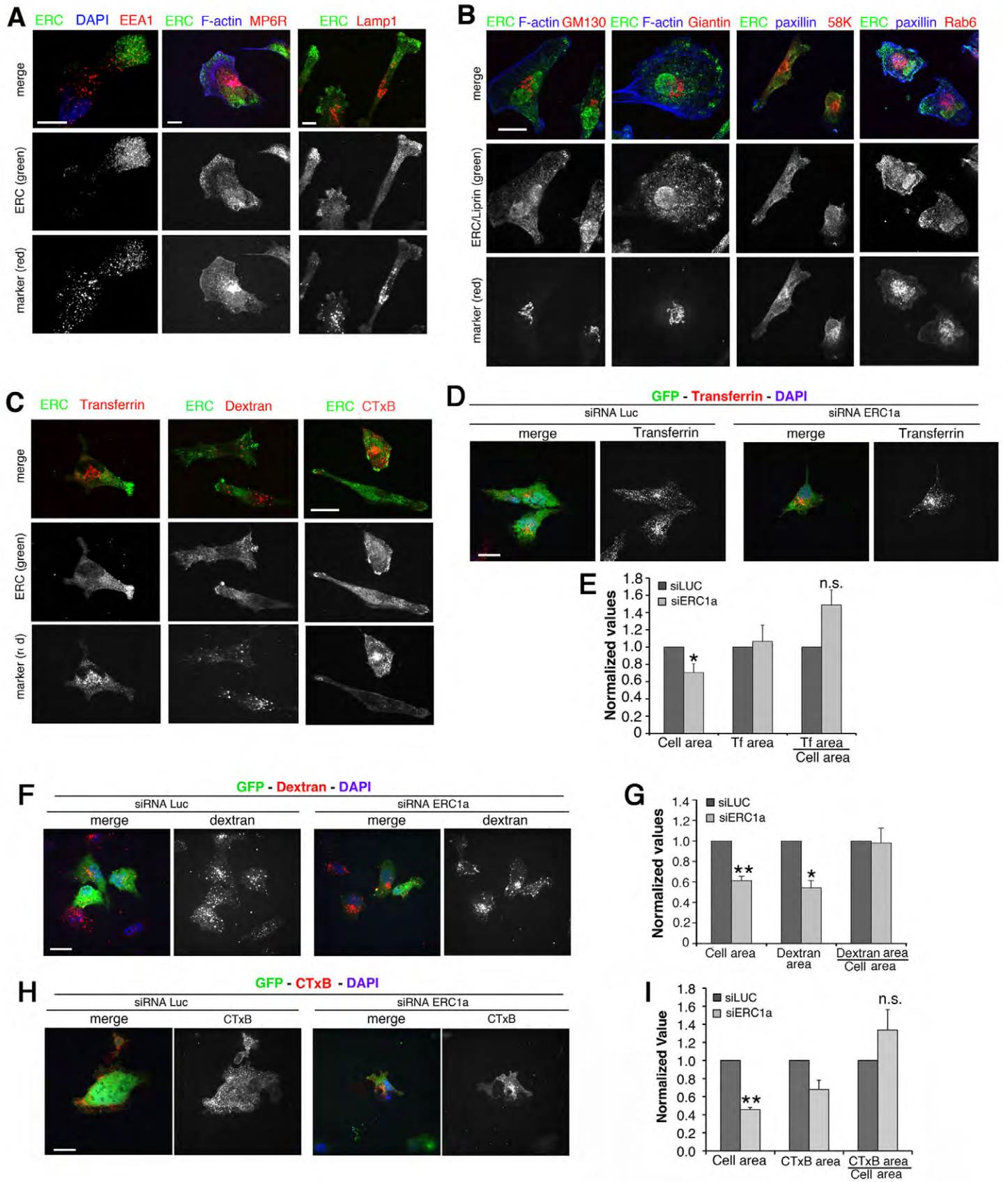


Figure S1



FigureS2



FigureS3

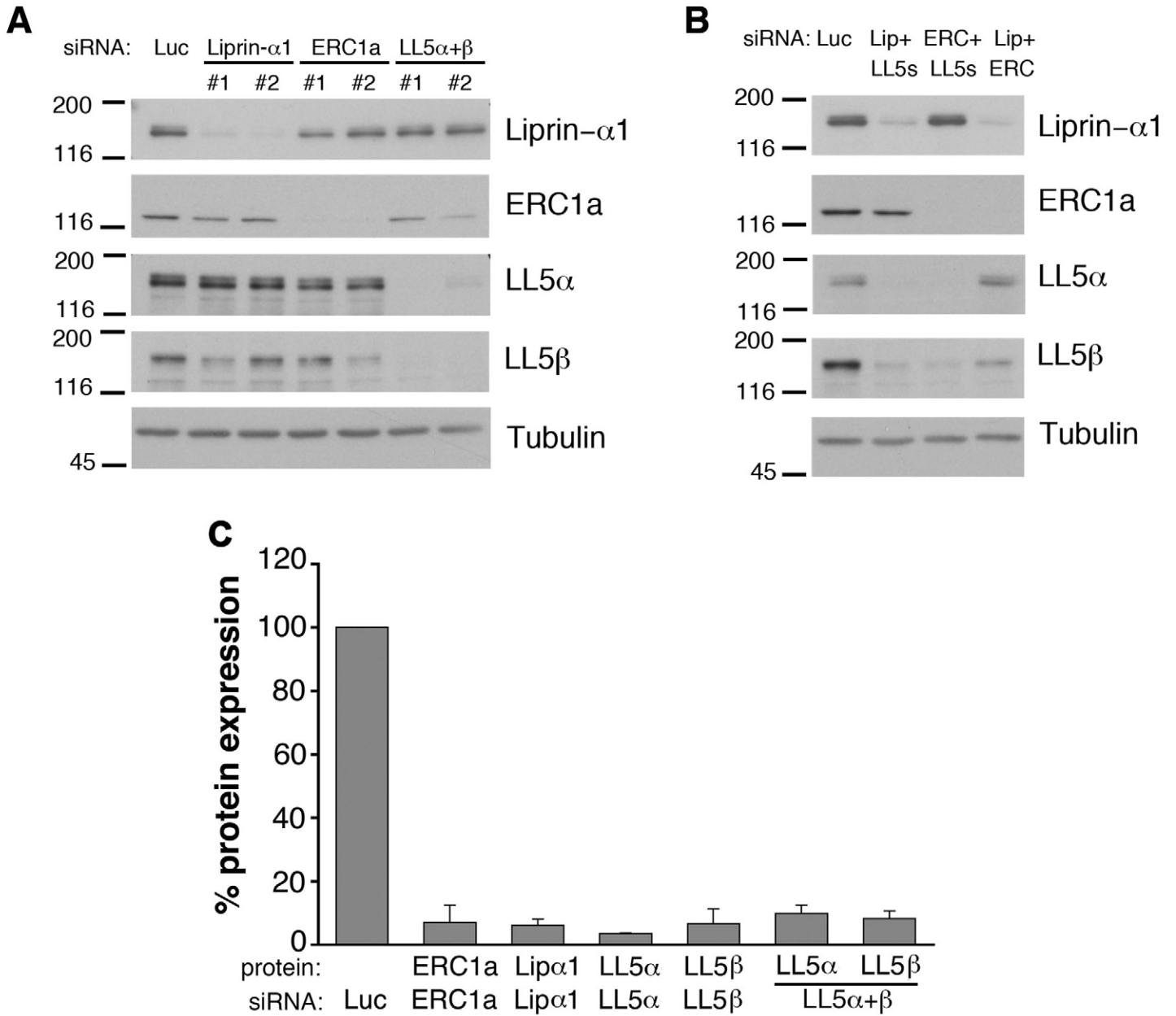
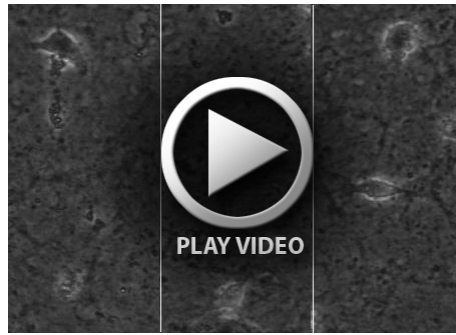


Figure S4



Movie 1.



Movie 2.



Movie 3.



Movie 4.



Movie 5.