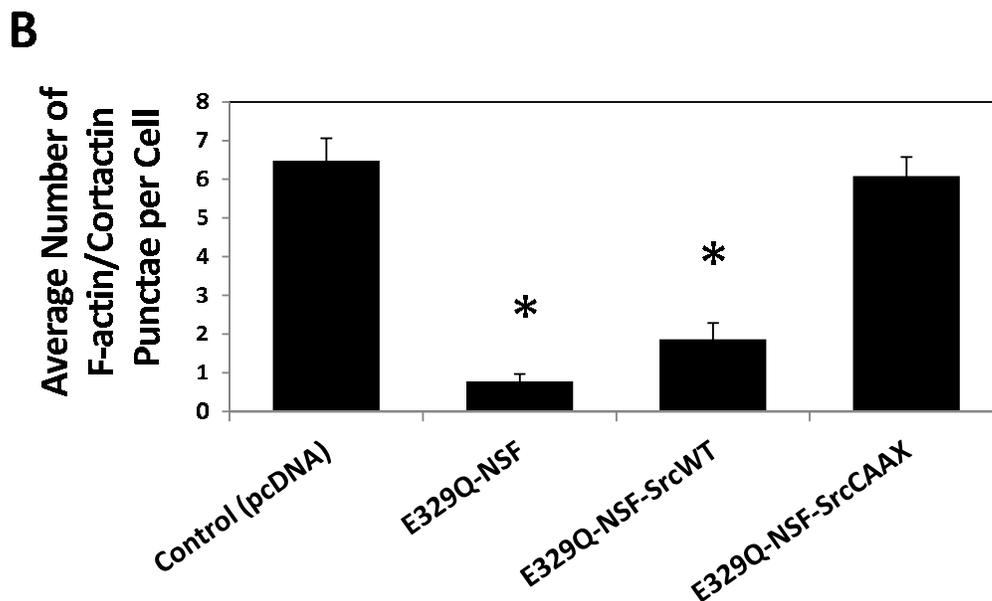
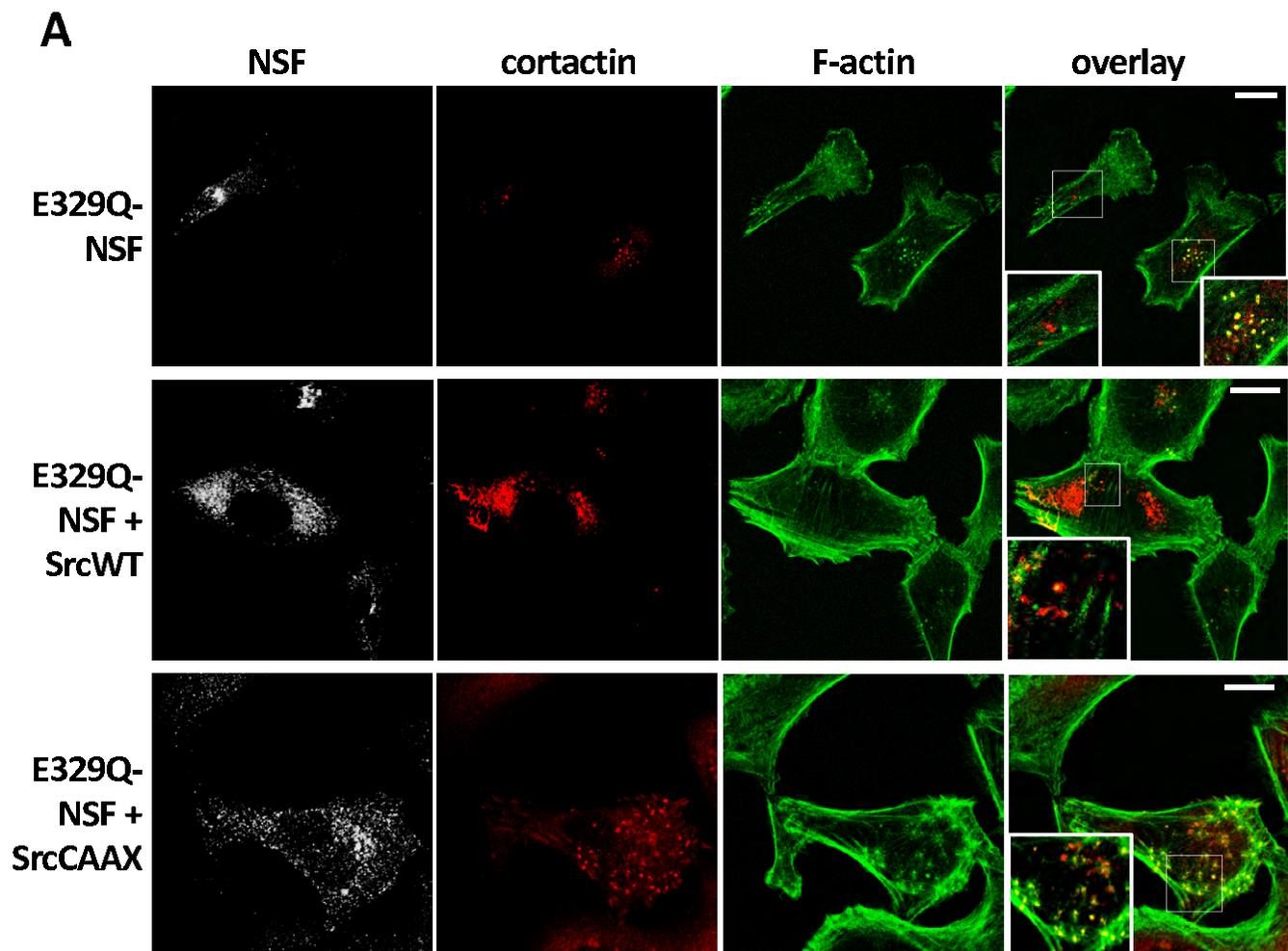
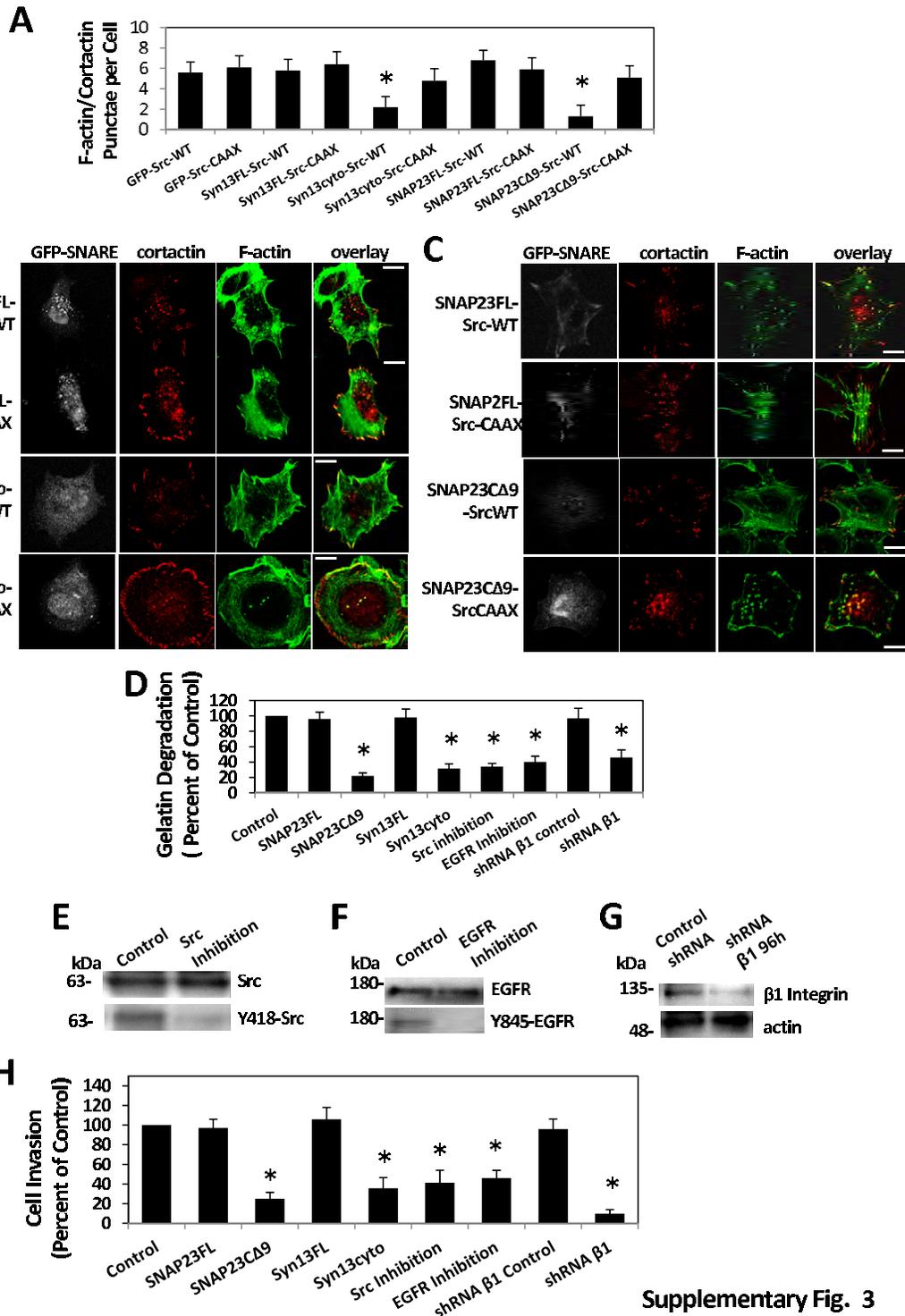


**Fig. S1. SNARE-mediated membrane trafficking is required for invadopodium formation and Src trafficking.** MDA-MB-231 cells were transfected with either E329Q-NSF or pcDNA3.1. (A) Cells were plated on coverslips coated with Alexa594-labeled gelatin for 5 hours, fixed, permeabilized, stained with anti-NSF antibody and phalloidin, and then F-actin-containing invadopodia were counted using a microscope. Means  $\pm$  SEM from 3 independent experiments in which 100 cells per sample were analyzed are shown. Asterisk denotes a value significantly different from wild-type cells;  $p < 0.05$ . (B) Cells were serum-starved, plated on gelatin-coated coverslips, fixed, permeabilized, and stained using anti-Src or anti-cortactin antibodies, followed by Alexa594-conjugated secondary antibody and Alexa488-phalloidin. Single confocal slices of the ventral membrane of cells are shown. Src co-localises with F-actin at the cell periphery at 20 and 40 mins. Actin/Src punctae are seen in the centre of the cell at 40min. At 40min, cortactin is also seen at F-actin punctae (bottom row). (C) Total Src localization in untransfected cells and cells transfected with E329Q-NSF for 12 hours, and plated on gelatin for 40min. Src is absent from the cell periphery (marked by F-actin staining) in cells expressing E329Q-NSF, compared to control cells. Scale bar = 10  $\mu$ m.



**Fig. S2. Membrane-targeted Src restores invadopodia formation.** MDA-MB-231 were co-transfected with E329Q-NSF along with either Src-WT or Src-CAAX. Cells were serum-starved, plated on gelatin for 40min, fixed, permeabilized, and stained for NSF, cortactin and F-actin. (A) Cells positive for transfected NSF are shown in the first column, and invadopodia are shown by the co-localization of F-actin and cortactin. E329Q-NSF-expressing cells (upper left cell in top panels) contain fewer F-actin/cortactin punctae than control cells (right-most cell in top panels). Expression of SrcCAAX, but not SrcWT, restores the formation of F-actin/cortactin-containing punctae. All images are single confocal slices at the level of the ventral membrane. Scale bar = 10 $\mu$ m. (B) Quantification of the number of F-actin/cortactin punctae per cell. Means  $\pm$  SEM from 3 independent experiments in which 30-50 cells per sample were analyzed are shown. Asterisk denotes a value significantly different from wild-type cells;  $p < 0.05$ .



Supplementary Fig. 3

**Fig. S3. Inhibition of SNAP23, Syntaxin13, Src, EGFR and  $\beta$ 1 integrin impairs invadopodium formation, matrix degradation and invasion in HT-1080 cells.** (A-C) Cells were cotransfected with GFP, GFP- SNAP23FL/CA9 or GFP-Syntaxin13FL/cyto and either Src-WT or Src-CAAX for 20 hrs. (A-C) Cells were serum starved overnight followed by culturing on gelatin coated coverslips for 40min in serum free media. Cells were fixed, permeabilized, and stained for anti-cortactin and actin (phalloidin). (A) Quantification of the number of actin/cortactin punctae demonstrate that invadopodia formation is rescued by Src-CAAX but not Src-WT. (B and C) Cells expressing Src-WT or Src-CAAX and, GFP-SNAP23FL/CA9, GFP-Syntaxin13FL/cyto, are represented in the first column in grey. Invadopodia formation is represented by co-localization of actin (green) and cortactin (red) in the overlay (yellow). (D and H) Cells were either transfected as in (A) or treated with 10 $\mu$ M PP2 (Src inhibitor), 11nM AG1478 (EGFR inhibitor) or transfected with shRNA control or shRNA  $\beta$ 1 integrin. (D) Cells were plated on Alexa594-labeled gelatin for 3 hrs and scored as for presence or absence of matrix degradation. (E) Cells were treated with PP2, lysed and Western blotted for Y418-Src, stripped and reprobed for Src. (F) Cells were treated with AG1478, lysed and Western blotted for Y845-EGFR, stripped and reprobed for EGFR. (G) shRNA control and shRNA  $\beta$ 1 integrin transfected cells were lysed 96hrs post transfection and probed for total  $\beta$ 1 integrin; actin represents a loading control. (H) Cells were collected and subjected to transwell invasion assay. Cells invaded through matrigel towards 10% FBS for 18 hours and were then fixed and counted. Asterisk denotes a value significantly different from control cells ( $p < 0.05$ ).