A
ACTR3


B


Fig. S1. Confirmation of leader- and follower-enriched mutations. Sanger sequencing confirming leader-enriched ACTR3 mutation (A) and follower-enriched KDM5B mutation (B) in cDNA (shown) and genomic DNA isolated from H 1299 parental, leader and follower populations. Black arrows indicate the bases of interest. (A) Only the wild-type A peak is seen in the parental and follower populations, while the leader population contains both $A$ and $G$ peaks. (B) Only the wild-type A peak is seen in the leader population, while the parental and follower populations contain both A and C peaks.


Fig. S2. ARP3 knockdown inhibits 3-D invasion. (A) Western blot showing ARP3 protein levels in H1299 parental, leader and follower cells upon expression of empty pLKO. 1 vector, ARP3 shRNA \#1 (Millipore Sigma TRCN0000029383), or ARP3 shRNA \#2 (Millipore Sigma TRCN0000380403). (B) Western blot densitometry quantification, indicating 70-90\% knockdown of ARP3 protein using either shRNA \#1 or shRNA \#2. (C) Representative images of 24-hour invasion of H1299 parental, leader, and follower spheroids expressing either empty pLKO. 1 or shACTR3 \#2. Scale bar $=100 \mu \mathrm{~m}$. (D) Quantification of relative 24 -hour invasive area, normalized to pLKO. 1 control for each group. (mean $\pm$ s.d., $\mathrm{n}=5,11$, and 5 spheroids for parental, leader and follower lines, respectively. ${ }^{* * *} p<0.001$, ${ }^{* * * *}$ p<0.0001 by two-way ANOVA with Sidak correction). (E) Growth rate of parental, leader, and follower lines expressing either empty pLKO. 1 or shACTR3 \#2. (mean+s.d., $n=5$ replicates per time point. ${ }^{*} p<0.05,{ }^{* * *} p<0.001,{ }^{* * * *} p<0.0001$ by two-way ANOVA with Šidák correction).


Figure S3. Leader cells overexpressing wild-type KDM5B but not KDM5B L685W exhibit diminished chain formation but retain leader activity in leader-only spheroids. (A) Schematic of spheroid mixing experiment in which unmodifed mCherry leaders were mixed with empty vector, KDM5B wild-type, or KDM5B L685W leaders and representative image of a spheroid containing 50\% empty vector expressing and $50 \%$ unmodified leaders. Black arrows indicate magenta cell (unmodified leader) led chains. White arrows indicate green-only led chains. Both populations express Dendra2 (green) whereas the unmodified leaders also express mCherry (magenta). (B) Representative confocal fluorescence imaging of spheroids in which, $10 \%, 50 \%$, or $90 \%$ leaders stably expressing empty vector, wild-type HA-KDM5B, or HA-KDM5B L685W were mixed with unmodified leaders 24 hours after embedding in Matrigel. (C) Percent invasive chains led by green-only (vector/KDM5B/KDM5B L685W) transduced cells, grouped by KDM5B overexpression cell line (mean $\pm$ s.d., $n=6$ spheroids for $90 \%$ and $10 \%$ mixes or $n=5$ spheroids for $50 \%$ mixes across $N=1$ biological replicate, n.s. not significant, $p>0.05$, by two-way ANOVA with Tukey's post-test). (D) Same data as in panel B except grouped by the fraction of green-only (vector/KDM5B/KDM5B L685W) transduced cells in the spheroid (mean $\pm$ s.d., $n=6$ spheroids for $90 \%$ and $10 \%$ mixes or $n=5$ spheroids for $50 \%$ mixes across $N=1$ biological replicate, n.s. not significant, ${ }^{*} p<0.05$, ${ }^{* * *} p<0.001$ by two-way ANOVA with Tukey's post-test). (E) Average number of chains per spheroid grouped by percentage of the indicated trans-duced leader cell line (mean $\pm$ s.d., $n=6$ spheroids for $90 \%$ and $10 \%$ mixes or $n=5$ spheroids for $50 \%$ mixes across $N=1$ biological replicate, n.s. not significant ( $p>0.05$ ), ${ }^{* *} p<0.01,{ }^{* * *} p<0.001$ by two-way ANOVA with Tukey's post-test).


Figure S4. Impact of KDM5B knockdown on growth and chain-like invasion. (A) Western blot of KDM5B in parental, leader, and follower cell populations with two different shRNAs, shRNA1, shRNA2 against KDM5B or a scrambled control. (B) Parental, leader, and follower cells expressing scrambled shRNA, KDM5Bsh1, or KDM5Bsh2 were grown as 3-D spheroids in Matrigel at 24 hours. (C) Quantification of invasive area, circularity, and chain number from spheroids depicted in (B) (mean $\pm$ s.d., $n=13$ spheroids (follower scrambled), $n=14$ spheroids (leader KDM5Bsh2), $n=15$ spheroids (leader scrambled and follower KDM5Bsh1), $n=17$ spheriods (parental scrambled, KDM5Bsh1, and KDM5Bsh2 and follower KDM5Bsh2), or $n=18$ spheroids (leader KDM5Bsh2) across $N=3$ separate experiments, ${ }^{*} p<0.05,{ }^{* *} p<0.01,{ }^{* * *} p<0.001,{ }^{* * * *} p<0.0001$ by one-way ANOVA with Tukey's post-test). (D) Growth of parental, leader, and follower H1299 lines stably expressing scrambled shRNA, KDM5Bsh1, or KDM5Bsh2 (mean $\pm s . d$ of triplicate determinations from $N=3$ independent experiments).

Table S1: PCR primers for ACTR3 and KDM5B

|  |  | Primer sequence (5'-3') |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| gDNA |  | Forward | GTTACTTTTGTTTCTTTGTTTTTCAG |
|  | ATGTTTGTCTTGGGCTGGTG |  |  |
|  | Reverse | TTCATATTTGCTGCTGAATACTTTT | TCAGCCCTAGAACTGCGGTA |
| cDNA | Forward | TCCCTCCAGAACAATCCTTG | GTCCGTAAATTGGGAGTGATTG |
|  | Reverse | GGTTGTGTAAAGTCTGGATTAGCA | CTTTGCCTCCAAAGCTTCATTC |

