Supplementary Materials: Arecoline promotes migration of A549 lung cancer cells through activating EGFR/Src/FAK pathway

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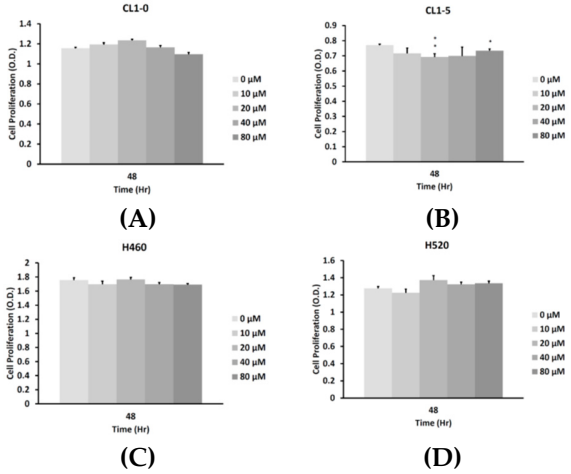

Figure S1. The effects of Arecoline on viability of different lung cancer cell lines. MTT assay was performed to detect cell viability. Different concentrations of Arecoline were administrated to CL1-0 (**A**), CL1-5 (**B**), H460 (**C**), and H520 (**D**) cells and the cell proliferation was measured at 48 hours. (*: $p < 0.05$; **: $p < 0.01$, compared with control groups).

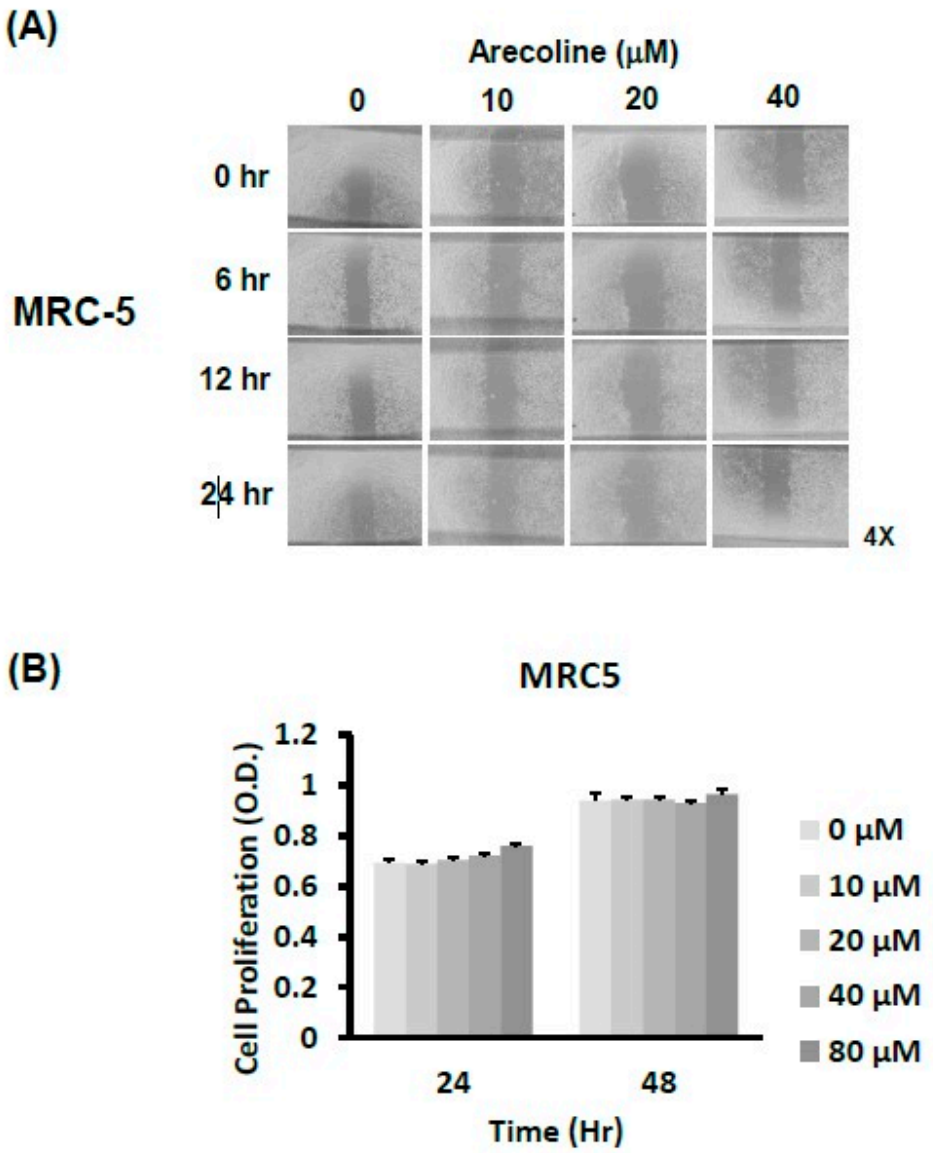

Figure S2. Arecoline does not affect viability and migration MRC-5 cells. (**A**) Cell motility was measured by cell migration assay. MRC-5 normal lung cells were seeded in ibidi Culture- Insert with cell density: 5×104 cells/well. Cell images were taken at indicated time points after treated with a variant concentration of Arecoline. The result shows no apparent response of Arecoline to MRC-5 migration. (**B**) MTT assay was performed to detect cell viability. Different concentrations of Arecoline were administrated to MRC-5 cells and the cell proliferation was measured at 24 and 48 hours. The result shows no apparent response of Arecoline to MRC-5 viability.

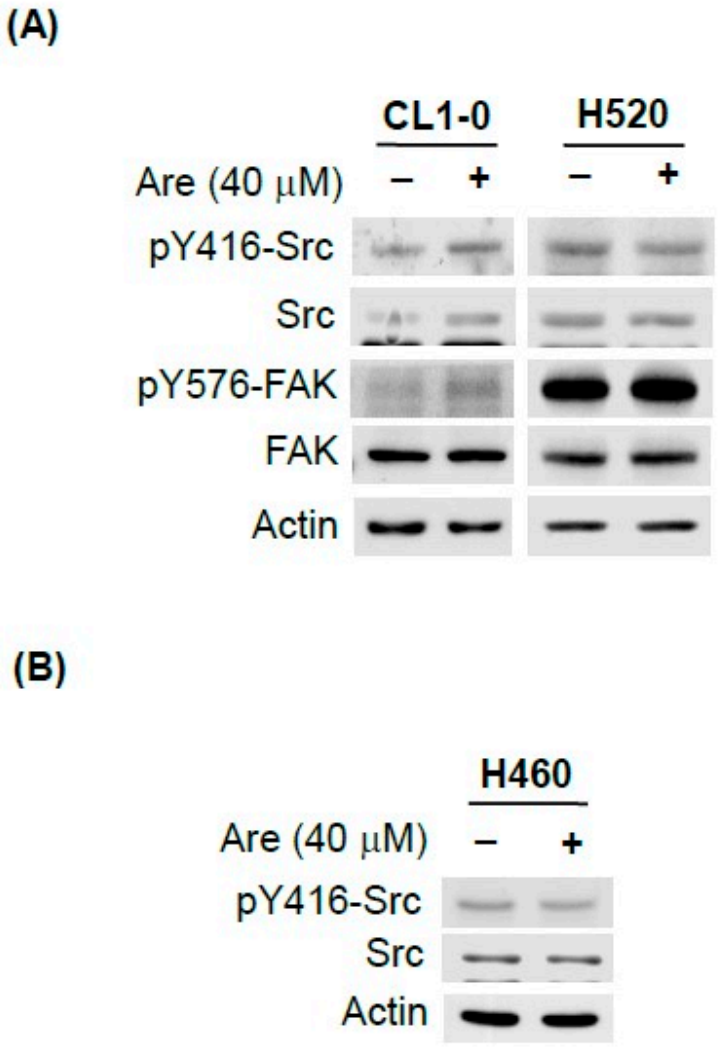

Figure S3. The effects of Arecoline on Src and FAK in CL1-0, H520 (**A**), and H460 cells (**B**). After treated with 40 μM Arecoline for 24 hours, cells were collected and proteins were analyzed by immunoblotting. The expression and phosphorylations of c-Src (p-Y416-Src) and FAK (p-Y397-FAK) as well as total Src/FAK proteins were measured. Actin served as the internal control.