

Figure S1. SHP2 phosphorylation and knockdown in lung cancer and mesothelial cell lines. (A) SHP2 phosphorylation in Met5A normal mesothelial cell line, A549 lung cancer cell line, and EBC-1 lung cancer cell line with Met gene amplification was examined by immunoblot analysis. (B) Quantification of SHP2 phosphorylation. Bars, SD ($n = 3$). ****, $p < 0.0001$. (C) EBC-1 and Met5A cells were transfected with control or SHP2 siRNAs for 6 days and examined for their viability. Bars, SD ($n = 3$). *, $p < 0.05$; **, $p < 0.01$, ns = not significant.

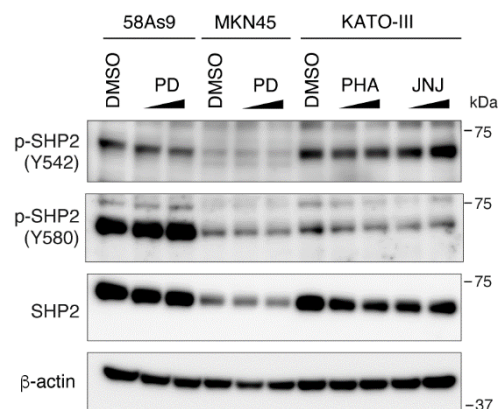


Figure S2. Immunoblot analysis of SHP2 phosphorylation in gastric carcinoma cells treated with inhibitors. 58As9 and MKN45 cells treated with FGFR inhibitor PD-173074 (PD), and in KATO-III cells treated with Met inhibitors PHA-665752 (PHA) and JNJ-38877605 (JNJ), at 100 or 300 nM for 2 h, were subjected to immunoblot analysis.

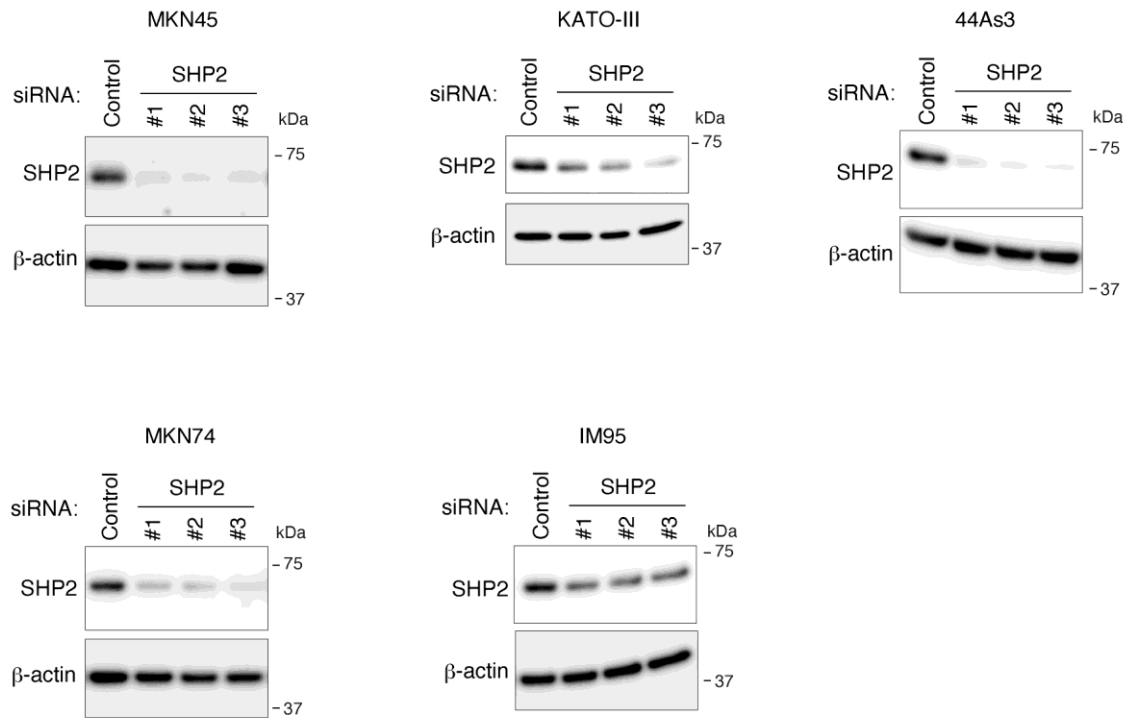


Figure S3. Immunoblot analysis of SHP2 expression in gastric carcinoma cells transfected with control or SHP2 siRNAs.

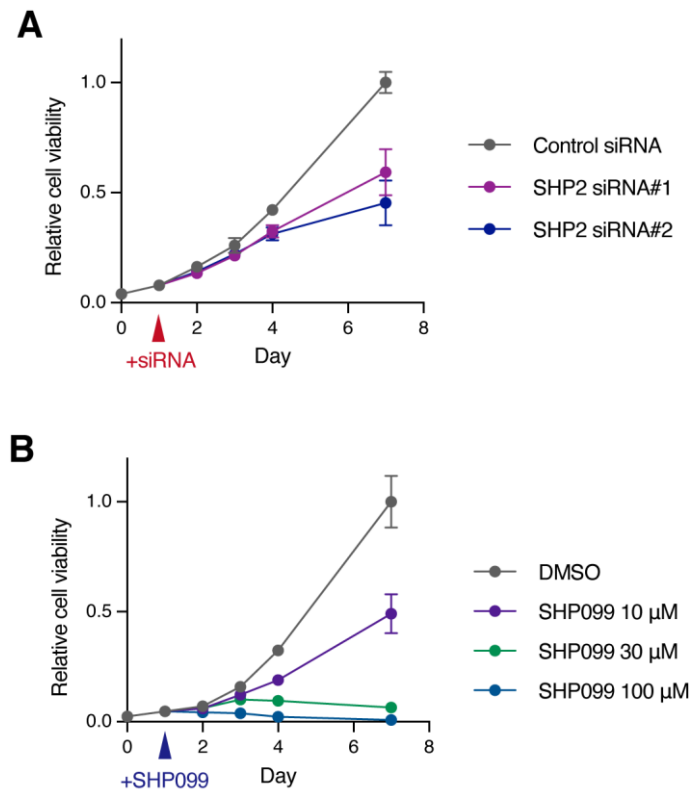


Figure S4. Time-course of cell viability after SHP2 siRNA transfection or inhibitor treatment. **(A)** 58As9 cells were transfected with control or SHP2 siRNAs and examined for their viability at the indicated time points. Bars, SD ($n = 3$). **(B)** 58As9 cells were treated with DMSO or SHP099 and examined for their viability at the indicated time points. Bars, SD ($n = 3$). Arrowheads denote the time points when siRNA or SHP099 was added.