

## Supplementary Tables

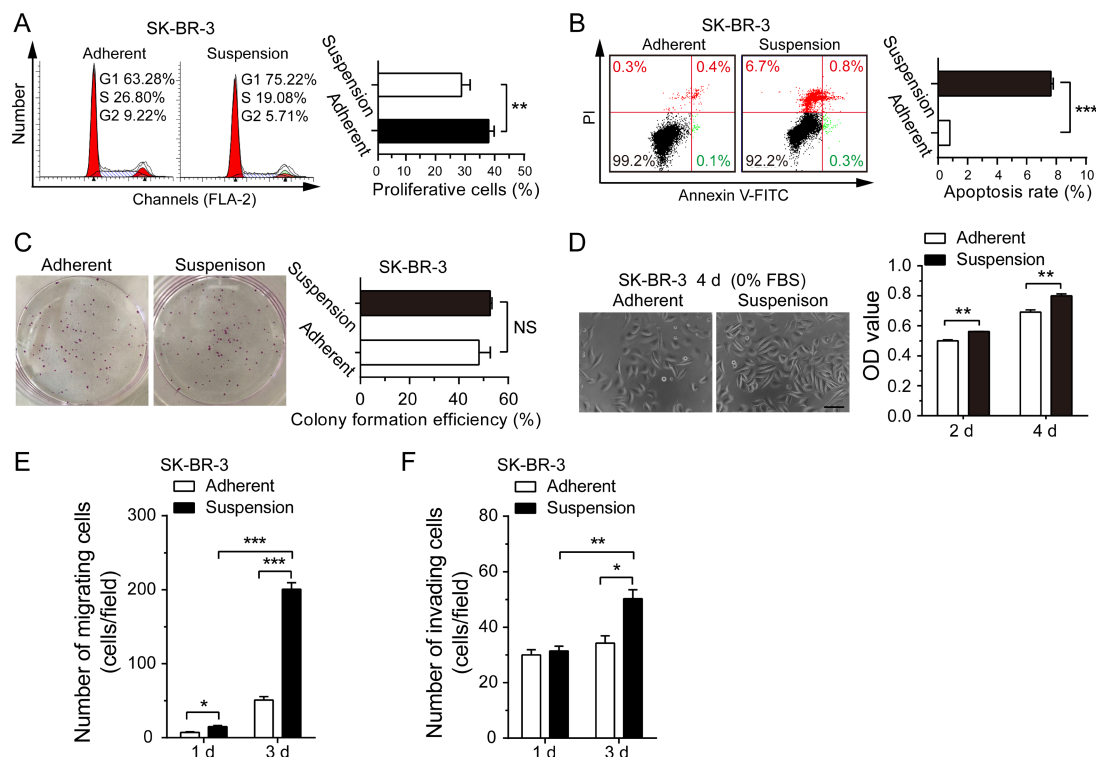
**Table S1. Primers for genes used in this study**

Gene	Sequence (5' to 3')
<i>FNI</i>	Forward: GCTTCCTGGCACTTCTGGTC
	Reverse: CTTCTTGTCTACATTCGGCG
<i>LOX</i>	Forward: GCCGACCAAGATATTCCTGGG
	Reverse: GCAGGTCATAGTGGCTAAACTC
<i>ABCC3</i>	Forward: ATTCCACTCAACGGAGCTGTG
	Reverse: GCGCGAGTCCTTCAATTTCAT
<i>ICAM-1</i>	Forward: ATGCCCAGACATCTGTGTCC
	Reverse: GGGGTCTCTATGCCCAACAA
<i>MUC1</i>	Forward: TGCCGCCGAAAGAACTACG
	Reverse: TGGGGTACTCGCTCATAGGAT
<i>SELPLG</i>	Forward: CCTGAGTCTACCACTGTGGAG
	Reverse: GCTGCTGAATCCGTGGACA
<i>TGFBR2</i>	Forward: GTAGCTCTGATGAGTGCAATGAC
	Reverse: CAGATATGGCAACTCCCAGTG
<i>TGFB1</i>	Forward: CAATTCCTGGCGATACCTCAG
	Reverse: GCACAACTCCGGTGACATCAA
<i>PTGS2</i>	Forward: ATGCTGACTATGGCTACAAAAGC
	Reverse: TCGGGCAATCATCAGGCAC
<i>GAPDH</i>	Forward: GGATTGCTCGTATTGGG
	Reverse: GCTCCTGGAAGATGGTGAT
<i>NFAT2</i>	Forward: CACCGCATCACAGGGAAGAC
	Reverse: GCACAGTCAATGACGGCTC
<i>NFAT1</i>	Forward: CGATTTCGGAGAGCCGGATAG
	Reverse: TGGGACGGAGTGATCTCGAT

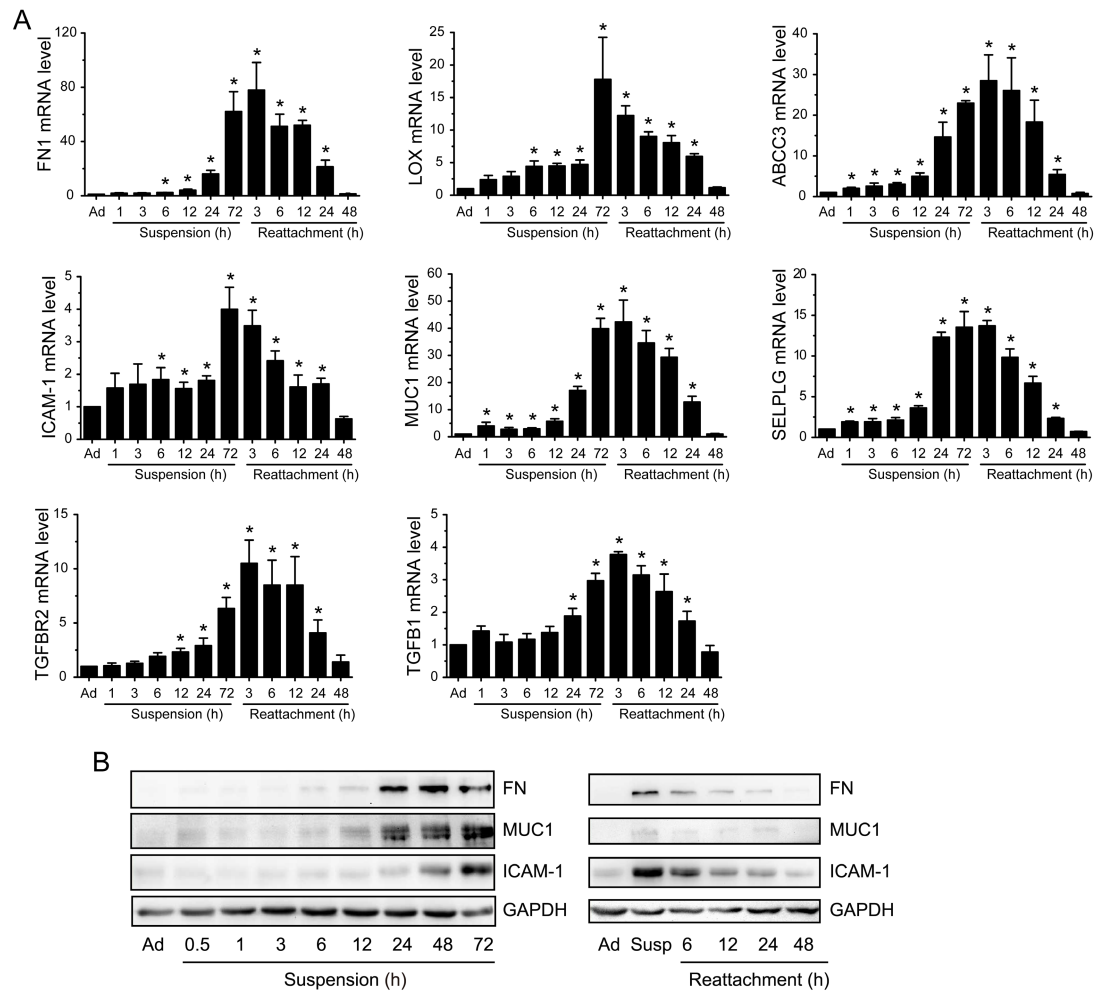
**Table S2. Sequences of siRNA**

	Sequence(5'-3')
si-COX-2#1	Forward: CCU CCU GUG CCU GAU GAU UTT
	Reverse: AAU CAU CAG GCA CAG GAG GTT
si-COX-2#2	Forward: GCA ACA CUU GAG UGG CUA UTT
	Reverse: AUA GCC ACU CAA GUG UUG CTT
si-Ctrl	Forward: UUC UCC GAA CGU GUC ACG UTT
	Reverse: ACG UGA CAC GUU CGG AGA ATT

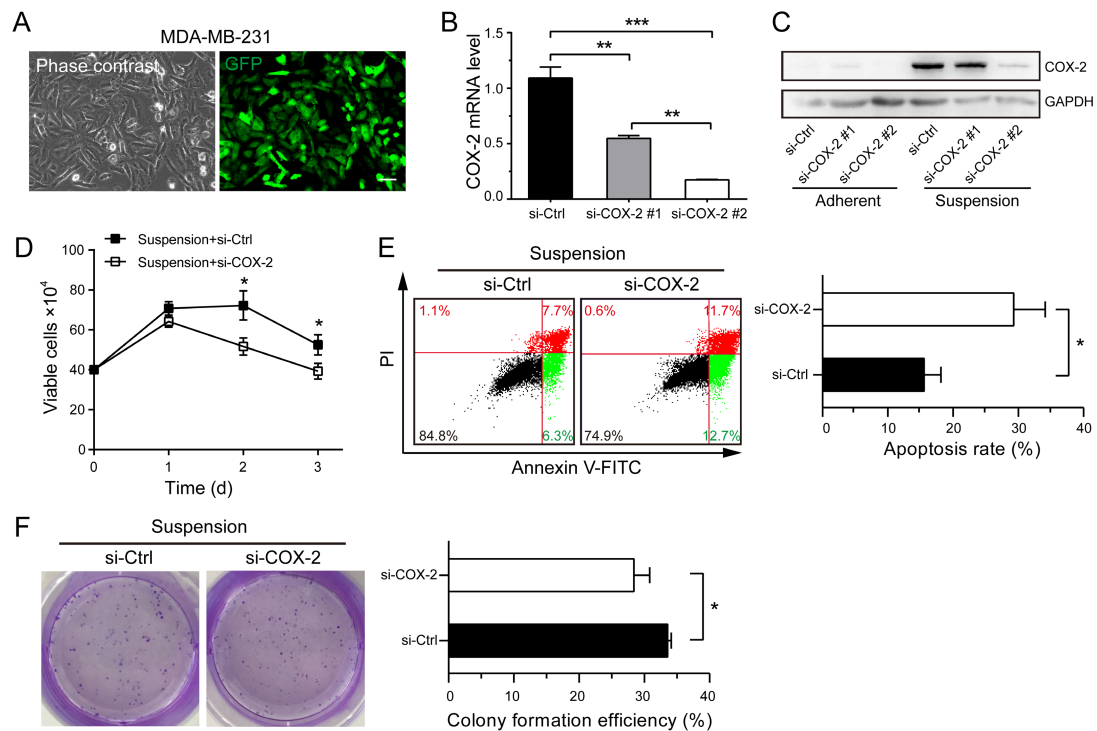
## Supplementary Figures



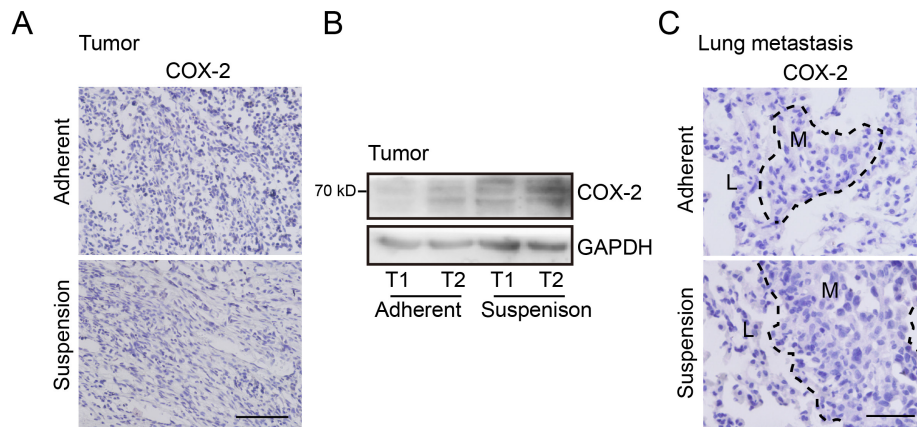
**Figure S1. Effects of suspension state on proliferation, apoptosis, colony formation, survival, migration and invasion ability of SK-BR-3 cells.** SK-BR-3 cells were cultured under suspension state or conventional adherent condition for 3 d. **(A)** Cell cycle analysis and **(B)** cell apoptosis analysis by flow cytometry. Representative plots are displayed. **(C)** Adherent or suspension cultured SK-BR-3 cells were seeded at density of 400 cells/well for clone formation assays. Representative crystal violet staining of clone formation is shown. **(D)** SK-BR-3 cells from adherent culture and suspension culture were reattached and cultured in DMEM medium without FBS. Phase contrast micrographs of SK-BR-3 cells cultured for 4 d without FBS are given (scale bar = 50  $\mu$ m). MTS assays were used to measure cell viability. **(E)** Migration assays and **(F)** invasion assays of SK-BR-3 cells after adherent or suspension culture for 1 d and 3 d. Values are presented as means  $\pm$  SE ( $n=3$ ). \* $P < 0.05$ ; \*\* $P < 0.01$ ; \*\*\* $P < 0.001$ ; NS, not significant.



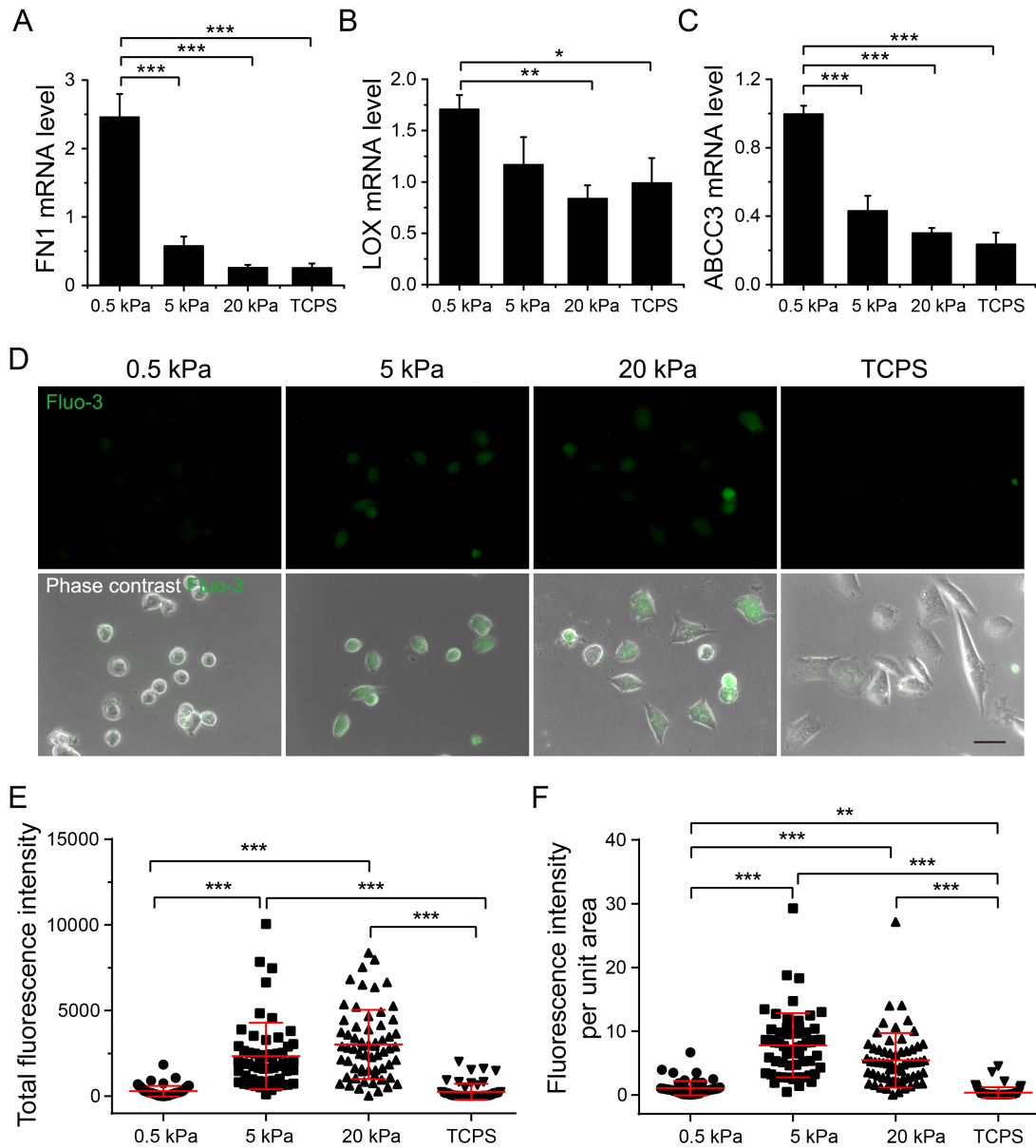
**Figure S2. Suspension state induced expression of pro-metastasis genes in MDA-MB-231 cells. (A)** Real-time RT-PCR of pro-metastasis genes after suspension and reattachment culture for a series of time. Fold changes are relative to adherent cultured tumor cells. Values are presented as means  $\pm$  SE ( $n=3$ ).  $*P < 0.05$  ( $t$ -test). **(B)** Protein level changes of pro-metastasis genes after tumor cells suspension and reattachment culture for a series of time. Ad: adherent, Susp: suspension.



**Figure S3. Knockdown COX-2 promoted apoptosis of suspension MDA-MB-231 cells.** (A) Representative fluorescent images of GFP-MDA-MB-231 cells (scale bar = 20  $\mu$ m). (B) COX-2 mRNA levels in adherent MDA-MB-231 cells were detected by real-time RT-PCR after knockdown with siRNA. (C) COX-2 protein levels in adherent or suspension MDA-MB-231 cells were detected by western blotting after knockdown with siRNA. #1 and #2 represented two siRNA sequences. (D) Counting of viable cells in suspension culture conditmoion after COX-2 knockdown or not. (E) Cell apoptosis analysis by flow cytometry of suspension cultured MDA-MB-231 cells for 3 d with COX-2 knockdown or not. (F) Clone formation assays of suspension cultured MDA-MB-231 cells with COX-2 knockdown or not. The left panels are crystal violet staining. Values are presented as means  $\pm$  SE ( $n=3$ ). \* $P < 0.05$ ; \*\* $P < 0.01$ ; \*\*\* $P < 0.001$  ( $t$ -test).



**Figure S4. COX-2 up-expression induced by suspension state was reversible *in vivo*.** (A) Representative images COX-2 stained sections of xenograft tumors from adherent or suspension cultured MDA-MB-231 cells (scale bar = 100  $\mu$ m). (B) Western blotting of COX-2 in xenograft tumors. T1 and T2 represented tumor tissue code. (C) Representative images of COX-2 stained sections of lung metastases driven by tail vein injection with adherent or suspension MDA-MB-231 cells (scale bar = 50  $\mu$ m). M: metastasis, L: lung.



**Figure S5. Effects of matrix stiffness on expression of pro-metastatic genes and cytosolic  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  level in MDA-MB-231 cells.** (A-C) Detection of *FN1*, *LOX*, *ABCC3* mRNA levels in MDA-MB-231 cells cultured on different matrix stiffness. Values are presented as means  $\pm$  SE ( $n=3$ ). \* $P < 0.05$ ; \*\* $P < 0.01$ ; \*\*\* $P < 0.001$  (Tukey test). (D) Cytosolic  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  levels were estimated in MDA-MB-231 cells cultured on different matrix stiffness (scale bar = 25  $\mu$ m). (E-F) Analysis of total fluorescence intensity and fluorescence intensity per unit area. Values are presented as means  $\pm$  SE ( $n=61, 56, 62, 54$  from three separate experiments). \*\* $P < 0.01$ ; \*\*\* $P < 0.001$  (Dunn's multiple comparisons test).