A chemical screen based on an interruption of zebrafish gastrulation identifies the HTR2C inhibitor Pizotifen as a suppressor of EMT-mediated metastasis

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Keywords: Metastasis, gastrulation, EMT, Phenotyping screening, zebrafish

Total words excluding supplemental figure legends and references section: 5468

Number of figures: 5

Number of tables: 1

Number of supplemental figures: 3

Number of supplemental tables: 6

29 **Abstract**

30 Metastasis is responsible for approximately 90% of cancer-associated mortality but few
 31 models exist that allow for rapid and effective screening of anti-metastasis drugs. Current
 32 mouse models of metastasis are too expensive and time consuming to use for rapid and
 33 high-throughput screening. Therefore, we created a unique screening concept utilizing
 34 conserved mechanisms between zebrafish gastrulation and cancer metastasis for
 35 identification of potential anti-metastatic drugs. We hypothesized that small chemicals
 36 that interrupt zebrafish gastrulation might also suppress metastatic progression of cancer
 37 cells and developed a phenotype-based chemical screen to test the hypothesis. The screen
 38 used epiboly, the first morphogenetic movement in gastrulation, as a marker and enabled
 39 100 chemicals to be tested in five hours. The screen tested 1280 FDA-approved drugs and
 40 identified Pizotifen, an antagonist for serotonin receptor 2C (HTR2C) as an epiboly-
 41 interrupting drug. Pharmacologic and genetic inhibition of HTR2C suppressed metastatic
 42 progression in a mouse model. Blocking HTR2C with Pizotifen restored epithelial
 43 properties to metastatic cells through inhibition of Wnt-signaling. In contrast, HTR2C
 44 induced epithelial to mesenchymal transition (EMT) through activation of Wnt-signaling
 45 and promoted metastatic dissemination of human cancer cells in a zebrafish
 46 xenotransplantation model. Taken together, our concept offers a novel platform for
 47 discovery of anti-metastasis drugs.

48 **Introduction**

49 Metastasis, a leading contributor to the morbidity of cancer patients, occurs through
50 multiple steps: invasion, intravasation, extravasation, colonization, and metastatic tumor
51 formation (1-3). The physical translocation of cancer cells is an initial step of metastasis
52 and molecular mechanisms of it involve cell motility, the breakdown of local basement
53 membrane, loss of cell polarity, acquisition of stem cell-like properties, and EMT (4-6).
54 These cell-biological phenomena are also observed during vertebrate gastrulation in that
55 evolutionarily conserved morphogenetic movements of epiboly, internalization,
56 convergence, and extension progress (7). In zebrafish, the first morphogenetic movement,
57 epiboly, is initiated at approximately 4 hours post fertilization (hpf) to move cells from
58 the animal pole to eventually engulf the entire yolk cell by 10 hpf (8, 9). The embryonic
59 cell movements are governed by the molecular mechanisms that are partially shared in
60 metastatic cell dissemination.

61 At least fifty common genes were shown to be involved in both metastasis and
62 gastrulation progression: Knockdown of these genes in *Xenopus* or zebrafish induced
63 gastrulation defects; conversely, overexpression of these genes conferred metastatic
64 potential on cancer cells and knockdown of these genes suppressed metastasis (Table S1).
65 This evidence led us to hypothesize that small molecules that interrupt zebrafish
66 gastrulation may suppress metastatic progression of human cancer cells.

67 Here we report a unique screening concept based on the hypothesis. Pizotifen, an
68 antagonist for HTR2C, was identified from the screen as a “hit” that interrupted zebrafish
69 gastrulation. A mouse model of metastasis confirmed pharmacological and genetic
70 inhibition of HTR2C suppressed metastatic progression. Moreover, HTR2C induced EMT
71 and promoted metastatic dissemination of non-metastatic cancer cells in a zebrafish
72 xenotransplantation model. These results demonstrated that this concept could offer a
73 novel high-throughput platform for discovery of anti-metastasis drugs and can be
74 converted to a chemical genetic screening platform.

75 **Results**

76 **Small molecules interrupting epiboly of zebrafish have a potential to suppress** 77 **metastatic progression of human cancer cells.**

78 Before performing a screening assay, we conducted preliminary experiments to test the
79 hypothesis. First, we examined whether hindering the molecular function of reported
80 genes, whose knockdown induced gastrulation defects in zebrafish, might suppress cell
81 motility and invasion of cancer cells. We chose protein arginine methyltransferase 1
82 (PRMT1) and cytochrome P450 family 11 (CYP11A1), both of whose knockdown
83 induced gastrulation defects in zebrafish but whose involvement in metastatic progression
84 is unclear (10, 11). Elevated expression of PRMT1 and CYP11A1 were observed in
85 highly metastatic human breast cancer cell lines and knockdown of these genes through
86 RNA interference suppressed the motility and invasion of MDA-MB-231 cells without
87 affecting their viability (Figure S1A-C).

88 Next, we conducted an inverse examination of whether chemicals which were
89 reported to suppress metastatic dissemination of cancer cells could interrupt epiboly
90 progression of zebrafish embryos. Niclosamide and Vinpocetine are reported to suppress
91 metastatic progression (12, 13) (14, 15). Either Niclosamide or Vinpocetine-treated
92 zebrafish embryos showed complete arrest at very early stages or severe delay in epiboly
93 progression, respectively (Figure S1D).

94 These results suggest that epiboly could serve as a marker for this screening assay
95 and epiboly-interrupting drugs that are identified through this screening could have the
96 potential to suppress metastatic progression of human cancer cells.

97

98 **132 FDA-approved drugs induced delayed in epiboly of zebrafish embryos**

99 We screened 1,280 FDA, EMA or other agencies-approved drugs (Prestwick, Inc)
100 in our zebrafish assay. The screening showed that 0.9% (12/1280) of the drugs, including
101 Actimycin A and Tolcapone, induced severe or complete arrest of embryonic cell

movement when embryos were treated with 10 μ M. 5.2% (66/1280) of the drugs, such as Dicumarol, Racecadotril, Pizotifen and S(-) Eticlopride hydrochloride, induced either delayed epiboly or interrupted epiboly of the embryos. 93.3% (1194/1280) of drugs has no effect on epiboly progression of the embryos. 0.6% (8/1280) of drugs induced a toxic lethality. Epiboly progression was affected more severely when embryos were treated with 50 μ M; 1.7% (22/1280) of the drugs induced severe or complete arrest of it. 8.6% (110/1280) of the drugs induced either delayed epiboly or interrupt epiboly of the embryos. 4.3% (55/1280) of drugs induced a toxic lethality (Figure 1A and 1B, Table S2). Among the epiboly-interrupting drugs, several drugs have already been reported to inhibit metastasis-related molecular mechanisms: Adrenosterone or Zardaverine, which target HSD11 β 1 or PDE3 and 4, respectively, are reported to inhibit EMT (16, 17); Racecadotril, which targets enkephalinase, is reported to confer metastatic potential on colon cancer cell (18); and Disulfiram, which targets ALDH, is reported to confer stem-like properties on metastatic cancer cells (19). This evidence suggests that epiboly-interrupting drugs have the potential for suppressing metastasis of human cancer cells.

Identified drugs suppressed cell motility and invasion of human cancer cells.

It has been reported that zebrafish have orthologues to 86% of 1318 human drug targets (20). However, it was not known whether the epiboly-interrupting drugs could suppress metastatic dissemination of human cancer cells. To test this, we subjected the 78 epiboly-interrupting drugs that showed a suppressor effect on epiboly progression at a 10 μ M concentration to *in vitro* experiments using a human cancer cell line. The experiments examined whether the drugs could suppress cell motility and invasion of MDA-MB-231 cells through a Boyden chamber. Before conducting the experiment, we investigated whether these drugs might effect viability of MDA-MB-231 cells using an MTT assay. Sixteen of the 78 drugs strongly effected cell viability at concentrations less than 1 μ M and were not used in the cell motility experiments. The remaining 62 drugs were assayed

in Boyden chamber motility experiments. Twenty of the 62 drugs inhibited cell motility and invasion of MDA-MB-231 cells without effecting cell viability. Among the 20 drugs, Hexachlorophene and Nitazoxanide were removed since the primary targets of the drugs, D-lactate dehydrogenase and pyruvate ferredoxin oxidoreductase are not expressed in mammalian cells. With the exception of Ipriflavone, whose target is still unclear, the known primary targets of the remaining 17 drugs are reported to be expressed by mammalian cells (Figure 2A and Table 1).

We confirmed if highly metastatic human cancer cell lines expressed the genes that code for these targets using Western blotting analyses. Among the genes, serotonin receptor 2C (HTR2C), which is a primary target of Pizotifen, was highly expressed in only metastatic cell lines (Figure 2B). Pizotifen suppressed cell motility and invasion of several highly metastatic human cancer cell lines in a dose-dependent manner (Figure 2C). Similarly, Dopamine receptor D2 (DRD2), which is a primary target of S(-) Eticlopride hydrochloride, was highly expressed in only metastatic cell lines, and the drug suppressed cell motility and invasion of these cells in a dose-dependent manner (Figure S2).

These results indicate that a number of the epiboly-interrupting drugs also have suppressor effects on cell motility and invasion of highly metastatic human cancer cells.

Pizotifen suppressed metastatic dissemination of human cancer cells in a zebrafish xenotransplantation model.

While a number of the epiboly-interrupting drugs suppressed cell motility and invasion of human cell lines *in vitro*, it was still unclear whether the drugs could suppress metastatic dissemination of cancer cells *in vivo*. Therefore, we examined whether the identified drugs could suppress metastatic dissemination of these human cancer cells in a zebrafish xenotransplantation model. Pizotifen was selected to test since HTR2C was overexpressed only in highly metastatic cell lines supporting the hypothesis that it could be a novel target

for blocking metastatic dissemination of cancer cells (Figure 2B). Red fluorescent protein-labelled MDA-MB-231 (231R) cells were injected into the duct of Cuvier of *Tg* (*kdrl:eGFP*) zebrafish at 2 dpf and then maintained in the presence of either vehicle or Pizotifen. Twenty-four hours post-injection, the numbers of fish showing metastatic dissemination of 231R cells were measured via fluorescence microscopy. In this model, the dissemination patterns were generally divided into three categories: (i) head dissemination, in which disseminated 231R cells exist in the vessel of the head part; (ii) trunk dissemination, in which the cells were observed in the vessel dilating from the trunk to the tail; (iii) end-tail dissemination, in which the cells were observed in the vessel of the end-tail part (16).

Three independent experiments revealed that the frequencies of fish in the drug-treated group showing head, trunk, or end-tail dissemination, significantly decreased to 55.3±7.5%, 28.5±5.0% or 43.5±19.1% when compared with those in the vehicle-treated group; 95.8±5.8%, 47.1±7.7% or 82.6±12.7%. Conversely, the frequency of the fish in the drug-treated group not showing any dissemination, significantly increased to 45.4±0.5% when compared with those in the vehicle-treated group; 2.0±2.9% (Figure 2D and Table S3).

Similar effects were observed in another xenograft experiments using an RFP-labelled human pancreatic cancer cell line, MIA-PaCa-2 (MP2R). In the drug treated group, the frequencies of the fish showing head, trunk or end-tail dissemination, significantly decreased to 15.3±6.7%, 6.2±1.3%, or 41.1±1.5%; conversely, the frequency of the fish not showing any dissemination significantly increased to 46.3±8.9% when compared with those in the vehicle-treated group; 74.5±11.1%, 18.9±14.9%, 77.0±9.0%, or 17.2±0.7% (Figure S3 and Table S4).

To eliminate the possibility that the metastasis suppressing effects of Pizotifen might result from off-target effects of the drug, we conducted validation experiments to determine whether knockdown of HTR2C would show the same effects. Sub-clones of

231R cells that expressed shRNA targeting either LacZ or HTR2C were injected into the fish at 2 dpf and the fish were maintained in the absence of drug. In the fish that were inoculated with shHTR2C 231R cells, the frequencies of the fish showing head, trunk, and end-tail dissemination, significantly decreased to $6.7 \pm 4.9\%$, $6.7 \pm 0.7\%$, or $20.0 \pm 16.5\%$; conversely, the frequency of the fish not showing any dissemination, significantly increased to $80.0 \pm 4.4\%$ when compared with those that were inoculated with shLacZ 231R cells; $80.0 \pm 27.1\%$, $20.0 \pm 4.5\%$, $90.0 \pm 7.7\%$, or 0% (Figure 2E and Table S5).

These results indicate that pharmacological and genetic inhibition of HTR2C suppressed metastatic dissemination of human cancer cells in vivo.

Pizotifen suppressed metastasis progression of a mouse model of metastasis.

We examined the metastasis-suppressor effect of Pizotifen in a mouse model of metastasis (21). Luciferase-expressing 4T1 murine mammary carcinoma cells were inoculated into the mammary fat pads (MFP) of female BALB/c mice. On day two post inoculation, the mice were randomly assigned to two groups and one group received once daily intraperitoneal injections of 10mg/kg Pizotifen while the other group received a vehicle injection. Bioluminescence imaging and tumor measurement revealed that the sizes of the primary tumors in Pizotifen-treated mice were equal to those in the vehicle-treated mice at the time of resection on day 10 post inoculation. Immunofluorescent staining also demonstrated that the percentage of Ki67 positive cells in the resected primary tumors of Pizotifen-treated mice were the same as those of vehicle-treated mice (Figure 3A-C), additionally, both groups showed less than 1% cleaved caspase 3 positive cells (data not shown). Therefore, no anti-tumor effect of Pizotifen was observed on the primary tumor. After 70 days from inoculation, bioluminescence imaging detected light emitted in the lungs, livers and lymph nodes of vehicle-treated mice but not those of Pizotifen-treated mice (Figure 3C). Vehicle-treated mice formed 5 to 50 metastatic

nodules per lung in all 10 mice analyzed; conversely, Pizotifen-treated mice (n=10) formed 0 to 5 nodules per lung in all 10 mice analyzed (Figure 3D). Histological analyses confirmed that metastatic lesions in the lungs were detected in all vehicle-treated mice; conversely, they were detected in only 2 of 10 Pizotifen-treated mice and the rest of the mice showed metastatic colony formations around the bronchiole of the lung. In addition, 4 of 10 vehicle-treated mice exhibited metastasis in the liver and the rest showed metastatic colony formation around the portal tract of the liver. In contrast, none of 10 Pizotifen-treated mice showed liver metastases and only half of the 10 mice showed metastatic colony formation around the portal tract (Figure 3E). These results indicate that Pizotifen can suppress metastasis progression without affecting primary tumor growth.

To eliminate the possibility that the metastasis suppressing effects of Pizotifen might result from off-target effects, we conducted validation experiments to determine whether knockdown of HTR2C would show the same effects. The basic experimental process followed the experimental design described above except that sub-clones of 4T1 cells that expressed shRNA targeting either LacZ or HTR2C were injected into the MFP of female BALB/c mice and the mice were maintained without drug. Histological analyses revealed that all of the mice (n=5) that were inoculated with 4T1 cells expressing shRNA targeting LacZ showed metastases in the lungs. The mean number of metastatic lesions in a lung was 26.4 ± 7.8 . In contrast, only one of the mice (n=5) were inoculated with 4T1 cells expressing shRNA targeting HTR2C showed metastases in the lungs and the rest of the mice showed metastatic colony formation around the bronchiole of the lung. The mean number of metastatic lesions in the lung significantly decreased to 10% of those of mice that were inoculated with 4T1 cells expressing shRNA targeting LacZ (Figure 3F-H).

Taken together, pharmacological and genetic inhibition of HTR2C showed an anti-metastatic effect in the 4T1 model system.

HTR2C promoted EMT-mediated metastatic dissemination of human cancer cells

Although pharmacological and genetic inhibition of HTR2C inhibited metastasis progression, a role for HTR2C on metastatic progression has not been reported. Therefore, we examined whether HTR2C could confer metastatic properties on poorly metastatic cells.

Firstly, we established a stable sub-clone of MCF7 human breast cancer cells expressing either vector control or HTR2C. Vector control expressing MCF7 cells maintained highly organized cell-cell adhesion and cell polarity; however, HTR2C-expressing MCF7 cells led to loss of cell-cell contact and cell scattering. The cobblestone-like appearance of these cells was replaced by a spindle-like, fibroblastic morphology. Western blotting and immunofluorescence (IF) analyses revealed that HTR2C-expressing MCF7 cells showed loss of E-cadherin and EpCAM, and elevated expressions of N-cadherin, vimentin and an EMT-inducible transcriptional factor Zeb1. Similar effects were validated through another experiment using an immortal keratinocyte cell line, HaCaT cells, in that HTR2C-expressing HaCaT cells also showed loss of cell-cell contact and cell scattering with loss of epithelial markers and gain of mesenchymal markers (Figure 4A-C). Therefore, both the morphological and molecular changes in the HTR2C-expressing MCF7 and HaCaT cells demonstrated that these cells had undergone an EMT.

Next, we examined whether HTR2C-driven EMT could promote metastatic dissemination of human cancer cells. Boyden chamber assay revealed that HTR2C-expressing MCF7 cells showed an increased cell motility and invasion compared with vector control-expressing MCF7 cells in vitro (Figure 4D). Moreover, we conducted in vivo examination of whether HTR2C expression could promote metastatic dissemination of human cancer cells in a zebrafish xenotransplantation model. Red fluorescence protein-labelled MCF7 cells expressing either vector control or HTR2C were injected into the duct of Cuvier of *Tg (kdrl:eGFP)* zebrafish at 2 dpf. Twenty-four hours post injection, the frequencies of the fish showing metastatic dissemination of the inoculated cells were

measured using fluorescence microscopy. In the fish that were inoculated with HTR2C expressing MCF7 cells, the frequencies of the fish showing head, trunk, and end-tail dissemination significantly increased to $96.7 \pm 4.7\%$, $68.8 \pm 6.4\%$, or $89.5 \pm 3.4\%$; conversely, the frequency of the fish not showing any dissemination decreased to 0% when compared with those in the fish that were inoculated with vector control expressing MCF7 cells; $33.1 \pm 18.5\%$, 0%, $56.9 \pm 4.4\%$, or 43% (Figure 4E and Table S6).

These results indicated that HTR2C promoted metastatic dissemination of cancer cells through induction of EMT, and suggest that the screen can easily be converted to a chemical genetic screening platform.

Pizotifen induced mesenchymal to epithelial transition through inhibition of Wnt-signaling.

Finally, we elucidated the mechanism of action of how Pizotifen suppressed metastasis, especially metastatic dissemination of cancer cells. Our results showed that HTR2C induced EMT and that pharmacological and genetic inhibition of HTR2C suppressed metastatic dissemination of MDA-MB-231 cells that had already transitioned to mesenchymal-like traits via EMT. Therefore, we speculated that blocking HTR2C with Pizotifen might inhibit the molecular mechanisms which follow EMT induction. We firstly investigated the expressions of epithelial and mesenchymal markers in Pizotifen-treated MDA-MB-231 cells since the activation of an EMT program needs to be transient and reversible, and transition from a fully mesenchymal phenotype to a epithelial-mesenchymal hybrid state or a fully epithelial phenotype is associated with malignant phenotypes (22). IF and FACS analyses revealed 20% of Pizotifen-treated MDA-MB-231 cells restored E-cadherin expression. Also, western blotting analysis demonstrated that 4T1 primary tumors from Pizotifen-treated mice has elevated E-cadherin expression compared with tumors from vehicle-treated mice (Figure 5A-C). However, mesenchymal markers did not change between vehicle and Pizotifen-treated MDA-MB-231 cells (data

not shown). We further analyzed E-cadherin positive (E-cad⁺) cells in Pizotifen-treated MDA-MB-231 cells. The E-cad⁺ cells showed elevated expressions of epithelial markers KRT14 and KRT19; and decreased expression of mesenchymal makers vimentin, MMP1, MMP3, and S100A4. Recent research reports that an EMT program needs to be transient and reversible and that a mesenchymal phenotype in cancer cells is achieved by constitutive ectopic expression of Zeb1. In accordance with the research, the E-cad⁺ cells and 4T1 primary tumors from Pizotifen-treated mice had decreased Zeb1 expression compared with vehicle-treated cells and tumors from vehicle-treated mice (Figure 5D). In contrast, HTR2C-expressing MCF7 and HuMEC cells expressed Zeb1 but not vehicle control MCF7 and HuMEC cells (Figure 4C). These results indicate that HTR2C-mediated signaling induced EMT through up-regulation of Zeb1 and blocking HTR2C with Pizotifen induced mesenchymal to epithelial transition through downregulation of Zeb1.

We further investigated the mechanism of action of how blocking HTR2C with Pizotifen induced down-regulation of Zeb1. In embryogenesis, serotonin-mediated signaling is required for Wnt-dependent specification of the superficial mesoderm during gastrulation (23). In cancer cells, overexpression of HTR1D is associated with Wnt-signaling which enables induction of EMT (24, 25). This evidence led to a hypothesis that HTR2C-mediated signaling might turn on transcriptional activity of β -catenin and that might induce up-regulation of EMT-TFs. IF analyses revealed β -catenin was accumulated in the nucleus of HTR2C-expressing MCF7 cells but it was located in the cytoplasm of vector control-expressing cells (Figure 5E). Nuclear accumulation of β -catenin in HTR2C-expressing MCF7 cells was confirmed by western blot (Figure 5F). In contrast, Pizotifen-treated MDA-MB-231 cells showed β -catenin located in the cytoplasm of the cells. Vehicle-treated cells showed β -catenin accumulated in the nucleus of the cells (Figure 5G), and western blotting analysis confirmed that it was located in the cytoplasm of Pizotifen-treated MDA-MB-231 cells (Figure 5H). Furthermore,

318 immunohistochemistry and western blotting analyses showed that β -catenin accumulated
 319 in the nucleus, and phospho-GSK β and Zeb1 expression were decreased in 4T1 primary
 320 tumors from Pizotifen-treated mice compared with vehicle-treated mice (Figure 5C).
 321 These results indicated that HTR2C would regulate transcriptional activity of β -catenin
 322 and Pizotifen could inhibit it.

323 Taken together, we conclude that blocking HTR2C with Pizotifen restored
 324 epithelial properties to metastatic cells (MDA-MB-231 and 4T1 cells) through a decrease
 325 of transcriptional activity of β -catenin and that suppressed metastatic progression of the
 326 cells.

327

Figures and figure legends

Figure 1

Figure 1. A chemical screen for identification of epiboly-interrupting drugs.

(A) Cumulative results of the chemical screen in which each drug was used at either 10µM (left) or 50µM (right) concentrations. 1,280 FDA, EMA or other agencies-approved drugs were subjected to this screening. Positive “hit” drugs were those that interrupted epiboly progression. (B) Representative samples of the embryos that were treated with indicated drugs.

Figure 2

Figure 2. Pizotifen, one of epiboly-interrupting drugs suppressed metastatic dissemination of human cancer cell lines in vivo and vitro.

344 (A) Effect of the epiboly-interrupting drugs on cell motility and invasion of MBA-MB-
345 231 cells. MBA-MB-231 cells were treated with vehicle or each of the epiboly-
346 interrupting drugs and then subjected to Boyden chamber assays. Fetal bovine serum
347 (1%v/v) was used as the chemoattractant in both assays. Each experiment was performed
348 at least twice. (B) Western blot analysis of HTR2C levels (top) in a non-metastatic human
349 cancer cell line, MCF7 (breast) and highly metastatic human cancer cell lines, MDA-MB-
350 231 (breast), MDA-MB-435 (melanoma), PC9 (lung), MIA-PaCa2 (pancreas), PC3
351 (prostate) and SW620 (colon); GAPDH loading control is shown (bottom). (C) Effect of
352 pizotifen on cell motility and invasion of MBA-MB-231, MDA-MB-435 and PC9 cells.
353 Either vehicle or pizotifen treated the cells were subjected to Boyden chamber assays.
354 Fetal bovine serum (1%v/v) was used as the chemoattractant in both assays. Each
355 experiment was performed at least twice. (D) and (E) Representative images of
356 dissemination of 231R, shLacZ 231R or shHTR2C 231R cells in zebrafish
357 xenotransplantation model. The fish larvae that were inoculated with 231R cells, were
358 treated with either vehicle (top left) or the drug (lower left) (D). The fish larvae that were
359 inoculated with either shLacZ 231R or shHTR2C 231R cells (lower left) (E). White
360 arrows head indicate disseminated 231R cells. The images were shown in 4x
361 magnification. Scale bar, 100µm. The mean frequencies of the fish showing head, trunk,
362 or end-tail dissemination were counted (graph on right). Each value is indicated as the
363 mean $\pm$ SEM of two independent experiments. Statistical analysis was determined by
364 Student's t test. See also Figure S2 and S3, Table S3-S5.

Figure 3

Figure 3. Pizotifen suppressed metastatic progression in a mouse model of metastasis.

(A) Mean volumes (n=10 per group) of 4T1 primary tumors formed in the mammary fat pad of either vehicle or Pizotifen-treated mice at day 10 post injection. (B) Ki67 expression level in 4T1 primary tumors formed in the mammary fat pad of either vehicle or Pizotifen-treated mice at day 10 post injection. The mean expression levels of Ki67 (n=10 mice per group) were determined and were calculated as the mean ration of Ki67 positive cells to DAPI area. (C) Representative images of primary tumors on day 10 post injection (top panels) and metastatic burden on day 70 post injection (bottom panels) taken using an IVIS Imaging System. (D) Representative images of the lungs from either vehicle (top) or Pizotifen-treated mice (bottom) at 70 days past tumor inoculation.

381 Number of metastatic nodules in the lung of either vehicle or Pizotifen-treated mice
382 (right). (E) Representative H&E staining of the lung (top) and liver (bottom) from either
383 vehicle or Pizotifen-treated mice. (F) The mean number of metastatic lesions in step
384 sections of the lungs from the mice that were inoculated with 4T1-12B cells expressing
385 shRNA targeting for either LacZ or HTR2C. (G) Representative H&E staining of the lung
386 and liver from the mice that were inoculated with 4T1-12B cells expressing shRNA
387 targeting for either LacZ or HTR2C. Each value is indicated as the mean $\pm$ SEM.
388 Statistical analysis was determined by Student's *t* test.
389

390 **Figure 4**

Figure 4. HTR2C induced EMT-mediated metastatic dissemination of human cancer cells.

(A) The morphologies of the MCF7 and HaCaT cells expressing either the control vector or HTR2C were revealed by phase contrast microscopy. (B) Immunofluorescence staining of E-cadherin, EpCAM, Vimentin, and N-cadherin expressions in the MCF7 cells from Figure 4A. (C) Expression of E-cadherin, EpCAM, Vimentin, N-cadherin, and HTR2C was examined by western-blotting in the MCF7 and HaCaT cells; GAPDH loading control is shown (bottom). (D) Effect of HTR2C on cell motility and invasion of MCF7 cells. MCF7 cells were subjected to Boyden chamber assays. Fetal bovine serum (1%v/v) was used as the chemoattractant in both assays. Each experiment was performed at least twice. (E) Representative images of dissemination patterns of MCF7 cells expressing either the control vector (top left) or HTR2C (lower left) in a zebrafish xenotransplantation model. White arrows head indicate disseminated MCF7 cells. The mean frequencies of the fish showing head, trunk, or end-tail dissemination tabulated (right). Each value is indicated as the mean $\pm$ SEM of two independent experiments. Statistical analysis was determined by Student's *t* test. See also Table S6.

Figure 5

Figure 5. Pizotifen restored mesenchymal-like traits of MDA-MB-231 cells into

epithelial traits through blocking nuclear accumulation of β-catenin.

(A) IF staining of E-cadherin in either vehicle or Pizotifen-treated MDA-MB-231 cells.

(B) Surface expression of E-cadherin in either vehicle (black) or Pizotifen (red)-treated

MDA-MB-231 cells by FACS analysis. Non-stained controls are shown in gray. (C)

Protein expressions levels of E-cadherin, Zeb1, and β-catenin in the cytoplasm and

nucleus of 4T1 primary tumors from either vehicle or Pizotifen-treated mice are shown;

Luciferase, Histone H3, and β-tubulin are used as loading control for whole cell, nuclear

or cytoplasmic lysate, respectively. (D) Protein expression levels of epithelial and

mesenchymal markers and Zeb1 in either vehicle or Pizotifen-treated MDA-MB-231 cells

or E-cadherin positive (E-cad⁺) cells in Pizotifen-treated MDA-MB-231 cells are shown.

(E) Immunofluorescence staining of β-catenin in the MCF7 cells expressing either vector

control or HTR2C. (F) Expressions of β-catenin in the cytoplasm and nucleus of MCF7

424 cells. (G) IF staining of β -catenin in either vehicle or Pizotifen-treated MDA-MB-231
 425 cells. (H) Expressions of β -catenin in the cytoplasm and nucleus of MDA-MB-231 cells
 426 and the E-cad⁺ cells.
 427

Table 1. Primary targets of the identified drugs

The identified drugs	Primary targets of the identified drugs
Hexachlorophene	D-lactate dehydrogenase (D-LDH), not expressed in mammalian cells
Troglitazone	Agonist for Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor α and γ (PPAR α and γ)
Pizotifen malate	5-hydroxytryptamine receptor 2C (HTR2C)
Salmeterol	Adrenergic receptor beta 2 (ADRB2)
Nitazoxanide	Pyruvate ferredoxin oxidoreductase (PFOR), not expressed in mammalian cells
Valproic acid	Histone deacetylases (HDACs)
Dicumarol	NAD(P)H dehydrogenase quinone 1 (NQO1)
Loxapine succinate	Dopamine receptor D2 and D4 (DRD2 and DRD4)
Adrenosterone	Hydroxysteroid (11-beta) dehydrogenase 1 (HSD11 β 1)
Riluzole hydrochloride	Glutamate R and Voltage-dependent Na ⁺ channel
Naftopidil dihydrochloride	5-hydroxytryptamine receptor 1A (HTR1A) and α 1-adrenergic receptor (AR)
S(-)Eticlopride hydrochloride	Dopamine receptor D2 (DRD2)
Racecadotril	Membrane metallo-endopeptidase (MME)
Ipriflavone	Unknow
Flurbiprofen	Cyclooxygenase 1 and 2 (Cox1 and 2)
Zardaverine	Phosphodiesterase III/IV (PDE3/4)
Leflunomide	Dihydroorotate dehydrogenase (DHODH)
Olmesartan	Angiotensin II receptor alpha
Disulfiram	Aldehyde dehydrogenase (ALDH) Dopamine β -hydroxylase (DBH)
Zuclopenthixol dihydrochloride	Dopamine receptors D1 and D2 (DRD1 and 2)

Discussion

Reducing or eliminating mortality associated with metastatic disease is a key goal of medical oncology, but few models exist that allow for rapid, effective screening of novel compounds that target the metastatic dissemination of cancer cells. Based on accumulated

evidence that at least fifty genes play an essential role in governing both metastasis and gastrulation progression (Table 1S), we hypothesized that small molecule inhibitors that interrupt gastrulation of zebrafish embryos might suppress metastatic progression of human cancer cells. We created a unique screening concept utilizing gastrulation of zebrafish embryos to test the hypothesis. Our results clearly confirmed our hypothesis: 25.6% (20/76 drugs) of epiboly-interrupting drugs could also suppress cell motility and invasion of highly metastatic human cell lines in vitro. In particular, Pizotifen which is an antagonist for serotonin receptor 2C and one of the epiboly-interrupting drugs, could suppress metastasis in a mouse model (Figure 3A-E). Thus, this screen could offer a novel platform for discovery of anti-metastasis drugs.

There are at least two advantages to the screen described herein. One is that the screen can easily be converted to a chemical genetic screening platform. Indeed, we have provided the first evidence that HTR2C, which is a primary target of Pizotifen, induced EMT and promoted metastatic dissemination of cancer cells (Figure 4A-E). In this research, 1,280 FDA approval drugs were screened, this is less than a few percent of all of druggable targets (approximately 100 targets) in the human proteome in the body. If chemical genetic screening using specific inhibitor libraries were conducted, more genes that contribute to metastasis and gastrulation could be identified. The second advantage is that the screen enables one researcher to test 100 drugs in 5 hours with using optical microscopy, drugs, and zebrafish embryos. That indicates this screen is not only highly efficient, low-cost, and low-labor but also enables researchers who do not have high throughput screening instruments to conduct drug screening for anti-metastasis drugs.

Acknowledgments

We sincerely appreciate Dr. Joshua Collins (NIH/NIDCR) and Dr. Diane Palmieri (NIH/NCI) for helping this research. We thank Dr. Herrick (Albany medical collage) for providing pCMV-h5TH2C-VSV with us. This study was funded by grants from National

Medical Research Council of Singapore (R-154000547511) and Ministry of Education of Singapore (R-154000A23112) to Z.G.

Author Contributions

Design research; J.N. Conducting experiments; J.N. and L.T. Analyzing data: J.N. Writing the paper; J.N. and Z.G. Funding Acquisition; Z.G, S.W. B.C.G., H.M. and Supervision; Z.G.

Declaration of Interests

J.N., L.T., B.C.G., S.W., H.M. and G.Z. declare no conflict of interest.

Materials and Methods

Zebrafish embryo screening

Zebrafish embryos at two cell stage were collected at 20 mins after their fertilization. Each drug was added to a well of a 24-well plate containing approximately 20 zebrafish embryos per well in either 10 μ M or 50 μ M final concentration when the embryos reached the sphere stage. Chemical treatment was initiated at 4 hours post-fertilization (hpf) and approximately 20 embryos were treated with two different concentrations for each compound tested. The treatment was ended at 9 hpf when vehicle (DMSO) treated embryos as control reach 80-90% completion of the epiboly stage. The compounds which induced delay (<50% epiboly) in epiboly were selected as hit compounds for in vitro testing using highly metastatic human cancer cell lines. The study protocol was approved by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee of the National University of Singapore (protocol number: R16-1068).

Reagents

FDA, EMA and other agencies approved chemical libraries was purchased from Prestwick Chemical (Illkirch, France). Pizotifen and S(-) Eticlopride hydrochloride were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich (St. Louis, MO).

Cell culture and cell viability assay

MCF7, MDA-MB-231, MDA-MB-435, MIA-PaCa2, PC3, SW620, PC9 and HaCaT cells were obtained from American Type Culture Collection (ATCC, Manassas, VA). Luciferase-expressing 4T1 (4T1-12B) cells were provided from Dr. Gary Sahagian (Tufts University, Boston, MA). All culture methods followed the supplier's instruction. Cell viability assay was performed as previously described (16).

Plasmid

A DNA fragment coding for HTR2C was amplified by PCR with primers containing restriction enzyme recognition sequences. The HTR2C coding fragment was amplified from hsp70l:mCherry-T2A-CreERT2 plasmid (17).

Immunoblotting

Western blotting was performed as described previously (16). Anti-PRMT1, anti-CYP11A1, anti-E-cadherin, anti-EpCAM, anti-Vimentin, anti-N-cadherin, anti-Zeb1, anti-Histone H₃, anti- α -tubulin and anti-GAPDH antibodies were purchased from Cell signaling Technology. Anti-HTR2C and anti-DRD2 antibodies were purchased from Abcam. Anti-phospho-GSK3 β (Ser9), anti-GSK3 β , Anti-KRT18, anti-KRT19, anti-MMP1, anti-MMP2, anti-S100A4, anti-Luciferase, and anti- β -catenin antibodies were purchased from Santa Cruz.

Flow cytometry

Cells were stained with FITC-conjugated E-cadherin antibody (Biolegend, San Diego, CA). Flow cytometry was performed as described (26) and analyzed with FlowJo software (TreeStar, Ashland, OR).

shRNA mediated gene knockdown

The short hairpin RNA (shRNA)-expressing lentivirus vectors were constructed using pLVX-shRNA1 vector (Clontech). PRMT1-shRNA_#3-targeting sequence is GTGTTCCAGTATCTCTGATTA; PRMT1-shRNA_#4-targeting sequence is TTGACTCCTACGCACACTTTG. CYP11A1-shRNA_#4-targeting sequence is GCGATTCATTGATGCCATCTA; CYP11A1-shRNA_#4-targeting sequence is GAAATCCAACACCTCAGCGAT. Human HTR2C-shRNA-targeting sequence is TCATGCACCTCTGCGCTATAT. Mouse HTR2C-shRNA-targeting sequence is CTTTCATACCGCTGACGATTAT. LacZ-shRNA-targeting sequence is CTACACAAATCAGCGATT.

Immunofluorescence

Immunofluorescence microscopy assay was performed by previously described (16). Goat anti-mouse and goat anti-rabbit immunoglobulin G (IgG) antibodies conjugated to Alexa Fluor 488 (Life Technologies) and diluted at 1:100 were used. Nuclei were visualized by the addition of 2µg/ml of 4', 6-diamidino-2-phenylindole (DAPI) and photographed at 100x magnification by a fluorescent microscope BZ-X700 (KEYENCE, Japan).

Boyden chamber cell motility and invasion assay

These assays were performed by previously described (16). In Boyden chamber assay, either 3x10⁵ MDA-MB-231, 1x10⁶ MDA-MB-435, or 5x10⁵ PC9 cells were applied to each well in the upper chamber.

Zebrafish xenotransplantation model

Tg(kdrl:eGFP) zebrafish was provided by Dr. Stainier (Max Planck Institute for Heart and Lung Research). Embryos that were derived from the line were maintained in E3 medium containing 200μM 1-phenyl-2-thiourea (PTU). Approximately 100-400 Red fluorescence protein (RFP)-labelled MBA-MB-231 or MIA-Paca2 cells were injected into the duct of Cuvier of the zebrafish at 2dpf. The fish were randomly assigned to two groups. One group was maintained in the presence of pizotifen-containing E3 medium and the other group was maintained in vehicle-containing E3 medium.

Spontaneous metastasis mouse model

4T1-12B cells (2×10^4) were injected into the #4 mammary fat pad while the mice were anesthetized. To monitor tumor growth and metastases, mice were imaged biweekly by IVIS Imaging System (ParkinElmer). The primary tumor was resected 10 days after inoculation. The study protocol (protocol number: BRC IACUC #110612) was approved by A*STAR (Agency for Science, Technology and Research, Singapore).

Histological Analysis

All OCT embedded primary tumors, lungs, and livers of mice from the spontaneous metastasis 4T1 model were sectioned on a cryostat. Eight micron sections were taken at five hundred micron intervals through the entirety of the livers and lungs. Sections were subsequently stained with hematoxylin and eosin. Metastatic lesions were counted under a microscope in each section for both lungs and livers.

Statistics

Data were analyzed by Student's t test; $p < 0.05$ was considered significant.

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639

Supplemental Information

Figure S1.

Figure S1. Molecular mechanisms of epiboly in zebrafish overlap with those in cancer metastasis.

(A) Western blot analysis of PRMT1 (upper) and CYP11A1 (middle) protein levels in non-metastatic human cancer cell line (MCF7) and highly metastatic human cancer cell lines (MDA-MB-231, MDA-MB-435, MIA-PaCa2, PC9, HCCLM3, PC3 and SW620); β-actin loading control is shown (bottom). (B) Knockdown of PRMT1 or CYP11A1 in MDA-MB-231 cells. MDA-MB-231 cells were transfected with a control shRNA targeting LacZ, and one of four independent shRNAs targeting PRMT1 (clone #1 to #4) or one of two independent shRNAs targeting CYP11A1 (clone #1 to #4). Reduced PRMT1 and CYP11A1 expression, determined by western blot, in sub-cell lines of

MDA-MB-231 cells expressing PRMT1 shRNA (clone #3 and #4 or CYP11A1 (clone #2 and #4), compared with controls (parental cell line MDA-MB-231 and control shRNA cells); β -actin levels shown as a loading control. (C) Effect of shRNAs targeting either PRMT1 or CYP11A1 on cell motility and invasion of MDA-MB-231 cells. Parental MDA-MB-231 cells and four sub-cell lines of MDA-MB-231 cells that were transfected with either shRNA targeting either LacZ, two independent shRNAs targeting PRMT1 (clone #3 and #4) or two independent shRNAs targeting CYP11A1 (clone #2 and #4), were subjected to Boyden chamber assays. (D) Zebrafish embryos treated with either vehicle (DMSO), 10 μ M Niclosamide, or 50 μ M vinpocetine. Approximately 20 embryos were treated with either DMSO as a vehicle control, niclosamide, or vinpocetine. The treatment was started at 4 hpf when all of embryos reached sphere stage and ended at 9 hpf when control embryos reached 80-90% epiboly stage. Each experiment was performed at least twice. Statistical analysis was determined by Student's *t* test.

Figure S2.

Figure S2. S (-) Eticlopride hydrochloride suppressed cell motility and invasion of human cancer cells.

Related to Figure 2.

(A) Western blot analysis of DRD2 levels in non-metastatic human cancer cell line, MCF7 (breast) and highly metastatic human cancer cell lines, MDA-MB-231 (breast), MDA-MB-435 (melanoma), MIA-PaCa2 (pancreas), PC3 (prostate) and SW620 (colon); GAPDH loading control is shown (bottom). (B) Effect of S (-) Eticlopride hydrochloride on cell motility and invasion of MBA-MB-231, MDA-MB-435, and PC9 cells. Either vehicle or pizotifen treated cells were subjected to Boyden chamber assays. Fetal bovine serum (1%v/v) was used as the chemoattractant in both assays. Each experiment was performed at least twice. Statistical analysis was determined by Student's *t* test.

688 **Figure S3.**

689

690 **Figure S3. Pizotifen suppressed metastatic dissemination of human pancreatic**
691 **cancer cells in a zebrafish xenotransplantation model.**

692 Related to Figure 2.

693 Representative images of dissemination of MIA-PaCa2 cells in zebrafish

694 xenotransplantation model. The fish were inoculated with MIA-PaCa2 cells, and treated

695 with either vehicle (top left) or drug (lower left). White arrows heads indicate

696 disseminated MIA-PaCa2 cells. The images were shown in 4x magnification. Scale bar,

697 100µm. The mean frequencies of the fish showing head, trunk, or end-tail dissemination

698 were tabulated (right). Each value is indicated as the mean $\pm$ SEM of two independent

699 experiments. Statistical analysis was determined by Student's *t* test.

700

Table S1. A list of the genes that are involved between gastrulation and metastasis progression

Genes	Gastrulation Defects	Ref	Effects in Metastasis	Ref
<i>BMP</i>	Convergence and extension	(1)	EMT	(2)
<i>WNT</i>	Convergence and extension	(3)	Migration and Invasion	(4)
<i>FGF</i>	Convergence and extension	(5)	Invasion	(6)
<i>EGF</i>	Epiboly	(7)	Migration	(8)
<i>PDGF</i>	Convergence and extension	(9)	EMT	(10)
<i>CXCL12</i>	Migration of endodermal cells	(11)	Migration and Invasion	(12)
<i>CXCR4</i>	Migration of endodermal cells	(11)	Migration and Invasion	(12)
<i>PIK3CA</i>	Convergence and extension	(13)	Migration and Invasion	(14)
<i>YES</i>	Epiboly	(15)	Migration	(16)
<i>FYN</i>	Epiboly	(17)	Migration and Invasion	(18)
<i>MAPK1</i>	Epiboly	(19)	Migration	(20)
<i>SHP2</i>	Convergence and extension	(21)	Migration	(22)
<i>SNAI1</i>	Convergence and extension	(23)	EMT	(24)
<i>SNAI2</i>	Mesoderm & Neural crest formation	(25)	EMT	(95)
<i>TWIST1</i>	Mesoderm formation	(26)	EMT	(27)
<i>TBXT</i>	Convergence and extension	(3)	EMT	(28)
<i>ZEB1</i>	Epiboly	(29)	EMT	(30)
<i>GSC</i>	Mesodermal patterning	(31)	EMT	(32)
<i>FOXC2</i>	Unclear, defects in gastrulation	(33)	EMT	(34)
<i>STAT3</i>	Convergence and extension	(35)	Migration	(36)
<i>POU5F1</i>	Epiboly	(37)	EMT	(38)
<i>EZH2</i>	Unclear, defects in gastrulation	(39)	Invasion	(40)
<i>EHMT2</i>	Defects in Neurogenesis	(41)	Migration and Invasion	(42)
<i>BMI1</i>	Defects in skelton formation	(43)	EMT	(44)
<i>RHOA</i>	Convergence and extension	(45)	Migration and Invasion	(46)
<i>CDC42</i>	Convergence and extension	(47)	Migration and Invasion	(48)
<i>RAC1</i>	Convergence and extension	(49)	Migration and Invasion	(50)
<i>ROCK2</i>	Convergence and extension	(51)	Migration and Invasion	(52)
<i>PAR1</i>	Convergence and extension	(53)	Migration	(54)
<i>PRKCI</i>	Convergence and extension	(53)	EMT	(55)
<i>CAP1</i>	Convergence and extension	(56)	Migration	(57)
<i>EZR</i>	Epiboly	(58)	Migration	(59)
<i>EPCAM</i>	Epiboly	(60)	Migration and Invasion	(61)
<i>ITGB1 / ITA5</i>	Mesodermal Migration	(62)	Migration and Invasion	(63)
<i>FN1</i>	Convergence and extension	(64)	Invasion	(65)
<i>HAS2</i>	Dorsal migration of lateral cells	(66)	Invasion	(67)
<i>MMP14</i>	Convergence and extension	(68)	Invasion	(69)
<i>COX1</i>	Epiboly	(70)	Invasion	(71)
<i>PTGES</i>	Convergence and extension	(72)	Invasion	(73)
<i>SLC39A6</i>	Aterior migration	(74)	EMT	(75)
<i>GNA12 / 13</i>	Convergence and extension	(41)	Migration and Invasion	(76)
<i>OGT</i>	Epiboly	(77)	Migration and Invasion	(78)
<i>CCN1</i>	Cell Movement	(79)	Migration and Invasion	(80)
<i>TRPM7</i>	Convergence and extension	(81)	Migration	(82)
<i>MAPKAPK2</i>	Epiboly	(83)	Migration	(84)
<i>B4GALT1</i>	Convergence and extension	(85)	Invasion	(86)
<i>IER2</i>	Convergence and extension	(87)	Migration	(88)
<i>TIP1</i>	Convergence and extension	(89)	Migration and Invasion	(90)
<i>PAK5</i>	Convergence and extension	(91)	Migration	(92)
<i>MARCKS</i>	Convergence and extension	(93)	Migration and Invasion	(94)

Table S1.

A list of the fifty genes that play essential role in governing both metastasis and gastrulation progression. The gastrulation defects in *Xenopus* or zebrafish that are induced by knockdown of each of these genes, were indicated. The molecular

709 mechanism in metastasis that are inhibited by knockdown of each of the same genes,
710 were indicated.

Table S2. A list of the drugs that interfere with epiboly progression in zebrafish

Chemical name	Chemical formula	Effect of 10uM	Effect of 50uM
Acitretin	C ₂₁ H ₂₆ O ₃	Delayed	Delayed
Adrenosterone	C ₁₉ H ₂₄ O ₃	Delayed	Delayed
Albendazole	C ₁₂ H ₁₅ N ₃ O ₂ S	Severe delayed	Severe delayed
Alfadolone acetate	C ₂₃ H ₃₄ O ₅	Delayed	Delayed
Alfaxalone	C ₂₁ H ₃₂ O ₃	Delayed	Delayed
Alprostadil	C ₂₀ H ₃₄ O ₅	Delayed	Delayed
Altrenogest	C ₂₁ H ₂₆ O ₂	Slightly delayed	Delayed
Ampiroxicam	C ₂₀ H ₂₁ N ₃ O ₇ S	Non effect	Delayed
Anethole-trithione	C ₁₀ H ₈ OS ₃	Delayed	Delayed
Antimycin A	C ₂₈ H ₄₀ N ₂ O ₉	Delayed	Delayed
Avobenzene	C ₂₀ H ₂₂ O ₃	Delayed	Delayed
Benzoxiquine	C ₁₆ H ₁₁ NO ₂	Non effect	Delayed
Bosentan	C ₂₇ H ₂₉ N ₅ O ₆ S	Delayed	Delayed
Butoconazole nitrate	C ₁₉ H ₁₈ Cl ₃ N ₃ O ₃ S	Delayed	Toxic lethal
Camptothecin (S,+)	C ₂₀ H ₁₆ N ₂ O ₄	Severe delayed	Severe delayed
Carbenoxolone disodium salt	C ₃₄ H ₄₈ Na ₂ O ₇	Delayed	Toxic lethal
Carmofur	C ₁₁ H ₁₆ FN ₃ O ₃	Slightly delayed	Delayed
Carprofen	C ₁₅ H ₁₂ CINO ₂	Severe delayed	Toxic lethal
Cefdinir	C ₁₄ H ₁₃ N ₅ O ₅ S ₂	Delayed	Delayed
Celecoxib	C ₁₇ H ₁₄ F ₃ N ₃ O ₂ S	Delayed	Delayed
Chlorambucil	C ₁₄ H ₁₉ Cl ₂ NO ₂	Slightly delayed	Delayed
Chlorhexidine	C ₂₂ H ₃₀ Cl ₂ N ₁₀	Non effect	Toxic lethal
Ciclopirox ethanolamine	C ₁₄ H ₂₄ N ₂ O ₃	Delayed	Severe delayed
Cinoxacin	C ₁₂ H ₁₀ N ₂ O ₅	Delayed	Severe delayed
Clofibrate	C ₁₂ H ₁₅ ClO ₃	Non effect	Severe delayed
Clopidogrel	C ₁₆ H ₁₆ CINO ₂ S	Non effect	Delayed
Clorgyline hydrochloride	C ₁₃ H ₁₆ Cl ₃ NO	Delayed	Delayed
Colchicine	C ₂₂ H ₂₅ NO ₆	Non effect	Delayed
Deptropine citrate	C ₂₉ H ₃₅ NO ₈	Delayed	Delayed
Desipramine hydrochloride	C ₁₈ H ₂₃ CIN ₂	Delayed	Delayed
Diclofenac sodium	C ₁₄ H ₁₀ Cl ₂ NNaO ₂	Delayed	Severe delayed
Dicumarol	C ₁₉ H ₁₂ O ₆	Delayed	Severe delayed
Diethylstilbestrol	C ₁₈ H ₂₀ O ₂	Delayed	Toxic lethal
Dimaprit dihydrochloride	C ₆ H ₁₇ Cl ₂ N ₃ S	Slightly delayed	Delayed
Disulfiram	C ₁₀ H ₂₀ N ₂ S ₄	Delayed	Delayed
Dopamine hydrochloride	C ₈ H ₁₂ CINO ₂	Delayed	Delayed
Eburnamonine (-)	C ₁₉ H ₂₂ N ₂ O	Delayed	Delayed
Ethaverine hydrochloride	C ₂₄ H ₃₀ CINO ₄	Delayed	Delayed
Ethinylestradiol	C ₂₀ H ₂₄ O ₂	Delayed	Severe delayed
Ethopropazine hydrochloride	C ₁₉ H ₂₅ CIN ₂ S	Delayed	Delayed
Ethoxyquin	C ₁₄ H ₁₉ NO	Non effect	Delayed
Exemestane	C ₂₀ H ₂₄ O ₂	Slightly delayed	Delayed
Ezetimibe	C ₂₄ H ₂₁ F ₂ N ₃ O ₃	Slightly delayed	Delayed
Fenbendazole	C ₁₅ H ₁₃ N ₃ O ₂ S	Non effect	Delayed
Fenoprofen calcium salt dihydrate	C ₃₀ H ₃₀ CaO ₈	Slightly delayed	Delayed
Fentiazac	C ₁₇ H ₁₂ CINO ₂ S	Toxic lethal	Toxic lethal
Floxuridine	C ₉ H ₁₁ FN ₂ O ₅	Delayed	Toxic lethal
Flunixin meglumine	C ₂₁ H ₂₈ F ₃ N ₃ O ₇	Delayed	Toxic lethal
Flutamide	C ₁₁ H ₁₁ F ₃ N ₂ O ₃	Delayed	Toxic lethal
Fluticasone propionate	C ₂₅ H ₃₁ F ₃ O ₅ S	Non effect	Delayed
Furosemide	C ₁₂ H ₁₁ CIN ₂ O ₅ S	Delayed	Delayed
Gatifloxacin	C ₁₉ H ₂₂ FN ₃ O ₄	Delayed	Delayed
Gemcitabine	C ₉ H ₁₁ F ₂ N ₃ O ₄	Delayed	Delayed
Gemfibrozil	C ₁₅ H ₂₂ O ₃	Delayed	Toxic lethal
Gestrinone	C ₂₁ H ₂₄ O ₂	Delayed	Delayed
Haloprogyn	C ₉ H ₄ Cl ₃ IO	Delayed	Toxic lethal
Hexachlorophene	C ₁₃ H ₆ Cl ₆ O ₂	Delayed	Severe delayed
Hexestrol	C ₁₈ H ₂₂ O ₂	Slightly delayed	Delayed
Ibutilast	C ₁₄ H ₁₈ N ₂ O	Non effect	Delayed
Idazoxan hydrochloride	C ₁₁ H ₁₃ CIN ₂ O ₂	Slightly delayed	Delayed
Idazoxan hydrochloride	C ₁₁ H ₁₃ CIN ₂ O ₂	Non effect	Delayed

Idebenone	C19H30O5	Severe delayed	Toxic lethal
Indomethacin	C19H16ClNO4	Non effect	Delayed
Ipriflavone	C18H16O3	Delayed	Severe delayed
Isotretinoin	C20H28O2	Non effect	Severe delayed
Isradipine	C19H21N3O5	Non effect	Delayed
Lansoprazole	C16H14F3N3O2S	Slightly delayed	Delayed
Latanoprost	C26H40O5	Non effect	Delayed
Leflunomide	C12H9F3N2O2	Delayed	Severe delayed
Letrozole	C17H11N5	Non effect	Delayed
Lithocholic acid	C24H40O3	Non effect	Delayed
Lodoxamide	C11H6ClN3O6	Non effect	Delayed
Lofepamine	C26H27ClN2O	Non effect	Delayed
Loratadine	C22H23ClN2O2	Delayed	Delayed
Loxapine succinate	C22H24ClN3O5	Delayed	Delayed
Mebendazole	C16H13N3O3	Severe delayed	Severe delayed
Mebendazole	C22H26N2O2	Non effect	Delayed
Meloxicam	C14H13N3O4S2	Delayed	Toxic lethal
Methiazole	C12H15N3O2S	Delayed	Delayed
Mevastatin	C23H34O5	Non effect	Delayed
MK 801 hydrogen maleate	C20H19NO4	Slightly delayed	Delayed
Nabumetone	C15H16O2	Non effect	Severe delayed
Naftopidil dihydrochloride	C24H30Cl2N2O3	Slightly delayed	Delayed
Nandrolone	C18H26O2	Delayed	Delayed
Naproxen sodium salt	C14H13NaO3	Delayed	Delayed
Niclosamide	C13H8Cl2N2O4	Delayed	Delayed
Nifekalant	C19H27N5O5	Delayed	Delayed
Niflumic acid	C13H9F3N2O2	Delayed	Delayed
Nimesulide	C13H12N2O5S	Non effect	Delayed
Nisoldipine	C20H24N2O6	Delayed	Toxic lethal
Nitazoxanide	C12H9N3O5S	Severe delayed	Severe delayed
Norethindrone	C20H26O2	Non effect	Delayed
Norgestimate	C23H31NO3	Slightly delayed	Delayed
Oxfendazol	C15H13N3O3S	Slightly delayed	Delayed
Oxibendazol	C12H15N3O3	Severe delayed	Severe delayed
Oxymetholone	C21H32O3	Slightly delayed	Delayed
Parbendazole	C13H17N3O2	Severe delayed	Severe delayed
Parthenolide	C15H20O3	Non effect	Delayed
Penciclovir	C10H15N5O3	Non effect	Delayed
Pentobarbital	C11H18N2O3	Non effect	Delayed
Phenazopyridine hydrochloride	C11H12ClN5	Delayed	Toxic lethal
Phenothiazine	C12H9NS	Non effect	Delayed
Phenoxybenzamine hydrochloride	C18H23Cl2NO	Non effect	Delayed
Pizotifen malate	C23H27NO5S	Delayed	Severe delayed
Pramoxine hydrochloride	C17H28ClNO3	Slightly delayed	Delayed
Prilocaine hydrochloride	C13H21ClN2O	Non effect	Delayed
Primidone	C12H14N2O2	Slightly delayed	Delayed
Racecadotril	C21H23NO4S	Slightly delayed	Delayed
Riluzole hydrochloride	C8H6ClF3N2OS	Non effect	Delayed
Ritonavir	C37H48N6O5S2	Non effect	Severe delayed
S(-)Eticlopride hydrochloride	C17H26Cl2N2O3	Delayed	Delayed
Salmeterol	C25H37NO4	Non effect	Delayed
Streptomycin sulfate	C42H84N14O36S3	Non effect	Delayed
Sulconazole nitrate	C18H16Cl3N3O3S	Delayed	Delayed
Tegafur	C8H9FN2O3	Delayed	Delayed
Telmisartan	C33H30N4O2	Severe delayed	Toxic lethal
Tenatoprazole	C16H18N4O3S	Non effect	Delayed
Terbinafine	C21H25N	Non effect	Delayed
Thimerosal	C9H9HgNaO2S	Non effect	Delayed
Thiorphan	C12H15NO3S	Delayed	Delayed
Tolcapone	C14H11NO5	Severe delayed	Severe delayed
Topotecan	C23H23N3O5	Delayed	Delayed
Tracazolate hydrochloride	C16H25ClN4O2	Severe delayed	Delayed
Tribenoside	C29H34O6	Delayed	Delayed
Triclabendazole	C14H9Cl3N2OS	Delayed	Delayed
Triclosan	C12H7Cl3O2	Delayed	Severe delayed

Trioxsalen	C14H12O3	Delayed	Delayed
Troglitazone	C24H27NO5S	Severe delayed	Toxic lethal
Valproic acid	C8H16O2	Non effect	Delayed
Voriconazole	C16H14F3N5O	Non effect	Delayed
Zardaverine	C12H10F2N2O3	Slightly delayed	Delayed
Zuclopenthixol dihydrochloride	C22H27Cl3N2OS	Delayed	Delayed

Table S2. A list of the drugs that interfere with epiboly progression in zebrafish.

Related to Figure 1.

A list of positive “hit” drugs that interfered with epiboly progression. Gastrulation defects or status of each of the zebrafish embryos that were treated with either 10μM or 50μM concentrations, are indicated.

Table S3. Effects of pharmacological inhibition of HTR2C on metastatic dissemination of MDA-MB-231 cells in zebrafish xenografted models

		Experiment #1	Experiment #2	Experiment #3	Average of Experiments
Drug: Vehicle Cell: MDA-MB-231	Non-dissemination	0% n1=0/17	0% n2=0/12	6.66% n3=1/15	2.22±3.84%
	Head	58.82% n1=10/17	91.66% n2=11/12	6.66% n3=1/15	72.38±17.15%
	Trunk	52.94% n1=9/17	8.33% n2=1/12	20% n3=2/15	27.09±23.13%
	End-tail	100% n1=17/17	100% n2=12/12	86.66% n3=13/15	95.55±7.69%
Drug: Pizotifen Cell: MDA-MB-231	Non-dissemination	55% n1=11/20	31.57% n2=6/19	45.45 % n3=10/22	44.01±11.77%
	Head	5% n1=1/20	31.57% n2=6/19	18.18% n3=4/22	18.25±13.28%
	Trunk	5% n1=1/20	10.52% n2=2/19	4.45% n3=1/22	6.69±3.32%
	End-tail	45% n1=9/20	57.89% n2=11/19	50% n3=11/22	50.96±6.50%

Related to Figure 2D.

The numbers and frequencies of the fish showing the dissemination patterns in vehicle or Pizotifen-treated group, were indicated. The fish showed both patterns of dissemination were redundantly counted in this analysis.

Table S4. Effects of pharmacological inhibition of HTR2C on metastatic dissemination of Mia-PaCa2 cells in zebrafish xenografted models

		Experiment #1	Experiment #2	Average of Experiments
Drug: Vehicle Cell: MIA-PaCa2	Non-dissemination	17.64% n1=3/17	16.66% n2=2/12	17.15+0.69%
	Head	82.35% n1=14/17	66.66% n2=8/12	74.50+11.09%
	Trunk	29.41% n1=5/17	8.33% n2=1/12	18.87+14.90%
	End-tail	70.58% n1=12/17	83.33% n2=10/17	76.96+9.01
Drug: Pizotifen Cell: MIA-PaCa2	Non-dissemination	40% n1=4/10	52.63% n2=10/19	46.31+8.93%
	Head	20% n1=2/10	10.52% n2=2/19	15.26+6.69%
	Trunk	10% n1=1/10	5.26% n2=1/19	7.63+3.34%
	End-tail	40% n1=4/10	42.05% n2=8/19	41.4+1.48%

Related to Figure S3.

The numbers and frequencies of the fish showing the dissemination patterns in vehicle or Pizotifen-treated group, were indicated. The fish showed both patterns of dissemination were redundantly counted in this analysis.

Table S5. Effects of genetic inhibition of HTR2C on metastatic dissemination of MDA-MB-231 cells in zebrafish xenografted models

		Experiment #1	Experiment #2	Average of Experiments
shLacZ	Non-dissemination	0% n1=0/10	0% n2=0/10	0%
	Head	60% n1=6/10	100% n2=10/10	80 ±28.28%
	Trunk	30% n1=3/10	10% n2=1/10	20±14.14%
	End-tail	80% n1=8/10	100% n2=10/10	90%±14.14
shHTR2C	Non-dissemination	80% n1=12/15	76.84% n2=14/19	76.84±4.46 %
	Head	6.66% n1=1/15	15.78% n2=3/19	11.22±6.45%
	Trunk	6.66% n1=1/15	5.26% n2=1/19	5.96±0.99%
	End-tail	20% n1=3/15	26.31% n2=5/19	23.15±4.46%

Related to Figure 2E.

The numbers and frequencies of the fish showing the dissemination patterns in the zebrafish that were inoculated with either shLacZ or shHTR2C MDA-MB-231 cells, were indicated. The fish showed both patterns of dissemination were redundantly counted in this analysis.

Table S6. Effects of HTR2C overexpression on metastatic dissemination of MCF7 cells in zebrafish xenografted models

		Experiment #1	Experiment #2	Average of Experiments
VC	Non-dissemination	46.15% n1=6/13	40% n2=4/10	43.07±4.35%
	Head	46.15% n1=6/13	20% n2=2/10	33.07±18.49%
	Trunk	0% n1=0/13	0% n2=0/10	0%
	End-tail	53.84% n1=7/13	60% n2=6/10	56.92±4.35
HTR2C	Non-dissemination	0% n1=0/14	0% n2=0/15	0%
	Head	100% n1=14/14	93.33% n2=14/15	96.66±4.71%
	Trunk	64.28% n1=9/14	73.33% n2=11/15	68.80±6.39%
	End-tail	85.71% n1=12/14	93.33% n2=14/15	89.52±5.38%

Related to Figure 4E.

The numbers and frequencies of the fish showing the dissemination patterns in the zebrafish that were inoculated with MCF7 cells expressing either VC or HTR2C, were indicated. The fish showed both patterns of dissemination were redundantly counted in this analysis.

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Source data and legend for source data

Figure 2a_HRT2C_source data

Western blot analysis of HRT2C protein levels in non-metastatic human cancer cell line, MCF7 (breast) and highly metastatic human cancer cell lines, MDA-MB-231 (breast), MDA-MB-435 (melanoma), MIA-PaCa2 (pancreas), SW620 (colon) and PC3 (prostate).

Figure 2a_GAPDH_source data

Western blot analysis of GAPDH protein levels in non-metastatic human cancer cell line, MCF7 (breast) and highly metastatic human cancer cell lines, MDA-MB-231 (breast), MDA-MB-435 (melanoma), MIA-PaCa2 (pancreas), SW620 (colon) and PC3 (prostate).

Figure 4C_E-cadherin in MCF7_source data

1038

1039 Western blot analysis of E-cadherin protein levels in MCF7 cells expressing either the
1040 control vector or HTR2C.

1041

1042 **Figure 4C_EpCAM in MCF7_source data**

1043

1044 Western blot analysis of EpCAM protein levels in MCF7 cells expressing either the
1045 control vector or HTR2C.

1046

1047 **Figure 4C_Vimentin in MCF7_source data**

1048

Western blot analysis of Vimentin protein levels in MCF7 cells expressing either the control vector or HTR2C.

Figure 4C_N-cadherin in MCF7_ source data

Western blot analysis of N-cadherin protein levels in MCF7 cells expressing either the control vector or HTR2C.

Figure 4C_Zeb1 in MCF7_ source data

Western blot analysis of Zeb1 protein levels in MCF7 cells expressing either the control vector or HTR2C.

Figure 4C_HRT2C in MCF7_ source data

1063

1064 Western blot analysis of HRT2C protein levels in MCF7 cells expressing either the
1065 control vector or HTR2C.

1066

1067 **Figure 4C_GAPDH in MCF7_source data**

1068

1069 Western blot analysis of GAPDH protein levels in MCF7 cells expressing either the
1070 control vector or HTR2C.

1071

1072 **Figure 4C_E-cadherin in HaCaT_source data**

1073

Western blot analysis of E-cadherin protein levels in HaCaT cells expressing either the control vector or HTR2C.

Figure 4C_EpCAM in HaCaT_source data

Western blot analysis of EpCAM protein levels in HaCaT cells expressing either the control vector or HTR2C.

Figure 4C_Vimentin in HaCaT_source data

Western blot analysis of Vimentin protein levels in HaCaT cells expressing either the control vector or HTR2C.

Figure 4C_N-cadherin in HaCaT_source data

1088

1089 Western blot analysis of N-cadherin protein levels in HaCaT cells expressing either
1090 the control vector or HTR2C.

1091

1092 **Figure 4C_Zeb1 in HaCaT source data**

1093

1094 Western blot analysis of zeb1 protein levels in HaCaT cells expressing either the
1095 control vector or HTR2C.

1096

1097 **Figure 4C_HRT2C in HaCaT_source data**

1098

Western blot analysis of HRT2C protein levels in HaCaT cells expressing either the control vector or HTR2C.

Figure 4C_GAPDH in HaCaT_source data

Western blot analysis of GAPDH protein levels in HaCaT cells expressing either the control vector or HTR2C.

Figure 5C_E-cadherin_source data

Western blot analysis of E-cadherin protein levels in whole cell lysate of 4T1 primary tumors from either vehicle or Pizotifen-treated mice.

Figure 5C_Zeb1_source data

1113

1114 Western blot analysis of Zeb1 protein levels in whole cell lysate of 4T1 primary
1115 tumors from either vehicle or Pizotifen-treated mice.

1116

1117 **Figure 5C_ Phosphorylation of serine-9 in GSK3 β _source data**

1118

1119 Western blot analysis of the protein levels of phosphorylation of serine-9 in GSK3 β in
1120 whole cell lysate of 4T1 primary tumors from either vehicle or Pizotifen-treated mice.

1121

1122 **Figure 5C_ GSK3 β _source data**

1123

Western blot analysis of GSK3 β protein levels in whole cell lysate of 4T1 primary tumors from either vehicle or Pizotifen-treated mice.

Figure 5C_Luciferase_source data

Western blot analysis of Luciferase protein levels in whole cell lysate of 4T1 primary tumors from either vehicle or Pizotifen-treated mice.

Figure 5C_β-catenin in the nucleus_source data

Western blot analysis of β-catenin protein levels in the nucleus of 4T1 primary tumors from either vehicle or Pizotifen-treated mice.

Figure 5C_Histone H3 in the nucleus_source data

1138

1139 Western blot analysis of Histone H3 protein levels in the nucleus of 4T1 primary
1140 tumors from either vehicle or Pizotifen-treated mice.

1141

1142 **Figure 5C_β-catenin in the cytoplasm_source data**

1143

1144 Western blot analysis of β-catenin protein levels in the cytoplasm of 4T1 primary
1145 tumors from either vehicle or Pizotifen-treated mice.

1146

1147 **Figure 5C_β-tubulin in the cytoplasm_source data**

1148

Western blot analysis of β -tubulin protein levels in the cytoplasm of 4T1 primary tumors from either vehicle or Pizotifen-treated mice.

Figure 5D_E-cadherin_source data

Western blot analysis of E-cadherin protein levels in either vehicle or Pizotifen-treated MDA-MB-231 cells or E-cadherin positive cells in Pizotifen-treated MDA-MB-231 cells.

Figure 5D_EpCAM_source data

Western blot analysis of EpCAM protein levels in either vehicle or Pizotifen-treated MDA-MB-231 cells or E-cadherin positive cells in Pizotifen-treated MDA-MB-231 cells.

Figure 5D_Keratin18 (KRT18)_source data

1165

1166 Western blot analysis of KRT18 protein levels in either vehicle or Pizotifen-treated
1167 MDA-MB-231 cells or E-cadherin positive cells in Pizotifen-treated MDA-MB-231
1168 cells.

1169

1170 **Figure 5D_Keratin19 (KRT19)_source data**

1171

1172 Western blot analysis of KRT19 protein levels in either vehicle or Pizotifen-treated
1173 MDA-MB-231 cells or E-cadherin positive cells in Pizotifen-treated MDA-MB-231
1174 cells.

1175

1176 **Figure 5D_Vimentin_source data**

1177

1178 Western blot analysis of Vimentin protein levels in either vehicle or Pizotifen-treated
1179 MDA-MB-231 cells or E-cadherin positive cells in Pizotifen-treated MDA-MB-231
1180 cells.

1181

1182 **Figure 5D_MMP1_source data**

1183

1184 Western blot analysis of MMP1 protein levels in either vehicle or Pizotifen-treated
1185 MDA-MB-231 cells or E-cadherin positive cells in Pizotifen-treated MDA-MB-231
1186 cells.

1187

1188 **Figure 5D_MMP3_source data**

1189

1190 Western blot analysis of MMP3 protein levels in either vehicle or Pizotifen-treated
1191 MDA-MB-231 cells or E-cadherin positive cells in Pizotifen-treated MDA-MB-231
1192 cells.

1193

1194 **Figure 5D_S100A4_source data**

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1196

1197 Western blot analysis of S100A4 protein levels in either vehicle or Pizotifen-treated
1198 MDA-MB-231 cells or E-cadherin positive cells in Pizotifen-treated MDA-MB-231
1199 cells.

1200

1201 **Figure 5D_Zeb1_source data**

1202

1203 Western blot analysis of Zeb1 protein levels in either vehicle or Pizotifen-treated
1204 MDA-MB-231 cells or E-cadherin positive cells in Pizotifen-treated MDA-MB-231
1205 cells.

1206

1207 **Figure 5D_GAPDH_source data**

1208

1209 Western blot analysis of GAPDH protein levels in either vehicle or Pizotifen-treated
1210 MDA-MB-231 cells or E-cadherin positive cells in Pizotifen-treated MDA-MB-231
1211 cells.

1212

1213 **Figure 5F_β-catenin in the nucleus_source data**

1214

1215 Western blot analysis of β -catenin protein levels in the nuclear of MCF7 cells
1216 expressing either the control vector or HTR2C.

1217

1218 **Figure 5F_Histone H3 in the nucleus_source data**

1219

1220 Western blot analysis of Histone H3 protein levels in the nuclear of MCF7 cells
1221 expressing either the control vector or HTR2C.

1222

1223 **Figure 5F_ β -catenin in the cytoplasm_source data**

1224

Western blot analysis of β -catenin protein levels in the cytoplasm of MCF7 cells expressing either the control vector or HTR2C.

Figure 5F_ β -tubulin in the cytoplasm_source data

Western blot analysis of β -tubulin protein levels in the cytoplasm of MCF7 cells expressing either the control vector or HTR2C.

Figure 5F_Phosphorylation of serine-9 in GSK3 β _source data

Western blot analysis of the protein levels of phosphorylation of serine-9 in GSK3 β in whole cell lysate of MCF7 cells expressing either the control vector or HTR2C.

Figure 5F_GSK3 β _source data

1239

1240 Western blot analysis of GSK3 β protein levels in whole cell lysate of MCF7 cells

1241 expressing either the control vector or HTR2C.

1242

1243 **Figure 5F_GAPDH_source data**

1244

1245 Western blot analysis of GAPDH protein levels in whole cell lysate of MCF7 cells

1246 expressing either the control vector or HTR2C.

1247

1248 **Figure 5H_ β -catenin in the nucleus_source data**

1249

Western blot analysis of β -catenin protein levels in the nucleus of either vehicle or Pizotifen-treated MDA-MB-231 cells or E-cadherin positive cells in Pizotifen-treated MDA-MB-231 cells.

Figure 5H_Histone H3 in the nucleus_source data

Western blot analysis of Histone H3 protein levels in the nucleus of either vehicle or Pizotifen-treated MDA-MB-231 cells or E-cadherin positive cells in Pizotifen-treated MDA-MB-231 cells.

Figure 5H_ β -catenin in the cytoplasm_source data

Western blot analysis of β -catenin protein levels in the cytoplasm of either vehicle or Pizotifen-treated MDA-MB-231 cells or E-cadherin positive cells in Pizotifen-treated MDA-MB-231 cells.

Figure 5H_β-tubulin in the cytoplasm_source data

Western blot analysis of β-tubulin protein levels in the cytoplasm of either vehicle or Pizotifen-treated MDA-MB-231 cells or E-cadherin positive cells in Pizotifen-treated MDA-MB-231 cells.

Figure 5H_Phosphorylation of serine-9 in GSK3β_source data

Western blot analysis of the protein levels of phosphorylation of serine-9 in GSK3β in whole cell lysate of either vehicle or Pizotifen-treated MDA-MB-231 cells or E-cadherin positive cells in Pizotifen-treated MDA-MB-231 cells.

Figure 5H_GSK3β_source data

1279

1280 Western blot analysis of GSK3 β protein levels in whole cell lysate of either vehicle or
 1281 Pizotifen-treated MDA-MB-231 cells or E-cadherin positive cells in Pizotifen-treated
 1282 MDA-MB-231 cells.

1283

1284 **Figure 5H_GAPDH_source data**

1285

1286 Western blot analysis of GAPDH protein levels in whole cell lysate of either vehicle
 1287 or Pizotifen-treated MDA-MB-231 cells or E-cadherin positive cells in Pizotifen-
 1288 treated MDA-MB-231 cells.

1289

1290 **Figure S1A_PRMT1_source data**

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1292

1293 Western blot analysis of PRMT1 protein levels in non-metastatic human cancer cell
 1294 line (MCF7) and highly metastatic human cancer cell lines (MDA-MB-231, MDA-
 1295 MB-435, MIA-PaCa2, PC9, HCCLM3, SW620 and PC3).

1296

1297 **Figure S1A_CYP11A1_source data**

1298

1299

1300 Western blot analysis of CYP11A1 protein levels in non-metastatic human cancer cell
 1301 line (MCF7) and highly metastatic human cancer cell lines (MDA-MB-231, MDA-
 1302 MB-435, MIA-PaCa2, PC9, HCCLM3, SW620 and PC3).

1303

1304 **Figure S1A_β-actin_source data**

Western blot analysis of β -actin protein levels in non-metastatic human cancer cell line (MCF7) and highly metastatic human cancer cell lines (MDA-MB-231, MDA-MB-435, MIA-PaCa2, PC9, HCCLM3, SW620 and PC3).

Figure S1A_PRMT1_source data

Western blot analysis of PRMT1 protein levels in sub-clones of MDA-MB-231 cells which were transfected with either a control shRNA targeting LacZ or one of four independent shRNAs targeting PRMT1 (clone #1 to #4).

Figure S1A_ β -actin _source data

Western blot analysis of β -actin protein levels in sub-clones of MBA-MB-231 cells which were transfected with either a control shRNA targeting LacZ or one of four independent shRNAs targeting PRMT1 (clone #1 to #4).

Figure S1A_CYP11A1_source data

Western blot analysis of CYP11A1 protein levels in sub-clones of MBA-MB-231 cells which were transfected with either a control shRNA targeting LacZ or one of four independent shRNAs targeting CYP11A1 (clone #1 to #4).

Figure S1A_β-actin_source data

Western blot analysis of β -actin protein levels in sub-clones of MBA-MB-231 cells which were transfected with either a control shRNA targeting LacZ or one of four independent shRNAs targeting CYP11A1 (clone #1 to #4).

Figure S2A_DRD2_source data

Western blot analysis of DRD2 protein levels in non-metastatic human cancer cell line, MCF7 (breast) and highly metastatic human cancer cell lines, MDA-MB-231 (breast), MDA-MB-435 (melanoma), MIA-PaCa2 (pancreas), PC3 (prostate) and SW620 (colon)

Figure S2A_GAPDH_source data

1347

1348

1349 Western blot analysis of GAPDH protein levels in non-metastatic human cancer cell
 1350 line, MCF7 (breast) and highly metastatic human cancer cell lines, MDA-MB-231
 1351 (breast), MDA-MB-435 (melanoma), MIA-PaCa2 (pancreas), PC3 (prostate) and
 1352 SW620 (colon)