Suppl. Fig. 1: Expression of SHH pathway members in tumor cell lines.
Semi-quantitative RT-PCR analysis of *cyclin D1* (upper panel), *PTC1* (lower panel) and *GLI3* (middle panel) expression in different tumor cell lines. Two melanoma cell lines (MeWo and SKMel29), three basal cell carcinoma (BCC-1, BCC-3 and BCC-5), small cell carcinoma derived from the adrenal gland/cortex (SW13), neuroblastoma (SH-SY5Y), glioblastoma-astrocytoma (U373MG) and HeLa with or without SHH stimulation / inhibition (cyclopamine) were used. RT-PCR results of the respective genes are shown in relation to levels of 18S RNA.

Suppl. Fig. 2: Subcellular localization after wortmannin treatment
Nuclear localization of overexpressed GFP-GLI3 in HeLa cells without (white column) or with treatment with 0.1 µM wortmannin (gray column) as determined by fluorescence microscopy. Visualization and scoring were performed as described in the legend to Fig. 1.

Suppl. Fig. 3: Several SHH targets genes do not respond on GLI3 knock down
Relative mRNA amounts of different SHH targets after transfection with nonsilencing control siRNA (white columns) or with GLI3-specific siRNA (gray columns). Columns represent mean values of 4 samples measured in parallel ± s.d. GAPDH was used for normalization. Efficiency of the GLI3 knock down is shown in Fig. 5.

Suppl. Table 1a
Summary of the subcellular localization of GLI3 with different tags in HeLa cells after diverse treatments. Visualization and scoring were performed as described in the legend to Fig. 1.

Suppl. Table 1b

Summary of the subcellular localization of GLI3 with different tags after diverse treatments in U373MG, MeWo, and SKMel29 cells. Visualization and scoring were performed as described in the legend to Fig. 1.

Suppl. Table 2

List of SHH target genes that were not detectable in HeLa cells by means of real-time PCR.

Suppl. Table 3

List of siRNAs.

Suppl. Table 4

List of primers used for real-time PCR

Suppl. Table 5

List of primers used for RT-PCR