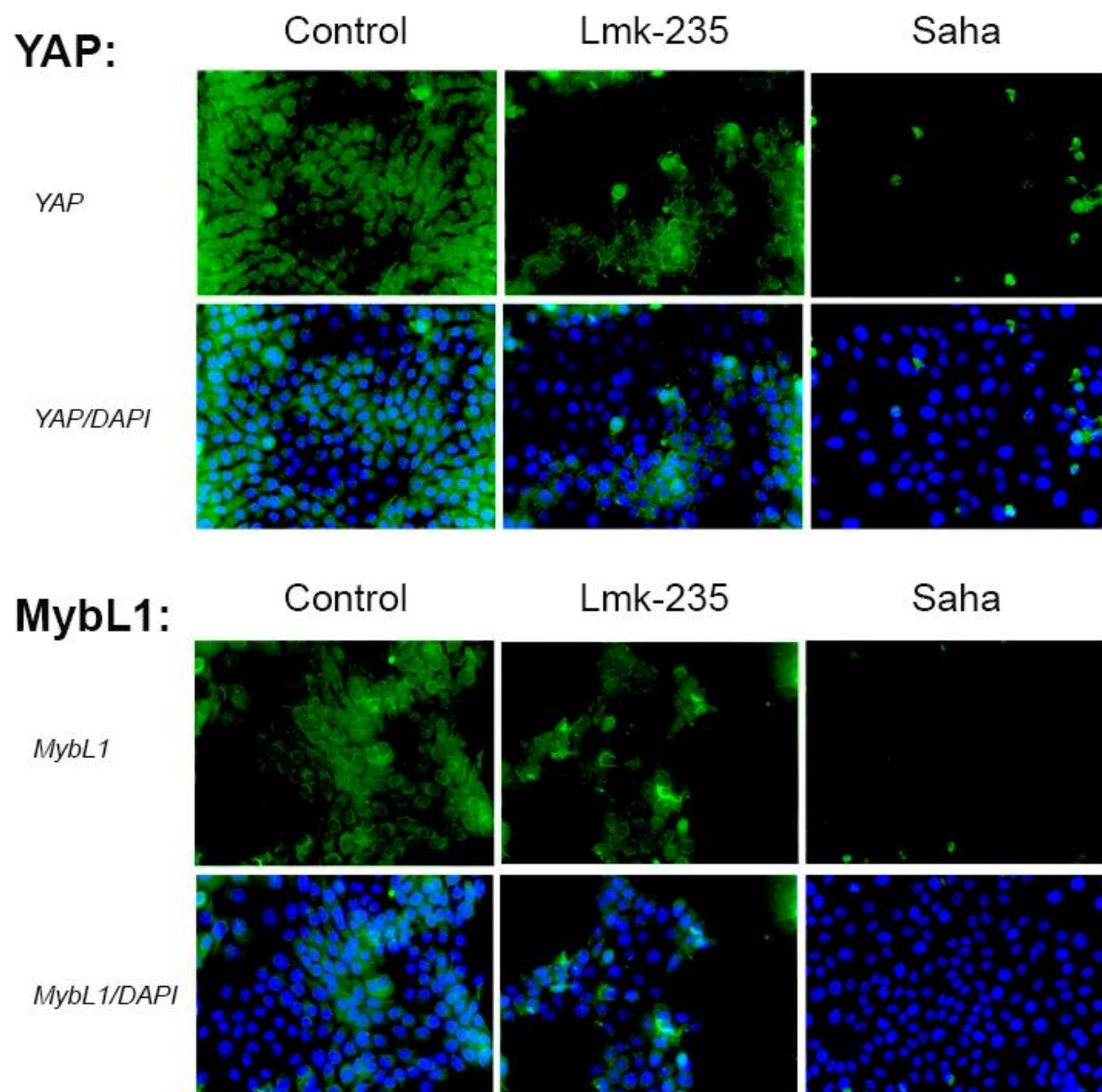
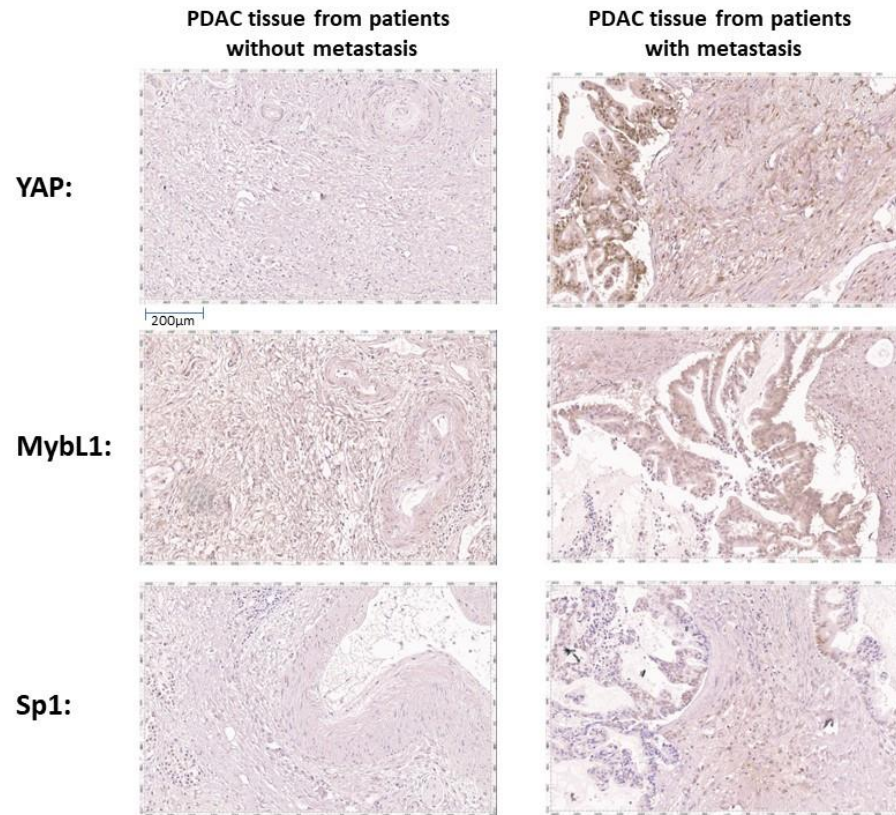




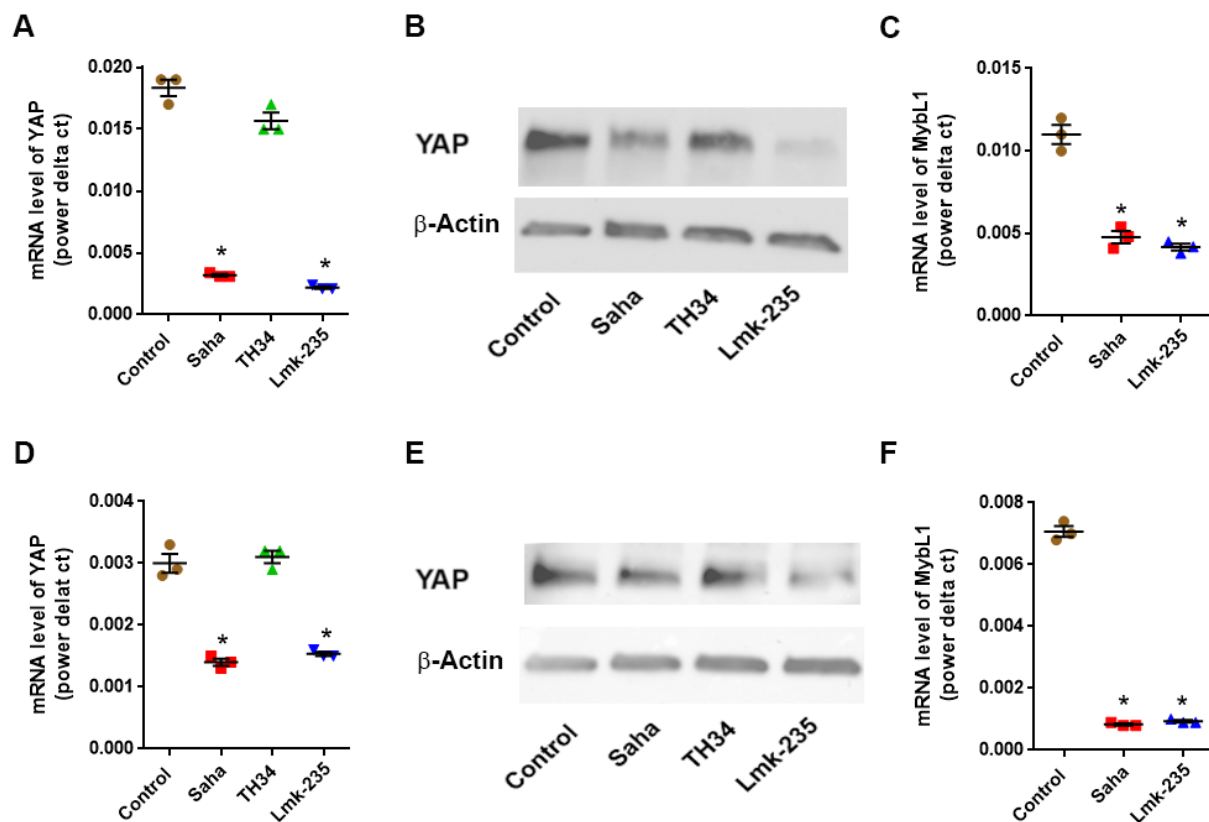
Suppl Fig 1. Total levels of YAP and MybL1 are decreased, but their localization is not affected by HDAC inhibition.

MIA PaCa-2 cells were treated for 24h with Pan-HDAC inhibitor Saha (5 μ M) or HDAC4 inhibitor Lmk-235 (5 μ M). Immunofluorescence staining of YAP and MybL1 with DAPI staining is shown.



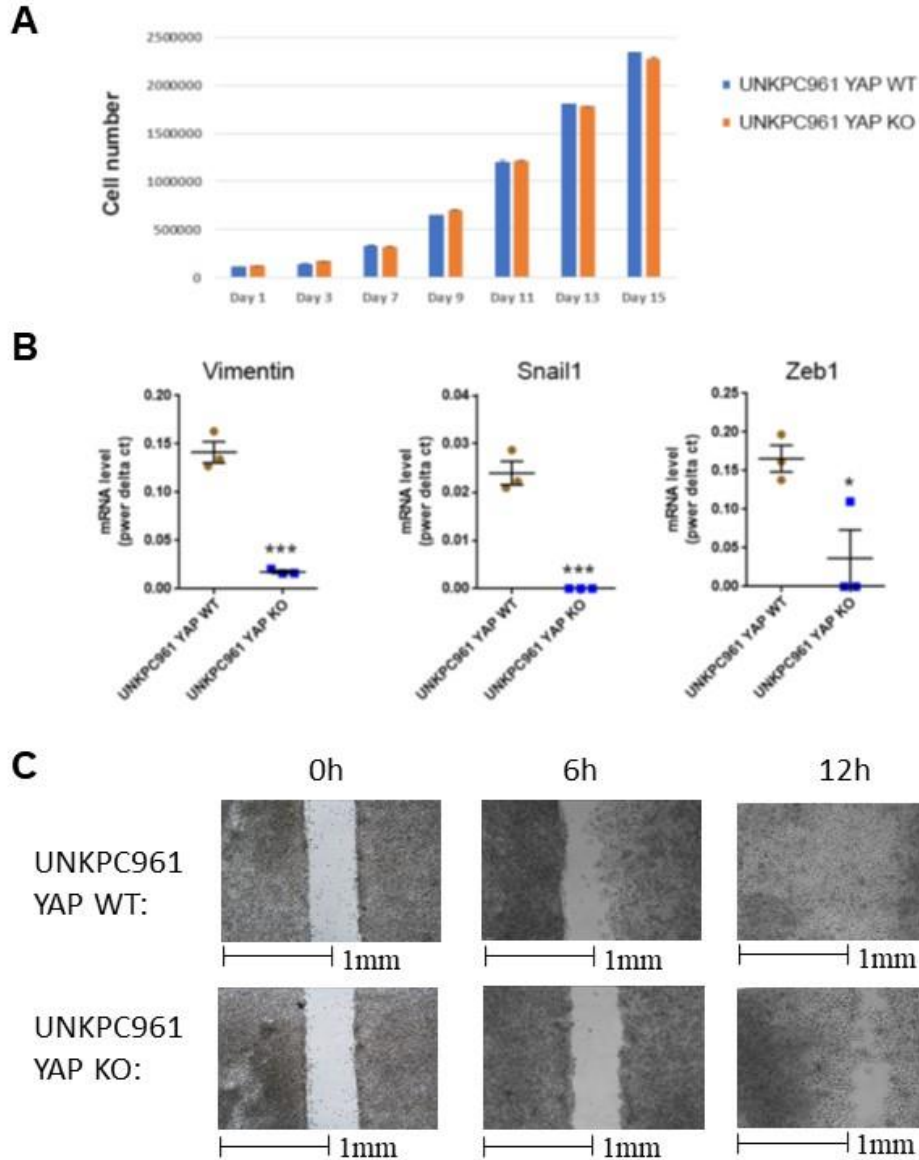
Suppl Fig 5. YAP, MybL1, and Sp1 are highly expressed in PDAC tissues from patient with liver metastasis compared to patients without metastasis.

IHC of YAP, MybL1, and Sp1 in human PDAC tissues (N=5).



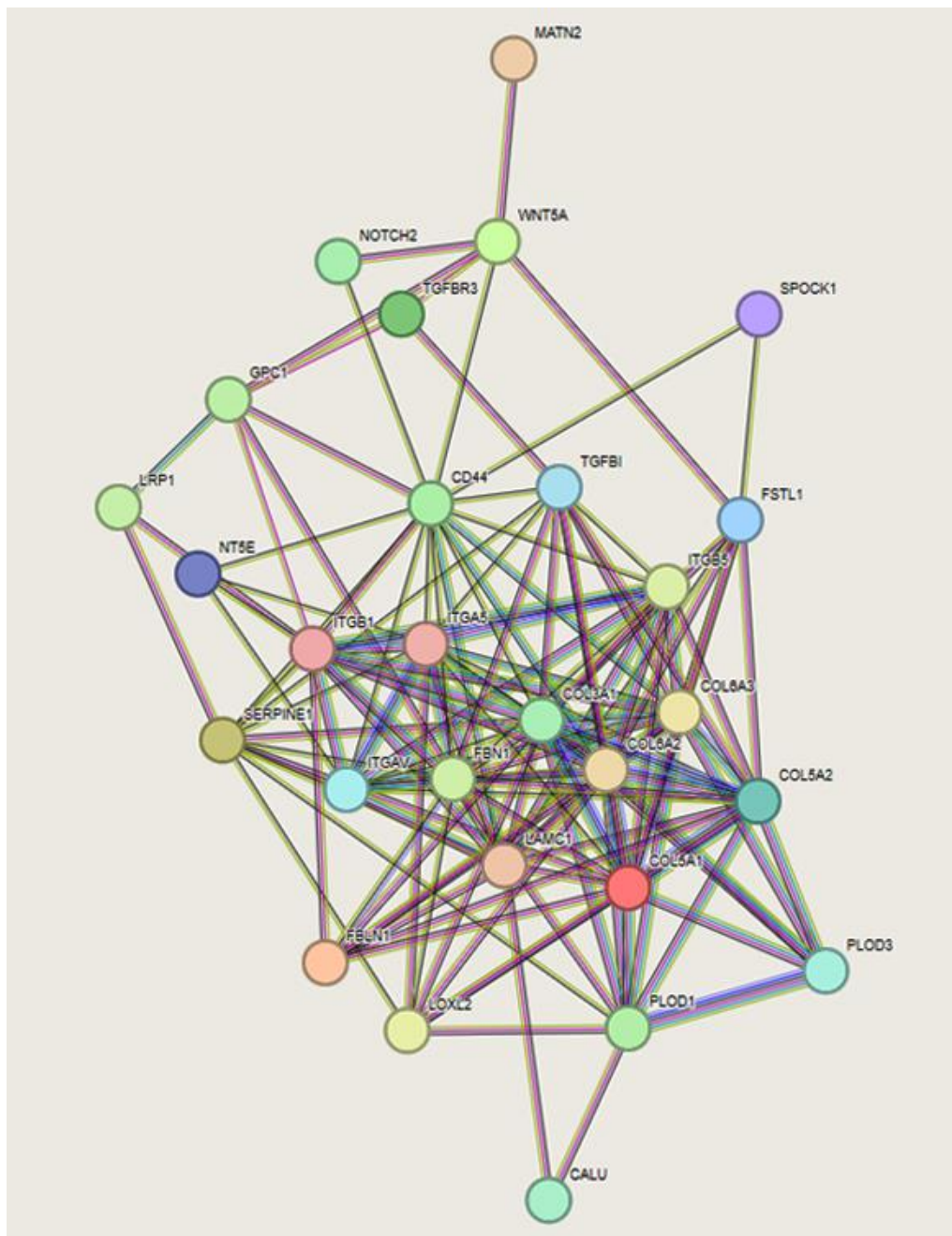
Suppl Fig 6. HDAC4 regulates Mybl1 and YAP expression in colon and prostate cancer cells.

mRNA level of YAP (A, D) and Mybl1 (C, F) in colon cancer cells RKO (A-C) and prostate cancer cells 22rv1 (D-F) treated for 48h with Pan-HDAC inhibitor Saha (5μM), HDAC10 inhibitor TH34 (10μM), and HDAC4 inhibitor Lmk-235 (5μM). Protein level of YAP in RKO cancer cells (B) and in 22rv1 cancer cells (E). *, $p < 0.05$ versus control.



Suppl Fig 7. YAP KO decreases PDAC cell EMT and migration.

Number of UNKPC961 YAP WT and KO cells for up to 15 days (A). mRNA levels of EMT markers in UN-KPC961-Luc wild type and YAP KO PDAC cells (B). Migration assay of UN-KPC961-Luc wild type and YAP KO PDAC cells (C). *, $p < 0.05$ versus YAP WT. ***, $p < 0.005$ versus YAP WT.



Suppl Fig 8. Genes set enrichment map of RNAseq data using the pathway-to-pathway network expression map.