

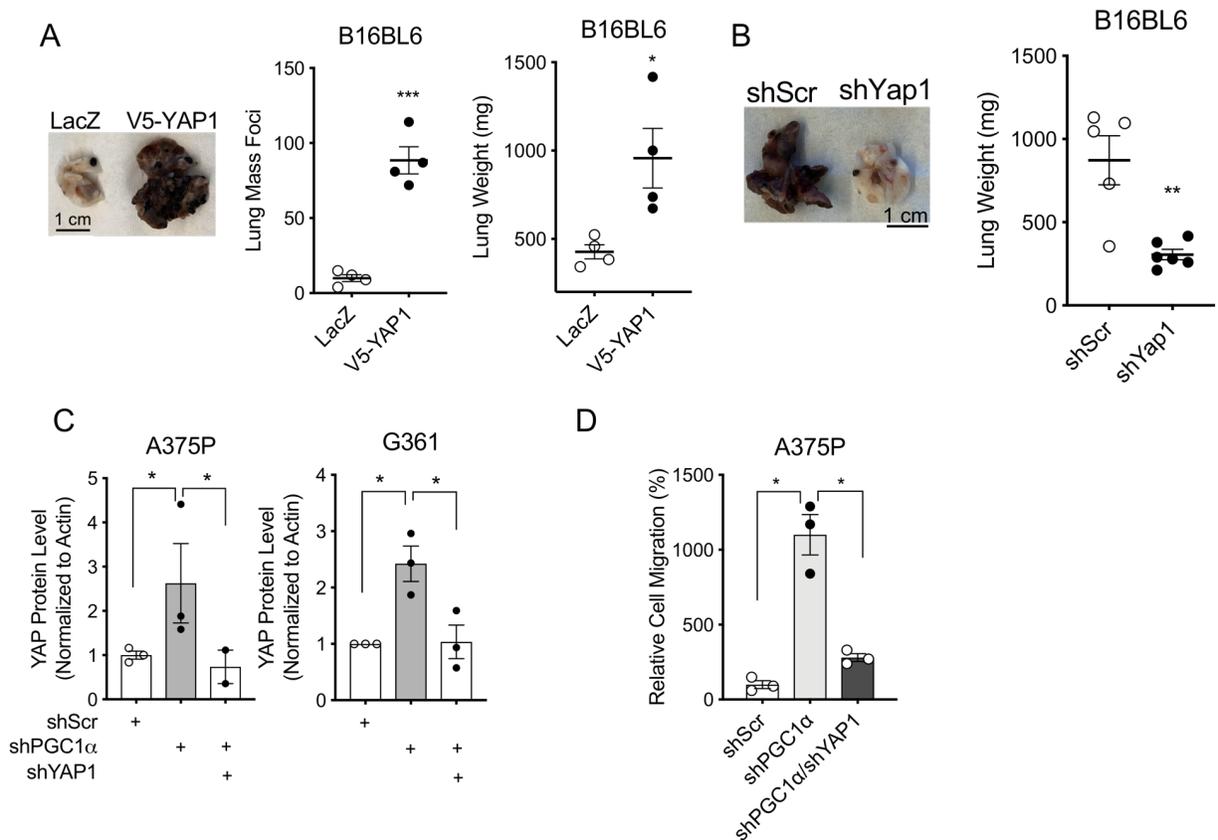
**Supplementary Figure 1. PGC1 $\alpha$  directly regulates YAP expression.**

A. Depletion of PGC1 $\alpha$  by shRNA enhances YAP protein expression and activation without altering its mRNA level in G361 melanoma cell line (n=3).

B. The regulation of YAP is specific to full-length PGC1 $\alpha$  but not the N-terminal isoform PGC1 $\alpha$ 4 (n=3).

C. The regulation of YAP by PGC1 $\alpha$  does not require PGC1 $\alpha$ 's interaction with ERR $\alpha$ , the nuclear regulator mediating PGC1 $\alpha$ 's bioenergetic effects (n=3).

Quantitative results were analyzed by Student's *t*-test (A) or one-way ANOVA (B) with  $P \leq 0.05$  considered significant and are shown as mean  $\pm$  SEM. \* $P < 0.05$ .



**Supplementary Figure 2. YAP is required for melanoma migration and metastasis.**

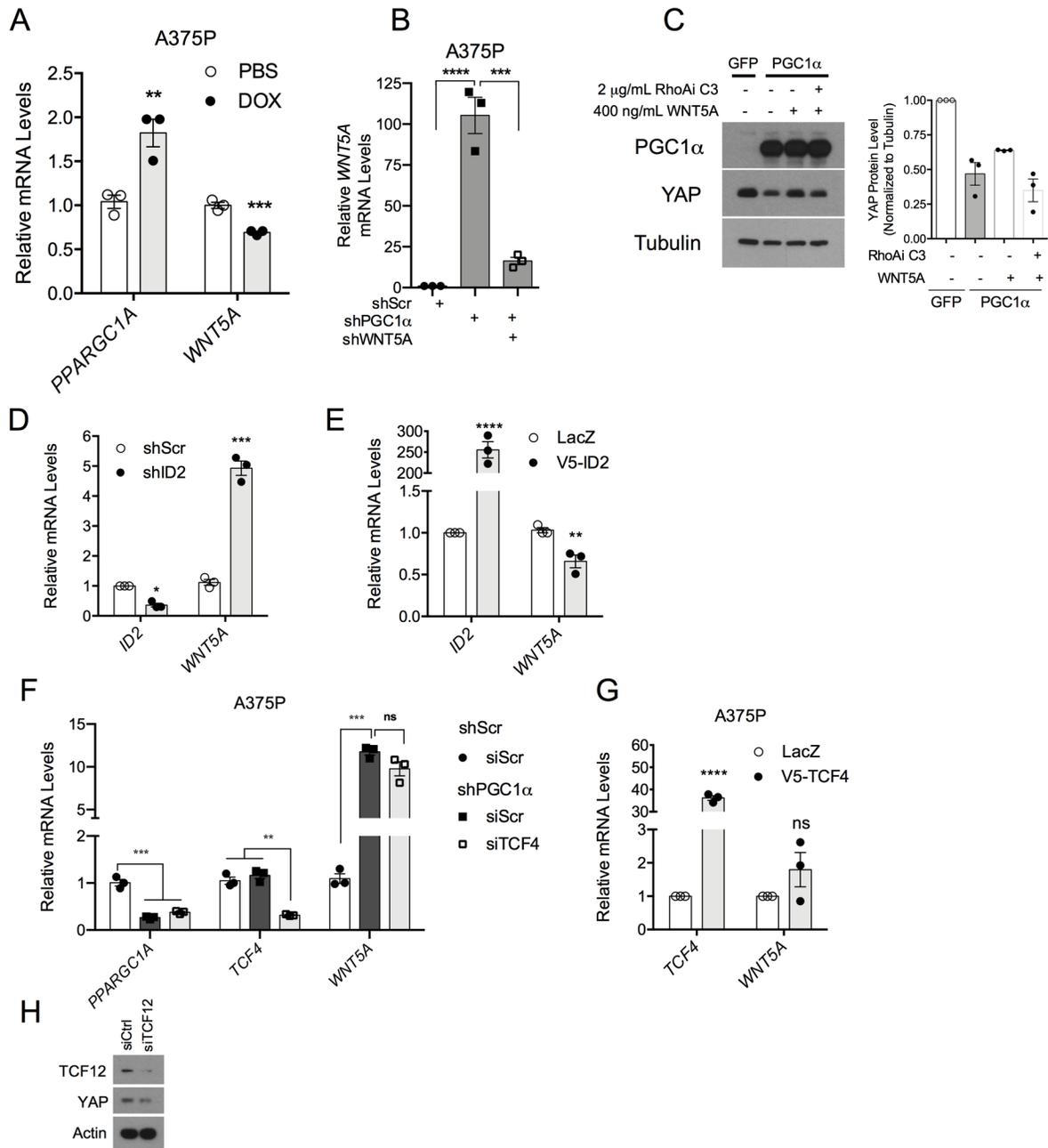
A. Overexpression of YAP1 in murine B16BL6 melanoma cells increases lung metastasis following tail-vein inoculation (n=4 mice per group).  $1 \times 10^5$  cells were i.v. injected into C57BL6 mice. Lung tissues were harvested 3-week post injection for metastasis quantification.

B. Depletion of Yap1 by shRNA suppresses lung metastasis in B16BL6 melanoma cell line (n=5 or 6 mice per group).  $2 \times 10^5$  cells were i.v. injected into C57BL6 mice. Lung tissues were harvested 3.5-week post injection for metastasis quantification.

C. Quantification of YAP protein level upon PGC1 $\alpha$  knock-down related to Figure 4C.

D. Knock-down of YAP blocks increased migration induced by loss-of-PGC1 $\alpha$  in A375P melanoma cells (n=3).

Quantitative results were analyzed by Student's *t*-test (A) or one-way ANOVA (B) with  $P \leq 0.05$  considered significant and are shown as mean  $\pm$  SEM. \* $P < 0.05$ , \*\* $P < 0.01$ , and \*\*\* $P < 0.005$ .



### Supplementary Figure 3. PGC1 $\alpha$ regulates WNT5A expression.

A. Overexpression of PGC1 $\alpha$  by a doxycycline-inducible vector suppresses WNT5A expression in A375P cells (n=3).

B. The knock-down efficiency of the shRNA against WNT5A in cells used in Figure 5D (n=3).

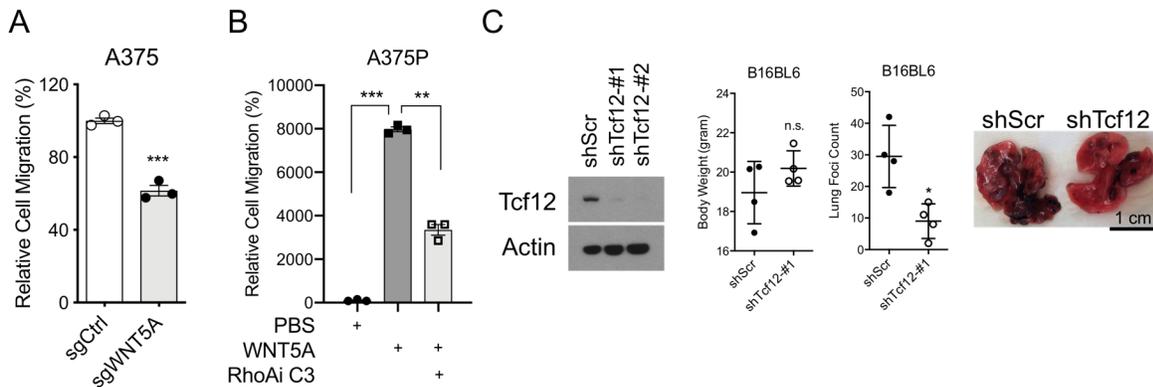
C. Treatment of exogenous WNT5A can rescue the reduction of YAP protein by PGC1 $\alpha$  overexpression, which can be blocked by inhibition of RhoA activity (n=3).

D-E. WNT5A expression in A375P melanoma is sensitive to manipulations of ID2 levels (n=3).

F-G. Manipulations of TCF4 expression level do not affect WNT5A expression in A375P cells (n=3).

H. Knock-down of TCF12 reduces YAP protein abundance in A375 melanoma cells.

Quantitative results were analyzed by Student's *t*-test or one-way ANOVA (B, F) with  $P \leq 0.05$  considered significant and are shown as mean  $\pm$  SEM. \* $P < 0.05$ , \*\* $P < 0.01$ , \*\*\* $P < 0.005$  and \*\*\*\* $P < 0.001$ .



**Supplementary Figure 4. WNT5A and TCF12 regulate melanoma migration and metastasis.**

A. In the highly invasive A375 melanoma cells, depletion of WNT5A by CRISPR compromises its migratory ability (n=3).

B. Inhibiting the RhoA signaling, which mediates WNT5A's regulation of YAP, suppresses A375P cell migration (n=3).

C. Knock-down of Tcf12 in murine B16BL6 melanoma cells reduces their metastatic propensity (n=4 mice per group).  $1 \times 10^5$  cells were subcutaneously injected into female C57BL6 mice. Tumors were monitored until they reached the size of 2 cm in diameter. Both tumor masses and lungs were collected for quantification.

Quantitative results were analyzed by Student's *t*-test or one-way ANOVA (B) with  $P \leq 0.05$  considered significant and are shown as mean  $\pm$  SEM. \* $P < 0.05$ , \*\* $P < 0.01$ , and \*\*\* $P < 0.005$ .

Supplementary Table 1: Sequences of primers used in the manuscript.

<b>qPCR primers</b>			
<b>Names</b>	<b>Forward</b>	<b>Reverse</b>	<b>Note</b>
PGC1 $\alpha$	GTAAATCTGCGGGATGATGG	AATTGCTTGCGTCCACAAA	Human
EZH2	AGTGTGACCCTGACCTCTGT	AGATGGTGCCAGCAATAGAT	
YAP1	TAGCCCTGCGTAGCCAGTTA	TCATGCTTAGTCCACTGTCTGT	
CTGF	CAGCATGGACGTTTCGTCTG	AACCACGGTTTGGTCCTTGG	
CYR61	CTCGCCTTAGTCGTCACCC	CGCCGAAGTTGCATTCCAG	
AMOTL2	CAGCATGGACGTTTCGTCTG	CATGAGCTAGTACAACATGAGGG	
FGF2	AGAAGAGCGACCCTCACATCA	CGGTTAGCACACACTCCTTTG	
DDAH1	CAAAAGGACAAATCAACGAGGTG	TGTGCAGATTCAGTACCCAA	
FSCN1	CACAGGCAAATACTGGACGGT	CCACCTTGTTATAGTCGCAGAAC	
WNT5A	ATTCTTGGTGGTCGCTAGGTA	CGCCTTCTCCGATGTAAGTC	
TCF12	GGAAGGACTTGGTTGACCACT	GACCAACTACACTGGGAAGCA	
ID2	CAACACGGATATCAGCATCC	CGCTTATTCAGCCACACAGT	
TCF4	TCTCCATAGTTCCTGGACGG	CCAACTTCTTTGGCAAGTGG	
Yap1	ACCCTCGTTTTGCCATGAAC	TGTGCTGGGATTGATATTCCGTA	
Ctgf	GGGCCTCTTCTGCGATTTTC	ATCCAGGCAAGTGCATTGGTA	
Cry61	CTGCGCTAAACAACCAACGA	GCAGATCCCTTTCAGAGCGG	
Tcf12	CGCGATAGGGACCGACAAG	ACCCGCTGAACTGACTACTTC	
<b>Primers for ChIP</b>			
ChIP1	ACTCAAGGTAAGTGGACACAGTGG	TGGGGGATTGTTTTCAGGTA	Human
ChIP2	ATACAGTCGCTGCTGCTCTG	TGTGTTGGTATTTTTCCCTCAGT	
ChIP3	AGCTAAAACGTGTATTCCCTAAG	TCTGGGTGGAGGAGTTTGT	
ChIP4	CTTAGACTTTTGGAGGCTTCAAGC	AGCTTTGCCACTTGCTTGT	
ChIP5	CACCTCGATGTCCTCCATACAGAC	TGTCATGTGACTGGGGACTG	
ChIP6	CAGCATCGTTGTTTTGTGTTCTG	GTTTAGTGGCCTGGTTGGAA	
ChIP7	TTCCTGTACCACGGAGAGCTG	GTAGCCAGCAGAGACTGTGGAA	
ChIP8	GGACCTCGGCGTGTTCGATTC	CCAGAGGAAACACTCGCAGTCT	
ChIP9	GCAAACCCAGCAAAGAGTTAAG	GCGAGTGTTCCTCTGGGTA	
ChIP10	GCTGGACAAGTAGCCAAGACC	TTGAGTAGCCGGAGTGTCT	
ChIP11	CCTCTGTAACAGGTGTGCTTTA	GAGAAAAGTCTGTTGGGGTGA	
ChIP12	GTTGAGAAAAGTGCATGTGTTTC	GGACAGTTACAGGGCTTGGAA	