Additional Figure 3
**Additional Figure 3** Cdc42 blockade reduces colon cancer cell migration, invasion and affects actin cytoskeleton reorganization. 

**A** Representative images of migrated HT-29 colon cancer cells from an *in vitro* migration assay are shown. Colon cancer cells were treated with 1, 2 or 5 µM AZA197 for 24 h and migrated cancer cells quantified subsequently by *in vitro* migration assays. Data were collected from five individual consecutive fields of view (40x) from three replicate Boyden chambers. *, significantly different from control. 

**B** The invasive capacity of HT-29 cells was determined in matrigel invasion assays. Invaded HT-29 cells were quantified from five individual consecutive fields of view (100x) from three replicate chambers. *, significantly different from control. 

**C** Effect of AZA197 treatment on cell morphology, filopodia formation and actin reorganization. HT-29 colon cancer cells were plated on fibronectin/gelatin coated cell culture chambers and incubated with 2, 5 and 10 µM AZA197 for 24 h. Paraformaldehyde fixed cells were stained with Atto-488 phalloidin (F-actin, green) to visualize the polymerized actin cytoskeleton and filopodia and subsequently counterstained with DAPI (blue) and photographed (magnification x1,000). AZA197 leads to changes in cellular morphology.