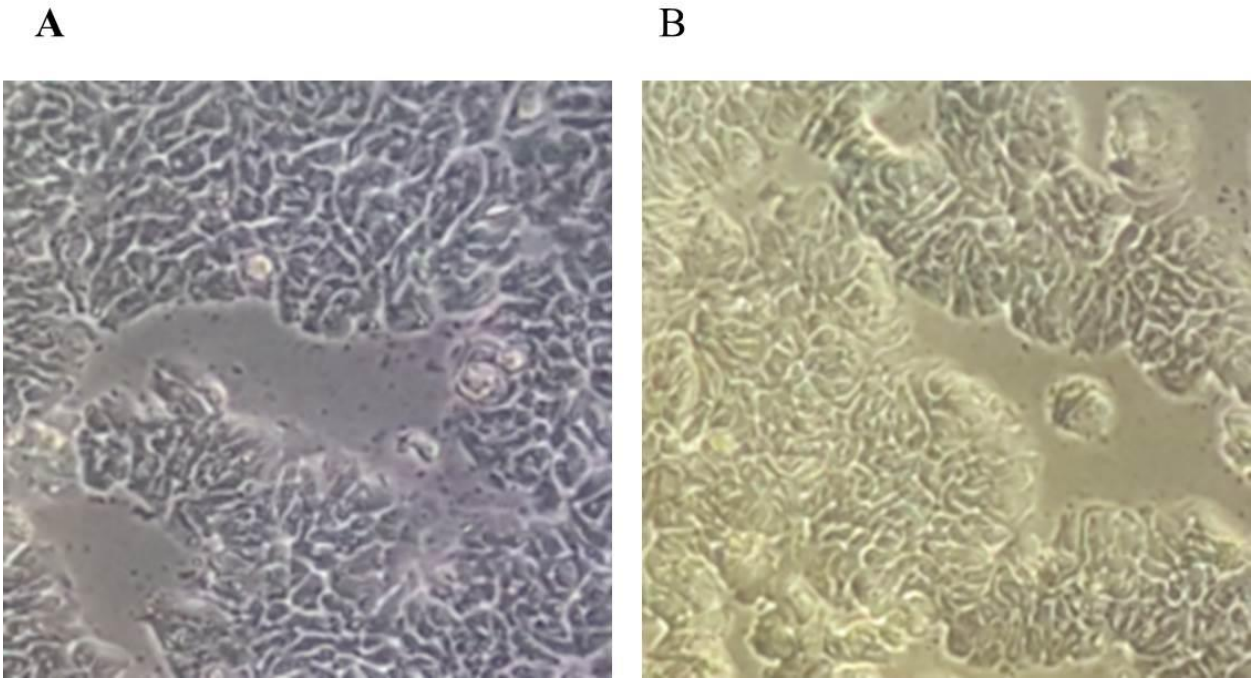


Fig. S1. HT29 cells treated with CM (OD600: O.5) after 24 h(A) and 48 h(B)

Scratch assay(Method)

Scratch assay was performed for the analysis of cell migration ratio. For this purpose, HT-29 cells were seeded in 6-well plate and incubated at 37 °C with 5% CO_2 while the confluent monolayers were attained. Afterward, monolayers were scratched with a sterile pipet tip and cell debris washed with PBS (×3). Co-cultured condition media were added (OD_{600}: 1.0) to scratched wells and photographs were taken instantly after scratching and again after different time intervals. Scratch width was measured by using ImageJ 1.44p software. The experiments were performed in triplicates.

Scratch assay(Result)

To determine whether the ECN-derived products could regulate the cellular metastatic phenomenon, we investigated the effects of the CM on the motility and migration of HT-29 cells in different time points (0, 24 and 48 h). We found that the cell migration inhibition was not significant in the HT-29 cells treated with the CM after 24 h and 48 h as compared to the untreated

control cells (Fig. 2, 3). Therefore, these results showed that this bacterium could not inhibit pointedly the cell migration in colorectal cancer.

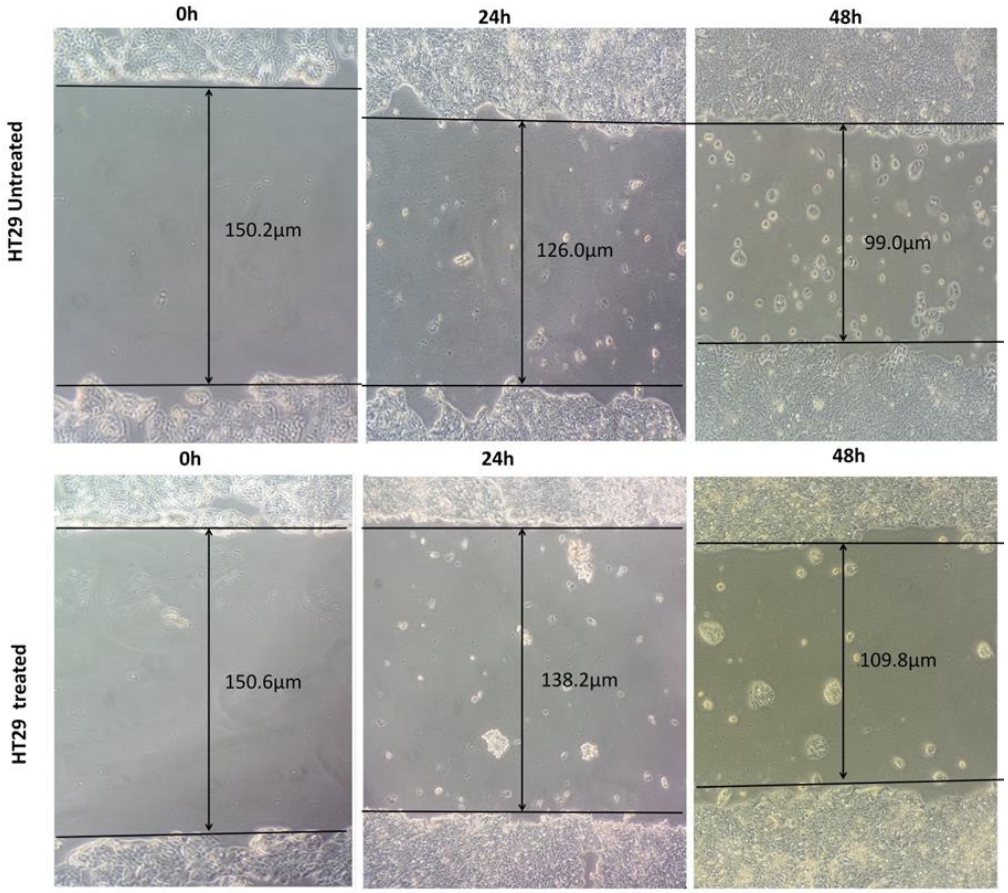
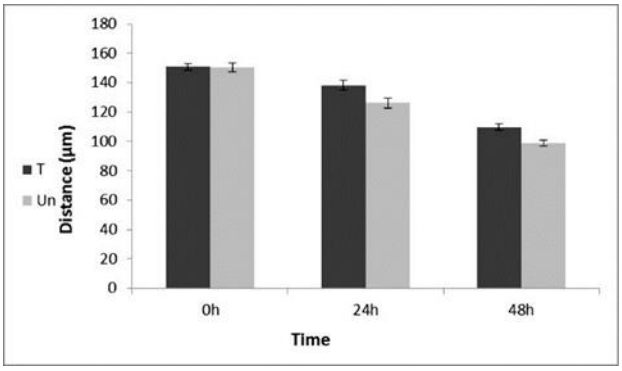


Fig. S2. Effect of CM on the HT-29 cells for measurement of the migratory capacity of the colon cancer cells. The migration distances were measured by Image J *v*1.44 software.



The statistical analysis of scratch assay for HT-29 cells treated with CM in different times.

T= treated cells Un=Untreated cells