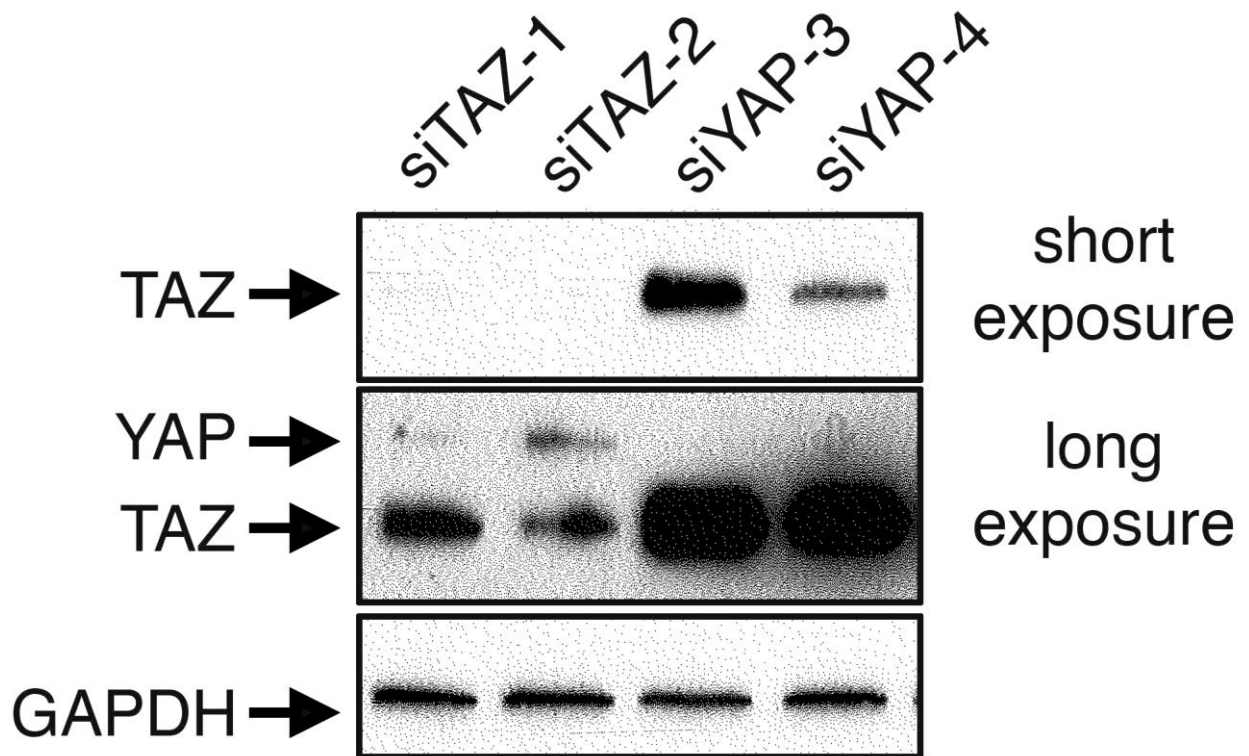


**Supplemental S1 - Materials and Methods:**

**Supplemental Figure S1. Multiple YAP and TAZ targeted siRNAs are specific for YAP and TAZ.** Western analysis for YAP and TAZ protein levels in A375 cells transfected with TAZ-specific (siTAZ-1, siTAZ-2) or YAP-specific (siYAP-3, siYAP-4) siRNA. Antibody for YAP/TAZ recognizes both proteins, but a longer exposure is required to sufficiently visualize YAP (long exposure) in comparison to TAZ (short exposure). Western membranes were stripped and reprobed with an antibody recognizing GAPDH to function as a loading control.



**Supplemental Figure S2. Verteporfin is detectable in the skin for up to 48 hours.** (A) Spectral curves of wild-type untreated tissues (liver (red line), lung (green), skin (orange)) and two different concentrations of Verteporfin (1 (1X, blue line) and 2 (2X, purple) mg/mL) indicate high Verteporfin absorbance/low tissue background at 680 nm and low Verteporfin absorbance/high tissue background at 540 nm. Readings are displayed as absorbance over wavelength, shown with absorbance plotted as log (upper graph) and linear (lower graph) scale. (B) Verteporfin levels are still present 3 days post injection. Wildtype mice (6 mice/group) were subjected to 0 (control group), 2 (blue line), 4 (red), 6 (green) mg/kg Verteporfin intraperitoneal (IP) injections. Mouse tissue samples were collected 6, 24, 48, and 72 hours post IP injection. The levels of Verteporfin (readings at 680 nm) were normalized against tissue background (at 540 nm) and plotted against time post-injection prior to tissue collection.

