Article title: Involvement of  $\alpha_{v}\beta_{3}$  integrin in gremlin-induced angiogenesis

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## **Online Resource 1:**

## Figure Legends:

**Fig. S1**.  $\beta_3$  integrin down-regulation inhibits the chemotactic activity of gremlin. **a)** HUVECs were treated for 24 h with anti- $\beta_3$  or control nontargeting (nt) siRNAs and analysed for surface  $\beta_3$  integrin expression by FACS. Cells were incubated on ice with anti- $\beta_3$  integrin antibody (BV4) and with anti-mouse Alexafluor 488 IgG. The secondary Ab alone was used as a control (red line). FACS analysis was performed with a Cyflow Partec flow cytometer (Partec).  $\beta_3$  integrin down-modulation caused a partial but significant reduction of  $\beta_3$  integrin expression on EC surface (orange line). **b)** siRNA transfected HUVECs were assessed for their capacity to migrate in response to 50 ng/ml of gremlin or 30 ng/ml VEGF-A in a Boyden chamber assay. After 4 h, cells migrated to the lower side of the filter were counted and data were expressed as fold increase *versus* cells migrated in the absence of a chemotactic stimulus.  $\beta_3$ -siRNA transfection suppresses the chemotactic activity of gremlin and VEGF-A (\*, P<0.05, Student's *t* test).

**Fig. S2**. Kinetics of VEGFR2/ $\beta_3$  integrin complex formation. **a)** Serum-starved HUVECs were incubated for 3, 15, 30, 60 min with 50 ng/ml gremlin or 30 ng/ml VEGF-A. Next, cell lysates were tested in a sandwich ELISA for the presence of VEGFR2/ $\beta_3$  integrin complexes as detailed in Materials and Methods section. **b)** Anti- $\beta_3$  integrin antibody BV4 prevents VEGFR2/ $\alpha_v\beta_3$  integrin complex formation in ECs. HUVECs were incubated for 15 min at room temperature with 30 ng/ml VEGF-A in absence or presence of anti- $\beta_3$  integrin antibody BV4. Cells were then lysed and VEGFR2/ $\beta_3$  integrin complexes were quantified by sandwich ELISA.

**Fig. S3** Gremlin does not bind  $\alpha_v\beta_3$  integrin. **a)** Parental and  $\alpha_v\beta_3$  integrin-overexpressing HEK 293 cells were seeded on polystyrene non-tissue culture microtiter plates uncoated (control) or coated with 2 µg/ml of FG, CO, FN or gremlin. After 2 h, adherent cells were washed, fixed, stained with methylene blue/Azur II, solubilized with acetic acid and plates were read with a microplate reader at 595 nm.  $\alpha_v\beta_3$  integrin overexpression caused a significant increase of HEK 293 cell adhesion to immobilized FG but not to the other immobilized proteins (\*, P<0.05, Student's *t* test). **b)** Serumstarved HUVECs were incubated for 2 h at 4°C in the absence or in the presence of 50 ng/ml gremlin and the BS3 cross-linker. After Tris-HCl saturation, cells were lysed and cell lysates (1.0 mg of protein) were immunoprecipitated with an anti- $\beta_3$  integrin antibody (clone BV4), separated on a SDS-PAGE gel under reducing conditions, and probed in a Western blot with anti- $\beta_3$  integrin and anti-gremlin antibodies. Note the absence of any gremlin-integrin complex in the anti- $\beta_3$  IP of gremlin-treated sample

**Fig. S4** Kinetics of VEGFR2 activation by gremlin in FG-adherent ECs. HUVECs were seeded on FG or on uncoated wells in M199 *plus* 5% FCS. 2 h after plating, cells were stimulated with 50 ng/ml gremlin for 0, 3, 5, 15 or 30 min. Then, 50 µg of total cell lysates were separated on SDS-

PAGE and assessed for VEGFR2 phosphorylation in a Western blot using an anti-phospho-VEGFR2 (pTyr1175) antibody (upper panel). Uniform loading of the gel was confirmed by reprobing the membrane with an anti-VEGFR2 antibody (lower panel)

Fig. S1

а



Fig. S2







b





