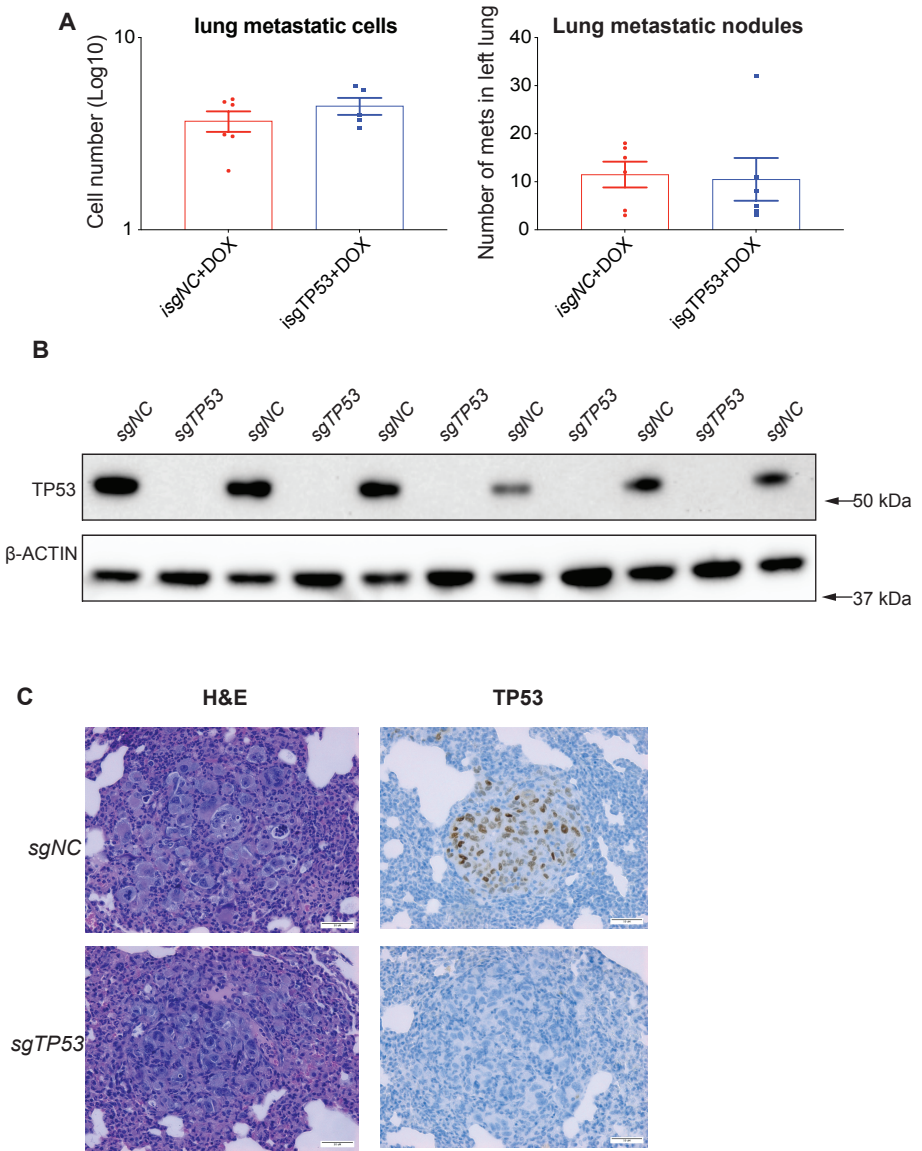


## Supplementary Figure 18



### Supplementary Figure S18. Removal of mutant TP53 does not impair the metastatic potential of the human breast cancer cell line SUM159 in vivo

**A.** Numbers of metastatic cells or metastatic nodules in the left lungs of NSG mice that had been injected with SUM159 breast cancer cells, either control cancer cells expressing mutant TP53 or their mutant TP53 deleted derivatives, into their mammary fat pads (N=6 mice per cancer cell type). When the primary tumor volume had reached 200 mm<sup>3</sup>, they were removed by surgery to allow the prolonged survival of the mice enabling metastatic foci to develop and be counted. Data are presented as mean±SEM from the 6 independent mice for each type of cancer cell injected. **B.** Western blot analysis of the lung metastases from (A) to verify the presence or absence of mutant TP53 in the control cancer cells expressing mutant TP53 or their mutant TP53 deleted cancer cells, respectively. Probing for β-ACTIN was used as a protein loading control. Each lane contains the lysate of metastatic cancer cells from an independent mouse. Metastatic cells isolated from the mice were expanded in culture to obtain sufficient material for Western blot analysis. The Western blots shown are representative of 2 or 3 independent blots from independent experiments. **C.** Histological examination (H&E staining on the left side; staining for mutant TP53 protein on the right side) showing the lung metastases established by the control cancer cells (expressing mutant TP53) or the mutant TP53 deleted derivatives in the metastatic tumors from (A). Data presented in (C) are representative of 3 or more independent mice for each type of cancer cell.