

D2A SEQUENCE OF THE UROKINASE RECEPTOR INDUCES CELL GROWTH THROUGH $\alpha v\beta 3$ INTEGRIN AND EGFR

Cellular and Molecular Life Sciences

Gabriele Eden^{1,5}, Marco Archinti², Ralitsa Arnaudova², Giuseppina Andreotti³, Andrea Motta³, Federico Furlan^{2,6}, Valentina Citro⁴, Maria Vittoria Cubellis⁴, Bernard Degryse^{2,*}

¹IFOM, FIRC Institute of Molecular Oncology, Via Adamello 16, 20139 Milan, Italy

²Dept. of Molecular Biology and Functional Genomics, DIBIT, Università Vita-Salute San Raffaele, Via Olgettina 58, 20132 Milan, Italy

³Istituto di Chimica Biomolecolare, Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche, Via Campi Flegrei 34, 80078 Pozzuoli (Napoli), Italy

⁴Dipartimento di Biologia, Università Federico II, Naples, Italy

⁵Present address: Medical Clinic V, Teaching Hospital Braunschweig, Salzdahlumer Straße 90, 38126 Braunschweig, Germany

⁶Present address: BoNetwork Programme, San Raffaele Scientific Institute. Milan, Italy

***Corresponding author:** Dr. Bernard Degryse
E-mail: bdegryse@yahoo.com

CAPTIONS FOR ONLINE RESOURCES

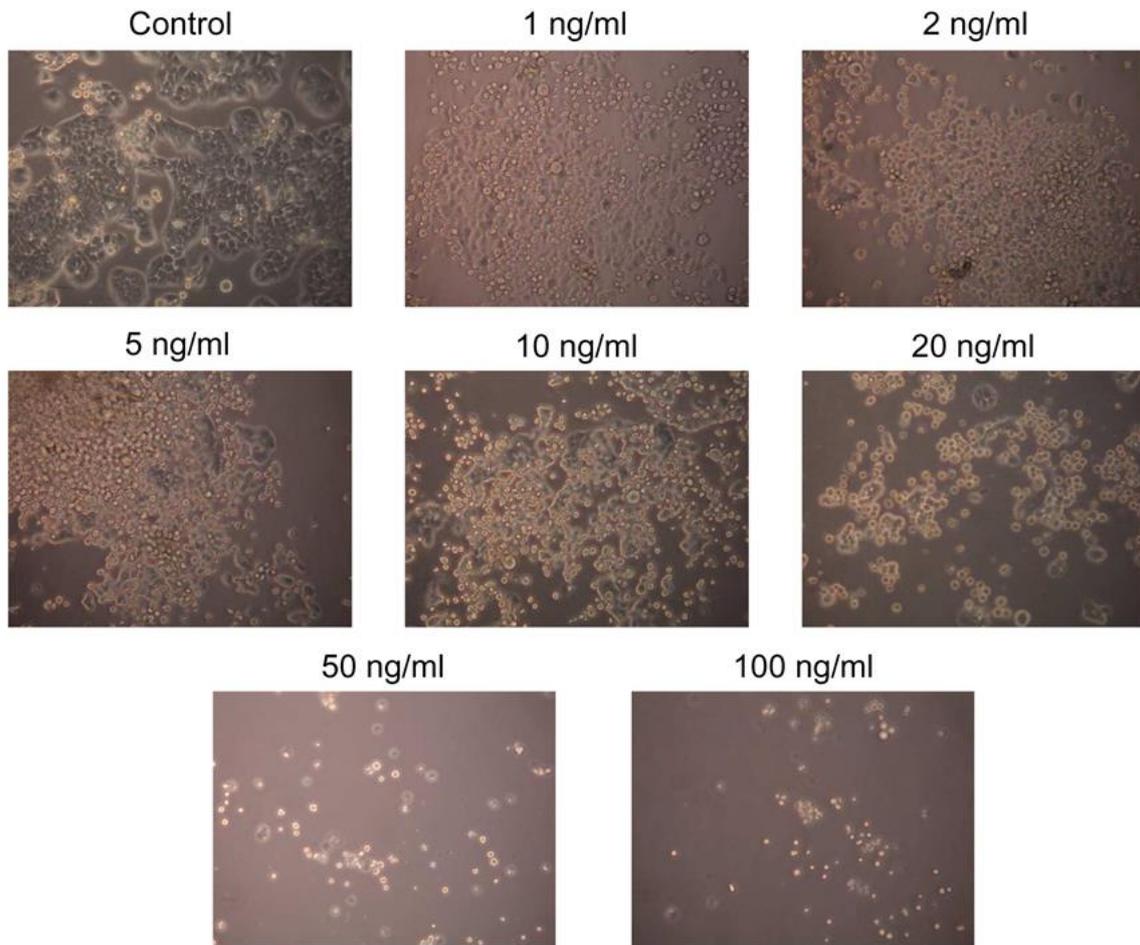
Online Resource 1. EGF regulates cell morphology and induces detachment of HT-29 cells.

EGF promotes cell proliferation along with cell rounding and detachment from substrate. HT-29 cells were treated with increasing doses of EGF ranging from 1 ng/ml up to 100 ng/ml, then low magnification pictures were taken after 4 days of culture. Quantification of these effects is shown in Fig. 2a.

Online Resource 2. EGF enhances proliferation of HT-1080 cells.

HT-1080 cells were treated with increasing doses of EGF ranging from 1 ng/ml up to 100 ng/ml. Cell number was determined after 4 days of culture and is represented as mean \pm SD from three experiments. The number of HT-1080 cells kept in serum-free media without EGF is referred to as 100% proliferation (control). **, $p < 0.01$ compared to control.

Online Resource 1



Online Resource 2

