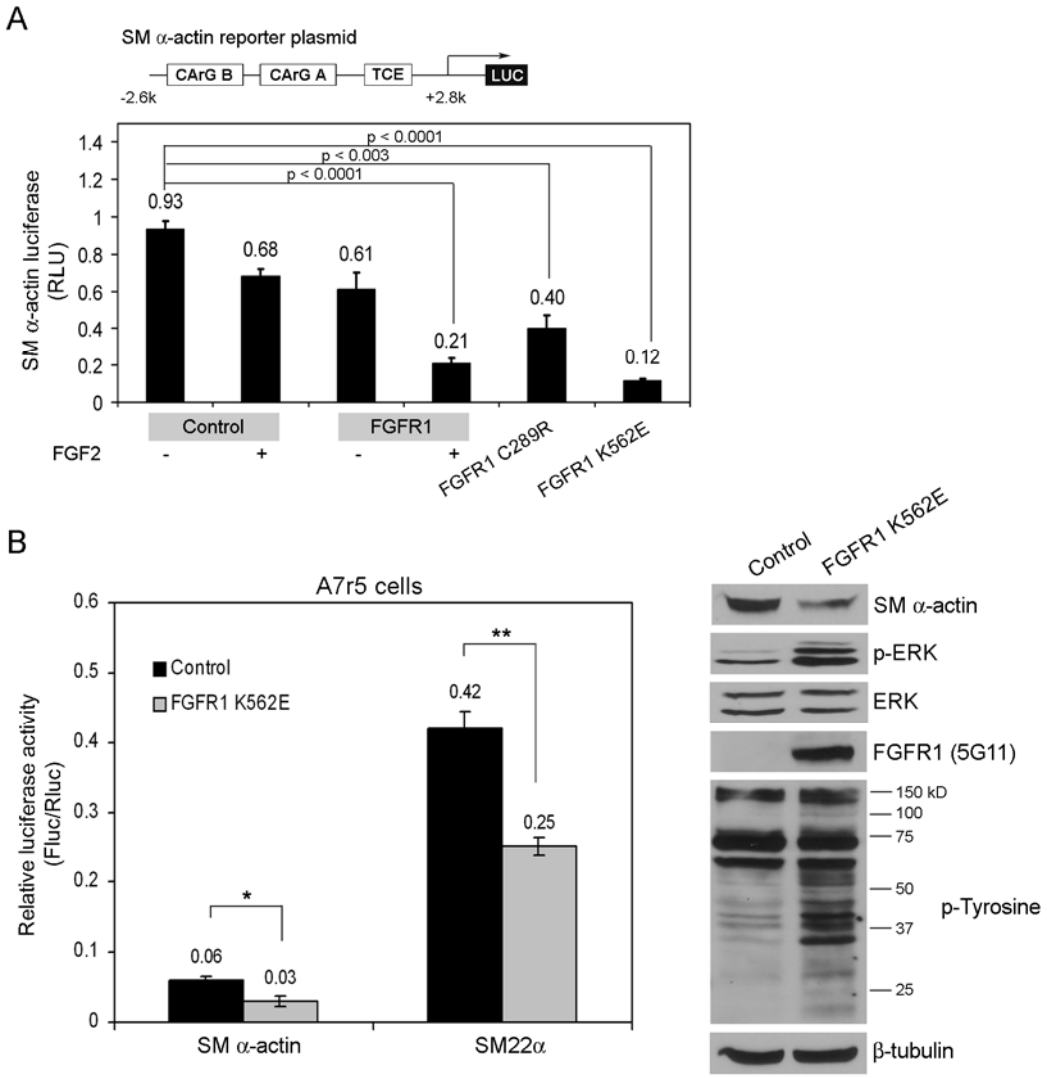
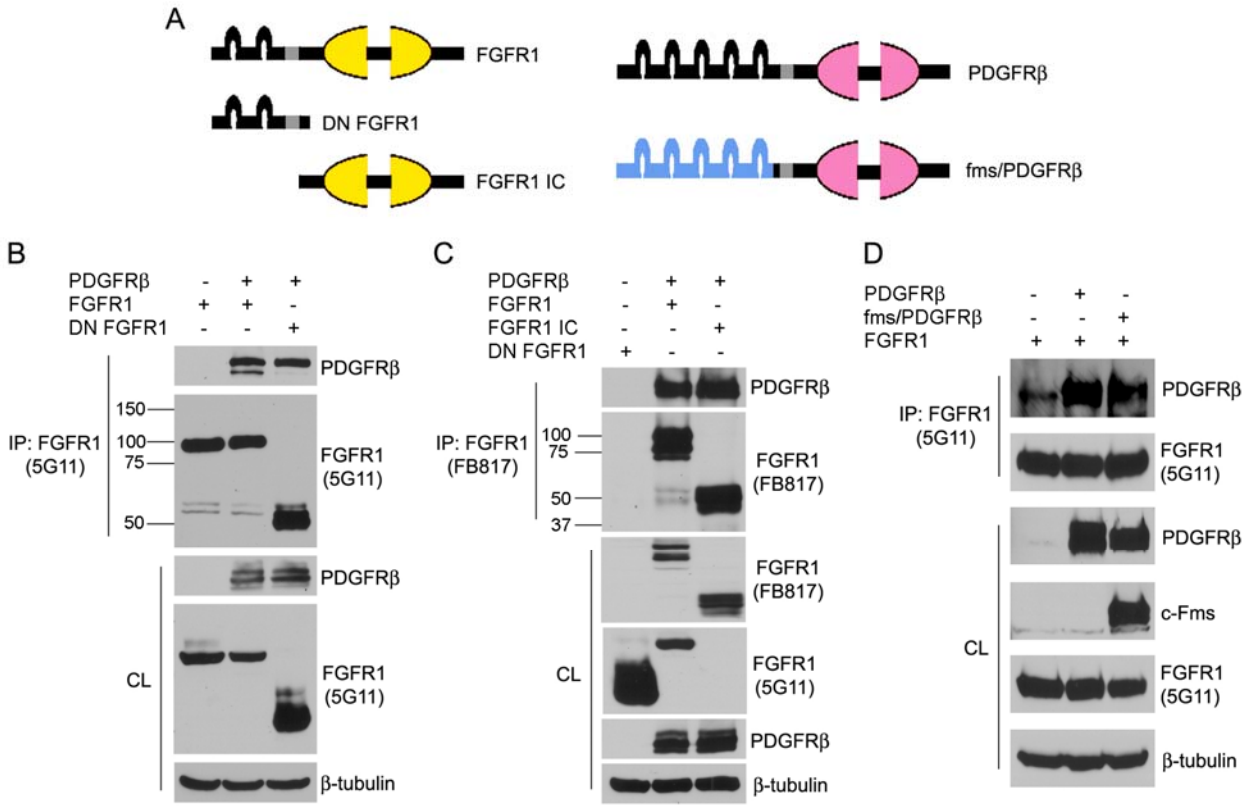
Supplemental Data



Supplemental Fig. 1. (A) Effects of FGFR1 mutants on SM α-actin gene expression. (Upper panel) Schematic diagram of the SM α-actin luciferase reporter. (Lower panel) PAC1 cells were transiently transfected with SM α-actin luciferase reporter, pTK-RL, and FGFR1 mutant constructs. After 0.5% serum starvation overnight, cells were analyzed for luciferase activity. When wild-type FGFR1 was used, 20 ng/ml FGF2 was added to 0.5% FBS medium for 24 h. The results were shown as mean ± SD and representative of three separate experiments. RLU, relative luciferase units. (B) (Left panel) A7r5 stable cell lines were transiently transfected with SM α-actin or SM22α luciferase reporter construct. Cells were serum starvation overnight and analyzed for luciferase activity. The results are shown as mean ± SD. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, compared to the control by Student's t-test. (Right panel) A7r5 stable cell lines were serum starvation overnight and subjected to Western blot analysis. β-tubulin served as loading control. Molecular weights are indicated on the right in kilodaltons. All results are representative of three separate experiments.



Supplemental Fig. 2. Extracellular and intracellular domains contribute to FGFR1 and PDGFRβ complex formation. (A) Diagrams of FGFR1 and PDGFRβ mutant constructs. (B-D) 293T cells were transiently transfected with different constructs as indicated. After serum starvation overnight, FGFR1 was immunoprecipitated (IP) and subjected to Western blot analysis. The amount of transfected proteins in the cell lysates (CL) were also analyzed by immunoblotting. β-tubulin served as loading control. Molecular weights are indicated on the left in kilodaltons. All results are representative of three separate experiments.