

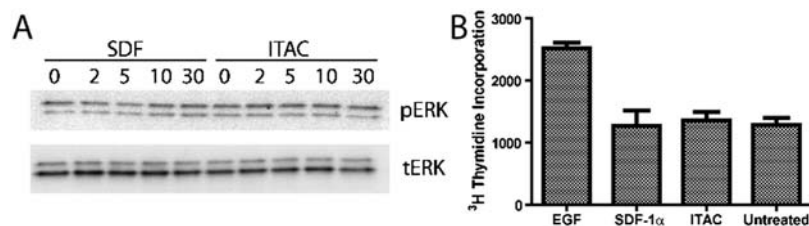
# Supporting Information

Rajagopal et al. 10.1073/pnas.0912852107

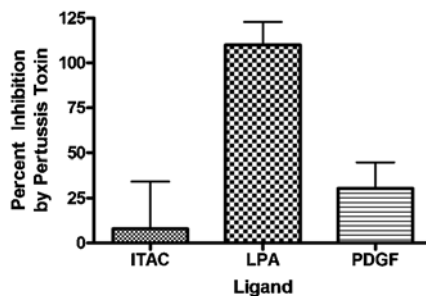
## SI Text

**SI Materials and Methods. Immunoblotting.** Rat vascular smooth muscle cells (rVSMCs) were starved for 48 h in DMEM media +0.1% BSA and 10 mM Hepes prior to addition of 100 nM (Stromal-derived factor) SDF-1 $\alpha$  or interferon-inducible T-cell alpha chemoattractant (ITAC). PhosphoERK immunoblotting were carried out as described (1). Anti-phospho-p44/42 MAPK (1:3,000; Cell Signaling Technology) and anti-MAPK 1/2 (1:10,000; Upstate Biotechnology) were used for detection of phosphoERK and total ERK on immunoblot, respectively.

1. Ahn S, Shenoy SK, Wei H, Lefkowitz RJ (2004) Differential kinetic and spatial patterns of beta-arrestin and G protein-mediated ERK activation by the angiotensin II receptor. *J Biol Chem* 279(34):35518–35525.



**Fig. S1.** Absence of pERK activation or mitogenic response to CXCR7 ligands SDF-1 $\alpha$  and ITAC in rVSMCs. (A) Representative blot (of three independent experiments) of pERK and tERK levels in rVSMCs treated with SDF-1 $\alpha$  or ITAC from 0 to 30 minutes. (B) Lack of mitogenic effect of either SDF-1 $\alpha$  or ITAC on rVSMCs as assayed by  $^3\text{H}$ thymidine incorporation for 48 hr after stimulation (positive control of epidermal growth factor). Data shown are mean  $\pm$  SEM from at least three independent experiments.



**Fig. S2.** Migration by rVSMCs in response to ITAC is independent of  $G_{\alpha i}$ . rVSMCs were treated with pertussis toxin at a concentration of 100 ng/mL for 16 hr prior to assessing migration by Transwell assay (see *Materials and Methods*). Ligands used were lysophosphatidic acid, whose response is known to be regulated by  $G_{\alpha i}$ , PDGF, whose response is known to be independent of G proteins, and ITAC. Shown is the percent inhibition of ligand-induced migration by pertussis toxin from six Transwell assays.