Cancer Cell, Volume *15*

Supplemental Data

Article

Antiangiogenic Therapy Elicits Malignant Progression of Tumors to Increased Local Invasion and Distant Metastasis

Marta Pàez-Ribes, Elizabeth Allen, James Hudock, Takaaki Takeda, Hiroaki Okuyama, Francesc Viñals, Masahiro Inoue, Gabriele Bergers, Douglas Hanahan, and Oriol Casanovas

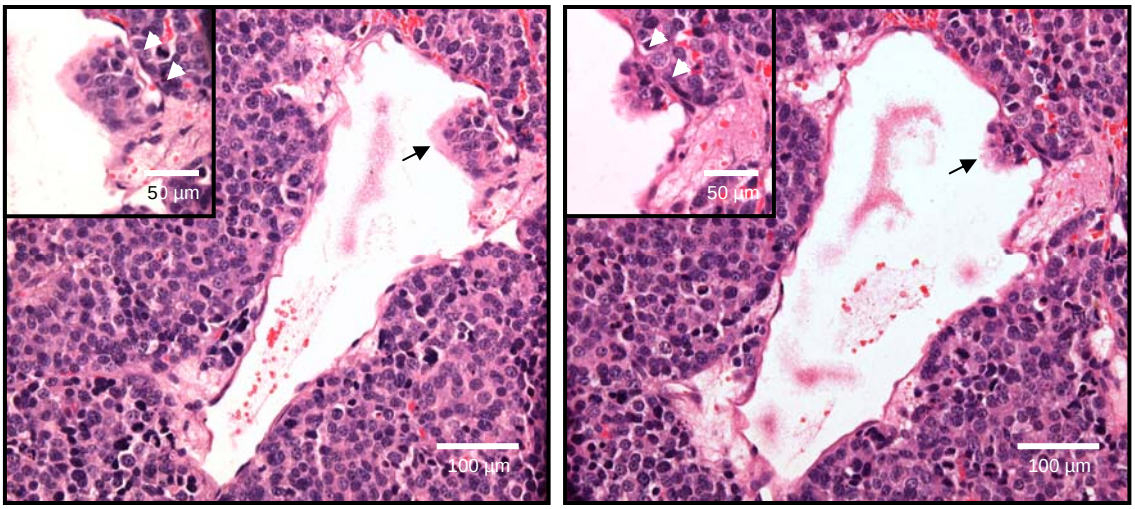

Figure S1. Vasoinvasion of a Small Cluster of Tumor Cells into a Dilated Blood Vessel

Hematoxylin and eosin staining of an anti-VEGFR2-treated tumor section showing a dilated blood vessel in the tumor parenchyma with a small cluster of tumor cells (arrow) invading into the vessel (vasoinvasion). Left and right panels are serial sections of the same tumor. Inset, high magnification image of the invading tumor cells where the endothelial cell layer can be observed.

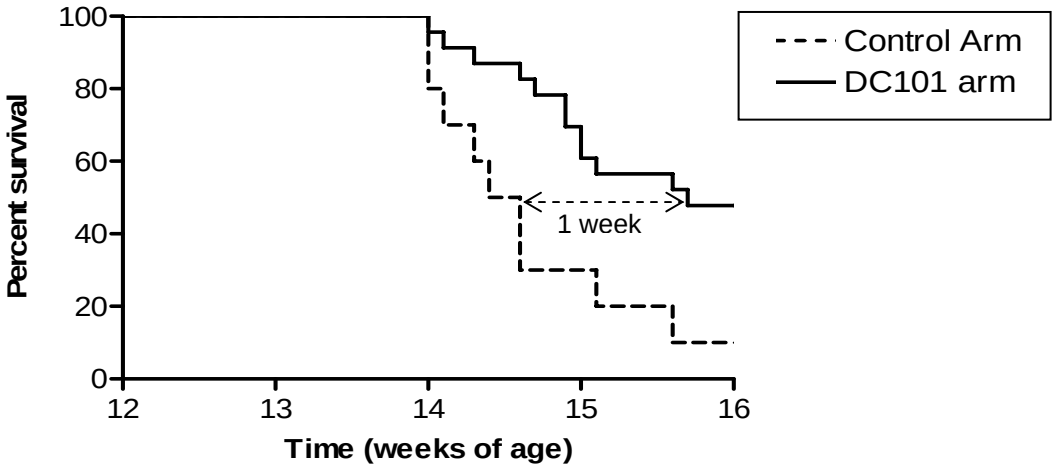

Figure S2. Increased Life Span in One-Week DC101-Treated RIP1-Tag2 Animals

Kaplan Meier survival curves of DC101 one week treated and untreated RIP1-Tag2 mice. While untreated mice showed a median life span of 14.4 weeks, one week of DC101 treatment demonstrated a survival benefit of 1 more week (Kaplan-Meier statistic: $p < 0.01$).

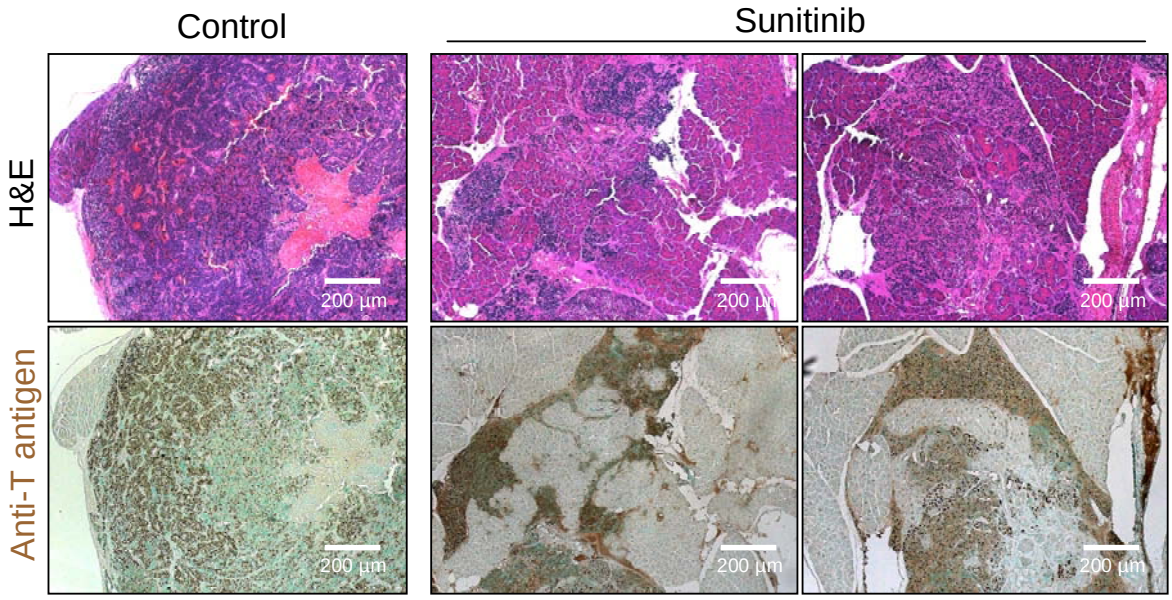

Figure S3. Aggressively Invasive Tumors in Sunitinib-Treated Animals

Histological analysis of RIP-Tag2 animals treated with vehicle control or sunitinib for 5 weeks starting at 10 weeks of age. Histological images of tumors from the two treatment groups are shown as H&E staining (top row) and serial sections immunostained with anti-SV40 T-antigen specific pAb (brown) (bottom row), demonstrating aggressively invasive treated tumors with broadly invasive fronts, very prominent in the treated animals.