Table S1. CD81 and CD9 extractability from RPE-J cells resembles more closely extractability of αv and β5 integrins and ezrin, than extractability of MerTK, CD36 and actin

% Solubility in	CD81	CD9	αv integrin	β5 integrin	MerTK	CD36	Ezrin	Actin
Triton X-100 (still)	69±12	47±15	71±11	77±11	>95	85±17	84±13	<5
Brij97 (still)	53±9	41±11	75±16	68±14	>95	16±10	81±11	<5
CHAPS (still)	<5	< 5	48±12	54±11	>95	12±10	61±15	<5
Brij97 (vortexed)	>95	>95	>95	>95	>95	89±11	>95	<5
CHAPS (vortexed)	>95	>95	>95	>95	>95	84±13	>95	<5

Fractions of proteins as indicated were quantified after solubilization by 20 minutes overlay of RPE-J cells on ice with HBSM buffer supplemented with either 1% Triton X-100, 1% Brij97 or 1% CHAPS. Values are presented as average percent ± s.d. (n=3) of band intensity of soluble fraction compared to combined band intensities of soluble and pellet fractions. If bands were invisible or too weak to scan and quantify accurately, we estimated their percentage intensity as <5%. These data reveal that CD81, CD9, αv and β5 integrins, and ezrin were less soluble in 1% CHAPS than in 1% Triton- X-100 and 1% Brij in still overlays, but fully extracted by 1% CHAPS and 1% Brij97 with vortexing. This trend was not shared by the engulfment receptors of the RPE, MerTK and CD36.