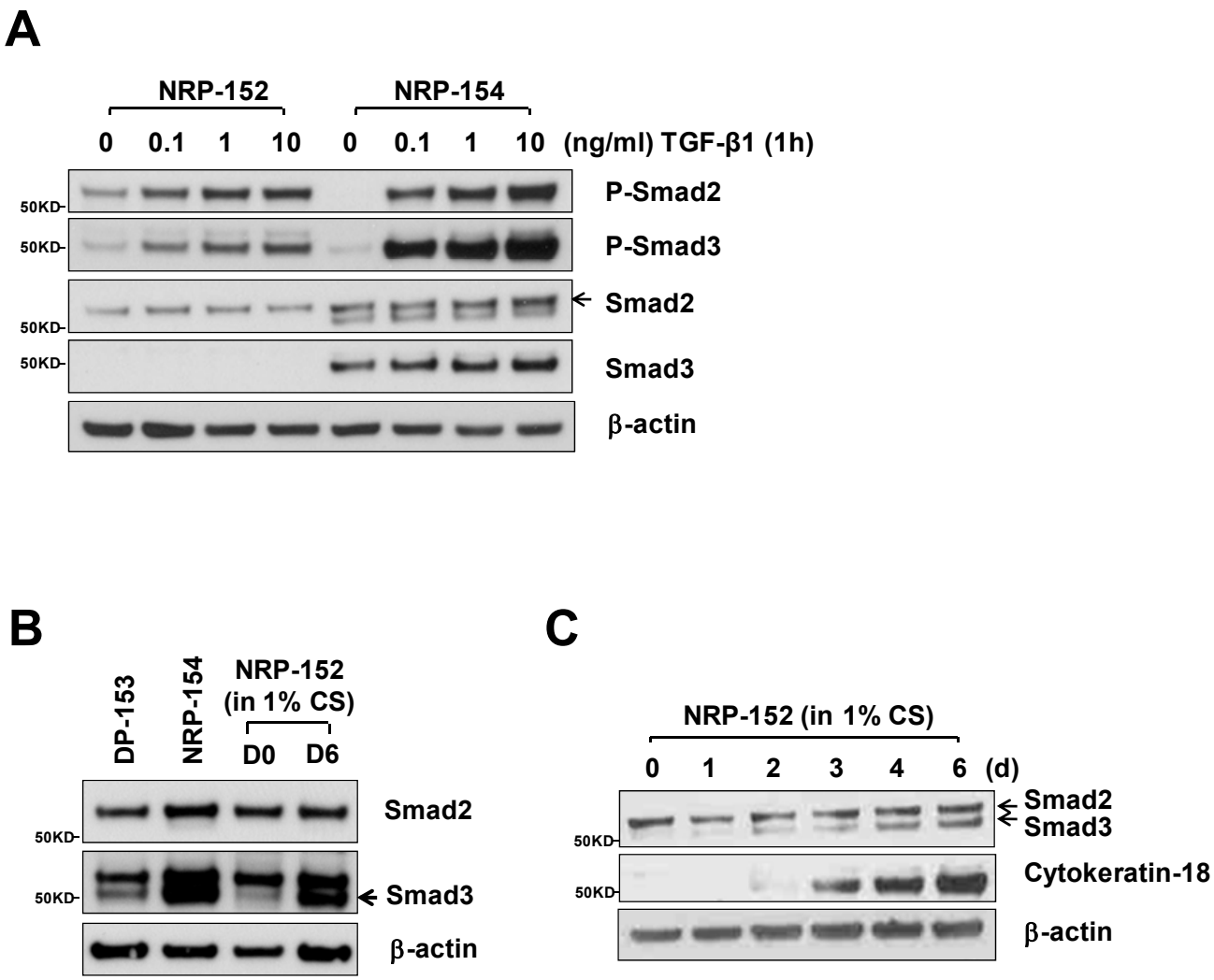
Supplemental Figure 1 (Jiayi Yang)



Supplemental section (Cancer Research Priority Report)

Materials and Methods

Reagents. Sources were: α-P-Smad2 (Ser 465/467) [#3101], α-P-Smad3 (Ser 423/425) [#9514] (Cell signaling, Danvers, MA); α-cytokeratin 18 (a gift from Dr. Janet Woodcock Mitchell).

Cell culture. DP-153 rat prostate epithelial cell line was established and cultured as described earlier (1).

Figure Legends

Fig. S1: Differential expression of Smad2 versus Smad3 in prostate epithelial cells correlates with their basal or luminal phenotype. (A) Levels of Smad2 and Smad3 in NRP-152 and NPR-154 cells, and their activation by increasing doses of TGF-β1 as measured by phospho-specific antibodies (P-Smad2, P-Smad3). (B) Comparison of Smad2 and Smad3 expression levels in DP-153 (basal), NRP-154 (luminal), and NRP-152 (basal) rat prostate epithelial cells. Parental NRP-152 cells (indicated as D0) were allowed to differentiate for 6 days (indicated as D6) in 1% calf serum condition (1% CS) towards a luminal phenotype, as observed previously (2). (C) Time course analysis of NRP-152 cells undergoing basal-luminal transdifferentiation. Cytokeratin-18 is a luminal marker.

References

1. Song, K., Cornelius, S. C., and Danielpour, D. Development and characterization of DP-153, a nontumorigenic prostatic cell line that undergoes malignant transformation by expression of dominant-negative transforming growth factor beta receptor type II. Cancer Res, *63:* 4358-4367, 2003.
2. Danielpour, D. Transdifferentiation of NRP-152 rat prostatic basal epithelial cells toward a luminal phenotype: regulation by glucocorticoid, insulin-like growth factor-I and transforming growth factor-beta. J Cell Sci, *112 (Pt 2):* 169-179, 1999.