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Supplementary Data

β1 integrin deletion enhances progression of prostate cancer in the TRAMP mouse model

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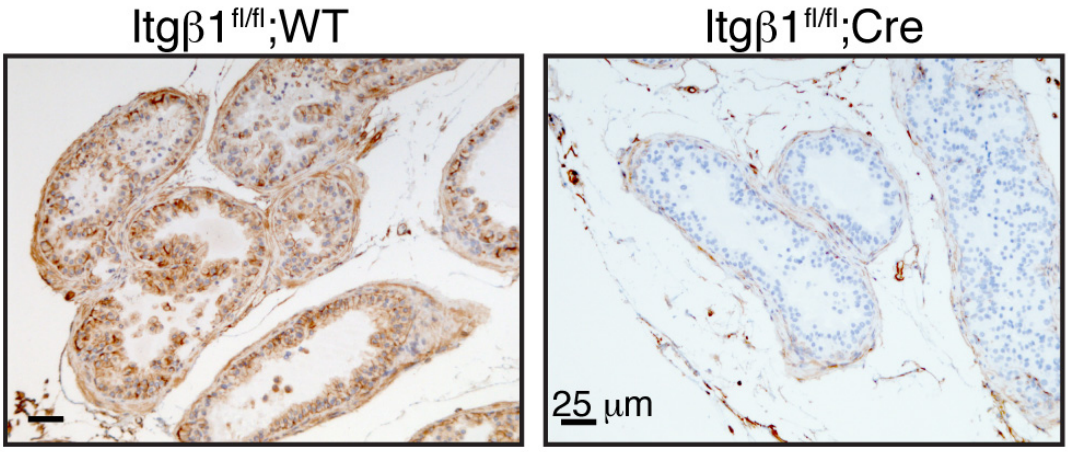
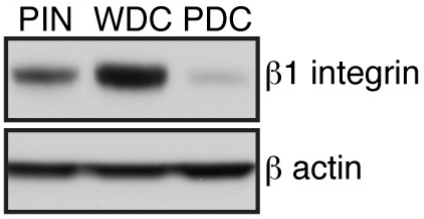
Supplementary Figure 1



Immunostaining of β1 integrin in castrated/testosterone supplemented dorsal prostates was performed as described in main article. Loss of β1 integrin is almost 100 percent in Itgb1$^{fl/fl}$;Cre tissue, and appears to have no effect on the gross morphology of the gland. Scale bar, 25 μm.

Supplementary Figure 2



Immunoblots of proteins extracted from prostate glands displaying prostatic intra-epithelial neoplasia (PIN), well-differentiated carcinoma (WDC), and poorly-differentiated carcinoma (PDC), blotted for expression of β1 integrin. Loading control is β-actin.

Protein was extracted from flash-frozen prostate lobes using 1x NET buffer (50 mM Tris-HCl, 150 mM NaCl, 1% NP-40, and 2 mM EDTA, pH 7.6). Proteins were separated by SDS-PAGE, and transferred to PVDF membrane. These were subsequently blocked in 5% skim milk powder/TBST, before being incubated with antibodies against either β1 integrin (BD Bioscience, 610467, 1/2500) or β-actin (Sigma-Aldrich, AC-15, 1/40000). Specific binding was detected using HRP-conjugated secondary antibodies, and chemiluminescent reagent.