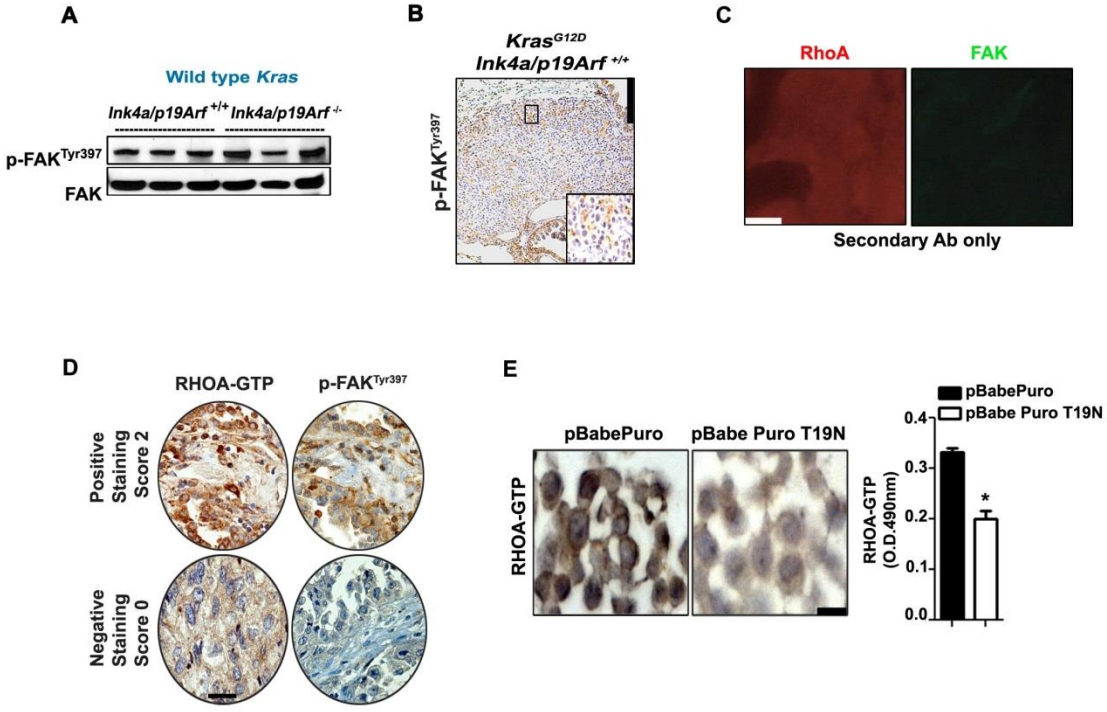
Supplementary Figure 6 Konstantinidou G. et al.




**Supplementary Figure S6. Co-activation of FAK and RHOA in lung adenocarcinomas. (A)** Immunoblot showing FAK activation in healthy mouse lungs of the indicated genotypes. Each lane represents a lysate from a single mouse. **(B)** p-FAK$^{Tyr397}$ IHC staining of representative mouse lung tumors of the indicated genotype. Scale bar: 100 μm. **(C)** Immunofluorescence on mouse lung tissue using secondary antibodies only: Alexa Fluor 488 (green) or Alexa Fluor 594 (red) used as a control for the IHC on Figure 5C. Scale bar: 10 μm. **(D)** Representative IHC images of human lung tissue stained positively (score 2) and negatively (score 0) for RHOA-GTP and p-FAK$^{Tyr397}$. Scale bar: 40 μm. **(E)** RHOA-GTP antibody validation for IHC on human

cells. Left panels: Representative images of IHC for RHOA-GTP on A549 cells previously transduced as indicated, fixed with formalin and embedded in paraffin. The paraffin sections were mounted on the same slide in order to treat the samples in the same manner during IHC procedures. T19N is the dominant negative mutant of RHOA. Note that the pBabePuroT19N mutant expression clearly shows decreased RHOA-GTP staining compared to pBabePuro alone. Scale bar: 10 μm. Right panel: RHOA-GTP levels of A549 cells (before paraffin embedding) transduced as indicated; *$P$<0.05.