

The p85 regulatory subunit of PI3K mediates cAMP–PKA and insulin biological effects on MCF-7 cell growth and motility

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SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATIONS

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Supplementary Methods

Transfection efficiency determined by FACS analysis.

For the immunofluorescence experiment, the MCF7 cells were transiently transfected with p85WT and its mutants, as followed described: $2,5 \times 10^6$ cells were seeded in 100mm plates containing 9 round coverslips (GG-12-gelatin *neuVitro*). After 12h, cells were transfected as described in Section 2 and 48h later, the coverslips were picked up and stained for immufluorescence as described in Section2. The remnant cells were harvested and fixed with paraformaldehyde (2% w/v in PBS) for 10 min and ethanol 70% for 20 min; permeabilized with Triton X-100 (0,2% v/v in PBS) for 20 min. Then cells were stained with anti-FLAG antibody diluited 1:1000 and with Alexa-Fluor 488 anti-mouse 1:1000 in PBS, and analysed by FACS for the transfection efficiency (see Figure S3B). For all others experiments the MCF7 cells were transiently transfected with p85WT or its mutants in the presence of pEGFPC3 plasmid. After 48h, the cells were harvested and analyzed for transfection efficiency by FACS analysis.

Summary of Supplementary Figures

Figure S1. Subcellular localization of p85 α and IRS-1 in cells expressing the p85 α mutants.

Figure S2. Role of p85 α ^{P13K}S83 phosphorylation in IRS-1/p85 α interaction.

Figure S3. Transfection efficiency determined by FACS analysis.

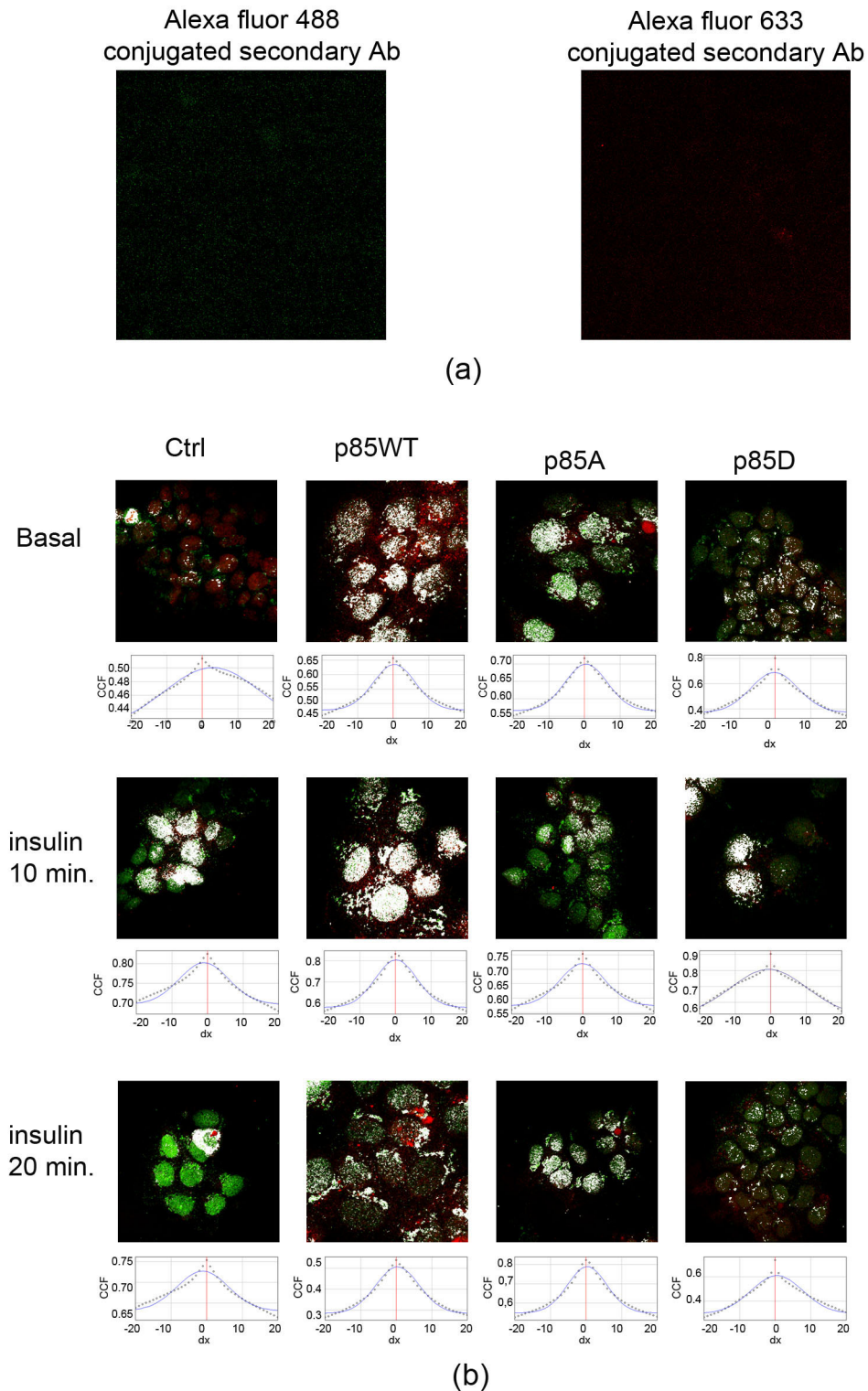


Figure S1. Subcellular localization of p85 α and IRS-1 in cells expressing the p85 α mutants.

MCF7 cells transiently transfected with p85WT or p85A or p85D were seeded on 12-mm glass coverslips, serum starved for 6 h and treated with 10 nM insulin for 10 and 20 minutes. As internal control cells were treated for 30 minutes with FBS. Immunofluorescence staining was performed as described in Materials and Methods. All images were captured with Zeiss confocal microscope 510. After incubation cells were fixed, permeabilized and stained with anti-FLAG and anti-IRS1 antibodies. **(a)**. Cells stained with Alexa-Fluor 488 anti-rabbit (right panel) and Alexa-Fluor 633 anti-mouse (left panel) alone. **(b)**. Colocalization analysis. The microphotographs were analyzed with ImageJ software using the "JACoP" [30] plug-in and the resulting overlapping images (upper panel) are shown. Pearson's coefficient (see Figure 2) and the Van Steensel's Cross-correlation functions (CCFs) (lower panel) were calculated for each experimental point.

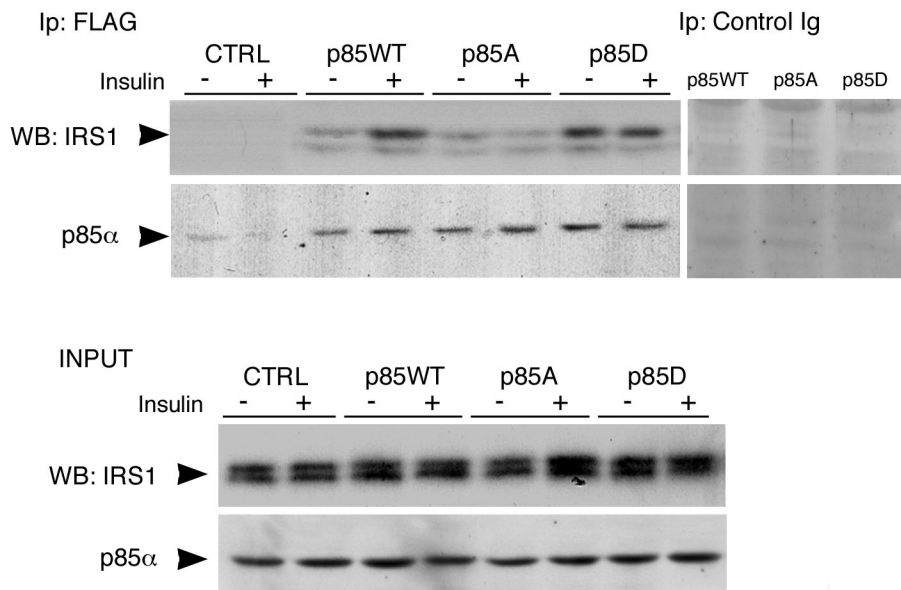
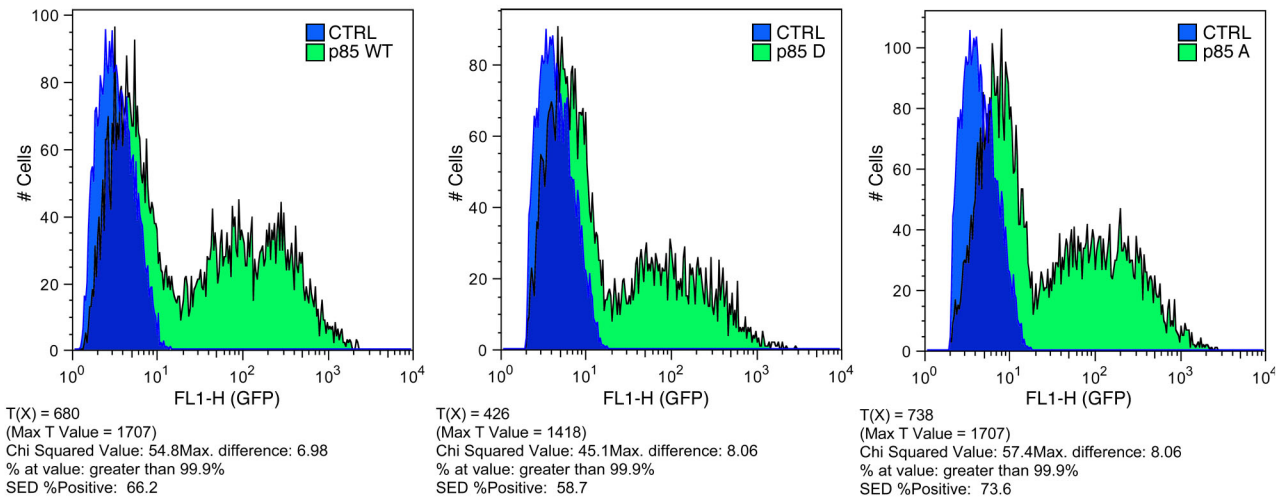
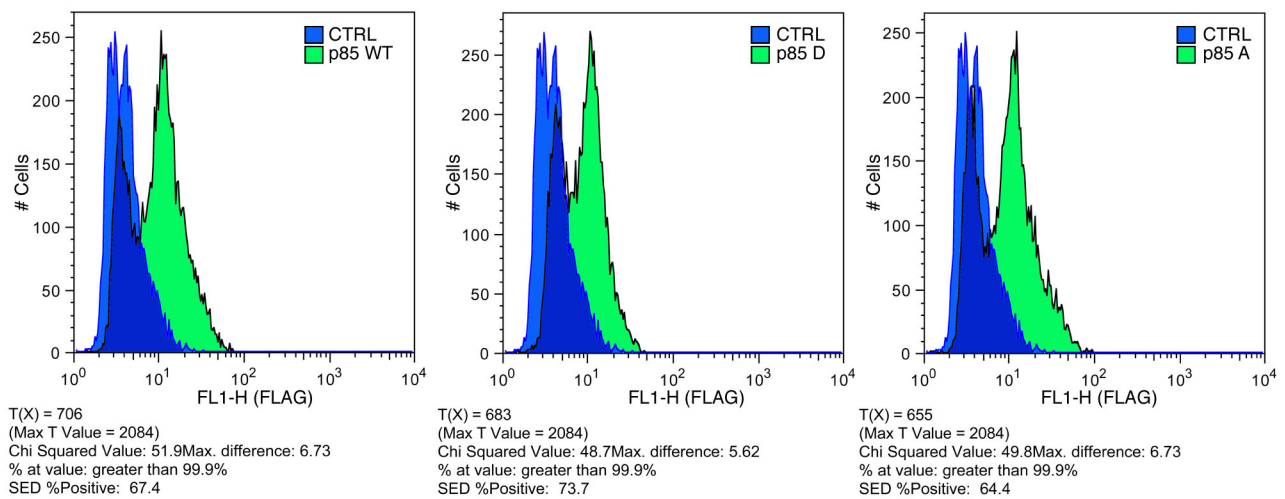


Figure S2. Role of p85^{PI3K}S83 phosphorylation in IRS-1/p85 α interaction.

MCF7 cells transfected with p85WT or p85A or p85D were serum starved for 6 h and treated with 10 nM insulin for 10 min. Cell lysates were immunoprecipitated with anti-FLAG antibody and then analysed by Western blot with anti-IRS-1 and anti-p85 α antibodies. In the lower part of the figure is shown the amount of IRS1 and p85 α protein present in total protein extract.



(a)



(b)

Figure S3. Transfection efficiency determined by FACS analysis.

The transfection efficiency was measured by FACS analysis using the pEGFPC3 plasmid as reporter. Panel A shows a representative experiment. MCF7 cells were transiently transfected with p85WT or p85A or p85D in the presence of pEGFPC3 plasmid. 48h after transfection percentage of GFP positive cells were determined by FACS analysis (a). For the confocal analysis, MCF7 cells transiently transfected with p85WT or p85A or p85D, were fixed for 10 minutes with paraformaldehyde (2% w/v in PBS) and for 20 minutes with 70% ethanol, permeabilized for 20 minutes with Triton X-100 (0,2% v/v in PBS) and then stained with anti-FLAG antibody diluted 1:1000 in PBS for 1h (F7425). Cells were incubated with Alexa-Fluor 488 anti-mouse 1:1000 in PBS for 1h (b). Blue: untransfected, control MCF-7 cells; Green transfected MCF-7 cells. The percentage of positive cells was calculated using the "Populatin Comparison" tool of the FlowJo Software.