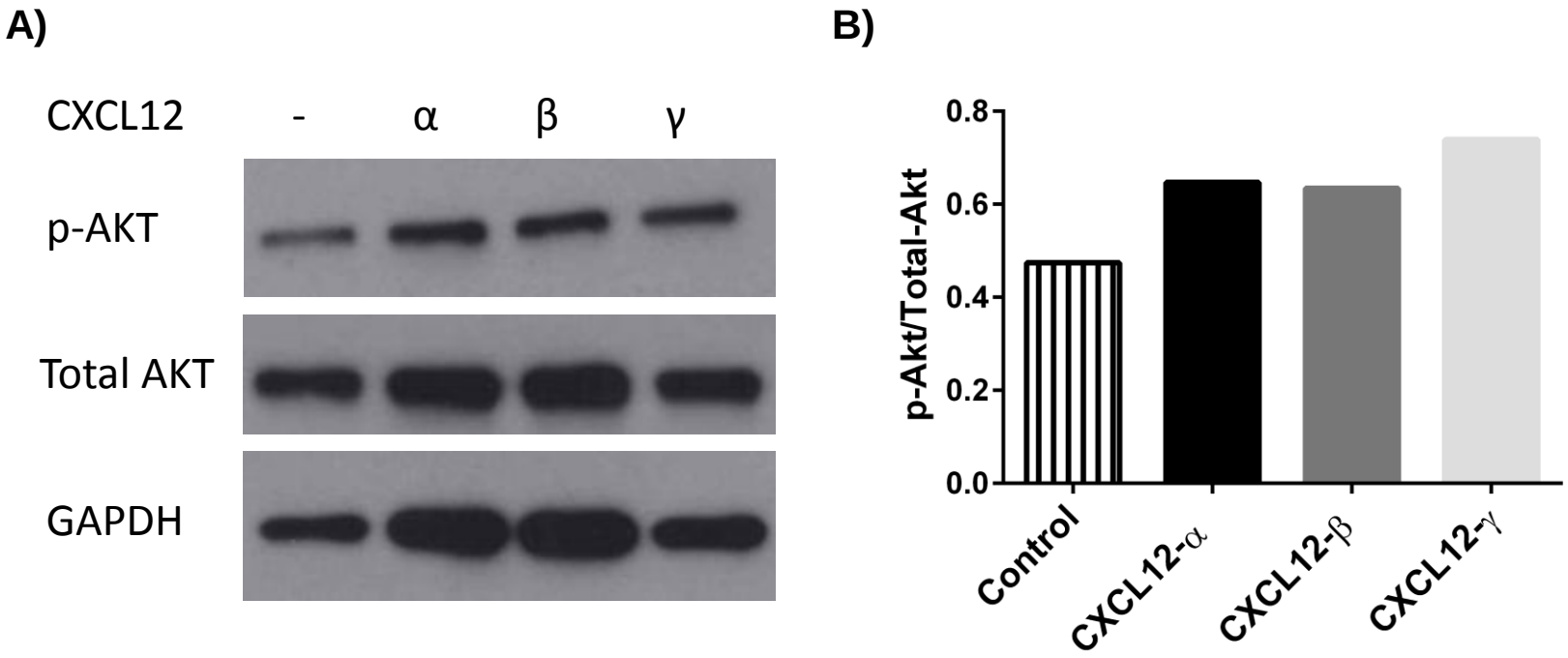


Figure S1. Activation of AKT by CXCL12 isoforms in 293T cells. (A) 293T cells were treated with CXCL12-α, β, γ or vehicle as for cells in Figure 1C. Western blot shows phosphorylated AKT (p-AKT) as a marker of pathway activation. Blot was sequentially stripped and re-probed for total AKT and GAPDH. (B) Graph of relative band intensities quantified by ImageJ.

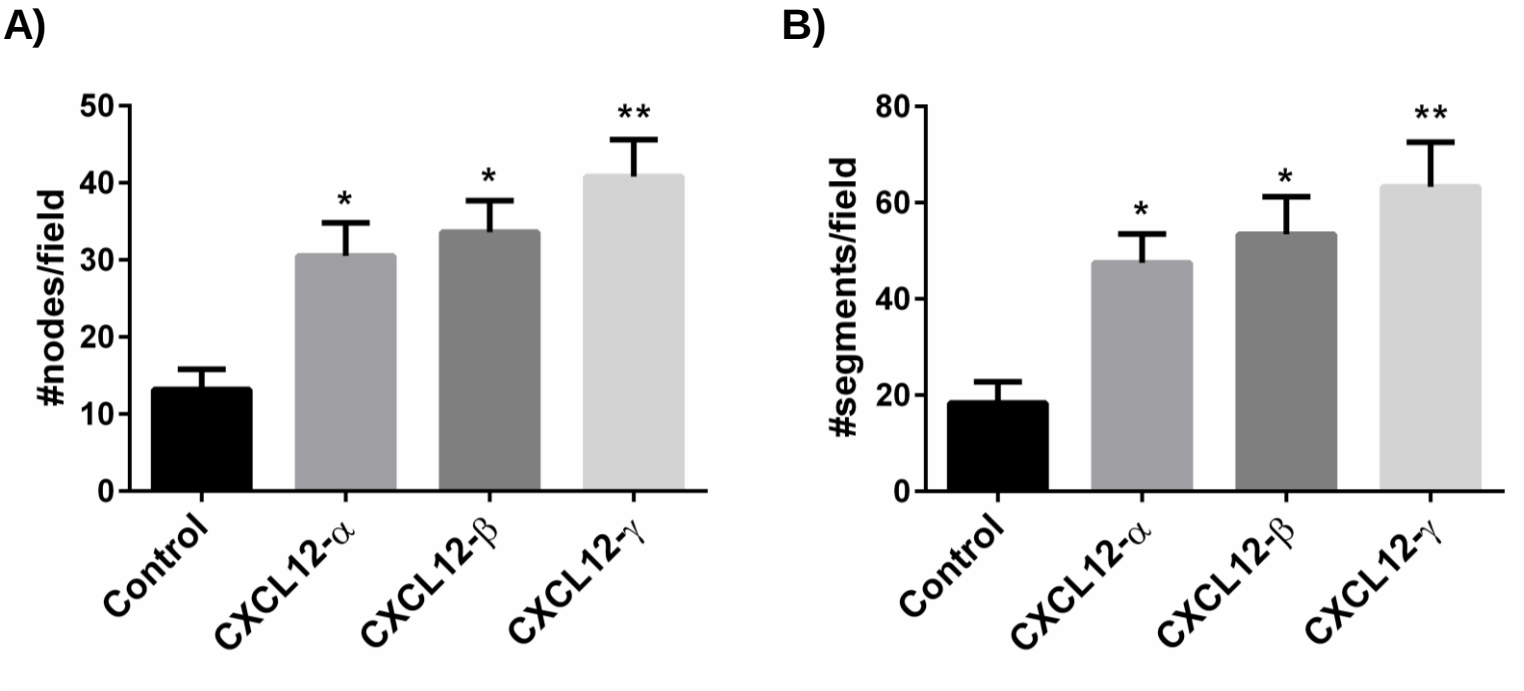


Figure S2. Endothelial tubes formation with recombinant CXCL12 isoforms. We treated HUVECs with 100 ng/ml recombinant CXCL12-α,β, or γ or vehicle control and quantified endothelial tube formation by numbers of endothelial nodes (A) and segments (B). Graphs depict mean values + SEM. *, $p < 0.05$; **, $p < 0.01$.

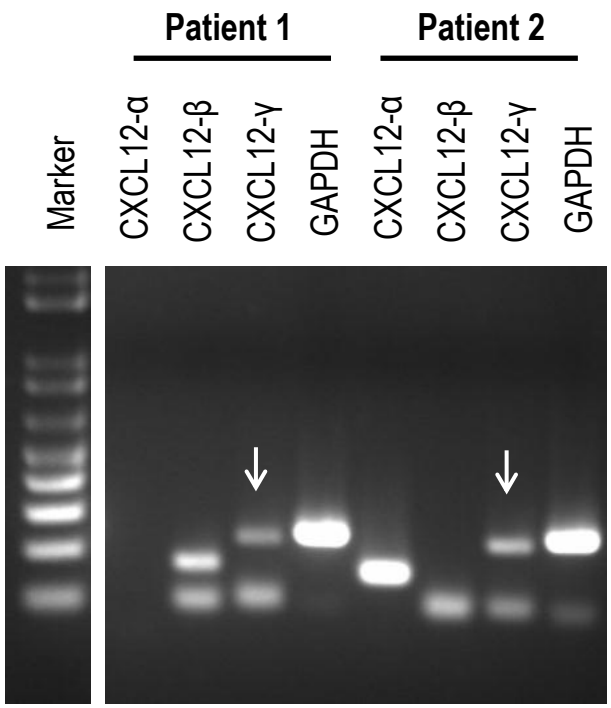
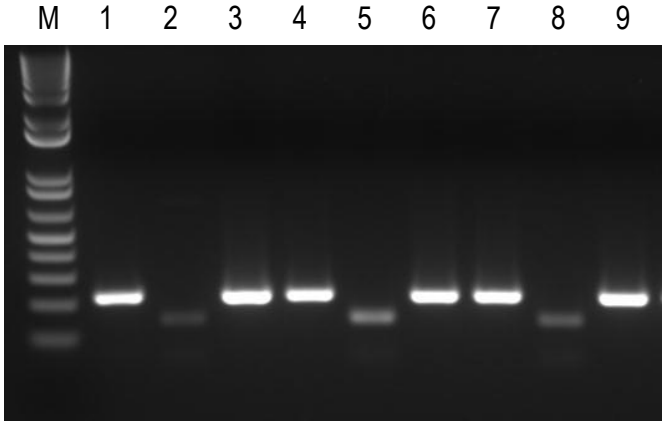


Figure S3. RT-PCR of malignant pleural effusions. Representative gel of RT-PCR products from RNA isolated from total cells recovered from malignant pleural effusions in two patients with metastatic breast cancer. Arrow denotes specific band from CXCL12-γ primers. Markers show 100 base pair ladder.

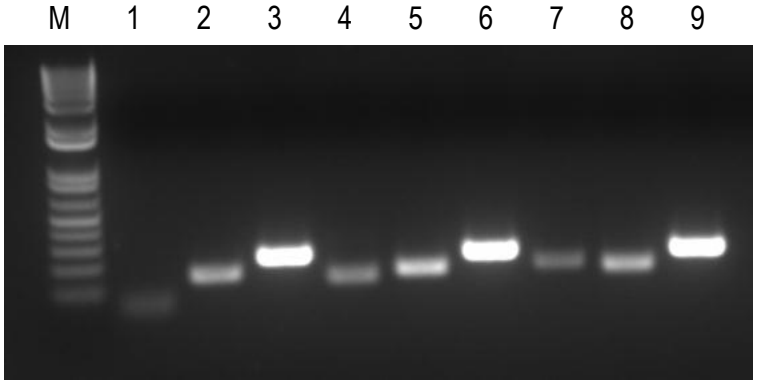
A)



RT-PCR from cultured bone marrow cells with CXCL12 primers common for mouse and human	
Sample number	Primers
100 BP marker	
1	CXCL12-α
2	Mouse GAPDH
3	Human GAPDH
4	CXCL12-β
5	Mouse GAPDH
6	Human GAPDH
7	CXCL12-γ
8	Mouse GAPDH
9	Human GAPDH

M

B)



RT-PCR from cultured bone marrow cells with GL primers	
Sample number	Primers
100 BP marker	
1	CXCL12-α
2	Mouse GAPDH
3	Human GAPDH
4	CXCL12-β
5	Mouse GAPDH
6	Human GAPDH
7	CXCL12-γ
8	Mouse GAPDH
9	Human GAPDH

Figure S4. RT-PCR of bone marrow samples from mice with metastases. Representative gels of RT-PCR products from RNA isolated from total bone marrow cells. Panel A shows samples with CXCL12 primers common for mouse and human CXCL12, while panel B shows results from primers including the GLuc fusion.