Supplemental material

Supplemental Figure 1S

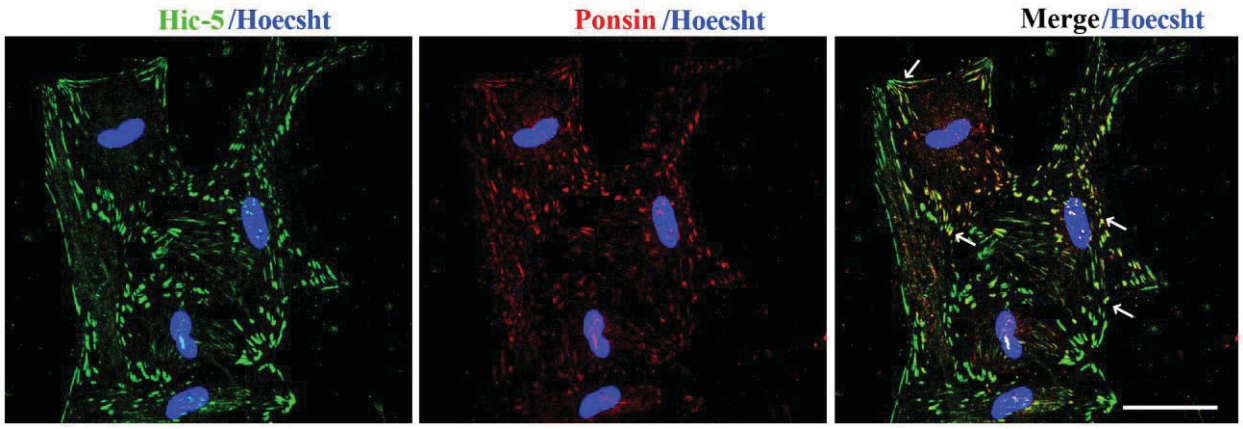

Fig. 1S: Colocalization of Hic-5 and ponsin at focal adhesions in human TM cells.

Colocalization of Hic-5 (green) with ponsin (red) in primary HTM cells at focal adhesions (arrows) was confirmed based on immunofluorescence analysis using monoclonal Hic-5 and polyclonal ponsin antibodies. Cell nuclei (Blue) were stained with Hoechst. Scale bars: 50 μm

Supplemental Figure 2S

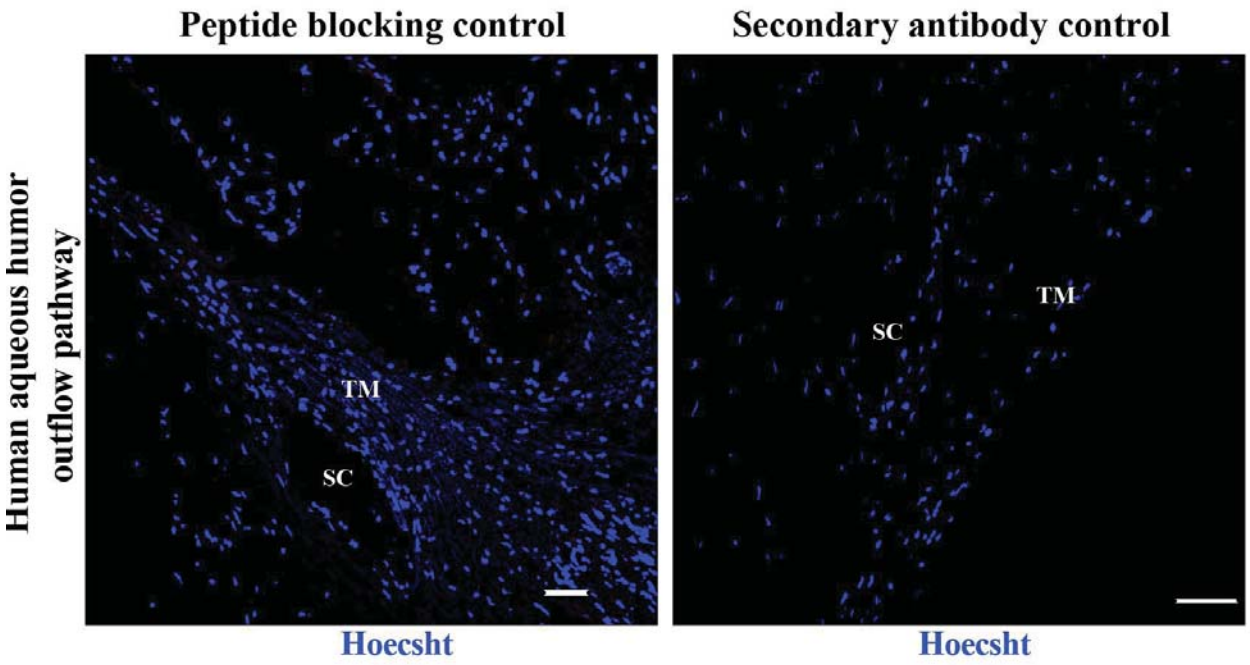

Fig. 2S: Specificity of Hic-5 polyclonal antibody used in immunofluorescence analysis.

To confirm the specificity of Hic-5 polyclonal antibody used in immunofluorescence analyses (Fig.1C &D), Hic-5 polyclonal antibody was blocked by incubating with Hic-5 specific polypeptide at 1:5 ratios for 24 hours at 4 ^{o}C. Then the antigen epitope blocked Hic-5 antibody was used to immunostain the human AH outflow pathway specimens as described in the Methods section. In addition to the antigen epitope blocked antibody control, human tissue specimens were also stained with secondary antibody (coupled with Alexa fluor 568) alone. The tissue sections were also stained for cell nuclei with Hoechst (blue). Both, the antigen epitope blocked primary Hic-5 antibody and secondary antibody controls did not show much fluorescence (red) in TM and SC compared to the tissue sections immunostained with Hic-5 primary antibody (See Fig. 1D) confirming the specificity of Hic-5 polyclonal antibody used in this study. Scale bar: 50 μm