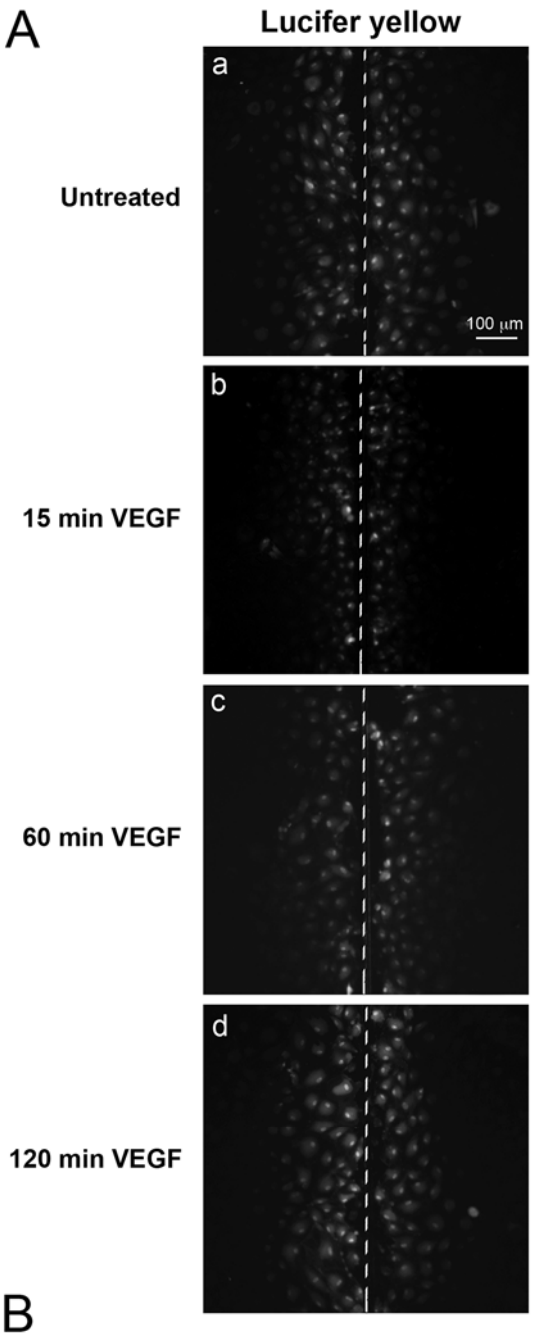
Supplemental Materials

Molecular Biology of the Cell

Nimlamool et al.


A
Lucifer yellow
a
Untreated
100 μm
b
15 min VEGF
c
60 min VEGF
d
120 min VEGF

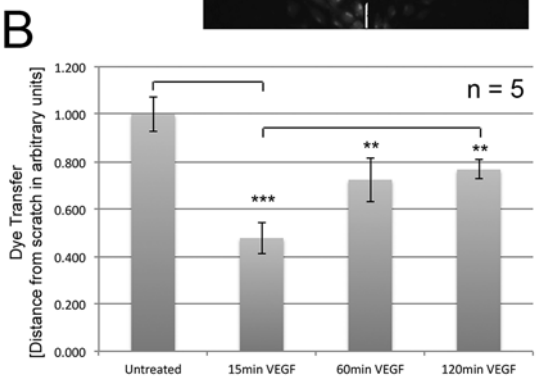

B
Dye Transfer
[Distance from scratch in arbitrary units]
1.200
1.000
0.800
0.600
0.400
0.200
0.000
n = 5
***
**
**
Untreated
15min VEGF
60min VEGF
120min VEGF

Figure S1: PAECs efficiently recouple within 1 – 2 hours after VEGF treatment. **(A)** PAECs were left untreated (a), or treated for 15, 60 and 120 min with VEGF (b-d) followed by Lucifer yellow (LY) scrape loading dye transfer assays. Representative LY fluorescence images for each group acquired with identical camera settings are shown in (A), quantitative analyses of relative dye transfers (representative of GJIC efficiencies) are shown in **(B)**. Scalpel cuts, through the cell monolayers leading to cell wounding and dye uptake are depicted with dashed lines. Note efficient dye transfer that is significantly inhibited 15 min post VEGF treatment (see Figure 4) and largely recovered within 1 – 2 hours.

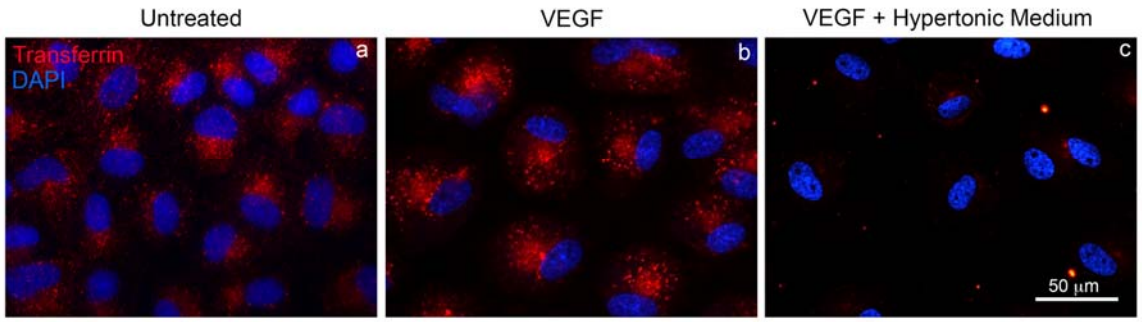


Figure S2: Hypertonic Medium efficiently inhibits clathrin-mediated endocytosis. PAECs were left untreated (a), or treated with VEGF for 15 min at 37˚C in Hepes-buffered serum-free DMEM, without (b) or with 0.45M sucrose (c) (a potent inhibitor of CME) before incubation with Alexa568-conjugated transferrin (red, a protein whose uptake is known to be CME dependent), and fixation. Cell nuclei were stained with DAPI (blue). Note drastically reduced uptake of transferrin in cells placed in hypertonic medium.