

Supplementary Information

Supplemental Figure S1.

Tumor cell model for integrin $\alpha v \beta 3$ activation

Flow cytometry analysis of tumor cell variants expressing defined levels and affinity states of integrin $\alpha v \beta 3$. The cell variants were derived from MDA-MB 435 human breast cancer cells. Left panels: Overall integrin $\alpha v \beta 3$ heterodimer expression (Mab VNR1, does not distinguish between high and low affinity $\alpha v \beta 3$). Right panels: integrin $\alpha v \beta 3$ activation state measured by binding of soluble RGD-ligand mimetic scFv antibody Bc-15 which behaves like a natural ligand and is specific for $\alpha v \beta 3$. Lack of scFv binding in the absence of divalent cations (blue lines = no cations) indicates cation dependence. Intrinsic activation of $\alpha v \beta 3$ (high affinity) allows scFv binding in the presence of calcium (1mM) (red line = Ca^{2+}), while low or no binding in calcium indicates low affinity $\alpha v \beta 3$ in cells that express the receptor. ScFv binding in the presence manganese (50 μM) (green line = Mn^{2+}) is maximized, regardless of the intrinsic $\alpha v \beta 3$ activation state, as long as the cells are $\alpha v \beta 3$ positive. Bold red +/- signs on the right indicate the $\alpha v \beta 3$ activation state.

Figure S1

