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Supplemental Information

Integrin Beta 3 Regulates Cellular Senescence

by Activating the TGF- β Pathway

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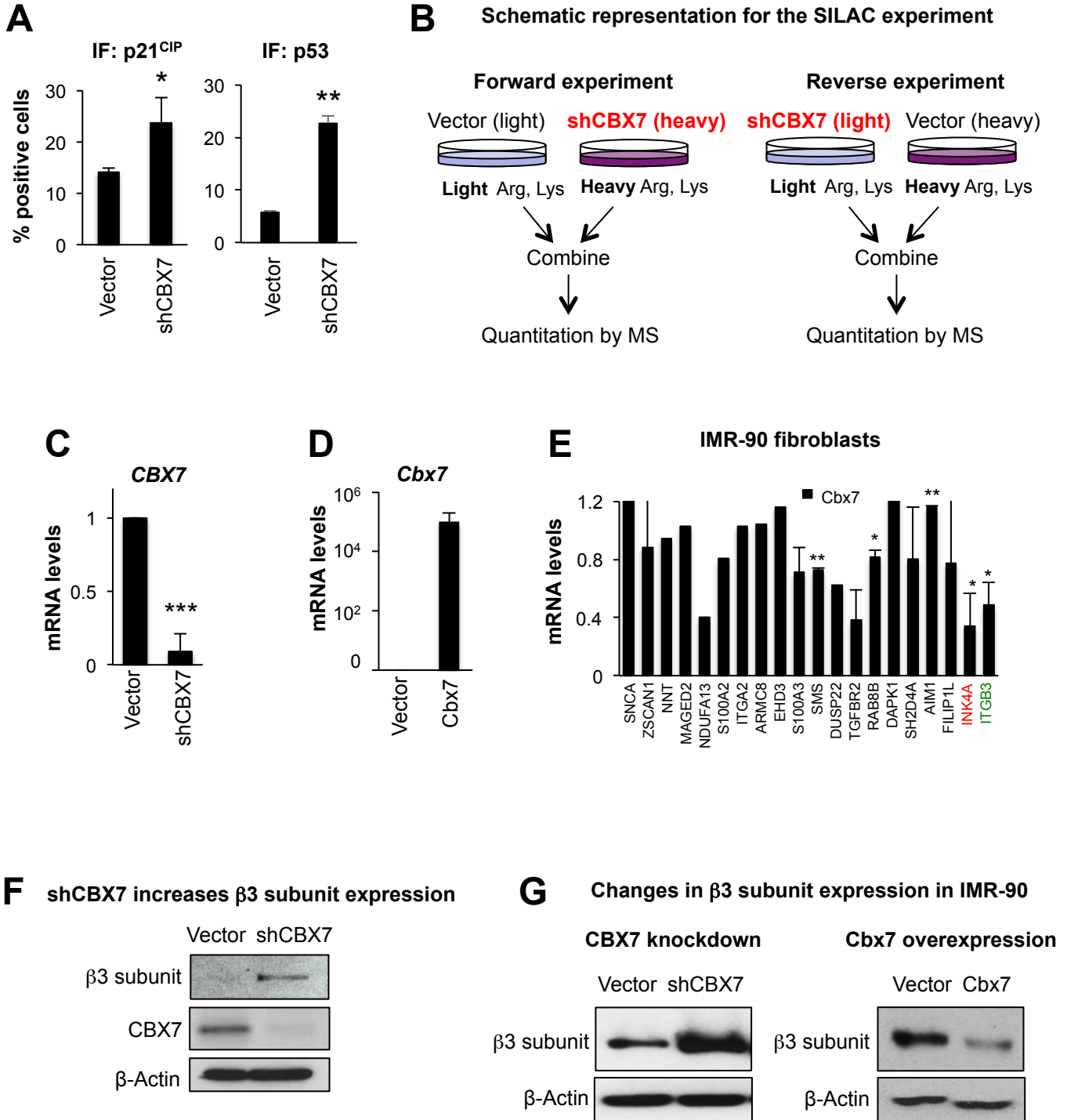
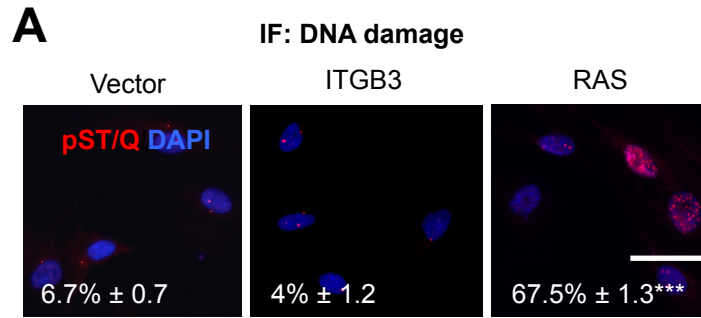


Figure S1. CBX7 knockdown induces senescence in human primary breast fibroblasts (Related to Figures 1 and 2)

(A) Knockdown of *CBX7* (shCBX7) in BF fibroblasts induces an increase in the percentage of cells staining positive for p53 and p21^{CIP}. (B) Scheme for the strategy followed to perform the SILAC experiment. In the forward experiment, we grow BF infected with shCBX7 in the media containing “heavy aminoacids”, whereas in the reverse experiment we culture shCBX7 cells in the media with “light aminoacids”. (C) qPCR showing *CBX7* knockdown efficiency at the mRNA level in BF transduced with shCBX7. (D) Ectopic expression of mouse *Cbx7* by retroviral transduction shows an increase in *Cbx7* mRNA by qPCR. (E) qPCR analyses show that *Cbx7* expression downregulates the genes of the SILAC proteins in IMR-90 fibroblasts. Data is normalized to the control, and represent the mean \pm SD of 1-3 independent experiments. (F) Representative immunoblot showing an increase in β 3 subunit levels, concomitant with a decrease in CBX7 protein levels in BF transduced with shCBX7. β -Actin is used as loading control. (G) Representative immunoblot showing changes in β 3 subunit levels upon CBX7 knockdown or overexpression in IMR-90 fibroblasts. β -Actin is used as loading control.



ITGB3 induces senescence in IMR-90 fibroblasts

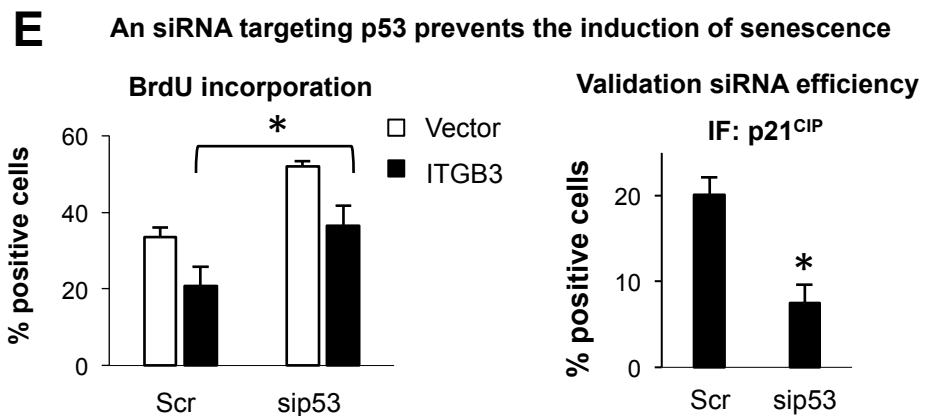
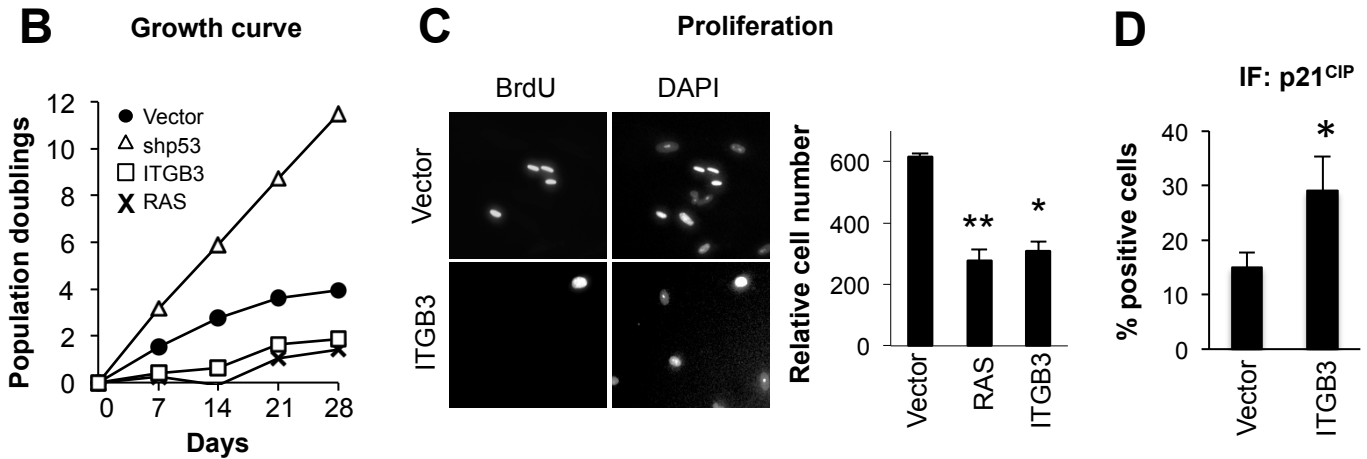


Figure S2. ITGB3 induces senescence dependent on the p53 pathway (Related to Figure 3)

(A) BF expressing ITGB3 do not display DNA damage, measured by pST/Q staining, and calculated by quantifying the percentage of cells positive for pST/Q staining. RAS was used as a positive control for DNA-damage in senescence. (B) IMR-90 primary fibroblasts transduced with a vector encoding ITGB3 show reduced proliferation, measured by calculating the population doubling growth curve. H-Ras^{G12V} (RAS) and shp53 expressing fibroblasts were used as positive and negative regulators of senescence, respectively. (C) A reduction in the proliferation rate is also shown in representative pictures for BrdU incorporation (left panel) and by measuring the relative cell numbers (right panel). (D) IMR-90 fibroblasts expressing ITGB3 also show an increase in the percentage of cells staining positive for p21^{CIP} protein by IF. (E) Disruption of *TP53* mRNA prevents the activation of senescence induced by the overexpression of ITGB3. BF expressing either Vector or ITGB3 were reverse-transfected with a Scramble (Scr) RNAi or an siRNA targeting p53 (sip53). Left panel: proliferation was quantified by measuring the percentage of cells incorporating BrdU. Right panel: Knockdown efficiency for sip53 was quantified by measuring the levels of p21^{CIP}, a target of p53. Data represents the mean \pm SD of 2-3 independent experiments. Scale bar, 50 μ m

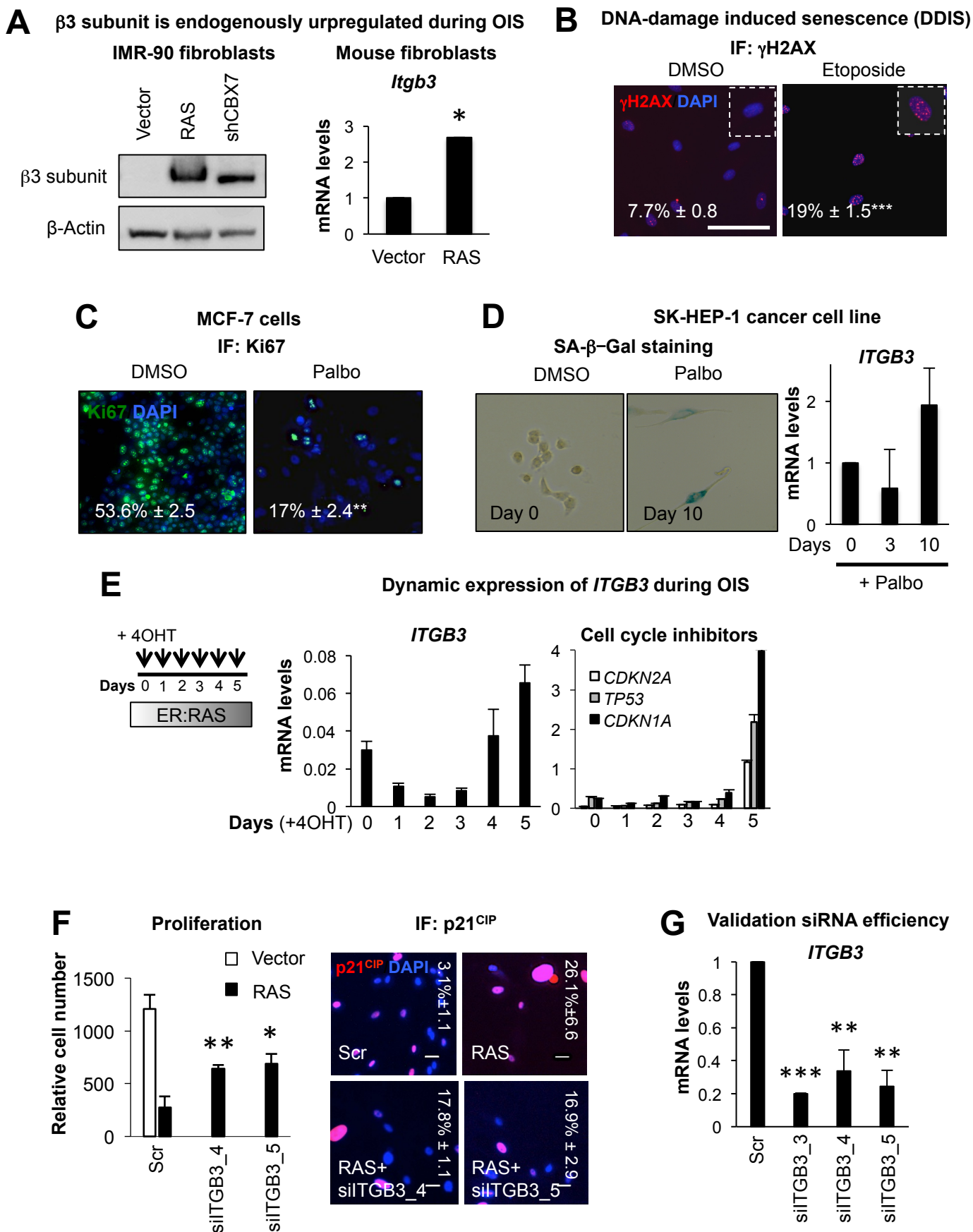


Figure S3. *ITGB3* is a regulator of cellular senescence (Related to Figure 4)

(A) Left panel shows immunoblot for $\beta 3$ subunit in IMR-90 fibroblasts expressing RAS and shCBX7. β -Actin is used as loading control; right panel shows relative *Itgb3* mRNA levels upon RAS expression in mouse embryonic fibroblasts (MEFs) measured by qPCR. A representative qPCR is shown. (B) BF treated with etoposide show an increase in DNA-damage. This was measured by staining with a phospho- γ -H2AX antibody by IF. The quantification represents the percentage of cells with positive staining. Scale bar, 50 μ m. (C) MCF7 breast cancer cells were treated with 200nM Palbociclib for 7 days. Proliferation was measured by staining with a Ki67 antibody. Data shows the percentage of cells staining positive for Ki67. (D) SK-HEP-1 hepatocellular carcinoma cells were treated with 1 μ M Palbo for 3 or 10 days and stained for SA- β -Gal (left) or subjected to qPCR analyses for *ITGB3* mRNA levels (right panel). (E) *ITGB3* is dynamically regulated during cellular senescence. Time-course treatment with 200nM 4-Hydroxytamoxifen (4OHT) of fibroblasts harboring an ER:RAS construct. RNA was collected at different time points and subjected to qPCR analysis to determine *ITGB3*, *CDKN2A*, *TP53* and *CDKN1A* levels. (F) BF expressing vector or RAS were transfected with a scramble siRNA (Scr) or two different siRNA against *ITGB3* (siITGB3_4 and 5). 4 days after transfection, BrdU was added and 24h later BrdU incorporation and p21^{CIP} levels were assessed. Left panel: relative cell number. Right panel: representative images for p21^{CIP} staining by IF. Scale bar, 100 μ m. (G) qPCR showing mRNA levels for *ITGB3* in BF fibroblasts transfected with three independent siRNA targeting *ITGB3* (siITGB3).

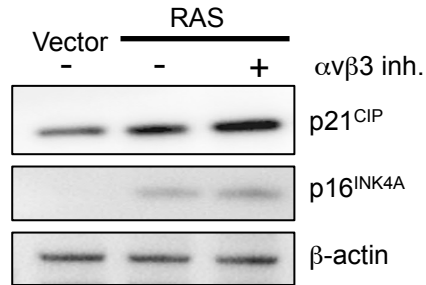
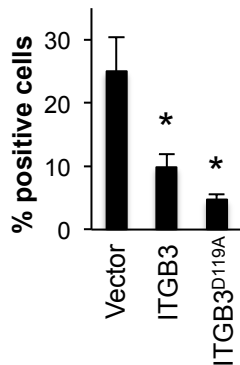
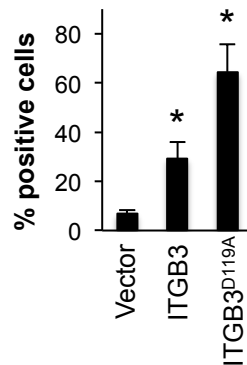
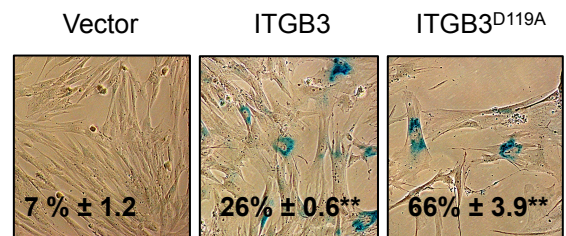
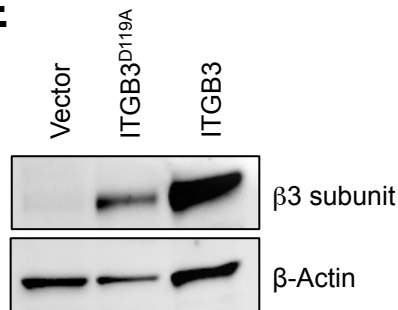
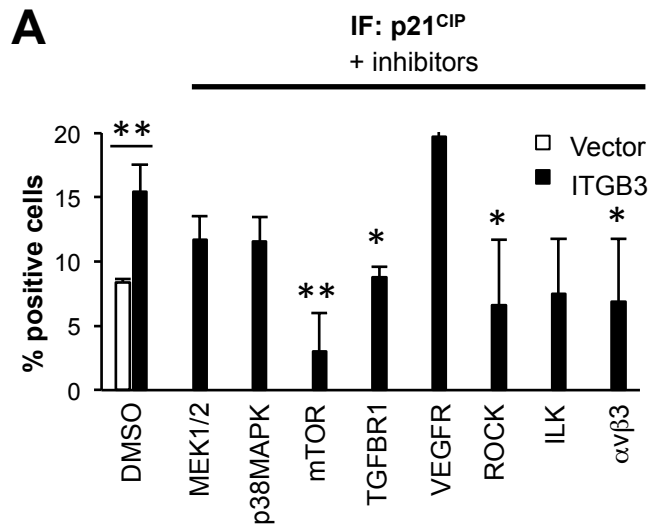
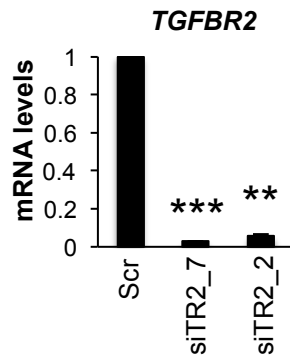
A An $\alpha v\beta 3$ inhibitor does not bypass OIS**ITGB3^{D119A} ligand-defective mutant induces senescence****B** BrdU incorporation**C** IF: p21^{CIP}**D** SA-β-Gal staining**E**

Figure S4. ITGB3 induces senescence independently of its ligand-binding activity (Related to Figure 4)

(A) Immunoblot for p21^{CIP} and p16^{INK4A} protein levels in BF cells expressing either Vector or RAS. RAS cells were treated with DMSO or 50nM of an α v β 3 inhibitor (cilengitide) for 48h, washed and followed by 72h of fresh media incubation. β -actin is shown as loading control. (B-D) Expression of an ITGB3 mutant construct (ITGB3^{D119A}), defective for ligand-binding activity, induces senescence in BF fibroblasts. ITGB3 wild type is used as control. (B) BrdU proliferation is reduced in cells expressing ITGB3^{D119A}, while (C) p21^{CIP} protein levels and the (D) the percentage of cells staining positive for SA- β -Gal are increased. (E) Immunoblot for β 3 subunit shows the expression levels for ITGB3 wild-type and mutant (ITGB3^{D119A}) construct.



B Validation siRNA efficiency



C Conditioned media (CM)

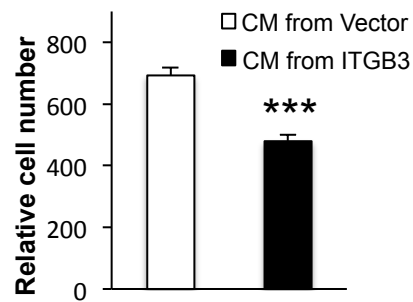
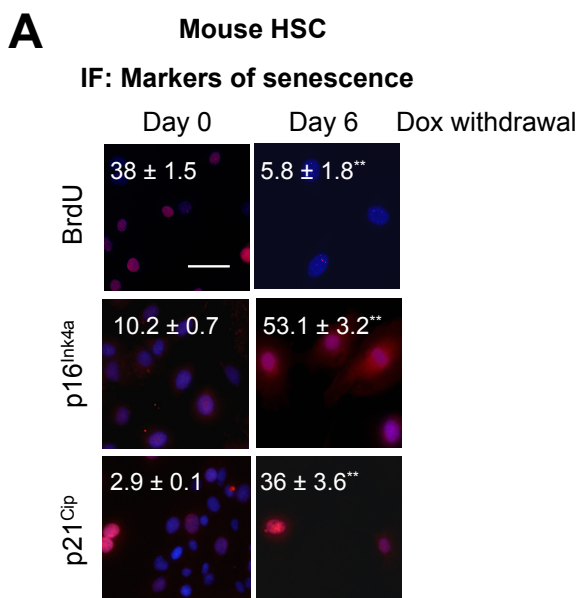
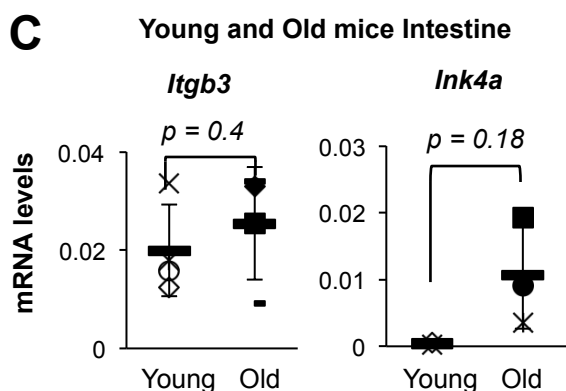
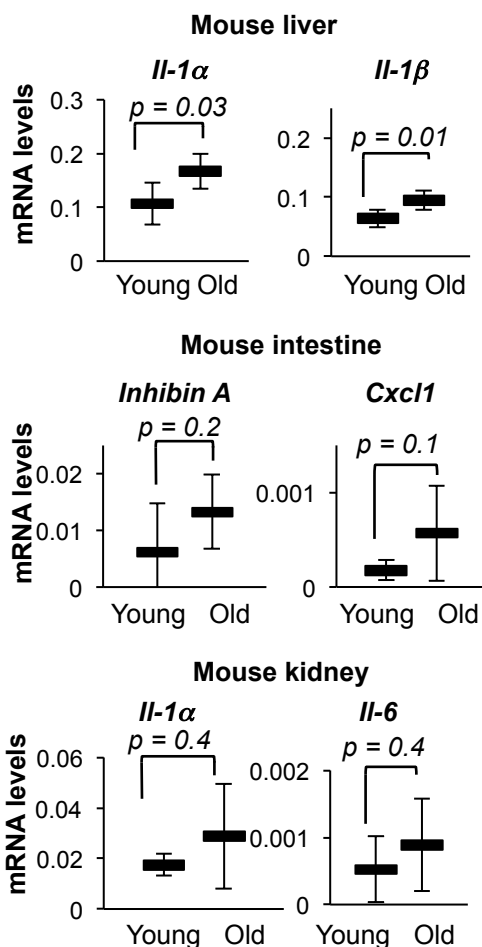


Figure S5. ITGB3 induces senescence in a cell and non-cell autonomous fashion by activating the TGF β pathway (Related to Figure 5)

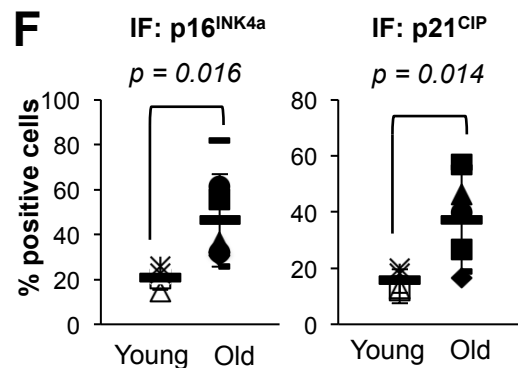
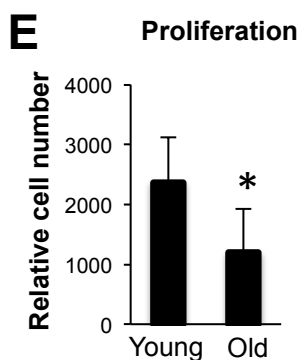
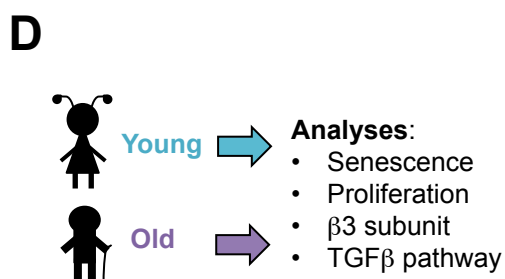
(A) BF expressing vector or ITGB3 were treated for 48h with a small molecule drug screen. The percentage of p21^{CIP} positive cells with or without the inhibitors is shown. The graph indicates the inhibitor's targets. Inhibitor's details are: 40 μ M PD98059 (targeting MEK1/2), 20 μ M SB202190 (p38MAPK), 100nM TORIN2 (mTOR), 4 μ M TGF β -R1 (TGFBR1), 8 μ M Vegfr-2/Flt3/C-Kit (VEGFR), 150nM GSK429286A (ROCK1/2, Rho-associated kinase), 50nM Cpd22 (ILK, integrin-linked kinase) and 50nM Cilengitide (α v β 3). (B) qPCR analyses to show the mRNA knockdown efficiency of the RNAi targeting *TGFBR2* (siTR2_7 and siTR_2). (C) Conditioned media (CM) from BF expressing either Vector or ITGB3 was used to treat normal BF cells. Conditioned media was produced in 0.5% FBS for 7 days. The relative cell number was calculated after treating the cells for 72h with the conditioned media.



B SASP levels in Young and Old mice tissue



Fibroblasts from old human donors have characteristics of cellular senescence



G IF: $\alpha\beta 3$ /F-Actin staining

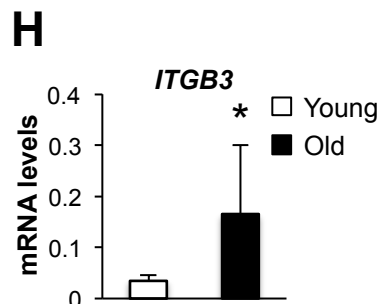
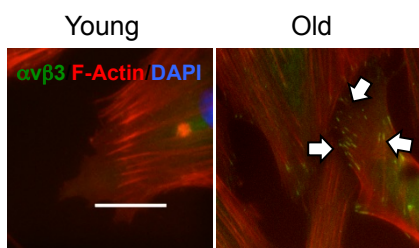


Figure S6. ITGB3 is expressed during replicative senescence and aging in human and mouse (Related to Figure 6)

(A) IF analysis for senescence markers (BrdU, p16^{Ink4a} and p21^{Cip}) in mouse Hepatic Stellate Cells (mHSC) upon different days of doxycycline (Dox) withdrawal. Quantification represents the percentage of cells staining positive for each antibody. (B) Additional markers of senescence/aging - different SASP mRNAs - were determined in different tissues (liver, intestine, and kidney) from mice aged 4 (Young) and 25 (Old) months. (C) Intestines from young (4 months) and old (25 months) C57BL/6J mice were subjected to qPCR to determine *Ink4a* and *Itgb3* mRNA expression levels. (D) Schematic representation of the strategy followed to determine the implication of the $\beta 3$ subunit in aging in human fibroblasts. We analyzed primary fibroblasts from young (~10 years) and old (~80 years) human donors to check for markers of senescence, $\beta 3$ subunit and regulators of TGF β . (E) Fibroblasts from old donors (n=7 donors) show a lower proliferation rate than fibroblasts from young donors (n=4 donors). (F) Fibroblasts from old donors present different markers for senescence. Graphs represent the percentage of cells stained positive for p16^{INK4A} and p21^{CIP} in young and old fibroblasts. Data represents the mean \pm SD of fibroblasts derived from 4 young and 7 old donors. (G) Representative images for $\alpha v\beta 3$ (green) and F-Actin (red) staining in young and old donor fibroblasts. The formation of FA is shown with white arrows in the old fibroblasts. Scale bar, 100 μ m. (H) qPCR analysis for *ITGB3* mRNA levels in fibroblasts from young and old donors.

A RNAi targeting ITGB3 reverses aging

IF: Markers of senescence

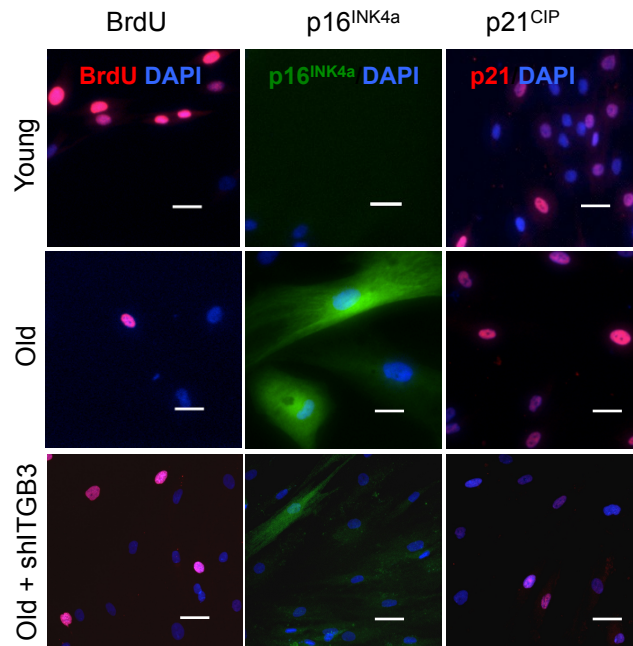


Figure S7. Knockdown of *ITGB3* using a specific shRNA (shITGB3) averts senescence/aging markers in fibroblasts derived from old donors (Related to Figure7)

(A) IF analysis for different markers of senescence/aging (BrdU, p16^{INK4A} and p21^{CIP}) in fibroblasts from old donors expressing an shRNA targeting *ITGB3* (shITGB3). Cells from young donors were used as controls.

SUPPLEMENTAL EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURES

Antibodies for immunofluorescence, immunoblotting and ChIP.

Details of the antibodies used can be found in the Supplemental Table S2.

qPCR, immunoblotting and immunofluorescence

Total RNA was extracted using Trizol Reagent (Invitrogen) according to the manufacturer's protocol. cDNA was generated using the High Capacity cDNA Reverse transcription kit (Invitrogen). For specific primers see the Supplemental Table S2. Protein extracts were processed and analyzed as before (O'Loughlen et al., 2012). Immunofluorescence was performed using an InCell Analyzer 1000 (GE). Image processing and quantification was performed using InCell Investigator software (GE) (Acosta et al., 2008). Primers and antibodies used in this study are listed in the Supplemental Table S2.

RNA interference experiments

Indicated cells were transfected with 30nM of siRNA in a 96-well plate or 6-well plate. A 3.5% solution of HiPerFect transfection reagent (QIAGEN) was prepared in serum-free DMEM and then mixed with the siRNA. The mixture was incubated for 30 minutes at room temperature and then added to the cells. The medium was changed after 24 hours and cells were incubated for additional 24 hours before being processed for IF analysis or RNA/protein isolation. For RNAi targeting integrins, the forward transfection method was used, where the cells are plated first, senescence was induced and the siRNA/HiPerFect mixture was added after senescence was established. Experiments using an siRNA targeting p53 were reverse transfected, where the siRNA/HiPerFect mixture was added at the same time as cells were plated.

SA- β -Galactosidase staining

Cells were seeded at the same density and after 72h fixed with 0.5% Glutaraldehyde, washed with 1mM MgCl₂ pH 6.0 and stained with X-Gal staining solution (1mM MgCl₂ solution, 1X KC solution and X-Gal). Cells were incubated from 4h up to overnight at 37°C and stained with DAPI. The analysis of the percentage of SA- β -galactosidase positive cells was performed using the plugin Cell Counter in the ImageJ software. SA- β -Gal positive cells were determined as the percentage of cells staining blue (light or dark blue) with respect to the total amount of cells.

Chromatin immunoprecipitation (ChIP)

ChIP assay was performed using BF. Cells were cross-linked in 1% paraformaldehyde for 10 minutes at room temperature. Fixed cells were lysed in Lysis Buffer [50 mM HEPES (pH 7.5), 140 mM NaCl, 1 mM EDTA, 0.1% IGEPAL 630 (Sigma-Aldrich)], containing 0.05% Triton X100, 2.5 % glycerol and supplemented with 1X protease inhibitor cocktail (Roche) for 30 minutes on ice, followed by centrifugation incubation in Buffer 2 [0.1 M Tris HCl (pH 8) and 200 mM NaCl with protease inhibitors] for 30 minutes at room temperature. Chromatin was sonicated as follows: three cycles of 10 minutes each (30 seconds on followed by 30 seconds off). Crosslinked DNA after sonication was precipitated with 5 μ g of anti-CBX7, anti-CBX8 and anti-RING1B antibodies or non-immune mouse/rabbit IgG (Abcam) overnight at 4°C. Chromatin/antibody complex was pulled down with Dynal Protein G or Dynal Protein A magnetic beads (Invitrogen) and washed in the low- and high-salt buffers. After de-crosslinking (65°C for 4 hours) and Proteinase K treatment, chromatin was purified by phenol-chloroform extraction and isopropanol precipitation. The antibodies used and qPCR primers are listed in the Supplemental Table S2.

SILAC (Stable Isotope Labeling with Aminoacids in Culture) Mass Spectrometry.

SILAC-labeled vector and shCBX7 fibroblasts were generated as before (O'Loughlen et al., 2012). Protein extracts were separated by SDS-PAGE and subjected to overnight in gel trypsin digestion. Peptide extracts were analyzed using a Q-Exactive mass spectrometer coupled to an Ultimate3000 LC (both

Thermo Fisher) using an Easy Spray Nano-source. The instrument was operated in data dependent acquisition mode selecting the 10 most intense precursor ions for fragmentation. Raw data was processed using MaxQuant/Andromeda as previously described (Cox and Mann, 2008). Outlier detection was performed using the significance B option available in Perseus software with a p-value cut-off of 0.05 for significance. Proteins were selected as significant when a two-fold difference in expression levels was observed. Proteomic data can be found in the Supplemental Table S1.

Pathways analysis KEGG

KEGG pathway analysis was performed on upregulated and downregulated proteins using DAVID Functional Annotation Bioinformatics Microarray Analysis (Huang da et al., 2009).

Mice tissue

All tissues (liver, kidney and intestine) come from female C57BL/6J mice. All mice (4, 19 and 25 month-old) were maintained in the same housing with identical environmental conditions. Tissues were provided by the Tissue Bank provider ShARMUK.

SUPPLEMENTAL REFERENCES

Cox, J., and Mann, M. (2008). MaxQuant enables high peptide identification rates, individualized p.p.b.-range mass accuracies and proteome-wide protein quantification. *Nature biotechnology* 26, 1367-1372.

Huang da, W., Sherman, B.T., and Lempicki, R.A. (2009). Systematic and integrative analysis of large gene lists using DAVID bioinformatics resources. *Nature protocols* 4, 44-57.

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-1.58701	-2.04258	1.98939	2.6893	4.54E-09	7.79993	2	2	3	2	7.63155	7.47387	7.11508	7.30698	6.61731	7.20772	0.00597974	0.00024261	Q99785;E9PFF	Tumor prote TP53I11	13
1.49978	0.965175	-2.01392	-1.36702	4.00E-233	9.25249	16	24	25	45	8.66165	8.10332	8.5211	9.12375	9.0089	8.48994	0.0299951	0.00257331	Q16222;B1A1	UDP-N-acety UAP1	2
-1.52891	-1.65381	-1.9143	-1.2137	1.38E-06	7.03104	1	1	1	2	6.20874	6.06187	5.66644	6.96019	6.84334	6.3329	0.122118	0.172177	P63146;HOY	Ubiquitin-coi UBE2B	3
1.72583	1.49093	-3.07534	-2.31058	0.00046673	7.19218	1	1	1	1	7.06002	6.38714	6.95633	6.61111	6.5672	5.68195	0.0162255	0.0121038	P17029;B3KK	Zinc finger p1 ZKSCAN1	5

Table S2. List of reagents used in this study (Related to Figures 1-7)

Primer sequences for qPCR analyses used in this study

HUMAN		
Target	Forward primer	Reverse primer
RPS14	CTGCGAGTGCTGTCAGAGG	TCACCGCCTACACATCAAACCT
INK4A	CGGTCGGAGGCCGATCCAG	GCGCCGTGGAGCAGCAGCAGCT
TP53	TGGCCATCTACAAGCAGTCA	GGTACAGTCAGAGCCAACCT
CBX7	AACTCCATCACCGTCACCTT	CCCCAACCCATCCCTATCTC
NDUFA13	CTACGGGCACTGGAGCATAA	AGCGGGTGTGTGGAACA
S100A3	CAGATTGGTAAACACCCGAAC	ACAAAGTCCACCTCGCAGTC
TGFBR2	CGGCTCCCTAAACACTACCA	TATGTCACCCACTCCCTGCT
AIM1	TCCCCAGAAAGTGAAGGAAA	TGTTGGAAGAGCAGCGTATG
DUSP22	GAAAGGGGAGTGTGGCTGTA	GCGGCTGTGAAGAAAGAACA
RAB8B	GCACATCAGTGTAGCCTTTCC	TGAACCAGACCAAATACCCTTT
NNT	GATACGGGTTTTGGGCATTG	CCCTGAGAAGTTGTGGAAGG
ITGB3	GGGGTAGGTTGGGAGAATGT	TCTGGGACAAAGGCTAAGGA
SMS	GCACAGCGAAGACTGTAAA	GGGGAAAGAAACACCATCAA
SNCA	TTCTGGGGCATAGTCATTTCT	TTCTCCTTCCTTCCTCACC
ZKSCAN1	CCATTTCCCCCTTTTGTTC	TGCGTGTGCTTTTCTTGT
ITGA2	GGATTTGTTGGCTGACTGG	GATAACTTTGGACCGCTGGA
EHD3	CCCACCACAGACTCCTTCAT	GCTCTCCAGCACAGGGTTAG
MAGED2	CAGGCATACTGGGAACGACT	GCTATTGGGGACTCTGGCATA
S100A2	AAGACTGGCGACAAGTTCAAG	TGATGAGTGCCAGGAAAACA
ARMC8	TCCTCTCCACTCGTCTCAT	GTTGTCCCATCCGCTATGTT
DAPK1	GAAGCAAGGGGGTGTAGTAG	CCACAGACAACGGAATGAGA
SH2D4A	ATGCCCTGTCTATCTGTGCG	TGGAGGCTGTCACTCAAACA
FILIP1L	AAACGCCTCCATAACACCAG	AACCAGTCACAGCCAAAACC
GRO alpha	GAAAGCTTGCTCAATCCTG	CACCAGTGAGCTTCTCCTC
GCP2	AGAGCTGCGTTGCACTTGTT	GCAGTTTACCAATCGTTTGGGG
CCL2	AGCTCGCACTCTCGCCTCCAG	GGCATGTATTGCATCTGGCTGAGC
IL-1 beta	TGCACGCTCCGGGACTCACA	CATGGAGAACCACACTTGTGCTCC
IL-8	GAGTGGACCACACTGCGCCA	TCCACAACCCTTGACCCAGT
IL-6	CCAGGAGCCAGCTATGAAC	CCCAGGGAGAAGGCAACTG
IL-11	CCTGGCTCTTCCCCATCTAG	CAGCTCTCAGACAAATCGCC
TGFB1	TAC TAC GCC AAG GAG GTC AC	GCT GAG GTA TCG CCA GGA AT
TGFB2	TTT GGA AGT TTG TGT TCT GTT TG	TGT TGT TGT TGT CGT TGT TCA C
TGFB3	ACA CAC AAG CAA CAA ACC TCA C	TCC TCT AAC CAA ACC CAC ACT T
SMAD2	GCAAAAAGGTTCACTAAAGGA	AGCAAAGGTTGAGGAAGGAGATA
SMAD3	TGATGTTAGAGGGGAGATGGAGAG	GAGGAAGTGAGGGGTTTGTATT
SMAD4	ACCCAGCTCTGTTAGCCCCA	TGGCAGGCTGACTTGTGGAAGC
TGFBR1 (ALK5)	TCTGCCACAACCGCACTGTCA	GGTAAACCTGAGCCAGAACCCTGACG
LTBP1	GAG TGC TGC TGT CTG TAT GGA G	AAACGGTCTTGGATGAAGTAGG
LTBP3	GGA GGA GAA GAG CCT GTG TTT	GTG GGA GGT GAG AAT GTG GTA T
CDKN2B (p15INK4B)	ACCAGATAGCAGAGGGGTAAGAG	GTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGAAAAG
CDKN1B (p27KIP)	CCAGTCCATTTGATCAGCGG	ACATCTTCTCCCGGGTCTG
MMP1	CAAATGCAGGAATCTTTGGGC	GTAGGTCAGATGTGTTTGTCTCC
MMP9	AACTTTGACAGCGACAAGAAAGT	ATTCAGTCGTCCTTATGCAAG
ITGB1	TGTGGTTGCTGGAATTGTTCTT	ATTCAGTGTGTGGGATTTGCA
ITGB2	ATGTGGATGAGAGCCGAGAG	ACTGGGACTTGAGCTTCTCC
ITGB4	ACTACACCCTCACTGCAGAC	TCTGGCTTGCTCCTTGATGA
ITGB5	AACCAGAGCGTGTACCAGAA	AGGAGAAGTTGTGCGCACTCA
ITGB6	GAAGGGGTGACTGCTACTGT	TGCACACACATTCACCACAG
ITGB7	AAGTTGGGCGGCATTTTCAT	CCCCAACTGCAGACTTAGGA
ITGB8	CCCAGAATCACTCCAACCCT	GTGAACCCTAATTGCGCCAT
MOUSE		
Ink4a	GTGTGCATGACGTGCGGG	GCAGTTCGAATCTGCACCGTAG
Rps14	GACCAAGACCCTGGACCT	CCCCTTTTCTCGAGTGCTA
Itgb3	AACCACTACTCTGCCTCCAC	ACTGTGGTCCCAGGAATGAG
TP53	AAACGCTTCGAGATGTTCCG	GTAGACTGGCCCTTCTTGGT
Cdkn1a (p21CIP)	TCCCCACTCTTGACATTGCT	TGCAGAAGGGGAAGTATGGG
Cxcl1	CTGGGATTCACCTCAAGAATC	CAGGGTCAAGGCAAGCCTC
Inhibin A	GATCATCACCTTTGCCGAGT	TGGTCTGTTCTGTTAGCC
Il-1 alpha	CGCTTGAGTCGGCAAAGAAAT	TGGCAGAACTGTAGTCTTCGT
Il1 - beta	TGCCACCTTTTGACAGTGATG	TGATGTGCTGCTGCGAGATT
Il-6	TGATTGTATGAACAACGATGATGC	GGACTCTGGCTTTGTCTTTCTTGT
Cbx7	TGCGGAAGGGCAAAGTTGAAT	ACAAGGCGAGGGTCCAAGA

Primer sequences for ChIP-qPCR analyses used in this study

Target	Forward primer	Reverse primer
ARF	GTGGGTCCCAGTCTGCAGTTA	CCTTTGGCACCAGAGGTGAG
ACTB	CCGTTCCGAAAGTTGCCTT	CGCCGCCGGGTTTATA
INK4A	ACCCCGATTCAATTTGGCAG	AAAAAGAAATCCGCCCCCG
ITGB3 TSS	CTGAAGACACGTGCCCAAGG	TCCGTCTCTAACCTGGAAGTCC
ITGB3 Coding	GTGCAGTGGTGTGATCCCTG	AGCATTTTGGGAAGCCGAGG
SNCA	GGAGTCGGAGTTGTGGAGAA	GGGACAAGTACTCACCTCCC
ZKSCAN	AAAAGTAAATCTGGCCGGGC	TCCCAGGTTCAAGCGATTCT
S100A2	CCCATCCTTCCAGACACCTT	TGAGAGAGAAGCAACCTGGG
ITGA2	TGCTGGAAAATTTGTGGCAA	TGAGAGCCCATAATGCACT
ARMC8	AAACTCCAGTGCCTGTCTT	ATGGGGCAGAACATAACCCT
DUSP22	CCGCTGACTTGTGACACTG	TGTTCAATCCCATTTCCCATG
S100A3	GAAGGGACAGTGGAAAGTGG	AAGTTGGGGTTCATCTACC
TGFBR2	GCGCTGAGTTGAAGTTGAGT	AGATGTGCGGGCCAGATG
SH2D4A	GTCTCCTTCCTCCAGCCTT	ATCTGCAGATCTGGGCCTTT
AIM1	CGGTCGTGATTACTCCAGA	CCCGCCGAGATTTCACTTTC
FILIP1L	CAAAGGTGGAAGGTGCATC	TCCCAAATCCCATCCTCCC
RAB8B	CTCTCCACCGCCTCCTCT	GGTGGAGATGAAGGTGGTGT
DAPK1	CTTCGGAGTGTGAGGAGGAC	GGGAACACAGCTAGGGAGTG

RNAi sequences used in this study

siRNA	
Target	Sequence
siTP53_7	CAGCATCTTATCCGAGTGGAA
siITGB3_3	CTCTCCTGATGTAGCACTTAA
siITGB3_4	CAAGCTGAACCTAATAGCCAT
siITGB3_5	CACGTGTGGCCTGTCTTCTTA
siTGFBR2_2	TCGCTTTGCTGAGGTCTATAA
siTGFBR2_7	TCGGTTAATAACGACATGATA
shRNA	
Target	Sequence
TP53	GTAGATTACCACTGGAGTC
CBX7	CGGAAGGGTAAAGTCGAGT
ITGB3	GATGCAGTGAATTGTACCTAT

Antibodies used in this study

Target	Catalogue n. - Clone	Application	Concentration
CBX7	Ab21873	ChIP, WB	1/200
CBX8	A300-882A	ChIP	1/200
RING1B	Ab3832	ChIP	1/200
IgG	Ab18443 - MOPC21	ChIP	1/200
p16INK4A	sc-56330 - JC-8	WB	1/200
β -tubulin	sc-9104	WB	1/500
ITGB3 or β 3	Ab179473 - ERP17507	WB, IF	1/200
β -Actin	sc-47778	WB	1/500
p21CIP	Ab109520	IF	1/200
BrdU	A21303	IF	1/200
α v β 3	LM609	blocking Ab	10 μ g/ml
p53	sc-126 - DOI	IF	1/200
Pan TGF β 1-3	AB-100-NA	blocking Ab/WB	10 μ g/ml
IgG blocking antibodies	ab18413	blocking Ab	10 μ g/ml
pST/Q	9607	IF	1/200
Ki67	ab15580	IF	1/500
SMAD2/3	5678S	IF	1/200
CXCL6/IL-6	AB-206-NA	WB/IF	1:250/1:200
CXCL8/IL-8	6217	WB/IF	1:500/1:200

Inhibitors used in this study

Name	Target	Catalogue n.	Concentration
PD98059	MEK1/2	99005	40 μ M
SB202190	p38MAPK	sc-222294	20 μ M
Torin-2	mTOR	14185	100 nM
Tgf- β Ri Kinase Inhibitor I	Tgf- β Ri Kinase Inhibitor I	61645	4 μ M
Vegfr-2/Flt3/C-Kit	Vegfr-2/Flt3/C-Kit	676500	8 μ M
Etoposide	DNA damage	341205	100 μ M
PD0332991 (Palbociclib)	CDK4/6	A8316	200 nM
GSK429286A	ROCK1/2	Ab1466581	150 nM
ILK Inhibitor, Cpd22	ILK	40733	50 nM
Cilengitide	α v β 3/ α v β 5	A12372	50 nM