K_{Ca}3.1 ACTIVATION VIA P2Y$_2$ PURINERGIC RECEPTORS PROMOTES HUMAN OVARIAN CANCER CELL (SKOV-3) MIGRATION

By

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Supplementary Figure 1 (S1)

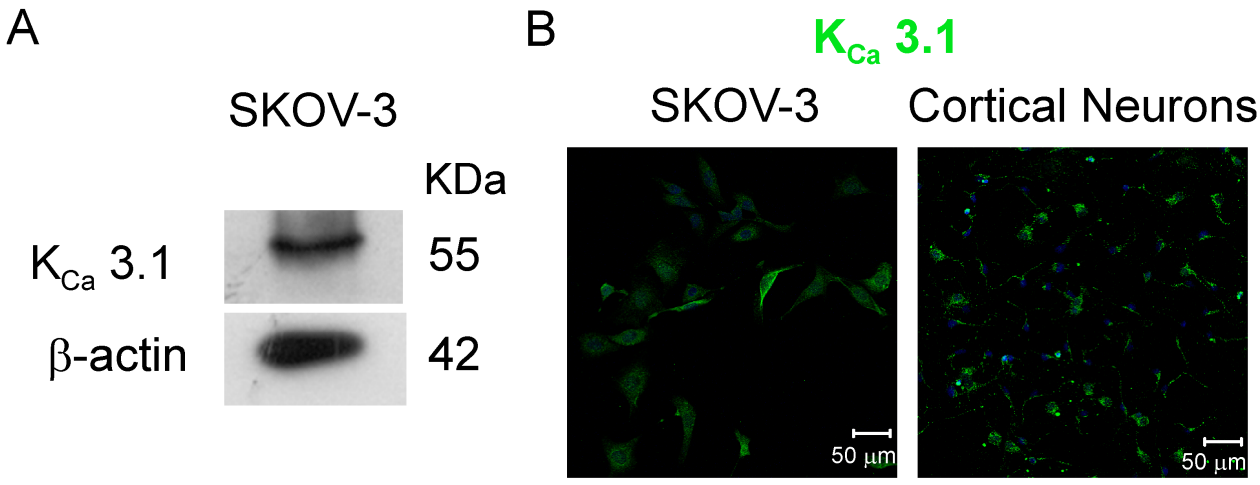

Figure S1. KCa3.1 channel protein expression in SKOV-3 cells.

A. K_{Ca}3.1 was detected in protein homogenates of SKOV-3 cells as a band of 55 KDa by Western blot; β-actin was detected in the same samples as control. **B**. The same antibody against K_{Ca}3.1 in **A** was used to detect the protein by immunofluorescence in SKOV-3 cells, and as positive control, in cortical neurons maintained in culture.

Supplementary Figure 2 (S2)

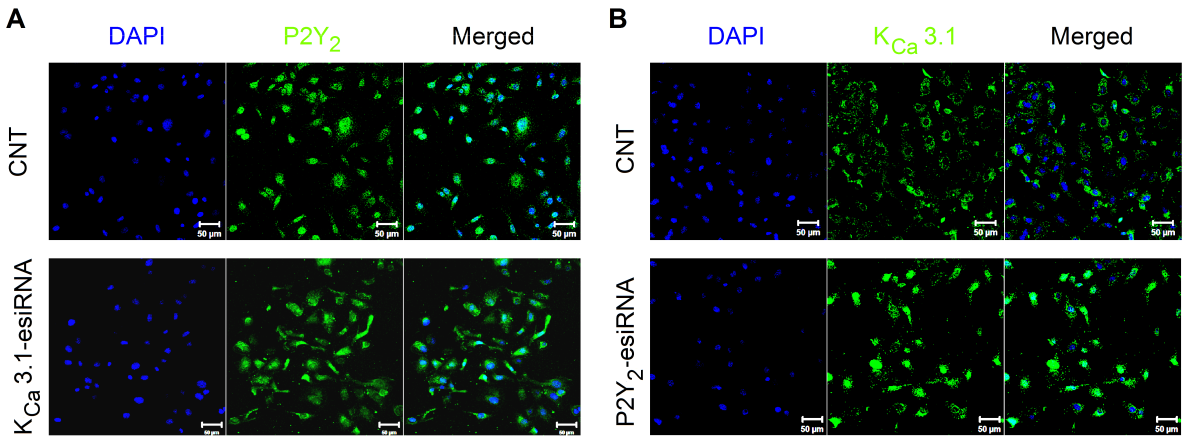

Figure S2. $P2Y_2$ and $K_{Ca}3.1$ protein expression in esiRNA transfected SKOV-3 cells.

A. Analysis by immunocytochemistry after 48 h of esiRNA treatment in control (CNT) and $K_{Ca}3.1$-esiRNA-treated groups. Panels show the fluorescence signal for DAPI (blue) in the first column, the signal obtained with a specific antibody against $P2Y_2$ receptor protein (in green) in the second column, and the corresponding merged image. **B.** Similar analysis was made in $P2Y_2$-esiRNA-treated cells using an antibody against $K_{Ca}3.1$ channel protein.

Supplementary Figure 3 (S3)

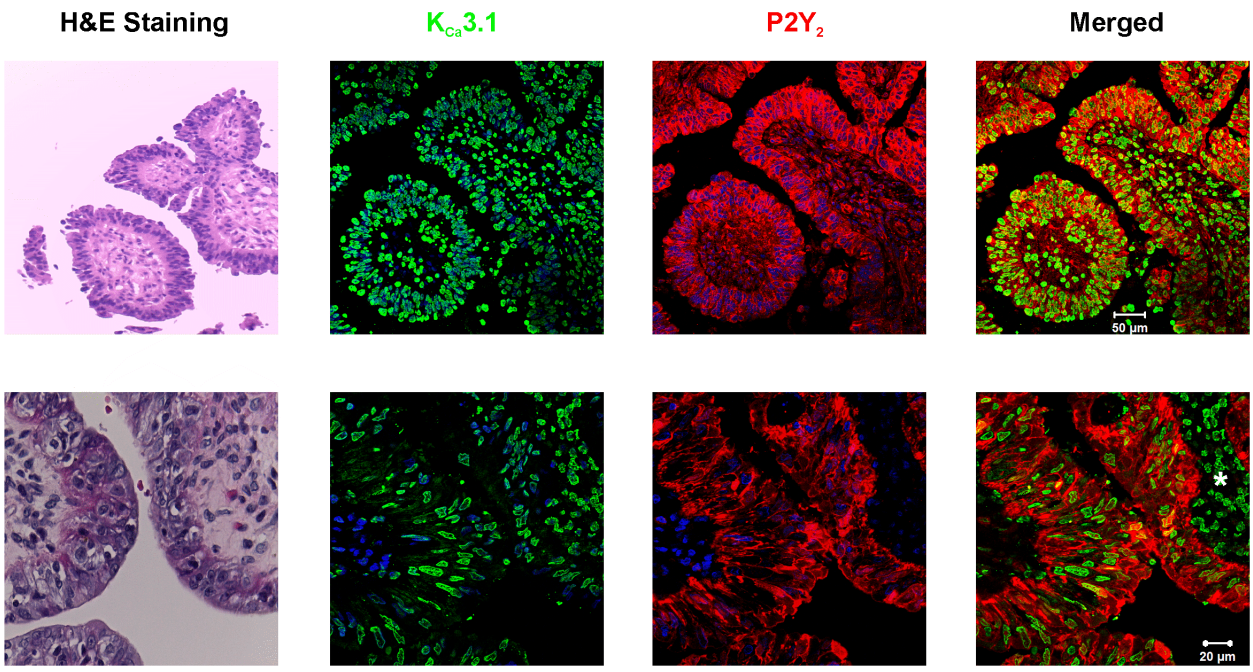

Figure S3. Co-localization of $P2Y_2$ receptor and K_{Ca}3.1 channel in human ovarian carcinoma.

Expression of $P2Y_2$ receptors and K_{Ca}3.1 channels in slices from human ovarian carcinoma evaluated immunohistochemically as in Figure 8. Patient 2 (IC16-4831-1) diagnosed with high-grade papillary serous carcinoma (first row), and Patient 3 (IC11-7381) with endometrioid G3-type carcinoma, respectively.