

1 **Dual roles of endothelial FGF-2-FGFR1-PDGF-BB and perivascular FGF-2-**  
2 **FGFR2-PDGFR $\beta$  signaling pathways in tumor vascular remodeling**

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37 **Key words:** Pericyte, FGF, PDGF, tumor growth, vascular remodeling

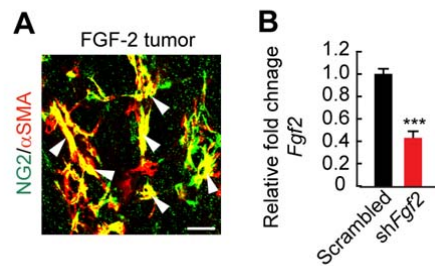
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40 **Running title:** FGF-2 promotes tumor vessel remodeling

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46 The authors declare no potential conflicts of interest.

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## Supplementary figures and figure legends

Figure S1



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### 3 **Fig. S1. $\alpha$ SMA and NG2 staining and knockdown efficiency**

4 (A) NG2<sup>+</sup> (green) and  $\alpha$ SMA<sup>+</sup> (red) staining. Arrowheads indicate double  
5 positive signals. Bar = 50  $\mu$ m. Images are shown using whole mount  
6 staining.

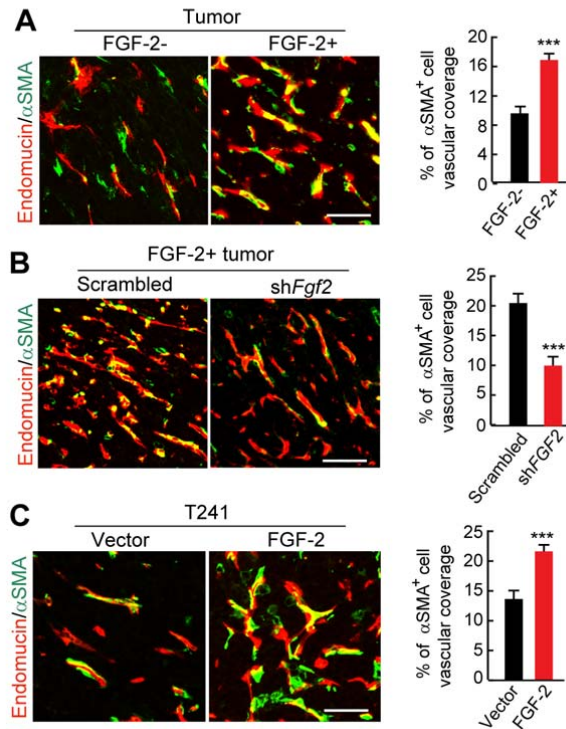
7 (B) *Fgf2* mRNA expression levels in *scrambled-RNA*- and *Fgf2-shRNA*-  
8 transfected FGF-2<sup>+</sup> tumors (n = 3 independent measurements/group).

9 Data as means  $\pm$  SEM; Student's *t* test, \*\*\* P<0.001.

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Figure S2



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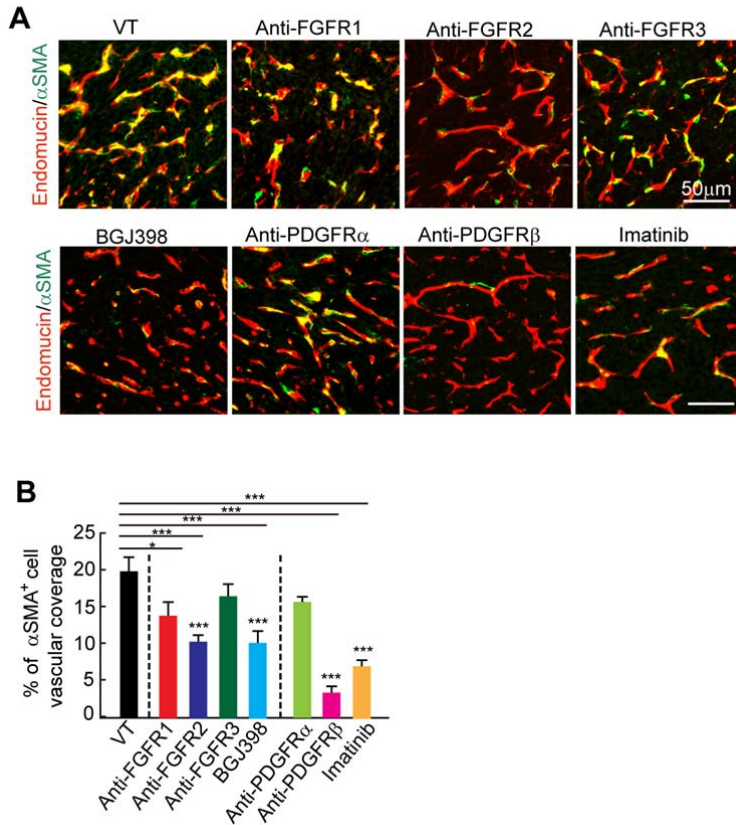
3 **Fig. S2.  $\alpha$ SMA and endomucin staining**

4 Endomucin endothelial (red) and  $\alpha$ SMA cells (green) in FGF-2<sup>+</sup> and FGF<sup>-</sup> (A),  
5 *scrambled-shRNA* and *Fgf2-shRNA*-transfected FGF-2<sup>+</sup> (B), and T241-vector and  
6 T241-FGF-2 tumors (C). Bar = 50  $\mu$ m. Quantification of  $\alpha$ SMA<sup>+</sup> pericyte coverage (n  
7 = 10 random fields/group) are shown respectively. Images are presented using  
8 immunohistochemistry method.

9 Data as means  $\pm$  SEM; Student's *t* test, \*\*\* P<0.001.

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Figure S3



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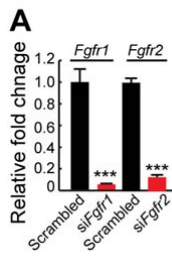
**Fig. S3. Effects of FGF and PDGF signaling inhibition in FGF-2 tumors**

(A) Endomucin endothelial (red) and  $\alpha$ SMA cells (green) in vehicle (VT)-, anti-FGFR1 antibody-, anti-FGFR2 antibody treated-, anti-FGFR3 antibody-, BGJ398-, anti-PDGFR $\alpha$  antibody-, anti-PDGFR $\beta$  antibody-, and imatinib-treated FGF-2<sup>+</sup> tumors. Bar = 50  $\mu$ m. Images are obtained using immunohistochemistry method

(B) Quantification of  $\alpha$ SMA<sup>+</sup> pericyte coverage in FGF-2<sup>+</sup> tumor vasculatures (n = 10 fields/group).

All data as means  $\pm$  S.E.M; Student's *t* test, \* P<0.05, \*\* P<0.01 and \*\*\* P<0.001.

Figure S4



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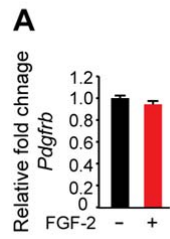
2 **Fig. S4. Knockdown efficiency of *siFGF2-RNA***

3 (A) *Fgfr1* and *Fgfr2* mRNA expression levels in *Scrambled-siRNA-*, *siFgfr1-*  
4 *RNA-*, and *siFgfr2-RNA-*transfected pericytes (n = 3 independent  
5 measurements/group).

6 Data as means  $\pm$  SEM; Student's *t* test, \*\*\* P<0.001.

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Figure S5



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2 **Fig. S5. *Pdgfrb* gene expression level in pericytes.**

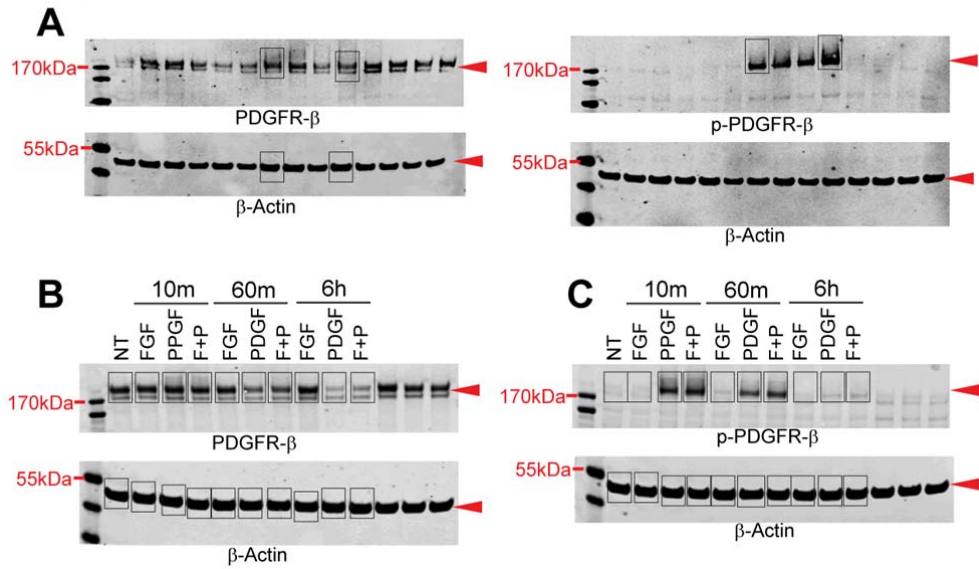
3 (A) *Pdgfrb* mRNA expression levels in FGF-2-stimulated pericytes (n = 3

4 samples /group).

5 Data as means  $\pm$  SEM; Student's *t* test. Experiments were repeated three times.

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# Figure S6



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2 **Fig. S6. Original full length western blots used for Fig. 5.**

3 (A) Original western blots used for Fig. 5A.

4 (B) Original western blots used for Fig. 5B.

5 NT=no treatment; FGF =FGF-2; PDGF =PDGF-BB; F+P = FGF-2

6 +PDGF-BB

7 (C) Original western blots used for Fig. 5C.

8 NT=no treatment; FGF =FGF-2; PDGF =PDGF-BB; F+P = FGF-2

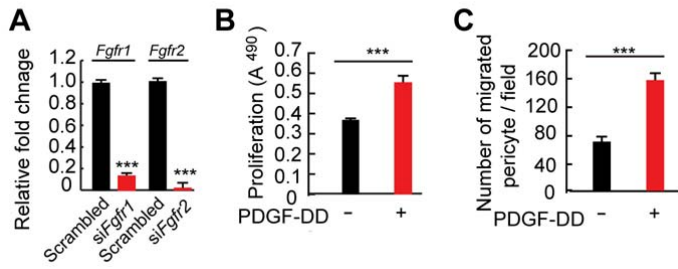
9 +PDGF-BB

10 Cropped parts presented in Fig. 5A-C were marked with black squares.

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Figure S7



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3 **Fig. S7. *Pdgfrb* mRNA expression levels in pericytes.**

4 (A) *Fgfr1* and *Fgfr2* mRNA levels in ECs (n = 3 independent

5 measurements/group).

6 (B) Pericyte proliferation after PDGF-DD stimulation (n = 6 samples/group).

7 (C) Pericyte proliferation after PDGF-DD stimulation (n = 6 samples/group).

8 Data as means ± SEM; Student's *t* test, \*\*\* P < 0.001. Experiments were repeated

9 three times.