Supplementary Information

PDGF-mediated mesenchymal transformation renders endothelial resistance to anti-VEGF treatment in glioblastoma

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Supplementary Figure 1. Identification of microvascular ECs isolated from normal human brains and GBM tumors. ECs derived from normal human brains (#1 and #2 from adult brains and #3 from fetal brain) and from human GBM tumors (patients #5377, #5391,and #5654) were immunostained with anti-NG-2 or anti-vWF antibody or isotype IgG, followed by flow cytometry analysis. Representative sortings are shown.



Supplementary Figure 2. VEGFR-2 expression after Ki8751 treatment in ECs.

ECs derived from normal human brain and from human GBM tumor (patients #5377) were treated with 1 μM Ki8751 or control medium. Single cell suspensions were immunostained with anti-VEGFR-2 antibody or isotype IgG, followed by flow cytometry analysis. Representative sortings are shown.



Immunofluorescence, CD31/VEGFR-2/Nuclei

Supplementary Figure 3. Diminished expression of VEGFR-2 in GBM-associated ECs. Tissue sections from surgical specimens of human patients with GBM (n = 3) were stained with anti-CD31 and anti-VEGFR-2 antibodies, followed by immunofluorescence analysis. Representative images are shown. Scale bar: 100 µm.



Supplementary Figure 4. Effects of glioma-CM on Endo-MT in ECs. Glioma-CM was harvested from the medium of U251 human glioma cells cultured under normoxia. Human brain ECs were treated with glioma-CM or control normal medium. EC lysates were immunoblotted.



Supplementary Figure 5. Effects of glioma-CM on EC morphology. Human brain ECs were treated with control normal medium or glioma-CM that was isolated from U251 human glioma cells cultured under hypoxia or normoxia. After 48 h incubation, cells were imaged. Scale bar: 100 µm.



Supplementary Figure 6. VEGFR2⁺ and VEGFR2⁻ GBM ECs.

ECs were isolated from the GBM tumor of human patient #5377. Cells were incubated with anti-VEGFR-2 antibody-conjugated magnetic beads, followed by magnetic-activating cell sorting (MACS). VEGFR-2⁺ and VEGFR-2⁻ cells were isolated and cultured. (a) Cell lysates were analyzed by immunoblot. (b) Cells were subjected to proliferation analysis (n = 3, mean ± SD).



Supplementary Figure 7. PDGF-AB induces Snail binding to VEGFR-2 promoter in ECs.

Human brain ECs were treated with PDGF-AB or control medium for 24 h. Nuclear extracts were immunoprecipitated with anti-Snail antibody or IgG, and subjected to ChIP analysis. DNA was resolved by agarose electrophoresis, and imaged. The arrow indicates the amplified DNA in VEGFR-2 promoter.



Immunofluorescence, NG-2/PDGFR- β /Nuclei

Supplementary Figure 8. Pericyte and PDGFR-β **expression in mouse GBM tumors.** The primary GBM was induced in *Ntv-a*;*Ink4a-Arf^L*;*Pten^L*;*LSL-Luc* donor mice by RCAS-mediated somatic gene transfer. Singlecell tumor suspension was implanted into $Pdgfrb^{\mathbb{M}}$ (WT) or $Tie2-Cre;Pdgfrb^{\mathbb{M}}$ (PDGFR- β - Δ EC) recipient mice. Tumor sections were stained with anti-NG-2 and anti-PDGFR- β antibodies, followed by immunofluorescence analysis. Representative images are shown (n = 4 mice). Scale bar: 100 μ m.







Supplementary Figure 9. Uncropped blots.



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