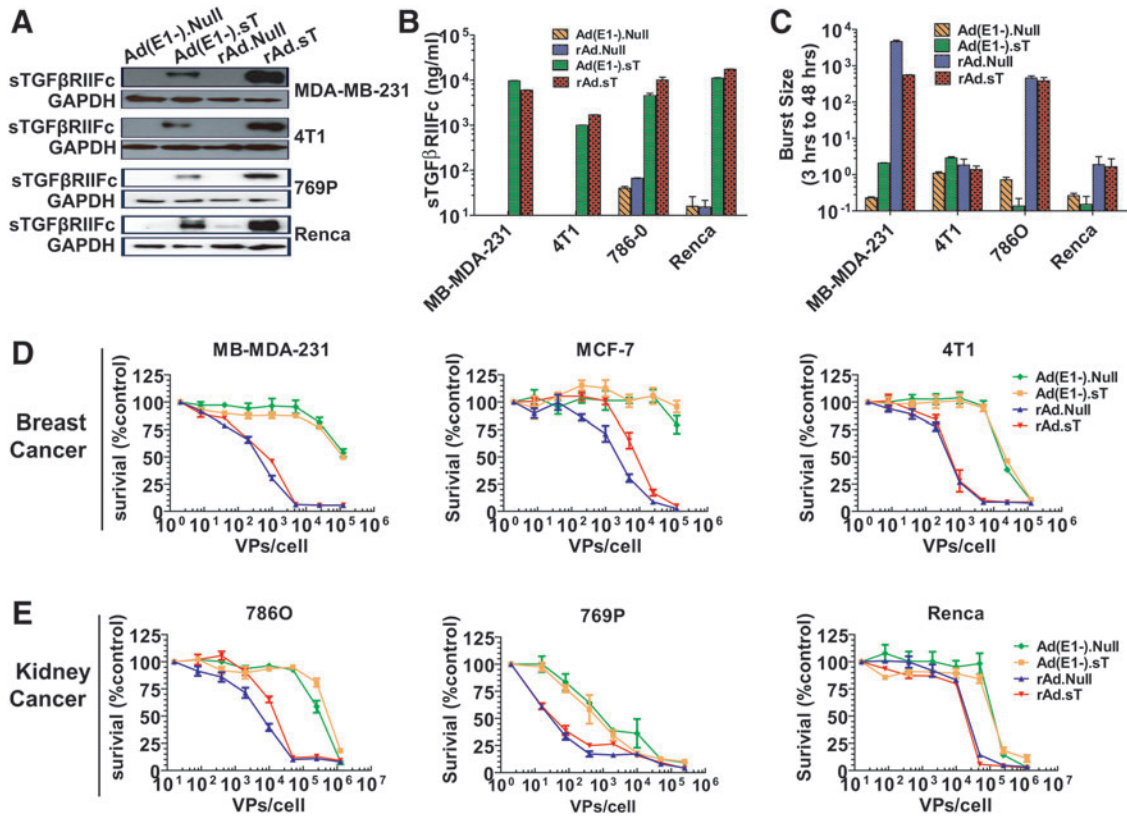


Supplementary Data



Supplementary Figure S1. rAd.sT expresses sTGFβRIIFc, replicates effectively, and produces viral-mediated cytotoxicity in the breast tumor cells. Oncolytic adenoviruses rAd.sT and rAd.Null, and nonreplicating adenoviruses, Ad(E1-).sT and Ad(E1-).Null were prepared. **(A, B)** Adenoviral-mediated sTGFβRIIFc protein expression in the tumor cells. Breast tumor cells (MDA-MB-231 and 4T1) and renal tumor cells (769P and Renca) were infected with 2.5×10^4 VPs/cell of various adenoviruses. Twenty-four hours later, media were replaced by fresh serum-free media and incubated for another 24 h. Cell lysates and media were collected by Western blotting **(A)** and ELISA **(B)**, respectively. **(C)** Adenoviral replication in tumor cells. MDA-MB-231, 4T1, 769P, and Renca cells were infected with 2.5×10^4 VPs/cell of rAd.sT, rAd.Null, Ad(E1-).sT, or Ad(E1-).Null. Cells were incubated for 3 h and washed three times with media. Crude cellular lysates were collected immediately or 48 h after initial viral infection. The ratios of viral burst sizes in 48- and 3-h samples were calculated. **(D, E)** Adenoviral-mediated cytotoxicity in the tumor cells. Human breast tumor cells (MDA-MB-231, MCF-7), mouse 4T1 cells, human renal tumor cells (7860, 769P), and mouse Renca cells were infected with various doses of adenoviruses. After 7 days of incubation, cell survival was evaluated by SRB staining. Data are shown as mean \pm s.e.m. ELISA, enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay; SRB, sulforhodamine B; VP, viral particle.