N-cadherin mediates the migration of bone marrow-derived mesenchymal stem cells toward breast tumor cells

Sanghyuk Choi $^{\rm l}$ , Jinyeong Yu $^{\rm l}$ , Wootak Kim $^{\rm 2}$ , Ki-Sook Park $^{\rm 2,3*}$ 

- 1. Graduate School of Biotechnology, Kyung Hee University, Yongin 17104, Republic of Korea.
- 2. Department of Biomedical Science and Technology, Graduate School, Kyung Hee University, Seoul 02447, Republic of Korea.
- 3. East-West Medical Research Institute, Kyung Hee University, Seoul 02447, Republic of Korea.

<sup>\*</sup>Corresponding author: Ki-Sook Park, E-mail: <a href="mailto:kisookpark@khu.ac.kr">kisookpark@khu.ac.kr</a>

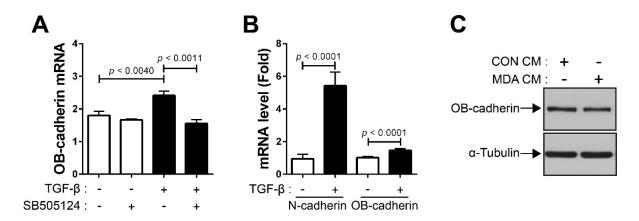


Figure S1. OB-cadherin is not significantly increased in bone marrow-derived mesenchymal stem cells (BM-MSCs) in response to TGF- $\beta$  and MDA-MB-231 conditioned medium, compared with N-cadherin. (A) qRT-PCR analysis of OB-cadherin. BM-MSCs were treated with SB505124 (500 nM) for 30 min prior to treatment with TGF- $\beta$  for 24 h. (B) qRT-PCR analysis of N-cadherin and OB-cadherin using BM-MSCs treated with TGF- $\beta$  for 24 h. (C) Western blot analysis of OB-cadherin and  $\alpha$ -tubulin. BM-MSCs were treated with the control conditioned medium (CON CM) or MDA-MB-231 conditioned medium (MDA CM) for 24 h.

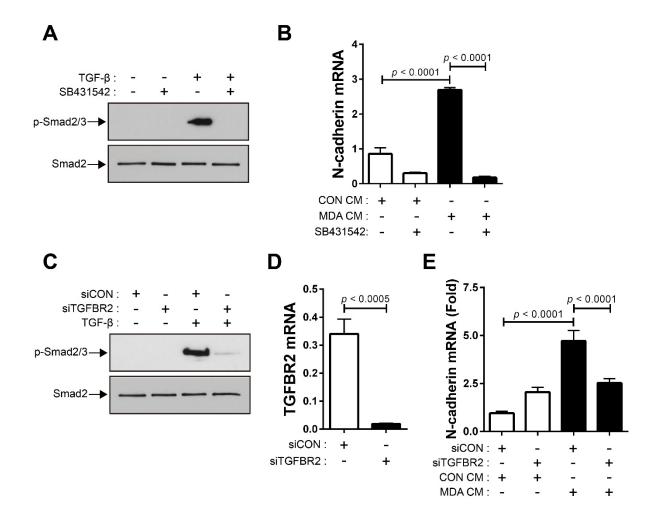
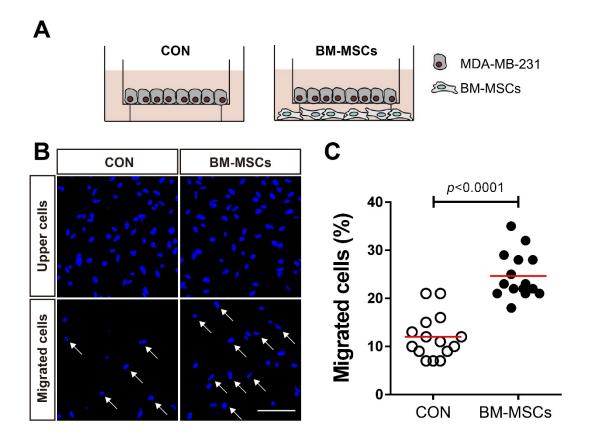


Figure S2. SB431542 and TGFBR2 knockdown inhibit the increase in N-cadherin mRNA expression induced by MDA-MB-231 conditioned medium. (A) Verification of the inhibition of TGF- $\beta$  type 1 receptor-dependent signaling by SB431542; western blot analysis of phosphorylated Smad2/3 (p-Smad2/3) and Smad2 in BM-MSCs pretreated with SB431542 (10 μM) for 30 min prior to treatment with TGF- $\beta$  (1 ng/mL) for 30 min. (B) Expression level of N-cadherin mRNA in BM-MSCs treated with SB431542 (10 μM) for 30 min prior to treatment with the control conditioned medium (CON CM) or MDA-MB-231 conditioned medium (MDA CM) for 24 h. (C) Verification of the inhibition of TGF- $\beta$  signaling in response to knockdown of TGF- $\beta$  type 2 receptor; western blot analysis of phosphorylated Smad2/3 (p-Smad2/3) and Smad2. BM-MSCs transfected with control siRNA (siCON) or TGF- $\beta$  type 2 receptor siRNA (siTGFBR2) were treated with TGF- $\beta$  (1 ng/mL) for 30 min. (D) qRT-PCR analysis of TGFBR2, gene encoding TGF- $\beta$  type 2 receptor in BM-MSCs, to verify the knockdown of TGFBR2. (L) qRT-PCR analysis of N-cadherin. BM-MSCs transfected with each siRNA were treated with CON CM or MDA CM for 24 h. Results are presented as mean ± SD.



**Figure S3. BM-MSCs promote the migration of MDA-MB-231 cells.** (**A**) Schematic representation of MDA-MB-231 cells co-cultured with BM-MSCs using Millicell. Serum-starved MDA-MB-231 cells ( $5 \times 10^4$  cells) were seeded on the upper membrane of each Millicell (pore size, 8 μm) with the medium (1% FBS). After incubation for 6 h, MDA-MB-231-seeded Millicell inserts were transferred to 24-well plates, where BM-MSCs were cultured with the medium (1% FBS) or not. The migration of MDA-MB-231 was assessed 12 h later. (**B-C**) Migration of MDA-MB-231 cells in response to BM-MSCs. White arrows indicate DAPI-stained nuclei of migrated cells on the lower membrane surface. (**C**) Quantification of the results of migration assay. The red lines indicate the mean values (n = 2 samples for each group). Scale bars indicate 100 μm.