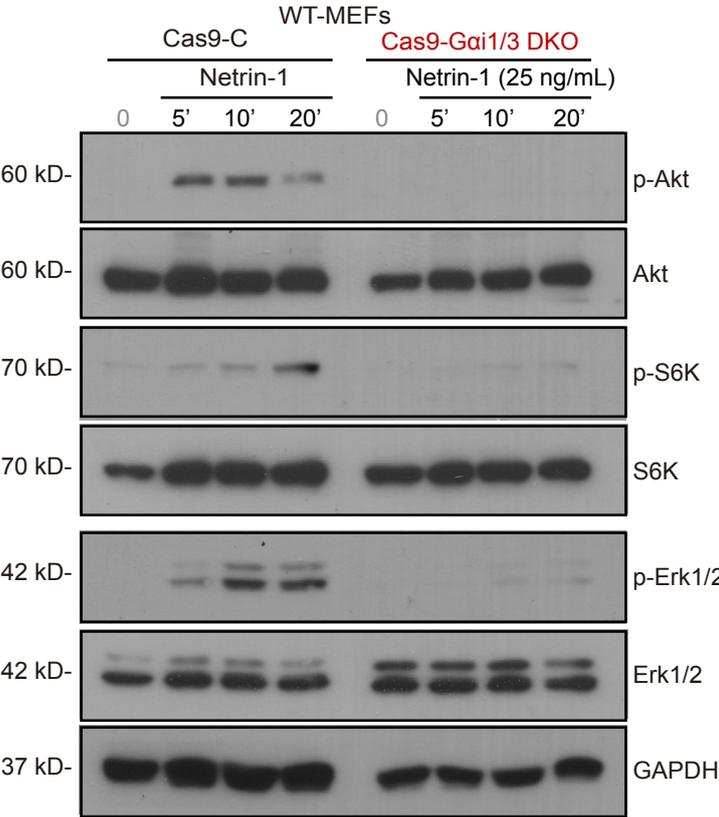
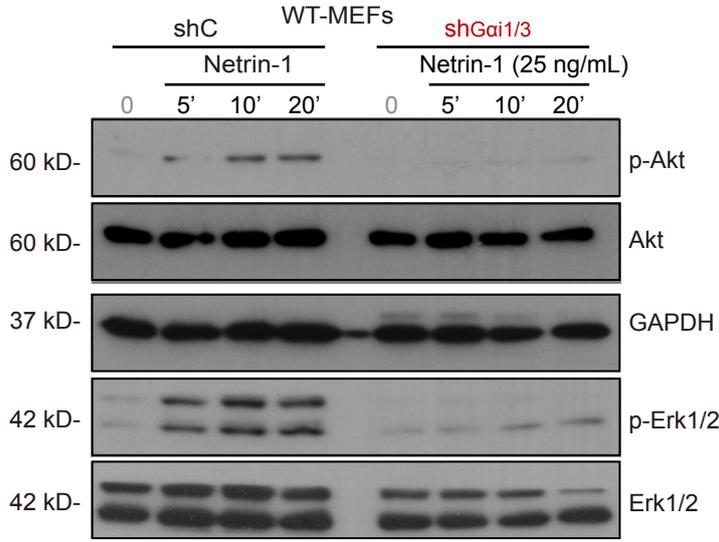


Figure S1.

A



B



C

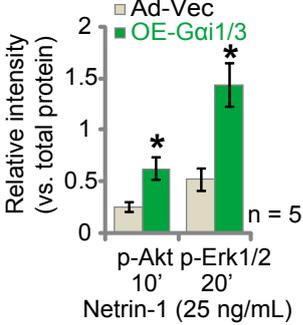
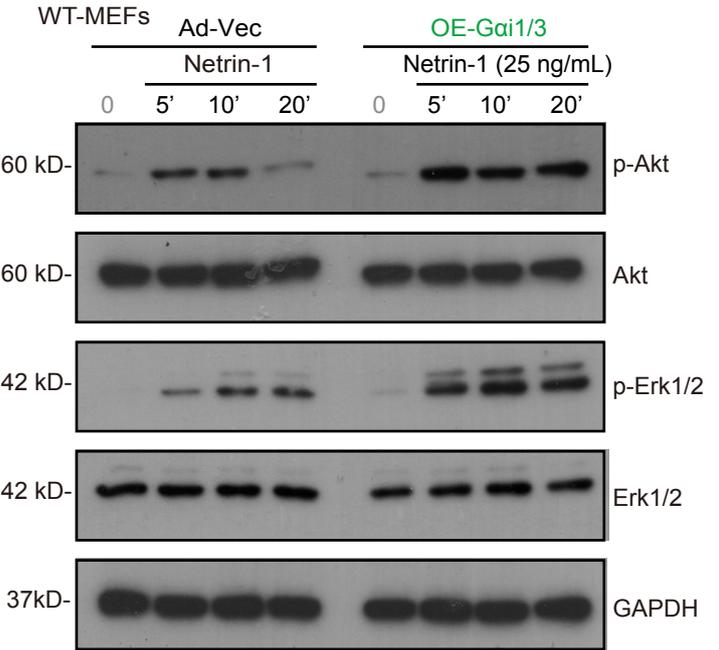
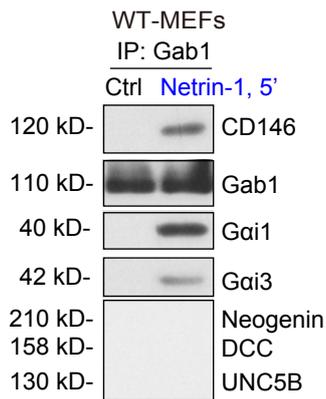


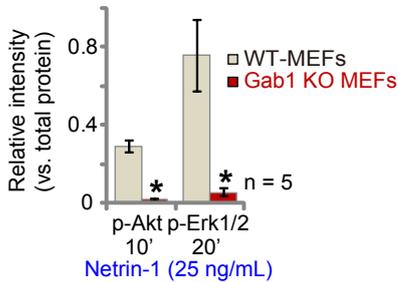
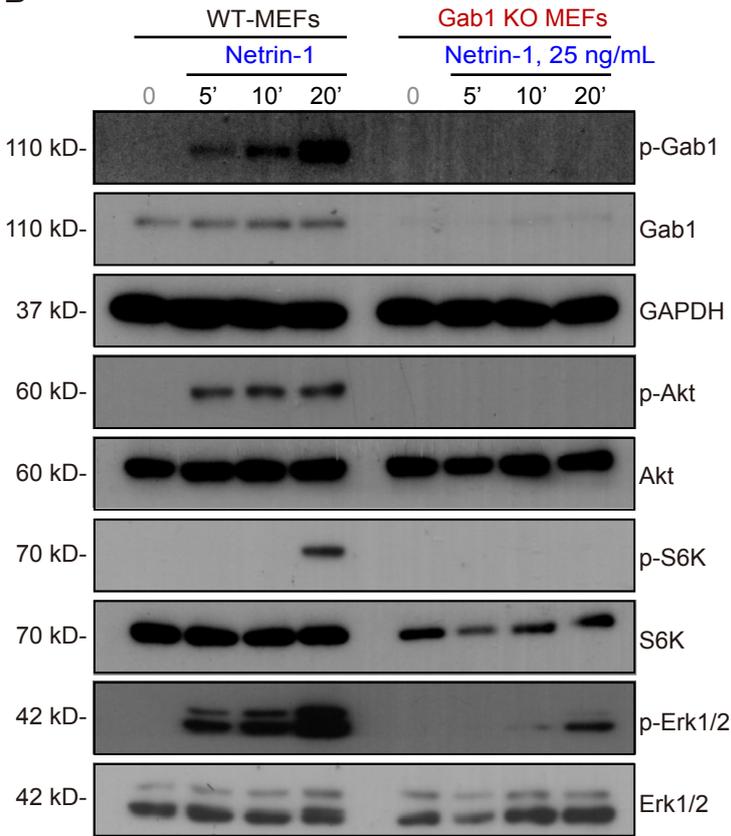
Figure S1. Gai1 and Gai3 are required for Netrin-1-induced Akt-mTOR and Erk activation in MEFs. Puromycin-selected stable WT MEFs with the CRISPR-Gai1-KO construct plus the CRISPR-Gai3-KO construct (“Cas9-Gai1/3-DKO”), the Cas9 control construct (“Cas9-C”), the lentiviral Gai1 shRNA plus the lentiviral Gai3 shRNA (“shGai1/3”) or the scramble control shRNA (“shC”) were cultivated and treated with Netrin-1 (25 ng/mL) for applied time periods, expression of listed proteins was shown, and protein phosphorylation was quantified (A and B). WT MEFs were stably transduced with the murine Gai1 expression construct, the murine Gai3 expression construct (“OE-Gai1/3”) or the empty vector (“Ad-Vec”), and were treated with Netrin-1 (25 ng/mL) and cultured for indicated time periods, expression of listed proteins was shown (C), and protein phosphorylation was quantified (C). Data were expressed as mean \pm standard deviation (SD, biological replicates). Quantifications were from five biological replicates (n = 5). **P* < 0.05 versus “Ad-Vec”. #*P* < 0.05.

Figure S2

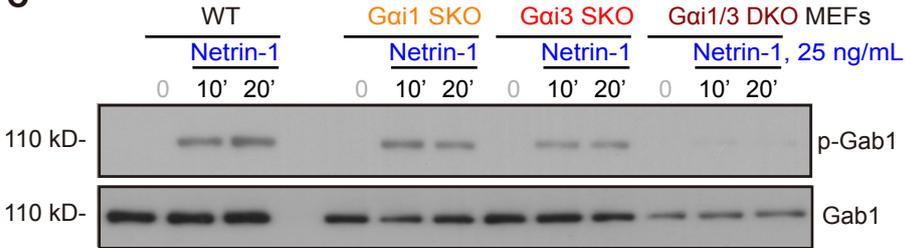
A



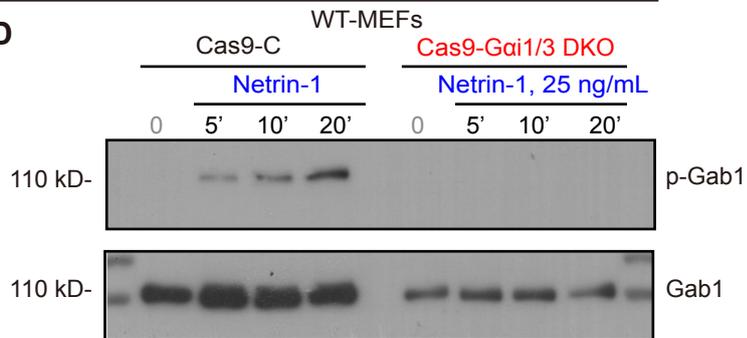
B



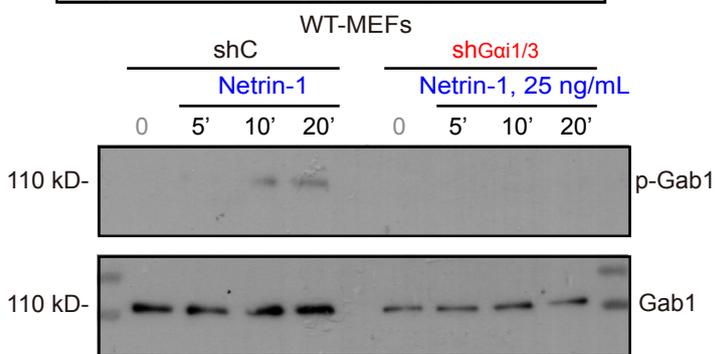
C



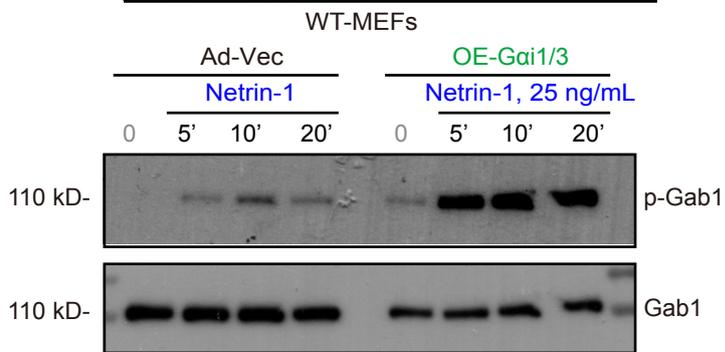
D



E



F



G

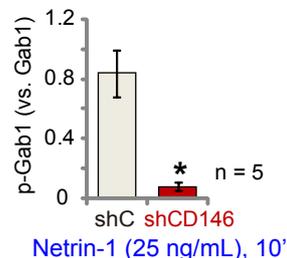
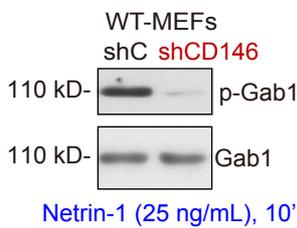


Figure S2. The adaptor protein Gab1, downstream of Gai1 and Gai3, mediates Netrin-1-induced Akt-mTOR and Erk activation. WT MEFs were treated with Netrin-1 (25 ng/mL) for 5 min, Gab1-immunoprecipitated proteins were tested by Co-IP assays (**A**, “IP: Gab1”). WT and Gab1 KO MEFs were treated with Netrin-1 (25 ng/mL) for designated time, expression of listed proteins was shown, and protein phosphorylation was quantified (**B**). WT MEFs, Gai1 or Gai3 single knockout (SKO) MEFs, Gai1/3 DKO MEFs, or WT MEFs with the CRISPR-Gai1-KO construct plus the CRISPR-Gai3-KO construct (“Cas9-Gai1/3-DKO”), the Cas9 control construct (“Cas9-C”), the Gai1 shRNA plus the Gai3 shRNA (“shGai1/3”) or the scramble control shRNA (“shC”), the adenoviral mouse Gai1 expression construct plus the adenoviral mouse Gai3 expression construct (“OE-Gai1/3”) or the empty vector (“Ad-Vec”), CD146 shRNA (“shCD146”) or “shC”, were cultivated and treated with Netrin-1 (25 ng/mL) for designated time, expression of listed proteins was shown (**C-G**), and protein phosphorylation was quantified (**G**). Quantifications were from five biological replicates (n = 5). **P* < 0.05 versus “WT” MEFs or “shC” treatment.

Figure S3

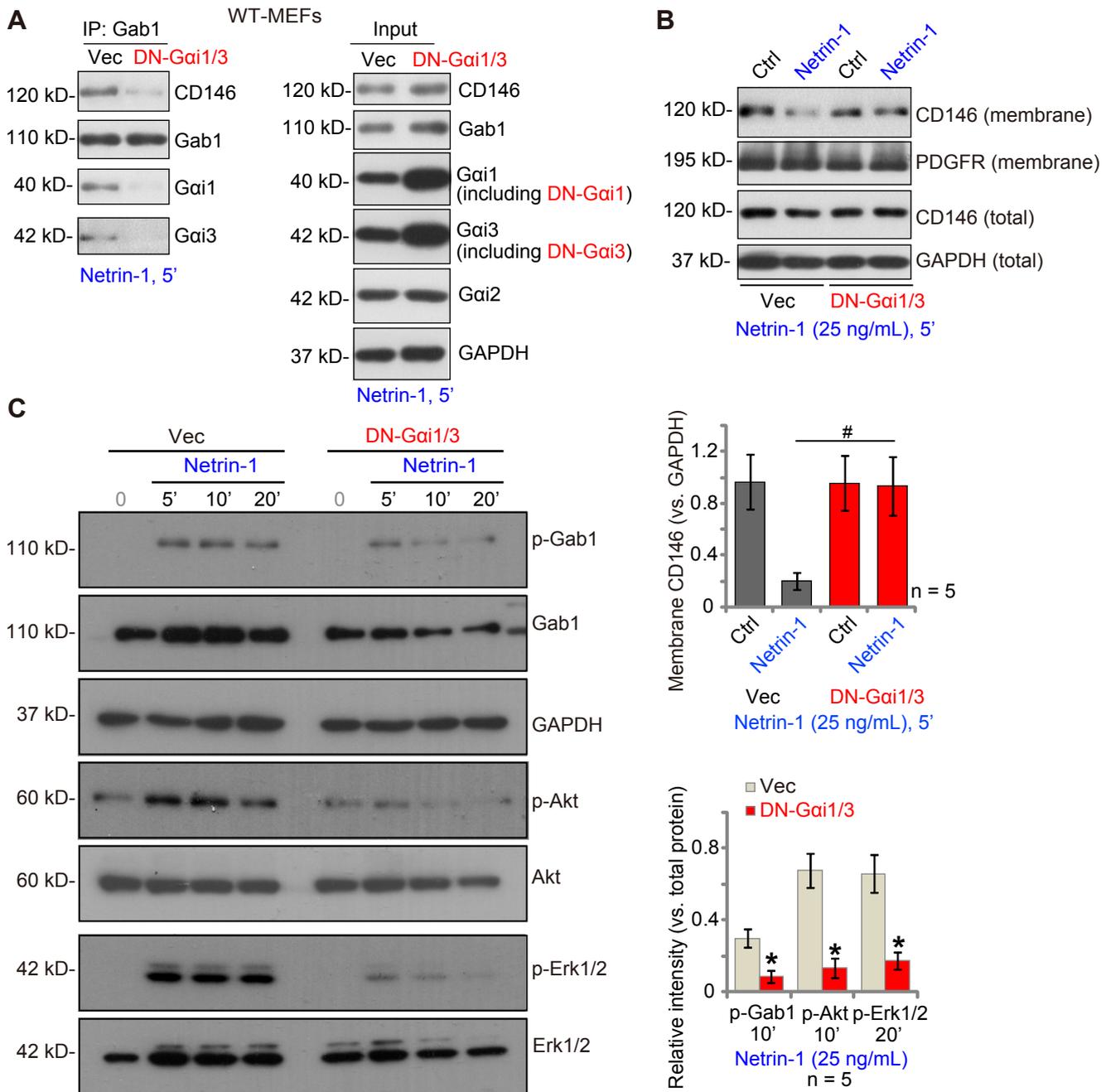


Figure S3. Gai1/3 dominant negative mutants disrupt Netrin-1-induced CD146-Gai1/3-Gab1 association, CD146 internalization and signaling activation.

Puromycin-selected WT MEFs, with the dominant negative mutant-Gai1 plus the dominant negative mutant-Gai3 (“DN-Gai1/3”) or the empty vector (“Vec”), were treated with Netrin-1 (25 ng/mL) for 5 min, CD146-Gai1/3-Gab1 association (“IP”) and expression (“Input”) was shown (A); Expression of the listed proteins in membrane fraction lysates and total cell lysates was also shown (B). Netrin-1 (25 ng/mL)-activated signalings were tested as well (C), and protein phosphorylation was quantified (C). Quantifications were from five biological replicates (n = 5). **P* < 0.05 versus “Vec” cells. #*P* < 0.05.

Figure S4

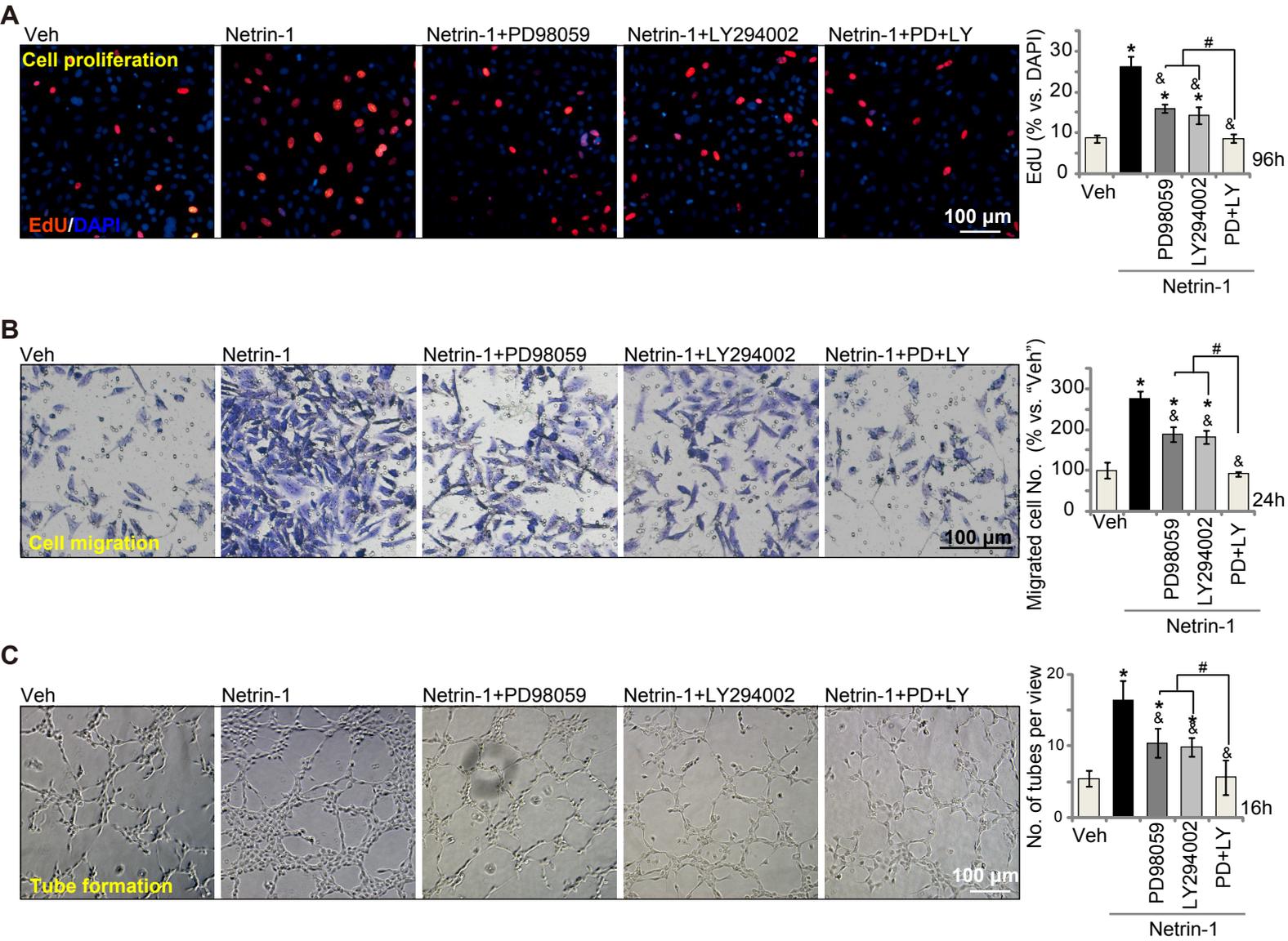


Figure S4. Erk and PI3K-Akt-mTOR inhibition suppresses Netrin-1-induced pro-angiogenic activity in HUVECs. HUVECs were pretreated with the Erk inhibitor PD98059 (5 μ M), the PI3K-Akt-mTOR inhibitor LY294002 (5 μ M) or PD98059 plus LY294002 (“PD+LY”) for 1h, followed by Netrin-1 (25 ng/mL) treatment, HUVECs were cultivated for applied time periods, cell proliferation (by measuring EdU incorporation, **A**), migration (**B**), and tube formation (**C**) were tested. The data were presented as mean \pm standard deviation (SD, n = 5, five biological replicates). “Veh” stands for vehicle control group. * $P < 0.05$ versus “Veh”. & $P < 0.05$ versus Netrin-1 only treatment. # $P < 0.05$. Scale bar = 100 μ m.