Investigation of the mechanisms of VEGF-mediated compensatory lung growth: The role of the VEGF heparin-binding domain

Lumeng J. Yu^{1,2}, Victoria H. Ko^{1,2}, Duy T. Dao^{1,2}, Jordan D. Secor^{1,2}, Amy Pan^{1,2}, Bennet S. Cho^{1,2}, Paul D. Mitchell³, Hiroko Kishikawa^{1,2}, Diane R. Bielenberg¹, Mark Puder^{1,2}*

¹ Vascular Biology Program, Boston Children's Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA 02115, USA ² Department of Surgery, Boston Children's Hospital, Harvard Medical School, 300 Longwood Ave, Fegan 3, Boston, MA 02115, USA

³ Institutional Centers for Clinical and Translational Research, Boston Children's Hospital, Boston, MA 02115, USA

*Correspondence to: mark.puder@childrens.harvard.edu

(Corresponds to Figure 4A)







(Corresponds to Figure 4E)





(A, B Corresponds to Figure 6A)(C, D Corresponds to Figure 6C)

A, C – 3 minute exposure

B, D – 30 second Exposure

E – Blot D was stripped and reprobed with total VEGFR2 primary antibody to demonstrate pattern near-identical to total VEGFR2 blot performed simultaneously using the same lysate on a different gel. As identical technique was performed by the same operator for all blots in Figure 6/Supplementary Information File 4, no addition striping/reprobing experiments were performed to verify total VEGFR2 results.



(Corresponds to Supplemental Figure 4A (left side of marker), C (right side of marker))



(Corresponds to Supplemental Figure 5A)

pVEGFR2-	250	 Total VEGFR 2	250
	110		110
	80		80
	60 -		60
	50 —		50
	40		40
	30		30
	20 -		20
	250		250
	150 -		150
	110 -		110 -
	80		80
	60 -		60 -
	50 —	<i>B</i> -Actin —	50
β -Actin —	40	 P -Actin	40
	30		30
	20		20 -