

Supplementary Materials: SARAF and EFHB Modulate Store-Operated Ca^{2+} Entry and are Required for Cell Proliferation, Migration and, Viability in Breast Cancer Cells

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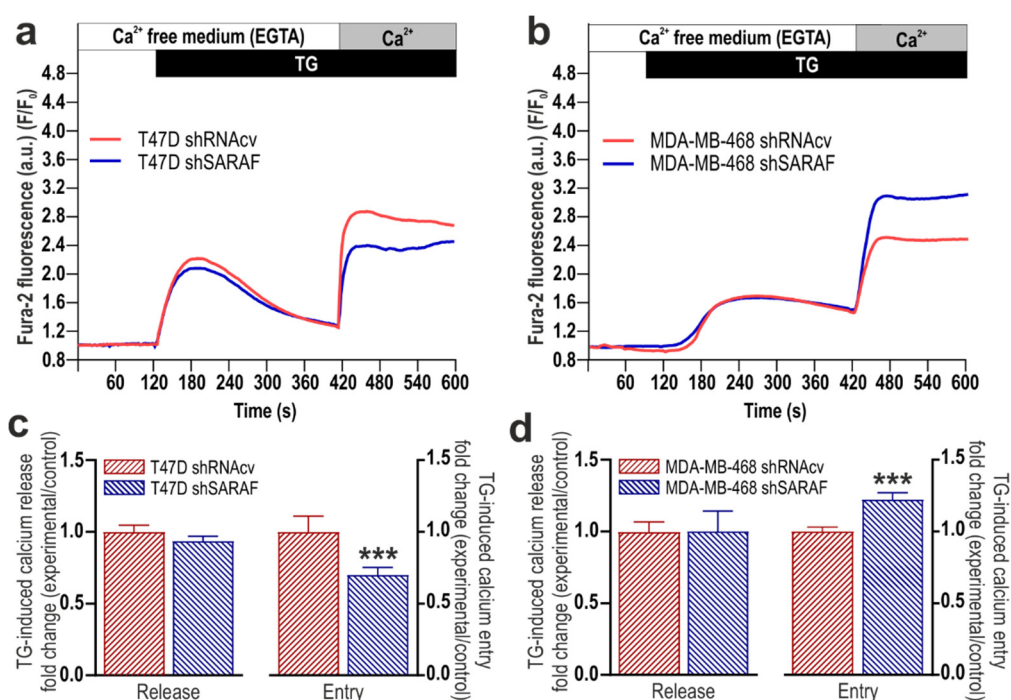


Figure S1. Functional role of SARAF in Ca^{2+} release and SOCE in the ER⁺ T47D and TNBC MDA-MB-468 cell lines. T47D (a) and MDA-MB-468 cells (b) were transfected with shSARAF or scramble plasmids (shRNAcv), as indicated. Forty-eight hours after transfection, cells were loaded with fura-2 and perfused with a Ca^{2+} -free medium (100 μM EGTA added). Cells were then stimulated with TG (2 μM) followed by reintroduction of external Ca^{2+} (final concentration 1 mM) to initiate Ca^{2+} entry. Bar graphs represent TG-induced Ca^{2+} release and entry in T47D (c) and MDA-MB-468 (d), expressed as fold change over control (shRNAcv-treated cells). Data are mean \pm SEM of 40 cells/day/3–5 days. *** $p < 0.001$ compared to Ca^{2+} entry in control cells.

figure 1a

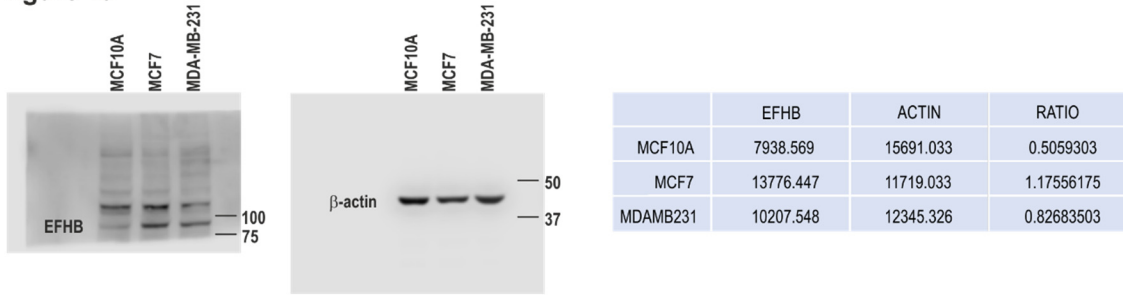


figure 1b

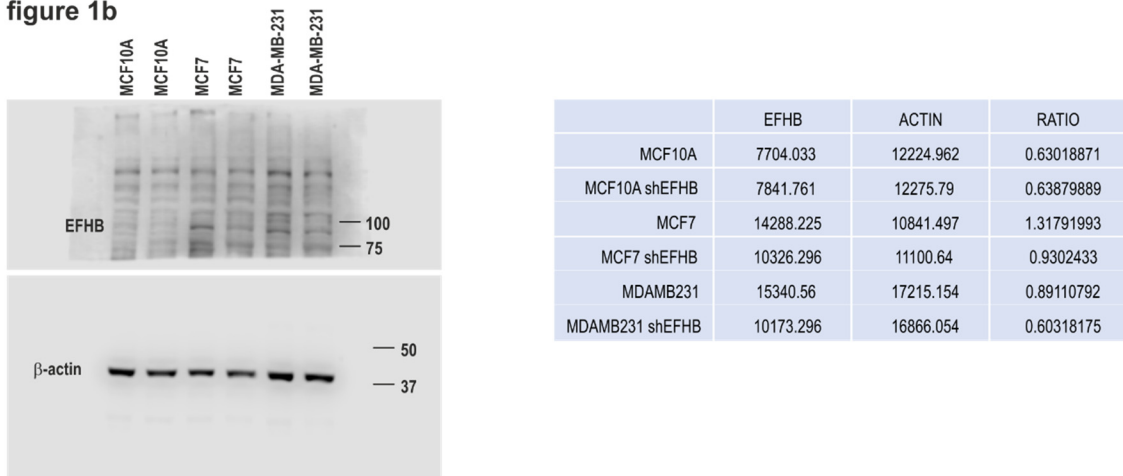


figure 2a

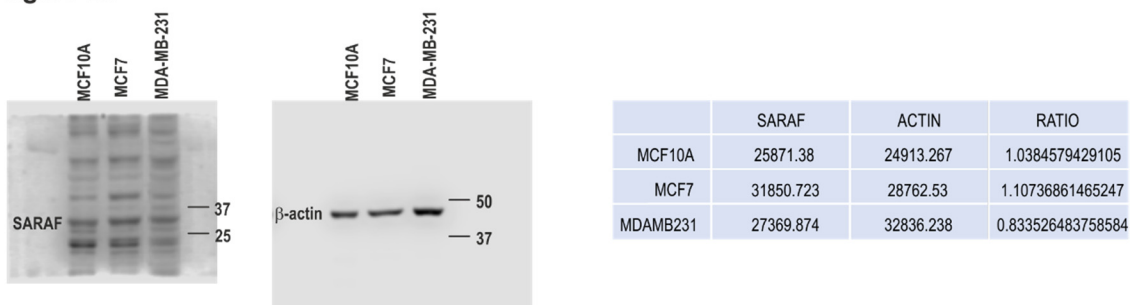


figure 2b

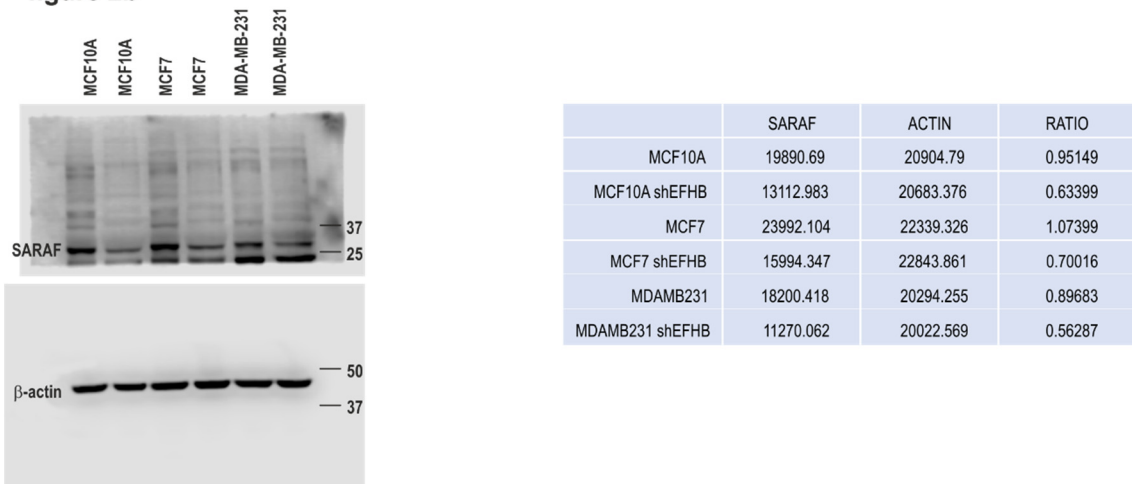


Figure S2. Uncropped western blot figures of Figure 1a, 1b, 2a and 2b.