

Fig. S1. Flow cytometric analysis of RAET1 γ surface expression in wild-type and β 3-null endothelial cells. RAET1 γ was not detectable on the surface of mouse endothelial cells. Mouse IgG1 was used as negative control, and antibody against β 3-integrin was used to confirm β 3-integrin deficiency in β 3-null endothelial cells.

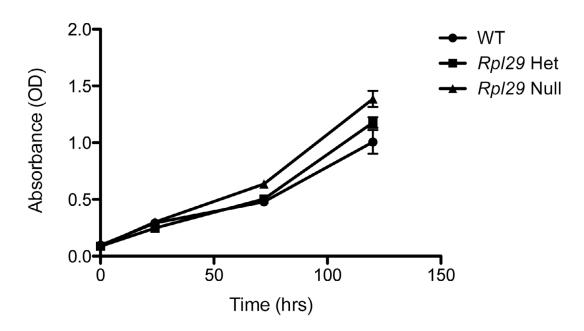


Fig. S2. Cell proliferation assay of wild-type, Rpl29-heterozygous and Rpl29-null endothelial cells. Two thousand cells were seeded into each well of a 96-well plate (Coultar) pre-coated with a mixture of PureCol (Nutacon, Netherlands), human plasma fibronectin (Millipore) and 0.1% gelatine. Cell viability was measured using cell proliferation reagent WST1 (Roche) following manufacturer's protocol at different time points. No reduction in viability was observed in *Rpl29*-heterozygous and *Rpl29*-null endothelial cells in comparison to wild-type endothelial cells (n=3, mean \pm s.e.m.).

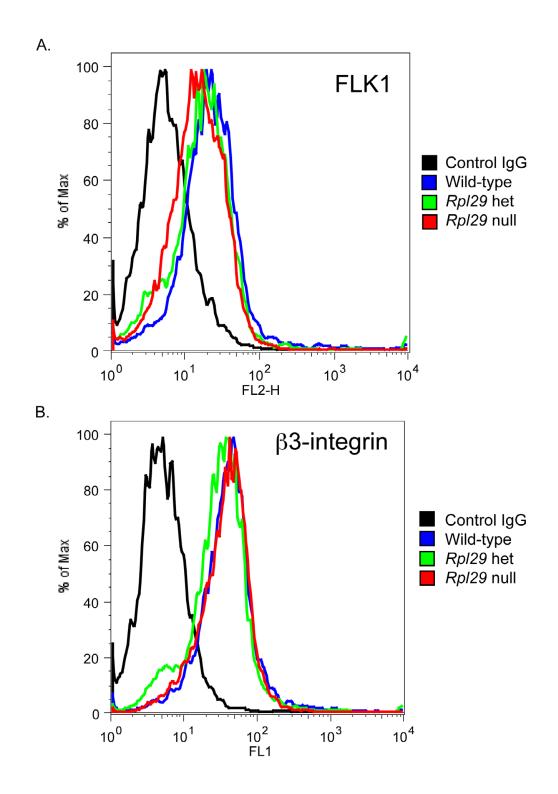


Fig. S3. Flow cytometric analysis of FLK1 and β 3-integrin in Rpl29-wild-type, Rpl29-heterozygous and Rpl29-null primary endothelial cells. Mouse IgG1 was used as negative control. No changes in surface expression of either (A) FLK1 or (B) β 3 integrin were observed in *Rpl29*-heterozygous or *Rpl29*-null endothelial cells when compared with wild-type controls.

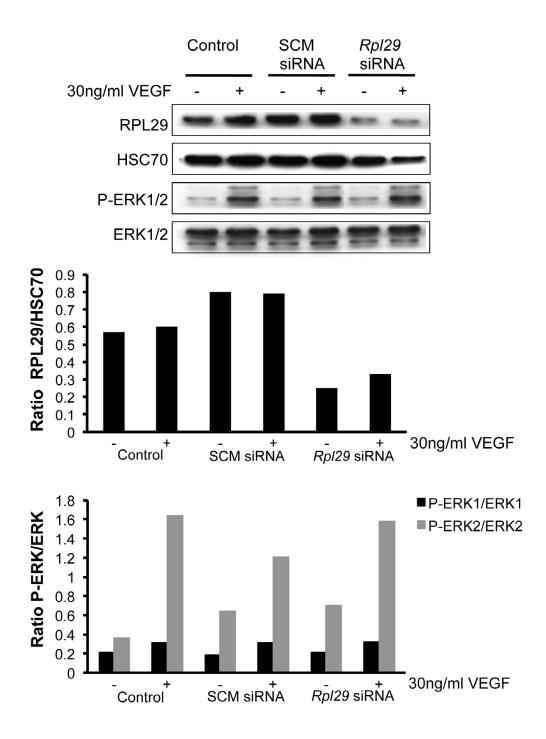


Fig. S4. VEGF-stimulated ERK-phosphorylation. Western blot analysis of pERK1/2 levels to total ERK1/2 in endothelial cells treated with SCM and *Rpl29*-siRNA show that pERK1/2 protein levels were not decreased following *Rpl29* knockdown with siRNA in comparison to SCM-siRNA when cells were exposed to VEGF. Bar charts represent densitometry readings of RPL29 levels were compared to loading control HSC70 and pERK1/2 protein levels relative to total ERK1/2.

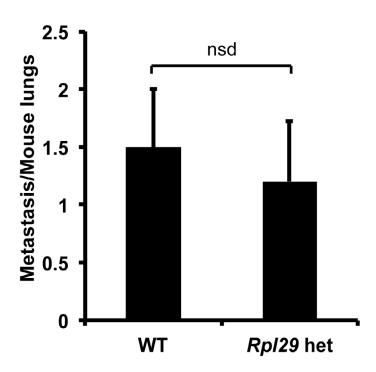


Fig. S5. Metastatic analysis of LLC grown in wild-type and Rpl29-heterozygous mice. Lewis Lung Carcinoma tumour cells (0.5 x 10^6 cells) were injected subcutaneously into the flank of 8-week-old WT and *Rpl29*-heterozygous mice and tumours were allowed to grow for 14 days. Size-matched tumours were ressected and tumours allowed to metastasise to the lungs. The mice were then killed 6 weeks later at which point they showed no adverse effects. Lungs were removed from the mice and examined for surface metastases. No significant difference in lung metastasis was observed between wild-type and Rpl29-null mice. Metastasis was measured by counting LLC metastasis on the surface of lungs/mouse (n=4-5, mean \pm s.e.m.).

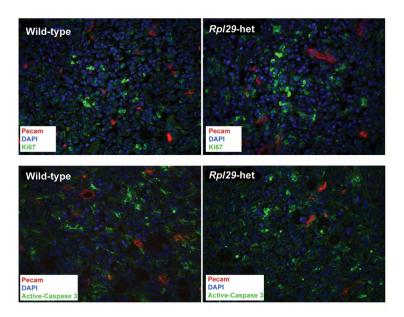


Fig. S6. Tumour proliferation and apoptosis analysis. No gross difference was observed in cell proliferation and apoptosis in LLC tumours from wild-type and *Rpl29*-heterozygous mice. Representative images of Ki67, Active-Caspase-3 and PECAM staining in size matched age matched LLC tumours grown in wild-type and *Rpl29*-heterozygous mice. Sections were counter stained with DAPI to reveal nuclei.

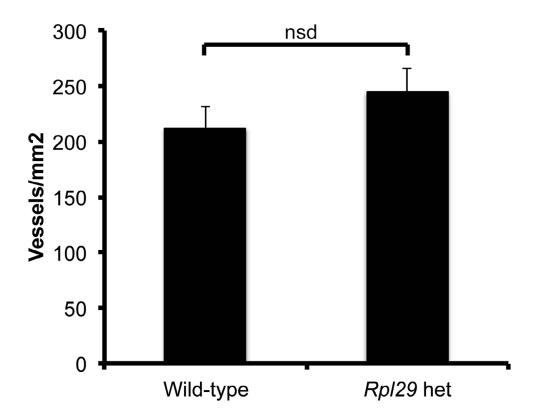
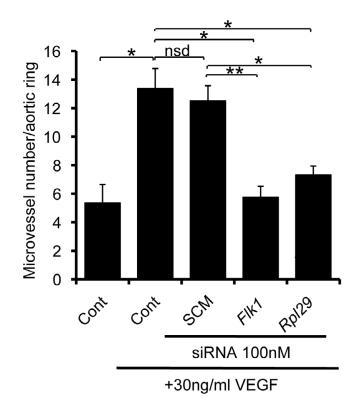


Fig. S7. Blood vessels density in the skin from wild-type and Rpl29-heterozygous mice. No significant difference was observed in blood vessel density in the skin between wild-type and Rpl29-heterozygous mice. Bar chart represents mean number blood vessels/mm² of dermal section (mean \pm s.e.m.; n=7 mice per genotype; nsd, not significant).





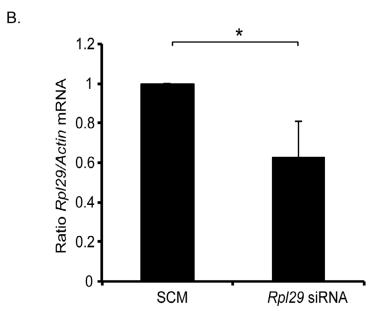


Fig. S8. Aortic ring assay following Rpl29-siRNA treatment. Depletion of Rpl29 with siRNA inhibits microvessel sprouting in β3-null aortic rings. (A) Quantitation of VEGF stimulated microvessel sprouting following treatment with SCM, Rpl29 or Flk1 siRNA in β3-null aortic rings on day 8. VEGF stimulated the number of microvessel sprouts emerging for aortic rings in Cont and SCM-siRNA treated samples. Rpl29-depletion reduced VEGF-stimulated microvessel sprouting to level similar to Flk1-depletion (mean ± s.e.m., *P<0.05, **P<0.01, n=12-20 aortic rings per treatment). (B) Real-time PCR to validate knockdown of Rpl29 in aortic rings following treatment with either 100nM SCM or Rpl29 siRNA (mean ± s.e.m., *P<0.01, P=3 per group).

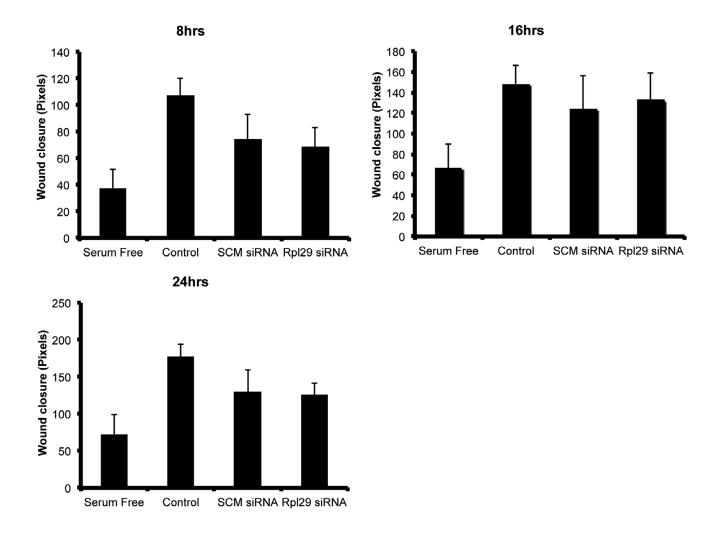


Fig. S9. Cell proliferation assay of PMT-endothelial cells treated with Rpl29 siRNA. No significant difference was observed in endothelial cell proliferation following Rpl29 siRNA treatment in comparison to SCM siRNA and control sample using WST-1 assay (n=3, mean \pm s.e.m.).

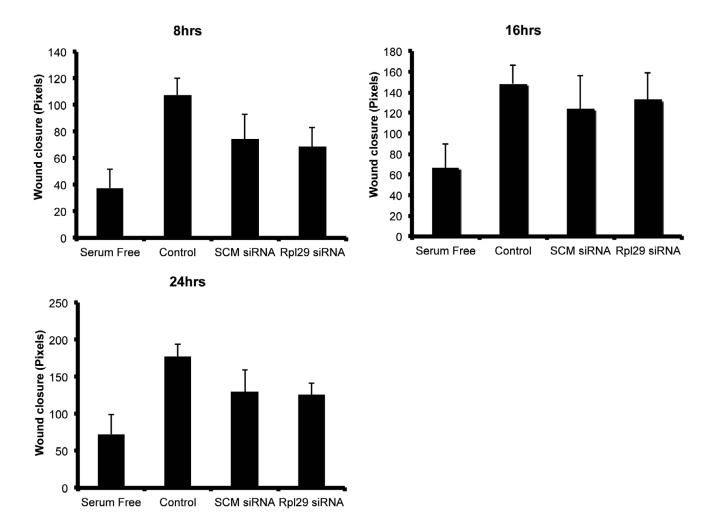


Fig. S10. Cell migration assay. Six-well plates were coated with a mixture of PureCol (Nutacon), human plasma fibronectin (Millipore), and 0.1% gelatine and seeded with 300,000 endotheilal cells per well. Cells were allowed to proliferate until confluent, washed with Opti-MEM and incubated for 2 hours in Opti-MEM 2.5% FCS. Cells in each well were scratched in a straight line with a P200 tip, and media was exchanged with a fresh Opti-MEM 2.5% FCS media with or without 30 ng/ml VEGFA. An inverted time-lapse microscope was used to follow wound healing due to cell migration for up to 24 hours, and data was analysed using ImageJ. No significant difference was observed in serum-stimulated endothelial cell migration between 8 and 24 hours between samples treated with *Rpl29* and SCM siRNA. Values are given as representations of wound closure in pixels.

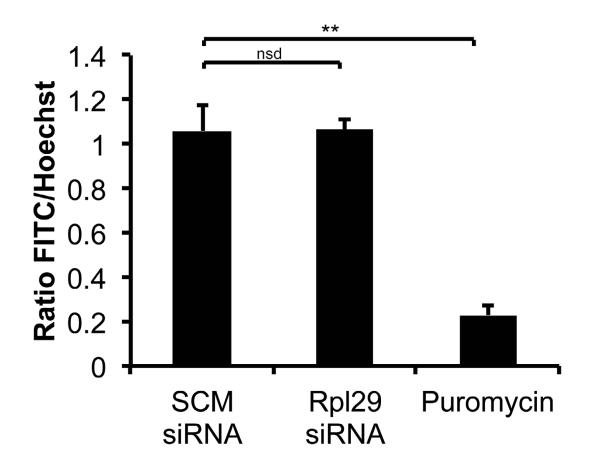


Fig. S11. Protein synthesis assay. Ten thousand cells were plated in each well of a 96-well plate pre-coated with PureCol (Nutacon), human plasma fibronectin (Millipore) and 0.1% gelatine. Protein synthesis was measured using Click-iT AHA Alexa Fluor 488 Protein Synthesis HCS Assay (Invitrogen) following the manufacturers protocol with methionine-free RPMI (Invitrogen). No significant difference was observed in protein synthesis between samples treated with *Rpl29* and SCM siRNA. Puromycin (1 μ M) was used as a positive control for protein synthesis inhibition. (n=3; nsd, not significant; **P<0.01).

Table S1. List of genes whose expression was upregulated in β 3-null endothelial cells compared with wild-type (P<0.01).

Symbol	Accession	P-	Definition
		value	
NeoR		4.4E-13	Neomycin resistant gene
Mcm6	NM_008567.1	4.7E-12	Minichromosome maintenance deficient 6
Rpl29	NM_009082.2	1.1E-11	Ribosomal protein L29
Fgfr1op2	NM_026218.1	4.9E-11	FGFR1 oncogene partner 2
Tm7sf1	XM_122498.1	2.5E-10	Transmembrane 7 superfamily member 1
Raet1c	NM_009018	1.2E-09	Retinoic acid early transcript gamma
Psmd8	NM_026545.1	2.1E-07	Proteasome (prosome macropain) 26S subunit non-ATPase 8
Cuedc1	NM_198013.1	2.2E-07	CUE domain-containing protein 1
Mgst1	NM_019946.3	3.7E-07	Microsomal glutathione S-transferase 1
Gdi3	NM_008112.2	6.2E-07	Guanosine diphosphate (GDP) dissociation inhibitor 3
9430077D24Rik	XM_135109	1.2E-06	RIKEN cDNA 9430077D24 gene
Rai3	NM_181444	1.3E-06	Retinoic acid induced 3
9630038C08Rik	AK036131	9.6E-05	
Cald1	AF439859.1	1.1E-04	h-caldesmon
9830123K24Rik	AK036507	1.4E-04	
Scarb2	NM_007644.2	3.0E-04	Scavenger receptor class B member 2
Cops8	NM 133805.2	3.8E-04	Constitutive photomorphogenic homolog subunit 8
5730409G07Rik	XM_126359.2	5.7E-04	RIKEN cDNA 5730409G07 gene
Atp2c1	NM 175025.2	6.8E-04	ATPase Ca ⁺⁺ -sequestering
Deadc1	NM 025748.2	8.7E-04	Deaminase domain containing 1
lpo9	XM 129442.3	9.5E-04	Importin 9
Abhd1	NM 021304.2	1.3E-03	Abhydrolase domain containing 1
2010323F13Rik	NM_177157.2	1.9E-03	RIKEN cDNA 2010323F13 gene
2810417H13Rik	NM_026515.1	2.0E-03	RIKEN cDNA 2810417H13 gene
Thap4	NM_025920	2.3E-03	THAP domain containing 4
Pi16	NM_023734.2	2.5E-03	Peptidase inhibitor 16 precursor
Psmc4	XM_355872.1	2.5E-03	Prosome macropain 26S subunit ATPase 4
6430544H17Rik	NM_183140.1	2.6E-03	
Abhd1	NM_021304.2	2.7E-03	Abhydrolase domain containing 1
C430014G13Rik	AK049453	3.1E-03	Hypothetical protein
Tm7sf3	XM_132970.3	3.2E-03	Transmembrane 7 superfamily member 3
Acbd4	NM_025988.1	4.1E-03	Acyl-coenzyme A binding domain containing 4
Stk4	NM_021420.2	4.5E-03	Serine/threonine kinase 4
Insig2	NM_133748.1	5.5E-03	Insulin induced gene 2
Glis1	NM 147221.1	6.1E-03	GLIS family zinc finger 1
Mrpl3	AK054185	6.8E-03	Mitochondrial ribosomal protein L3
Nt5c3	NM_026004.1	6.8E-03	5-nucleotidase cytosolic III
Ugt1a9	NM_201410	7.0E-03	UDP glucuronosyltransferase 1 family, polypeptide A9
2610018I03Rik	XM_135023.2	7.1E-03	RIKEN cDNA 2610018I03 gene
B230312I18Rik	NM_172740.1	7.9E-03	RIKEN cDNA B230312I18 gene
Elmo1	NM 080288.1	8.5E-03	Engulfment and cell motility 1 ced-12 homolog
D730035F11Rik		9.1E-03	,
Dgke	NM_019505	1.0E-02	Diacylglycerol kinase epsilon
E030030I06Rik	XM_286230.2	9.9E-03	RIKEN cDNA E030030106 gene
Pnrc2	NM_026383.1	8.2E-03	Proline-rich nuclear receptor coactivator 2
KIra18	NM_053153.1	8.1E-03	Killer cell lectin-like receptor subfamily A member 18
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Table S2. List of genes whose expression was downregulated in β 3-null endothelial cells compared with wild-type (P<0.01).

Symbol	Accession	P-value	Definition
Rgs17	NM_019958	7.6E-03	Regulator of G-protein signaling 17
Agtrap	NM_009642.3	7.6E-03	Angiotensin II type I receptor-associated protein
Nr1d2	NM_011584.2	6.7E-03	Nuclear receptor subfamily 1 group D member 2
Mtap7	NM_008635	6.4E-03	Microtubule-associated protein 7
Klra22	NM_053152.1	6.2E-03	Killer cell lectin-like receptor subfamily A member 22
1810057P16Rik	XM_126676.3	6.0E-03	RIKEN cDNA 1810057P16 gene
E030030I06Rik	XM_286230.2	5.3E-03	RIKEN cDNA E030030106 gene
1810041M07Rik	AK007746	4.7E-03	
D630046D15Rik	AK052765	4.6E-03	Hypothetical BTB/POZ domain/Speract receptor (Scavenger
			receptor) containing protein
Nt5	AK047143	4.1E-03	5' nucleotidase
AI838661	NM_133884.1	3.9E-03	Expressed sequence Al838661
2610203C22Rik		3.6E-03	
Bcat1	NM_007532.1	3.5E-03	Branched chain aminotransferase 1 cytosolic
1810064L21Rik	AK007954	2.9E-03	
MGC67181	NM_198619.1	2.8E-03	Unknown (protein for MGC:67181)
3110001A05Rik	AK013931	2.6E-03	
2810408I11Rik		2.5E-03	
	AK021409.1	2.4E-03	0 day neonate eyeball cDNA RIKEN full-length enriched library
			clone:E130302J09 product:hypothetical protein full insert
			sequence.
LOC232532	XM_132963.2	1.2E-03	Similar to IgE-binding protein
Ehd3	NM_020578.1	1.2E-03	EH-domain containing 3
Hebp2	NM_019487.2	1.1E-03	Heme binding protein 2
2610305D13Rik	NM_145078	1.0E-03	RIKEN cDNA 2610305D13 gene
MGC67181	NM_198619.1	9.3E-04	
Raet1e	NM_198193.1	9.2E-04	Retinoic acid early transcript 1E
LOC381142	XM_355058.1	7.3E-04	Similar to hypothetical protein FLJ38968
C530044C16Rik		2.4E-04	
Cdkl2	NM_177270.3	1.2E-04	Cyclin-dependent kinase-like 2 (CDC2-related kinase)
Bcat1	NM_007532.1	1.1E-04	Branched chain aminotransferase 1 cytosolic
Fxr2h	NM_011814	8.1E-05	Fragile X mental retardation gene 2 autosomal homolog
Ybx3	AK029441	8.0E-05	Y box protein 3
Ppfibp1	AK044496	7.9E-05	PTPRF interacting protein binding protein 1
E030030I06Rik	XM_286230.2	5.9E-05	RIKEN cDNA E030030106 gene
4933427D14Rik	NM_028963.1	5.4E-05	RIKEN cDNA 4933427D14 gene
1110005F07Rik	NM_025383	1.7E-05	RIKEN cDNA 1110005F07 gene
Abca5	NM_147219.1	8.7E-06	ATP-binding cassette sub-family A (ABC1) member 5
Hebp1	NM_013546.1	8.2E-06	Heme binding protein 1
Klra20	NM_053150.1	4.8E-06	Killer cell lectin-like receptor subfamily A member 20
Gp38	NM_010329.1	1.8E-06	Glycoprotein 38
LOC229810	XM_124173.2	1.2E-06	Similar to Alpha enolase (2-phospho-D-glycerate hydro-lyase) (Non-neural enolase) (NNE) (Enolase 1)
Itgb3	NM_016780.1	6.9E-07	Integrin beta 3

Table S3. List of genes and primer sequences for real-time PCR.

Gene	Forward	Reverse
Actin	AAGGCCAACCGTGAAAAGAT	GTGGTACGACCAGAGGCATAC
β3-itgn	TCCAACATCTGTACCACACGA	GGGTGAGCCCTGAGACAA
Flk1	CAGTGGTACTGGCAGCTAGAAG	CAGTGGTACTGGCAGCTAGAAG
Rpl29	TCCGATGACATCCGTGACTA	CCATTTCTGTGCCATTTGC
Raet1 _y	ATACACCAACGGGCTGGAT	CTTCGCTTCATACCAGAGAGG
Mgst1	ACTGACGAGAAGGTGGAACG	GAAGTGCATGAGGGCTGTAGA
Mcm6	ACCTGTACCACAATCTCTGCAC	CACCGCGTTTTACTTCATCA
Cuedc1	GGGACAAGTTGAAACACATGG	CTTCCTCATTTTGGTCTTCTCAG
Fgfr1op2	CCTTGAAGCACCTCAGCAC	TCTCGGTGATTTGGTCAACA
Gdl3	TGGAGGAGAAAGTGCGTCTATAA	CTGGCGGTTGTCCTGGTA
Psmd8	ATCCCTGCCGAAAGTTACAC	TAGGCCTTCTCAATGCATCC
Tm7sf1	AGTCAGAAATCCCACGAAGG	CGGGGTTGTCAAAGAAGTA