

Supplemental material for:

**Integrin expression profile modulates orientation and dynamics of force
transmission at cell matrix adhesions**

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SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURE LEGENDS

Figure S1. Integrin and mCherry-LifeAct expression measurements using FACS.

(A,B) Human integrin $\beta 1$ and integrin $\beta 3$ expression levels for GD $\beta 1$ (A) and GD $\beta 3$ cells (B). **(C-F)** Human integrin $\beta 1$, human integrin $\beta 3$ and mCherry-LifeAct expression levels for either wild type(C,D) or mCherry-LifeAct expressing (E,F) GE $\beta 1$ (C,E) and GE $\beta 3$ (D,F) cells. **(G,H)** Human integrin $\beta 1$ (left) and human integrin $\beta 3$ (right) expression levels in GE $\beta 1$ (blue), GE $\beta 3$ (red) (G) or GD $\beta 1$ (blue) and GD $\beta 3$ (red) (H) compared to expression of these integrins in the human breast cancer cell line MDA-MB-435s (green). **(I,J)** Quantification of percentage of cells that are integrin positive, i.e. falls in P2 gate indicated at A-F (I), or positive for mCherry-LifeAct expression, i.e. falls in P3 gate indicated at C-F (J). Mean and standard deviation are shown of three independent experiments for I and J.

Figure S2. Strain field of cyclic stretcher, characterization of PAA gels with bulk rheology and integrin-mediated cell adhesion to PAA and PDMS substrates. (A)

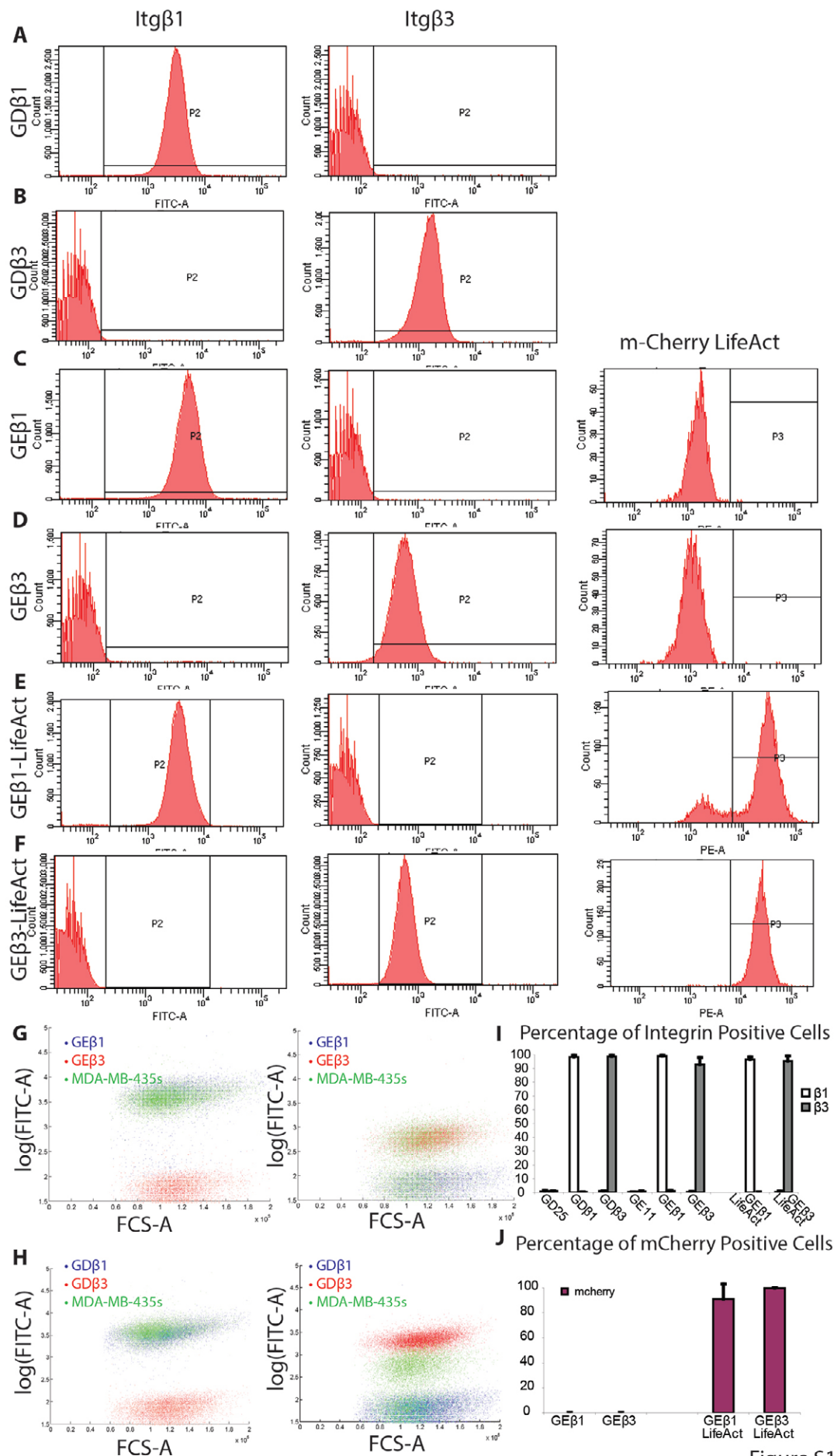
Magnified homogeneous displacement field under static strain over the entire substrate of 8x10 mm (height x width). Global strain is applied over the x-axis and the net strain from differentiation over this field is homogeneous. **(B)** Positions of fluorescent beads at the minimal and maximal strain during 10% (top) or 20% (bottom) cyclic stretch measured manually and calculated strain (calculations of only point 0 reference is shown, mean and deviation are obtained by taking all points as reference one by one). **(C)** Representation of how the length “r” and orientation angle “A” of a filament would change under a

horizontal and vertical strain of ϵ_x and ϵ_y , respectively to a length of r' and an angle of A' . **(D)** Analytical calculation of minimal strain direction, finding A where $r'(A')=r(A)$, for measured strain values **(B)**. **(E)** Correction factor for square imaging window where A is the angle, C is the cell size (obtained from Fig. 1D) and L is the imaging window length ($69\mu\text{m}$ for this experiment). The cosine/sine term in the denominator is due to the variation in maximum measurable fiber length in a given angle and the nominator is the portion of a cell of measured size falling outside of the imaging window if the imaging window was a circle with diameter L . **(F)** Shear storage modulus of a PAA gel of 7.5% acrylamide and 0.2% bis-acrylamide during polymerization and its temperature dependence. **(G)** The final shear elastic modulus measured at 37°C for PAA gels with varying bis-acrylamide concentration. Each bar represents a separate experiment performed on different days and using two different rheometers. **(H,I)** Adhesion to 1:10 (crosslinker:prepolymer) ratio PDMS **(H)** and 12.2kPa PAA **(I)** of $\text{GE}\beta 1$ and $\text{GE}\beta 3$ cells preincubated with- and seeded in the absence or presence of integrin blocking antibodies targeting mouse- α_v , mouse- α_5 , human- $\beta 1$ or human- $\beta 3$.

Figure S3. Average cell-matrix adhesion area remains constant with increasing stiffness. **(A)** Cumulative Gaussian distribution and Gaussian distribution functions used to obtain the fit parameters for cell spreading and cell matrix adhesion formation. **(B)** The fit parameters obtained by fitting cumulative Gaussian distribution model and the p values obtained by comparing the indicated fit parameters between $\beta 1$ and $\beta 3$ expressing cells using the F-test. **(C-F)** Slopes of the fits shown in figures 2A,B and 3A,B describing stiffness-dependent induction of cell spreading **(C,D)** and peripheral cell matrix adhesion

formation (E,F) as a function of substrate rigidity at the stiffness range tested. **(G,H)** Quantification of average size of peripheral cell-matrix adhesions of GE β 1 and GE β 3 cells (G) or GD β 1 and GD β 3 (H) for cells with at least 10 adhesions. In all graphs, mean \pm 95% clearance level is shown and at least 20 cells were measured over 3 different experiments (except for 760 Pa for GE β 1 and GE β 3 cells where results of one experimental replica is shown). P values were calculated by comparing the slope of the linear fits with F-test. **(I,J)** Representative images of Paxillin staining for GD β 1 (I) and GD β 3 cells (J). Upper row shows raw immunofluorescence staining, middle row shows zoomed in region of the boxed area, and bottom row shows adhesions detected by the automated analysis algorithm. Scale bar is 20 μ m (5 μ m for zooms).

Figure S4. Increased cellular traction force in response to substrate stiffening is maintained in post-fixation samples and antibody blocking confirms role for α v integrins in force exertion by GE β 3 but not by GE β 1 cells. **(A,B)** Bar plots of cellular spread area (A) and force per pillar (B) measured in fixed GE β 1, GE β 3, GD β 1, GD β 3 and NIH-3T3 cells on 6.9 and 4.1 μ m pillars. In A,B mean \pm 95% clearance level is shown and at least 15 cells were measured from three independent experiments. **(C)** Representative images from A,B. **(D,E)** Bar plots of cellular spread area (D) and force per pillar (E) analyzed by live cell imaging of mCherry-LifeAct-expressing GE β 1 and GE β 3 cells seeded on 4.1 μ m pillars for 5 hours in the presence or absence of blocking antibody against mouse integrin α v. In D,E mean \pm 95% clearance level is shown and at least 50 cells were measured from a single experiment. NS, $p > 0.05$; **, $p < 0.005$; ***, $p < 0.0005$ compared to control according to Mann-Whitney test. **(F)** Representative images of D,E. White arrows indicate magnitude and direction of forces measured. Scale bar, 20 nN / 10 μ m.



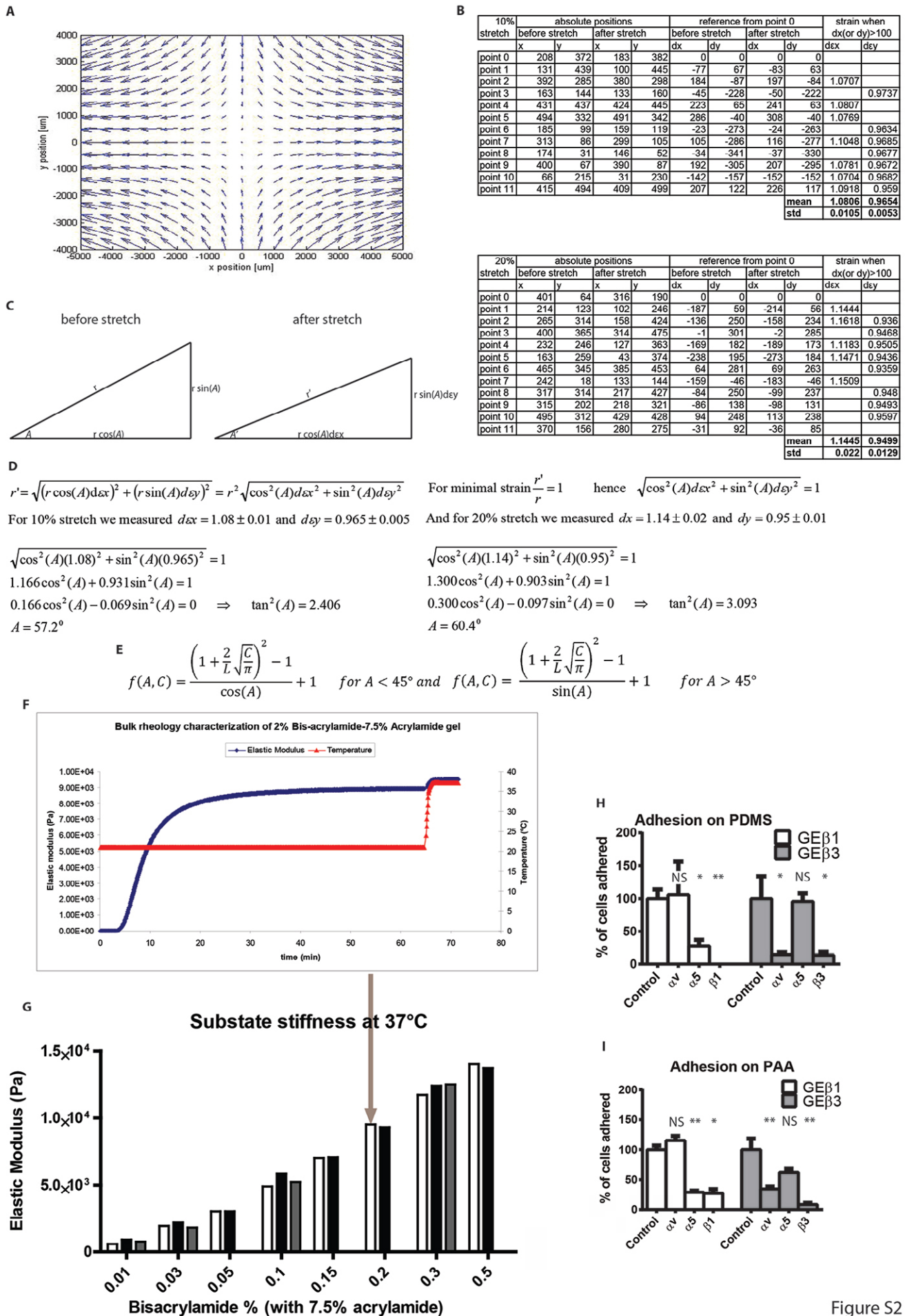


Figure S2

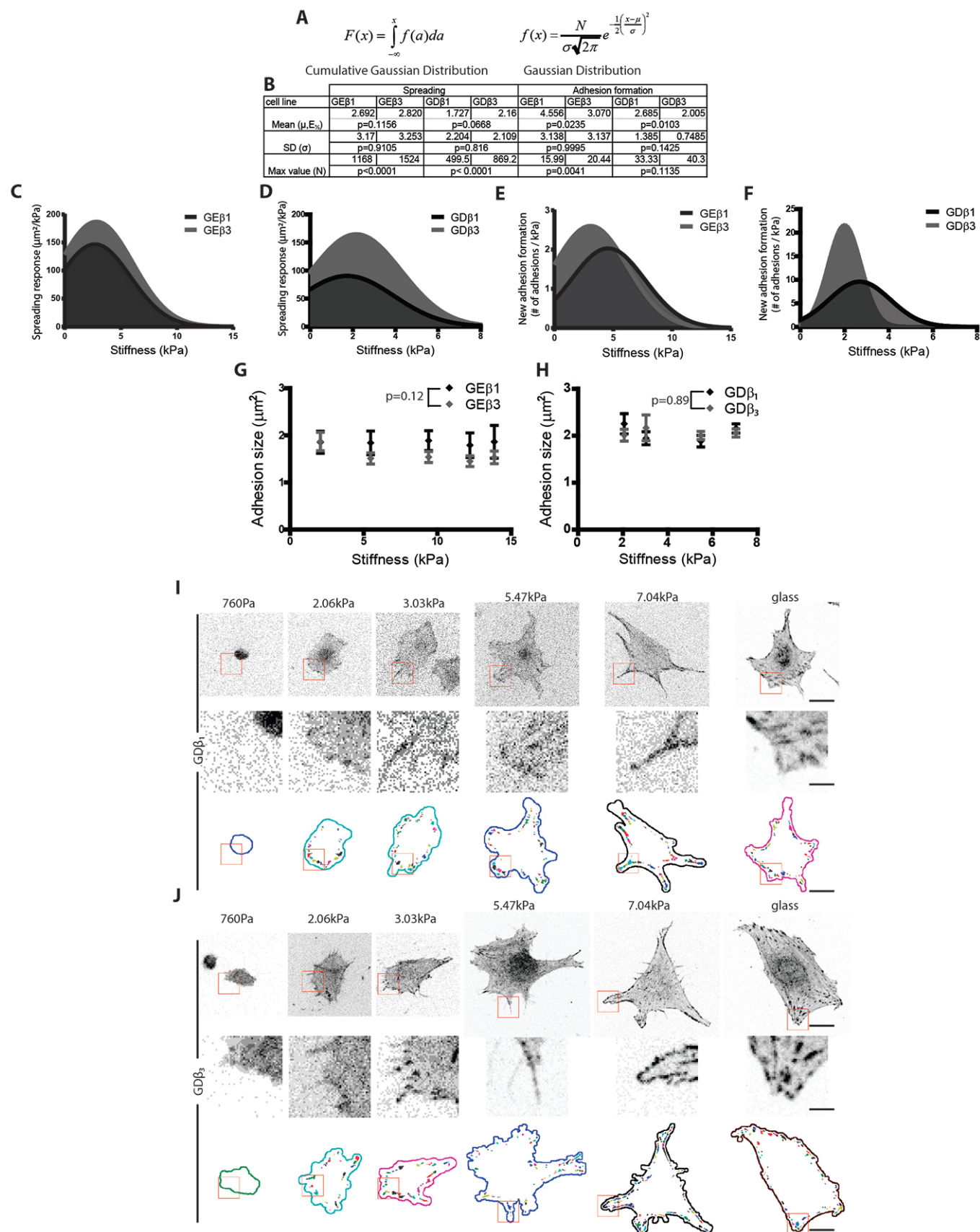


Figure S3

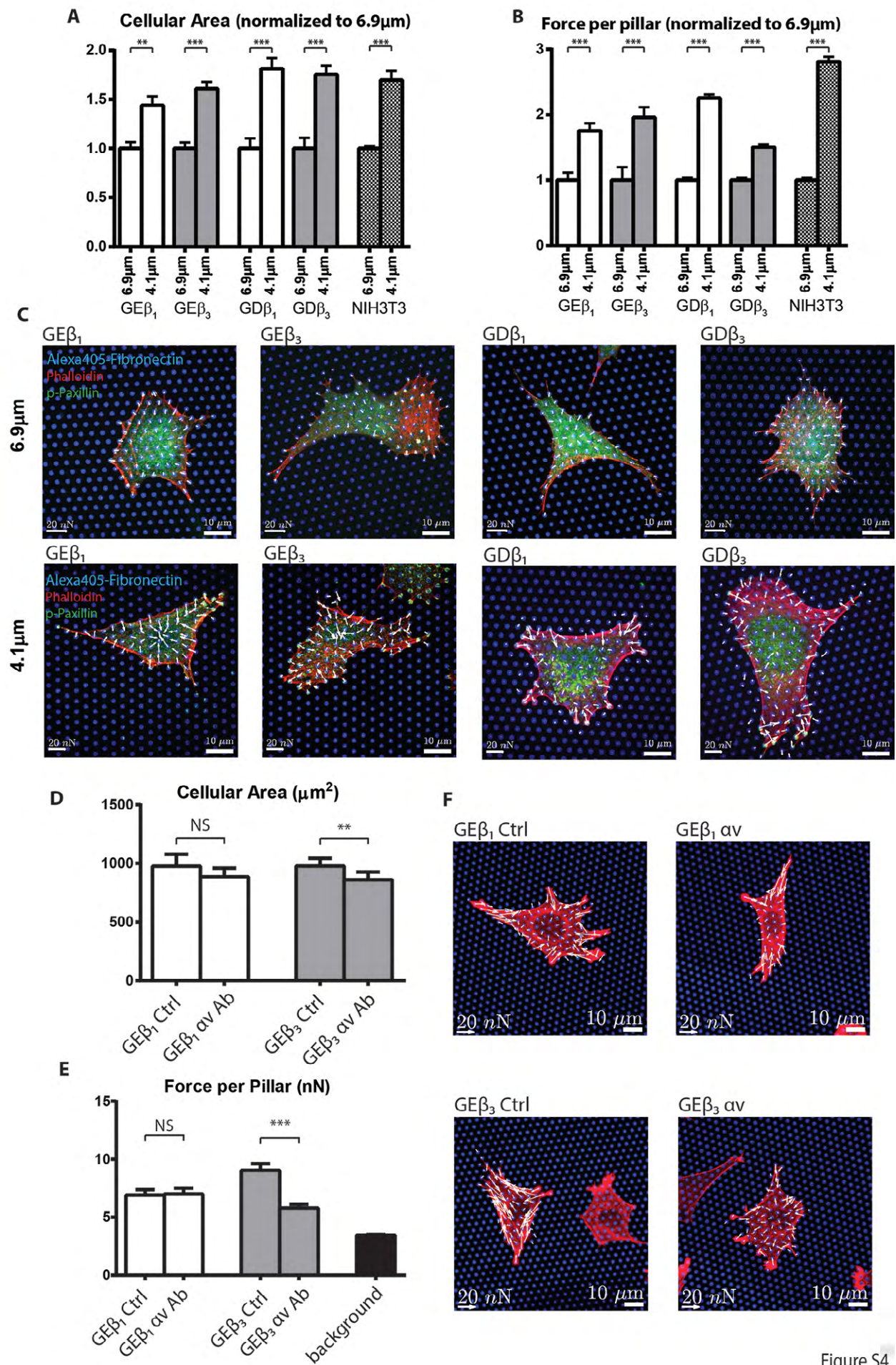


Figure S4