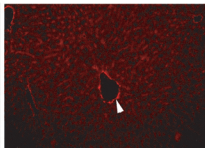
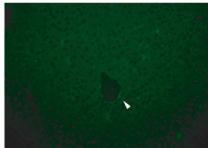


**A** $\alpha 4\beta 1$ 

CD31

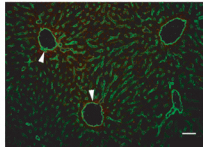
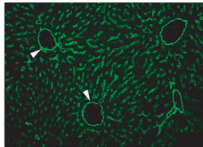
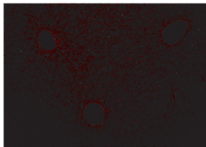
Merge

Normal  
murine  
liver**B**

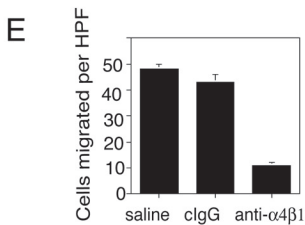
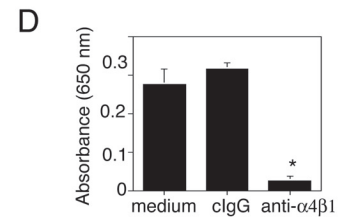
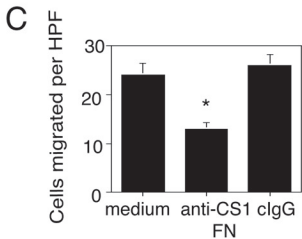
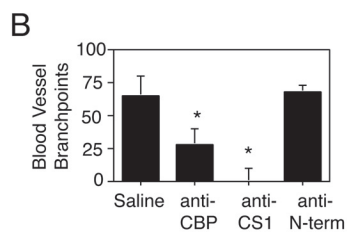
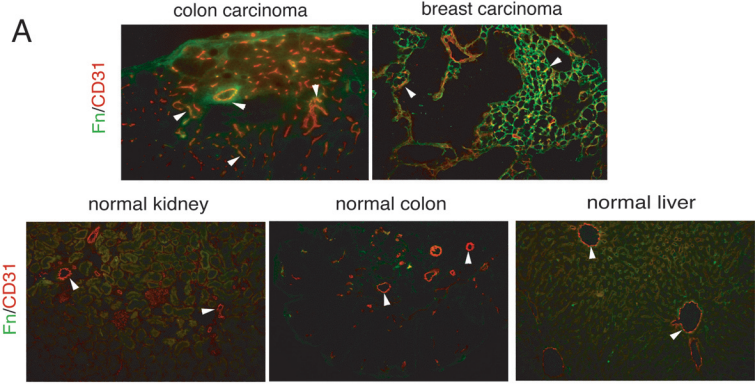
VCAM-1

CD31

Merge

Normal  
murine  
liver

Supplementary Figure 1



Supplementary Figure 2

### Supplementary Figure 1.

No expression of  $\alpha 4\beta 1$  or VCAM-1 in normal quiescent vessels. Cryosections of normal mouse liver were immunostained to detect vascular endothelial cell CD31 (red) and integrin  $\alpha 4\beta 1$  (green) or VCAM-1 (red) and CD31 (green). Yellow color indicates overlap of expression patterns Arrowheads indicate blood vessels. All images were taken at 200X magnification.

### Supplementary Figure 2.

Fibronectin expression and function in angiogenesis. (A) Cryosections from xenograft colon carcinoma and spontaneous murine breast (MTAG) carcinoma tumors as well as normal mouse kidney, colon and liver were immunostained with anti-fibronectin (green) and anti-CD31 (red). Yellow color indicates overlap of expression patterns Blood vessels are indicated by arrowheads. All images were taken at 200X magnification. (B) Chick chorioallantoic membranes stimulated with bFGF were treated with 25 $\mu$ g anti-fibronectin N-terminus (anti-N-term), anti-fibronectin cell binding peptide (Anti-CBP) or anti-fibronectin CS1 binding peptide (Anti-CS1). Two days later, CAMs were excised and the number of blood vessels in each filter disk were counted. (C-E) Adhesion assays (C-D) and migration assays (E) were performed as described (20) on CS-1 fibronectin in the presence of anti-CS-1 fibronectin, anti- $\alpha 4\beta 1$  or control antibodies. Adherent cells were fixed and stained with crystal violet. Absorbance at 560 nm was determined for adhesion assays. Cells migrating to the underside of transwells were quantified.