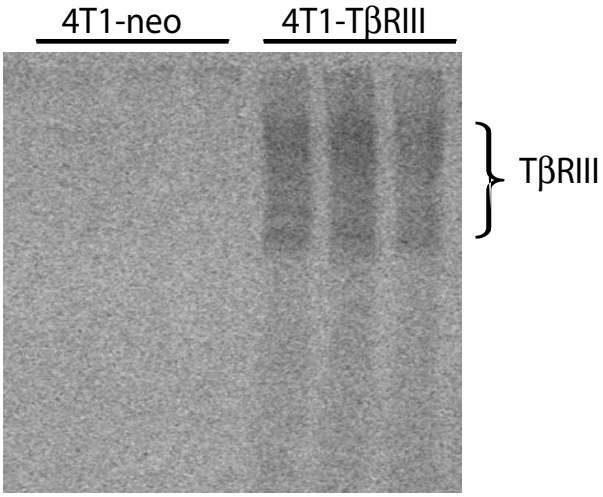
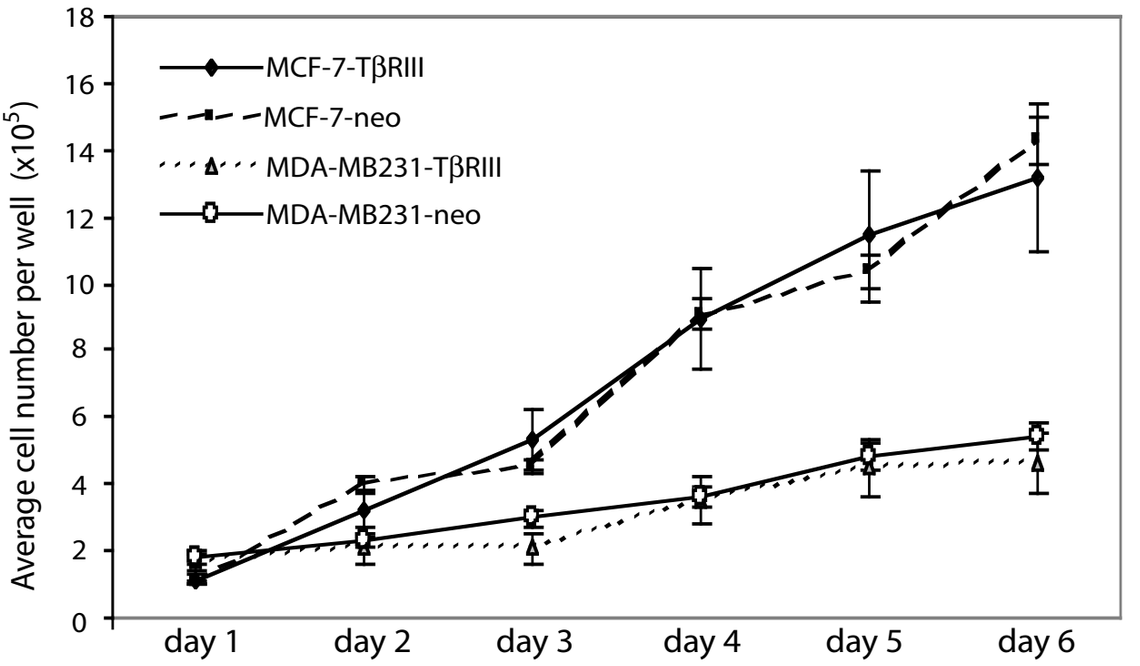
Supplementary Figure 1, Dong et al., 2006



Supplementary Figure 1. Expression of TβRIII in 4T1 cells.
A [^{125}I]TGF-β1 binding and cross-linking assay followed by immunoprecipitation with anti-TβRIII antibody was performed to confirm the expression of TβRIII.

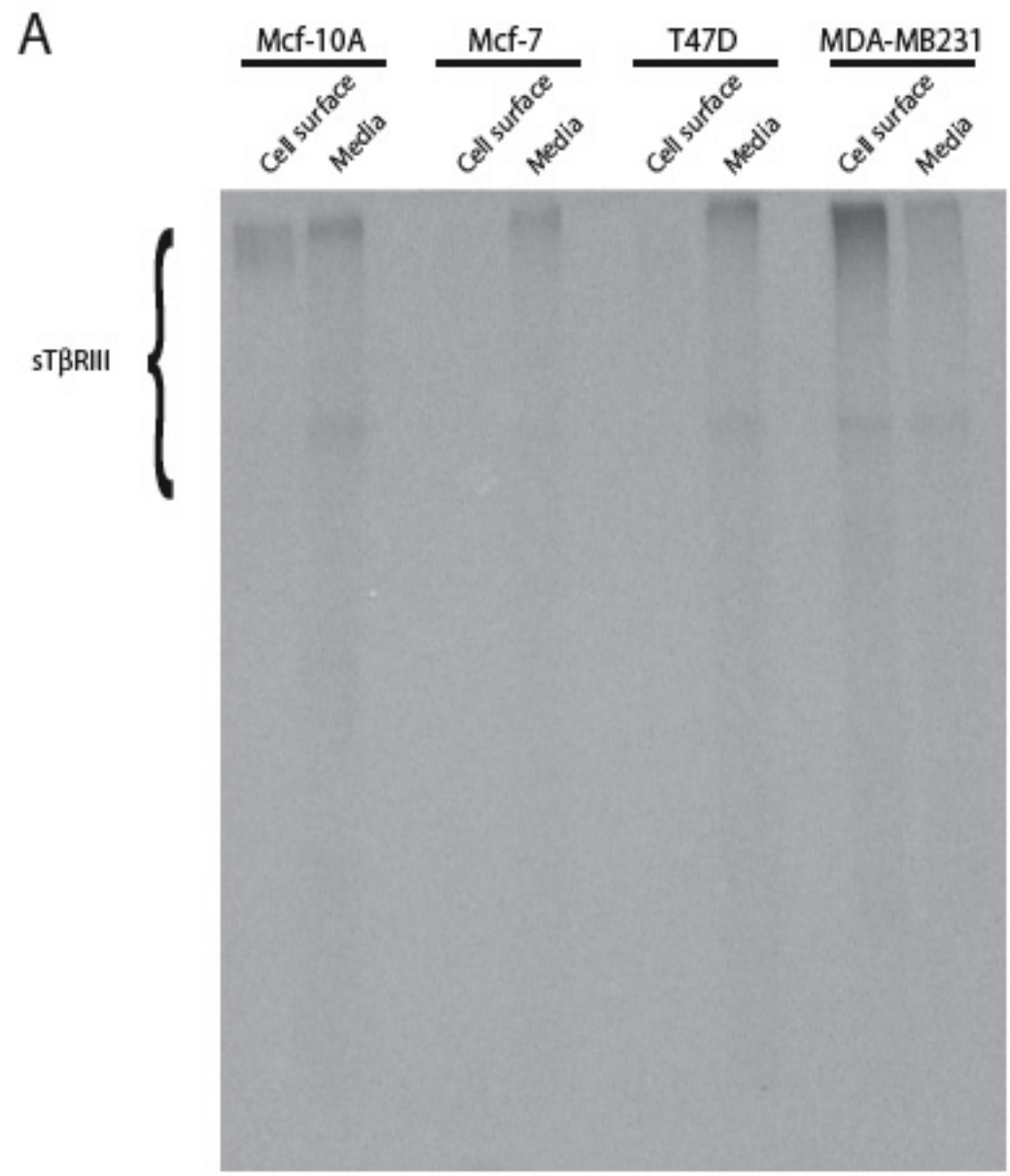
Supplementary Figure 2. Dong et al., 2006

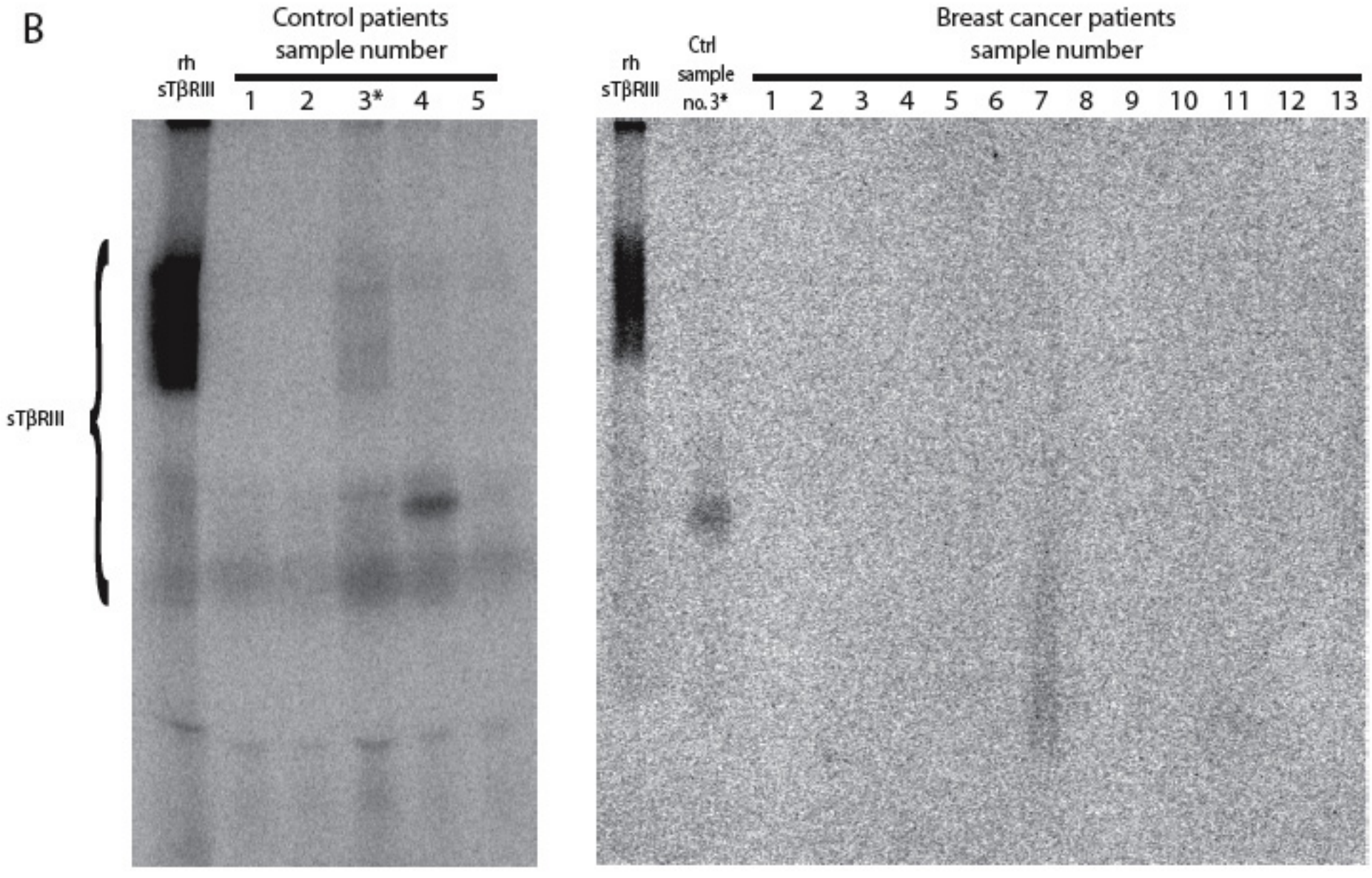


Supplementary Figure 2. Effect of TβRIII on proliferation of breast cancer cells. 5,000 cells were seeded in a 6-well plate. After a 48-hour incubation, cells were collected and counted using a Coulter Counter every day for 6 days. This experiment was repeated in triplicate three times. Data is presented as mean ± S.D.

Supplementary Figure 3. Dong et al., 2006

Supplementary Figure 3. Soluble TβRIII expression in human breast epithelial and breast cancer cell lines; and in human plasma. A. 250,000 cells were seeded. After a 48-hour incubation, cells were placed in serum free media for 24 hours, conditioned media from each cell line collected, cross-linked with iodinated TGFβ-1 and sTβRIII specifically immunoprecipitated with an antibody to the extracellular domain. sTβRIII was detected in all breast epithelial and breast cancer cell lines tested. B. Human plasma (2.0 ml in left panel, 0.75 ml in right panel) from normal donors or breast cancer patients was cross-linked with iodinated TGFβ-1 and sTβRIII specifically immunoprecipitated with an antibody to the extracellular domain. Recombinant human sTβRIII (rh sTβRIII) was run as a positive control for both sets of samples. In addition, normal human donor plasma sample number 3 was run as a positive control for the breast cancer plasma samples (on right). TβRIII was detected in plasma from normal donors, but not in plasma from breast cancer patients.





Supplementary Table 1, Dong et al., 2006

exon 2	forward	CTCCAGCCTGGGTAACAGAG
	reverse	TGAAGTGACTGGACGAGACG
exon 3	forward	CCCCAGAAGAGAAGAAAAGGA
	reverse	AGTGGTTTGATCACCCTTGC
exon 4	forward	TTTGGACTCTGGCATTATTTCA
	reverse	TTCCAGAGGCTGCTCTGAGT
exon 5	forward	TGATTCCTTGCCCTAACCAC
	reverse	TTATGATTCAGCTCCGGTGA
exon 6	forward	TGTAGGACGGGCTACACCTC
	reverse	CTGCCATTTGCTCAGTTTCA
exon 7	forward	GAGAGTCCAAAGAGGCAGGA
	reverse	GAAGACTTGGAAGAGGGGAGA
exon 8	forward	TTCCTCACTGGAAAAGCTTCA
	reverse	TCGTTCTTAGCCCAAGGAAA
exon 9	forward	AGATGCAGACTAGGGCCAGA
	reverse	GCAGAGGAGATGGGAGATGA
exon 10	forward	GGGGTGAAAACCCTCTTCAT
	reverse	CCTTGGAAGACCAGGCAAT
exon 11	forward	TGAAGGATGAAGGCCCTGTA
	reverse	GCAGAACCAAACACACATGG
exon 12	forward	GAGCCAATCCCTCATCAGAC
	reverse	CAGGGCCTTCATCCTTCATA
exon 13	forward	CCTGCAAGACCTTGGGATTA
	reverse	AAAGCAGCGTGTCATCTGAA
exon 14	forward	CCTCCCAAAGCACACCTTTA
	reverse	TCTCCCAGGTTATTTGGTGTTC
exon 15	forward	TTAGGAAAGCCCAGGAGGTT
	reverse	TGGAGAGCCTATGCAACTGA
exon 16	forward	GAGTGTCTATTGTGTGGCAGGA
	reverse	TCTTCATTGCATTCTCCGATT
exon 17	forward	GAACCAAAATCCAGCCCTCT
	reverse	AATGGCAAATGCGGAATAAA

Supplementary Table 1. Sequence of primers used to PCR amplify the 16 coding exons of human TβRIII.

Supplementary Table 2, Dong et al., 2006

TβRI	forward	ACGGCGTTACAGTGTCTG
	reverse	GGTGTGGCAGATATAGACC
TβRII	forward	AGCAACTGCAGCATCACCTC
	reverse	TGATGTCTGAGAAGATGTCC
TβRIII	forward	CTGTTCACCCGACCTGAAAT
	reverse	CGTCAGGAGGCACACACTTA
GAPDH	forward	GAGTCAACGGATTTGGTCGT
	reverse	TTGATTTTGGAGGGATCTCG

Supplementary Table 2. Sequence of primers used for RT- PCR.