



Supplementary Material

Growth Factors VEGF-A₁₆₅ and FGF-2 as Multifunctional Biomolecules Governing Cell Adhesion and Proliferation

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1. Amino acid and nucleotide sequences of growth factors expressed in *P. pastoris* KM71H

Optional N-terminal substrate sequence for factor XIIIa (NQEQVSPL) is shown in blue.

Amino acid sequence of VEGF-A₁₆₅

(NQEQVSPL)APMAEGGGQNHHEVVKFMDVYQRSYCHPIETLVDIFQEYYPDEIEYIFKPSVPLMRCGGCCNDEGLE
CVPTEESNITMQIMRIKPHQGGHIGEMSFLQHNKCECRPKKDRARQENPCGPCSERRKHLFVQDPQTCKCSCKNTD
SRCKARQLELNERTCRCDKPRR

Nucleotide sequence of VEGF-A₁₆₅ optimized for expression in *P. pastoris*

(AACCAAGAACAAGTTTCACCTCTT)GCTCCAATGGCTGAAGGAGGAGGTCAAACCATCATGAAGTTGTAA
GTTTATGGATGTTTACCAAAGATCATACTGTCATCCTATTGAACTTTGGTTGATATTTTTCAAGAATACCCTG
ATGAAATTGAATACATTTTTAAGCCATCCTGTGTTCTTTGATGAGATGTGGTGGTTGTTGTAACGATGAAGGA
TTGGAATGTGTTCTACTGAAGAATCTAACATTACTATGCAAATTATGAGAATTAAGCCTCATCAAGGTCAAC
ATATTGGTGAAATGTCCTTTTTGCAACATAACAAGTGTGAATGTAGACCTAAGAAGGATAGAGCTAGACAAG
AAAACCCATGTGGACCTTGTCCGAAAGAAGAAAGCATTGTTTGTTC AAGATCCACAAACTTGTAAGTGTT
CTGTAAGAACACTGATTCCAGATGTAAGGCTAGACAATTGGAATTGAACGAAAGA AACTTGTAGATGTGATAA
GCCTAGAAGA

Amino acid sequence of FGF-2M (R31K/R129K)

(NQEQVSPL)MAAGSITL PALPEDGGSGAFPPGHFKDPK^KLYCKNGGFFLRHP^{DGR}VDGVREKSDPHIKLQLQAE
RGVVSIGV CANRYLAMKE^{DGR}LLASKCVTDECFFFERLESNNYNTY^{RSRK}YTSWYVALK^KTGQYKLGSKTGPGQK
AILFLPMSAKS

Nucleotide sequence of FGF-2M optimized for expression in *P. pastoris*

(AACCAAGAACAAGTTTCACCTCTT)ATGGCTGCTGGTTCAATTACTACTTTGCCAGCTTTCCTGAAGATGGA
 GGTCCGGAGCTTTTCCTCCAGGACATTTTAAAGATCCTAAGAAGTTGTACTGTAAGAACGGTGGATTTTTTTT
 GAGAATCCATCCTGATGGTAGAGTTGATGGAGTTAGAGAAAAGTCCGATCCACATATTAAGTTGCAATTGCA
 AGCTGAAGAAAGAGGTGTTGTTTCTATTAAGGGAGTTTGTGCTAACAGATACTTGGCTATGAAGGAAGATGG
 TAGATTGTTGGCTTCCAAGTGTGTTACTGATGAATGTTTTTTTTTTGAAAGATTGGAATCTAACAACTACAACA
 CTTACAGATCCCGTAAGTACACTTCATGGTACGTTGCTTTGAAGAAGACTGGTCAATACAAGTTGGGTTCCAA
 GACTGGACCAGGTCAAAGGCTATTTTGTGTTTTGCCTATGTCCGCTAAGTCA

2. SDS-PAGE of purified VEGF-A₁₆₅ and FGF-2M

15% SDS-PAGE: LMW Low Molecular Weight Marker (MW of the individual standards are given at the corresponding bands). Red rectangles indicate the position of the respective growth factors (theoretical MW corresponding to amino acid sequences: VEGF-A₁₆₅ 19.16 kDa; FGF-2M 17.20 kDa).

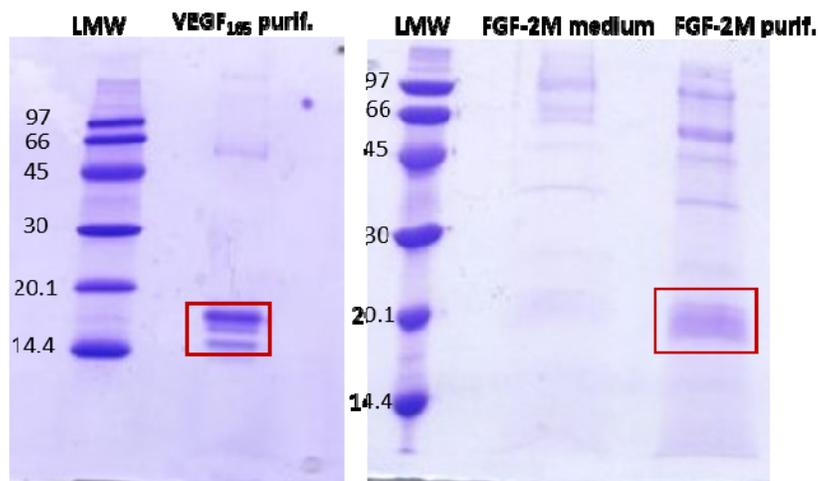


Figure S1. SDS-PAGE of purified VEGF-A₁₆₅ and FGF-2M. The red rectangles indicate the positions of the protein bands taken into calculation of the percentual proportions of the respective growth factors in solution by ImageJ software. The multiple bands of VEGF-A₁₆₅ probably represent different *O*-glycosylation variants of the protein.

3. Metabolic activity of ADSCs and HUVECs in media containing VEGF-A₁₆₅ or FGF-2M

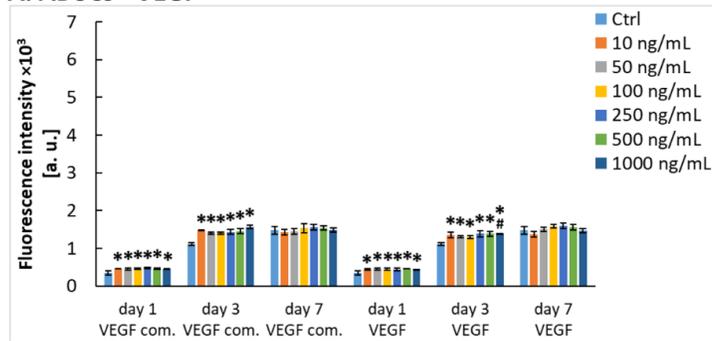
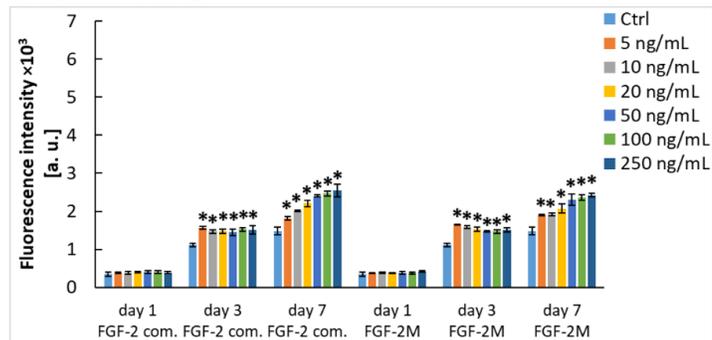
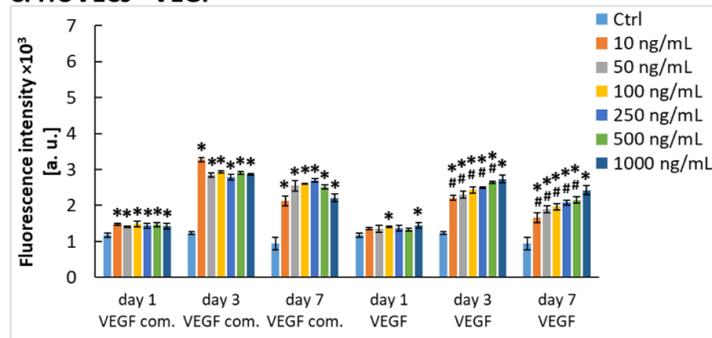
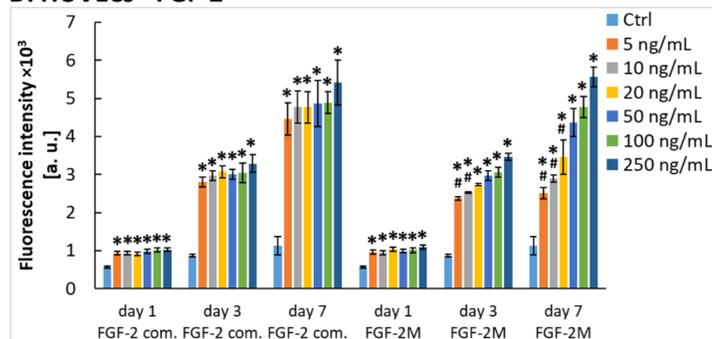
A. ADSCs - VEGF**B. ADSCs - FGF-2****C. HUVECs - VEGF****D. HUVECs - FGF-2**

Figure S2. Metabolic activity of ADSCs (**A, B**) and HUVECs (**C, D**) grown in media supplemented with VEGF-A₁₆₅ (**A, C**) or FGF-2M (**B, D**). The cells were grown in media enriched with commercial VEGF-A₁₆₅ (VEGF com.) or our recombinant VEGF-A₁₆₅ in concentrations from 10 to 1000 ng/mL (**A, C**), or in media enriched with commercial FGF-2 (FGF-2 com.) or our recombinant FGF-2M in concentrations from 5 to 250 ng/mL (**B, D**). The growth factors were added into DMEM with 10% FBS for ADSCs, and into EGM2-weak for HUVECs. Control cells were grown in media without growth factors (Ctrl). The metabolic activity was determined on days 1, 3, and 7 after cell seeding by a resazurin test. Mean \pm SD from 3 wells. Holm-Sidak method, $p \leq 0.05$. Statistically significant differences are depicted above the columns. The samples were statistically compared on the

indicated day after seeding. * - statistically significant difference versus control sample (Ctrl). # - statistically significant difference versus sample containing the corresponding concentration of commercial growth factor.

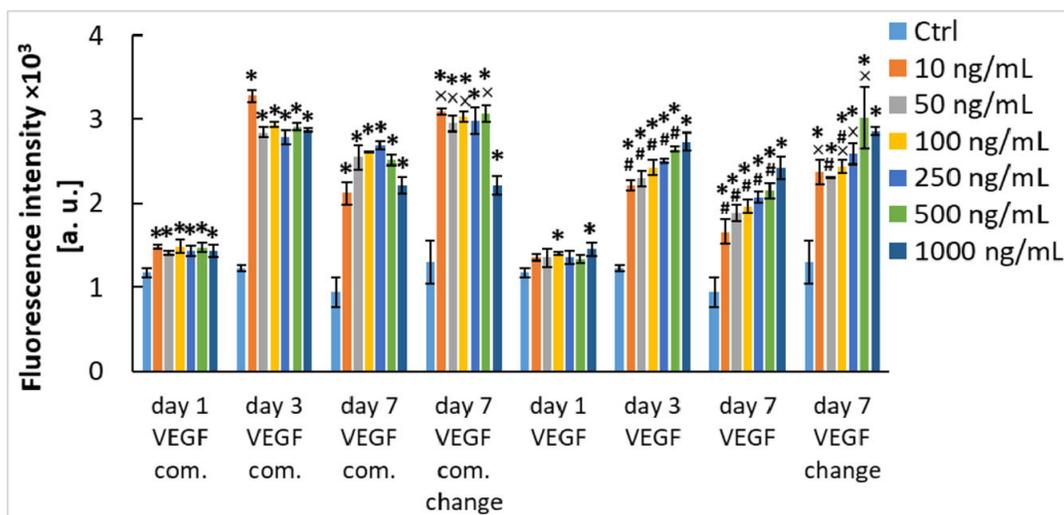


Figure S3. The effect of exchange of a medium with VEGF-A₁₆₅ on the metabolic activity of HUVECs. The HUVECs were grown in media enriched with commercial VEGF-A₁₆₅ (VEGF com.) or our recombinant VEGF-A₁₆₅ in concentration range from 10 to 1000 ng/mL. VEGF-A₁₆₅ was added into EGM2-weak. Control cells were grown in media without growth factors (Ctrl). The cell metabolic activity was determined on days 1, 3, and 7 after seeding by a resazurin assay. In some of the samples, the medium containing the corresponding concentration of growth factor was exchanged for a fresh one on day 3 after cell seeding. Mean ± SD from 3 wells. Holm-Sidak method, $p \leq 0.05$. The samples were statistically compared on the indicated day after seeding. Statistically significant differences are depicted above the columns. * - statistically significant difference versus control sample (Ctrl). # - statistically significant difference versus sample containing corresponding concentration of commercial growth factor. x - statistically significant difference versus sample containing corresponding concentration of growth factor without medium exchange.

4. Influence of FGF-2 on the growth of human and porcine adipose tissue-derived stem cells

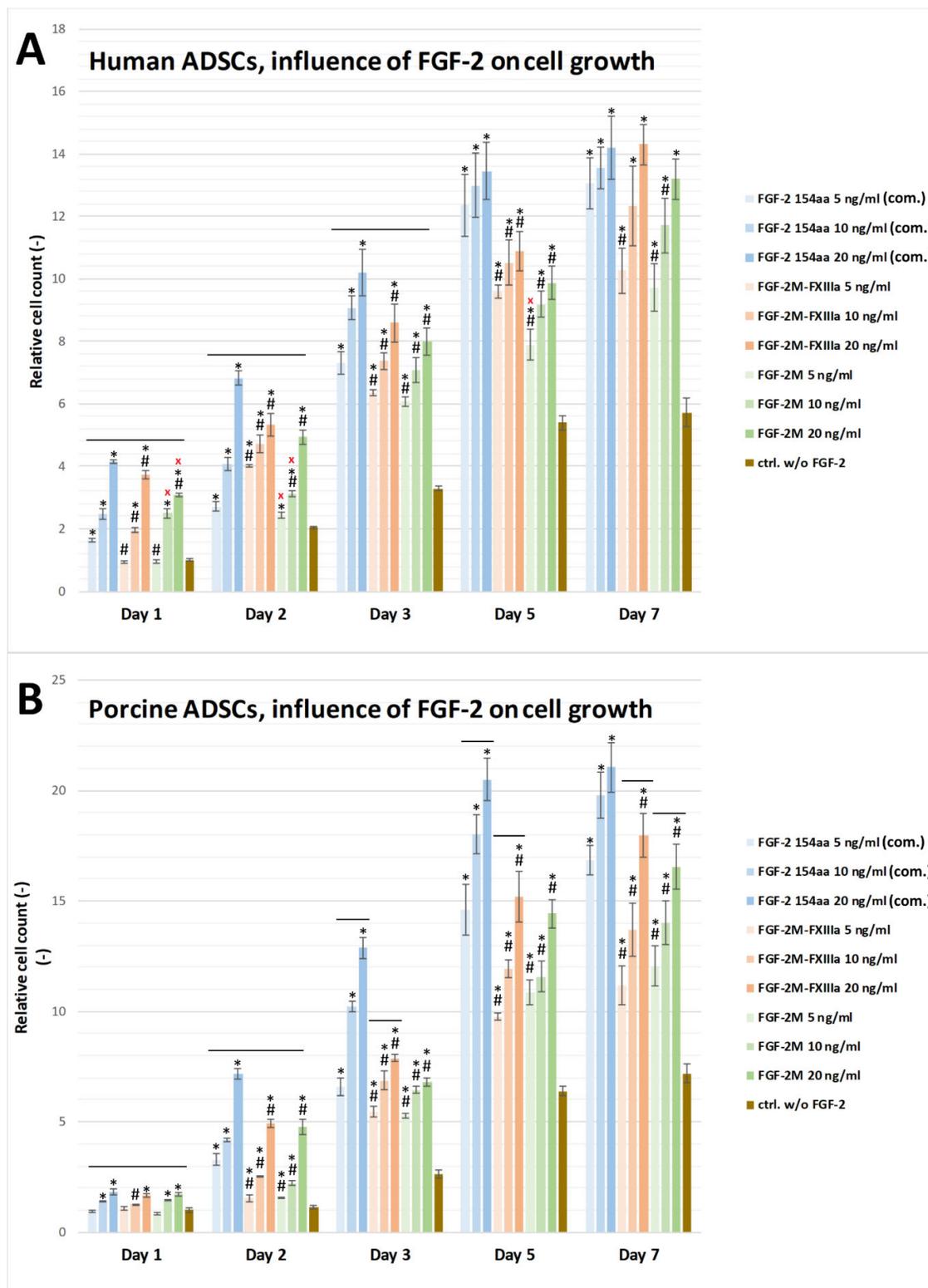


Figure S4. Influence of 3 types of FGF-2 with 3 different concentrations on the growth of human (A) and porcine (B) ADSCs. Cell growth is normalized to the 1st-day control sample (set as 1). Cell number is determined on days 1, 2, 3, 5,

and 7. Mean \pm SD from 10 random fields of view. Nonparametric Kruskal-Wallis One Way Analysis of Variance on Ranks, Dunn's Method, MATLAB, $p \leq 0.05$. Statistical significance: * - in comparison with control medium without FGF-2; # - in comparison with medium with the corresponding concentration of commercial FGF-2; x - in comparison with the corresponding concentration of FGF-2M-FXIIIa; _____ - statistically significant differences among the concentrations.

5. Metabolic activity of ADSCs and HUVECs cultivated in wells pre-adsorbed with VEGF-A₁₆₅ or FGF-2M

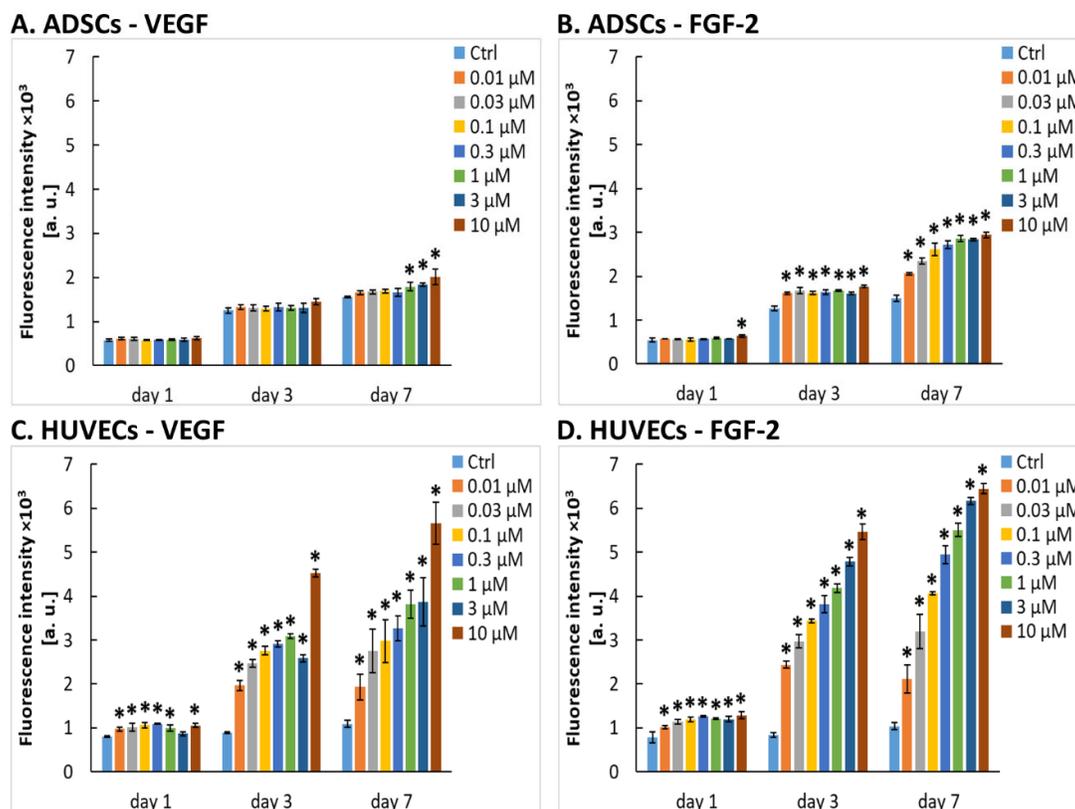


Figure S5. The metabolic activity of ADSCs (A, B) and HUVECs (C, D) in wells of 96-well polystyrene tissue culture plates pre-adsorbed with VEGF-A₁₆₅ (A, C) or FGF-2M (B, D) in concentrations from 0.01 to 10 μM. Pristine wells without adsorbed growth factors served as control substrates (Ctrl). ADSCs were grown in DMEM with 10% FBS. HUVECs were grown in EGM2-weak. The metabolic activity was determined on days 1, 3, and 7 after seeding by a resazurin test. Mean \pm SD from 3 wells. Holm-Sidak method, $p \leq 0.05$. The samples were statistically compared on the indicated day after seeding. * - a statistically significant difference in comparison with the control sample (Ctrl).

6. The initial adhesion of ADSCs and HUVECs to wells coated with VEGF-A₁₆₅ or FGF-2M

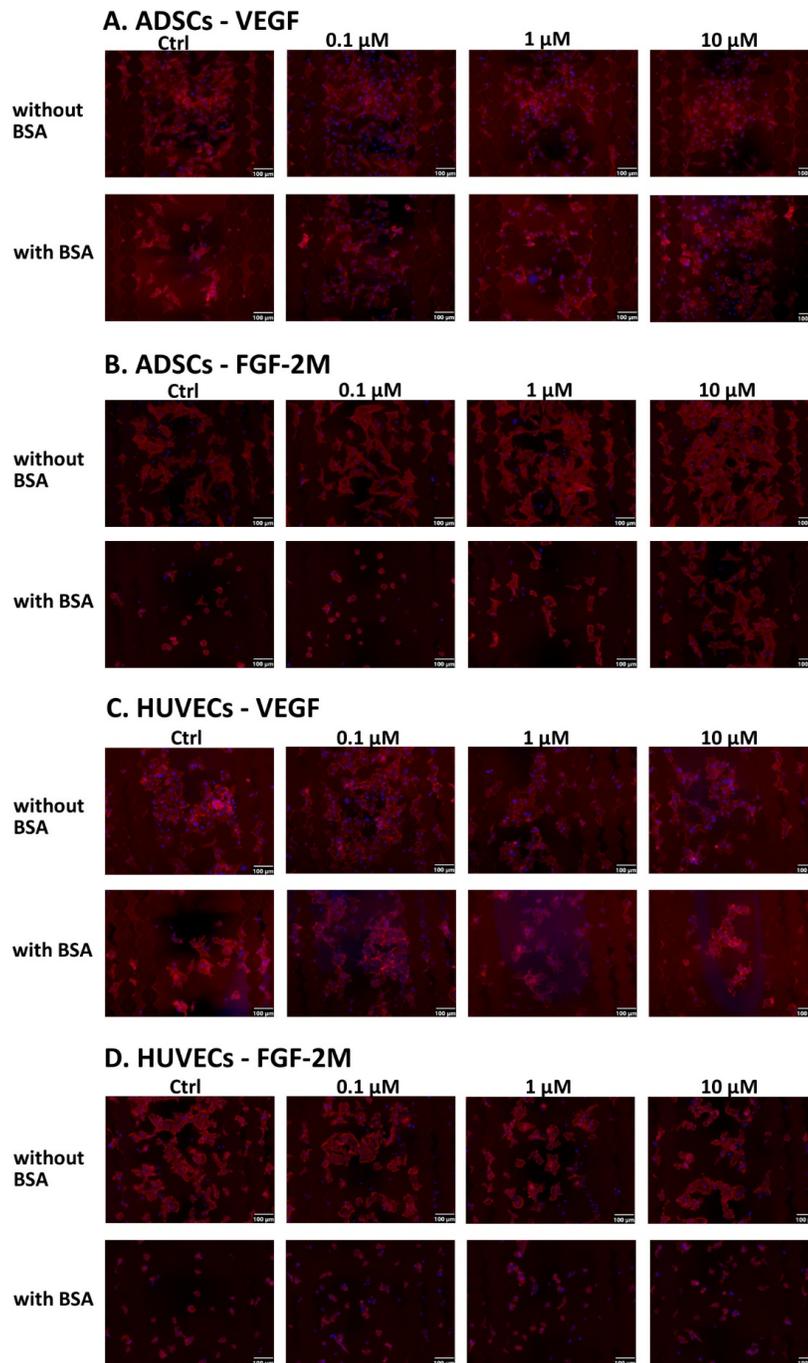


Figure S6. Microphotographs of ADSCs (A, B) and HUVECs (C, D) 4 hours after seeding into wells in 96-well E-plates pre-adsorbed with VEGF-A₁₆₅ (A, C) or FGF-2M (B, D) in concentrations from 0.01 to 10 μM. The wells either blocked with 0.5% BSA (with BSA) or left unblocked (without BSA). The filamentous actin in cells was stained with phalloidin-TRITC in order to visualize the cell morphology. The nuclei were counterstained with Hoechst 33258. Olympus IX 71 microscope, DP 70 digital camera, obj. 10x, scale bar 100 μm.