Loss of RET promotes mesenchymal identity of neuroblastoma cells

Original images

Fig 1-A

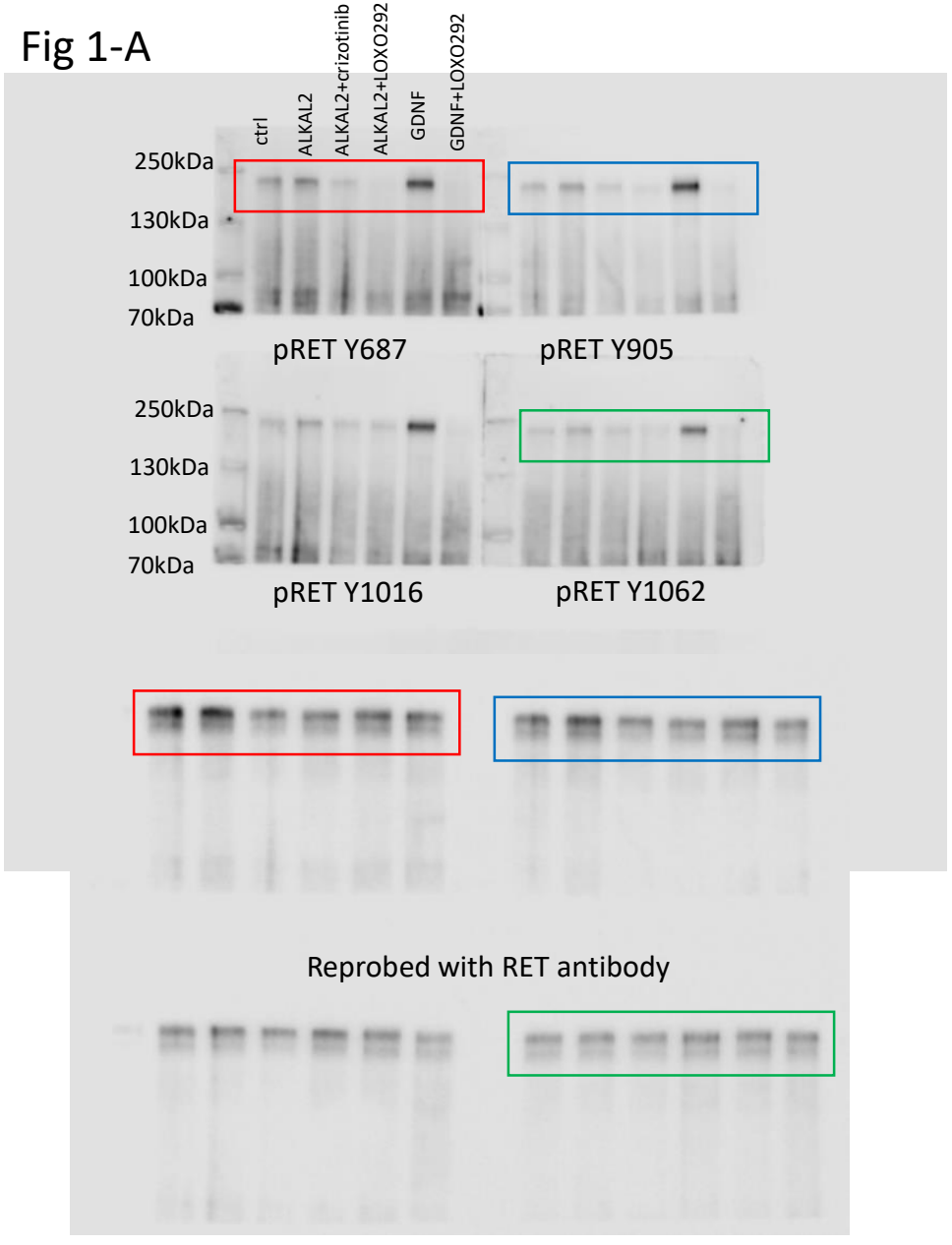
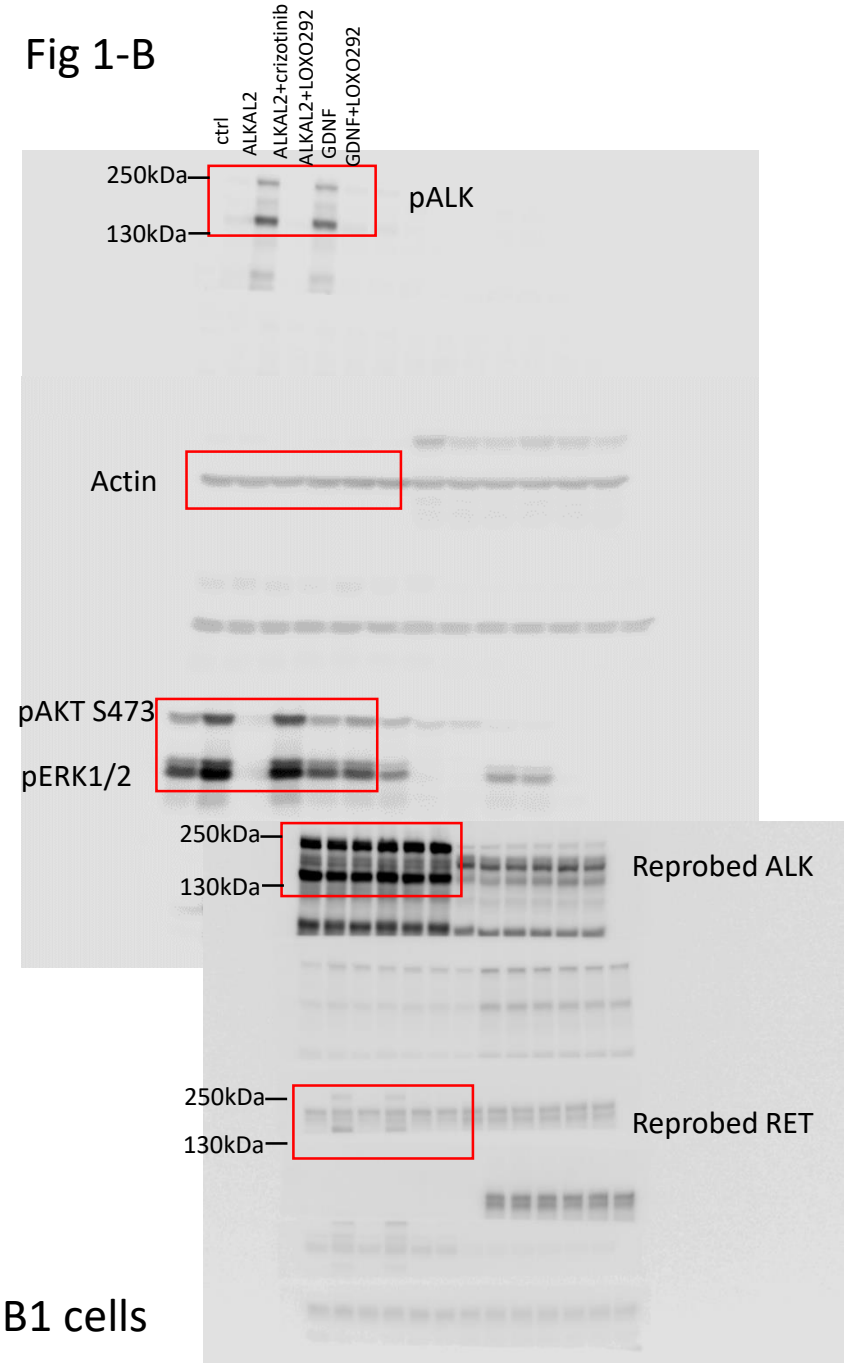
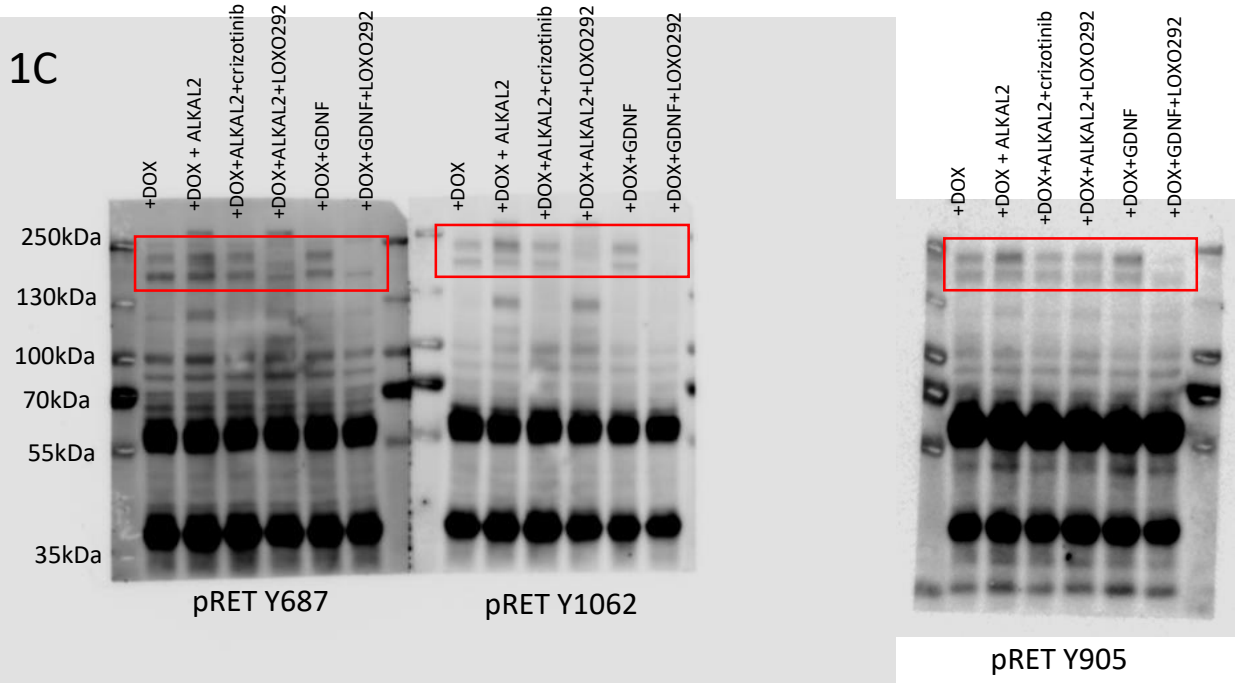


Fig 1-B



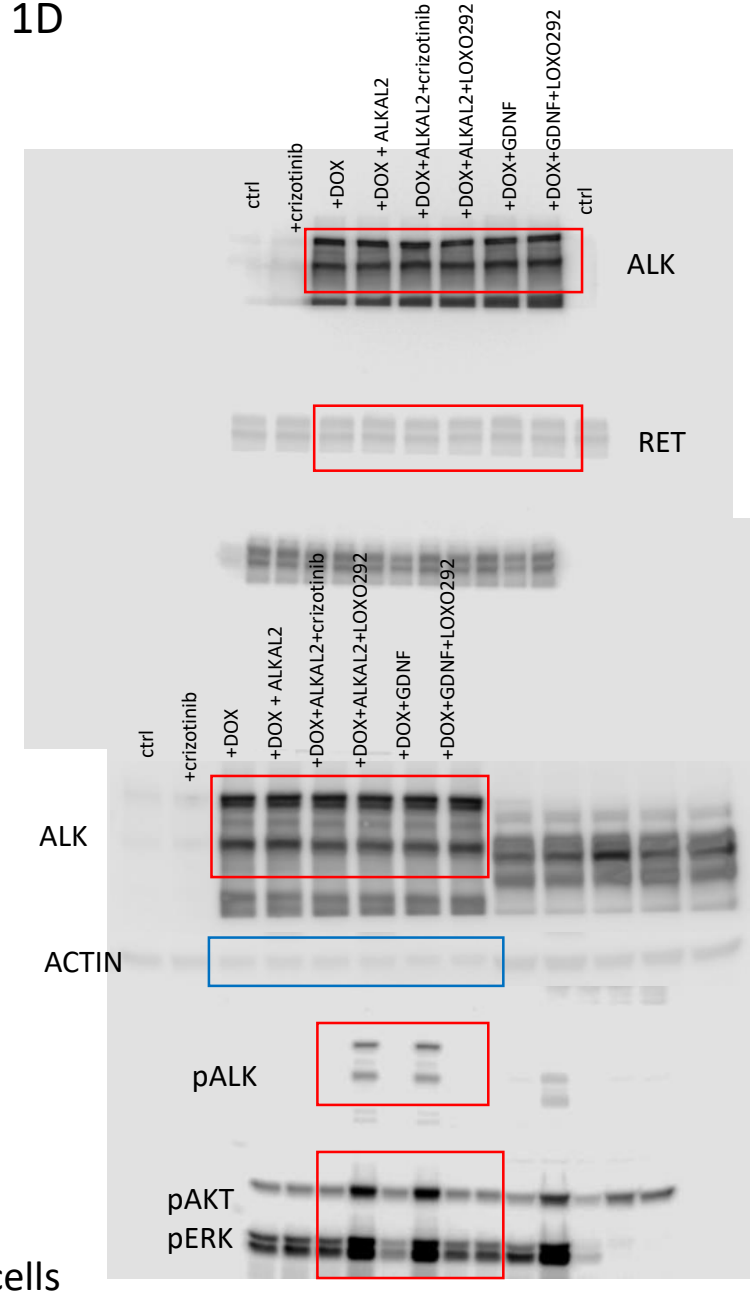
NB1 cells

Fig 1C



Reprobed with RET antibody

Fig 1D



SK-N-AS (ALK teton) cells

Fig. 2A-B ALK IP RET in NB1 cells.

Fig. 2A

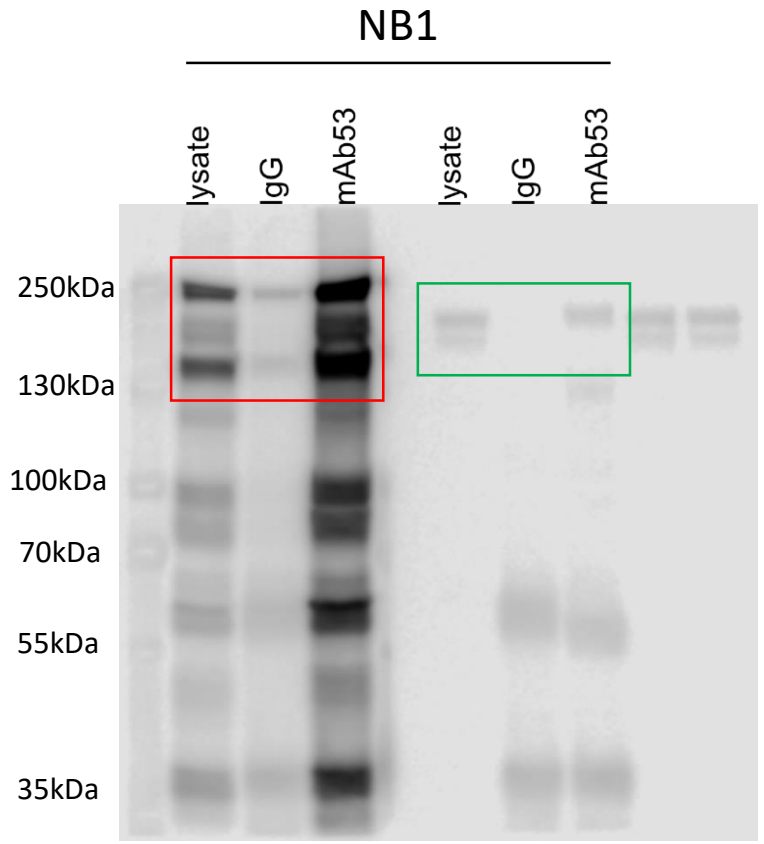
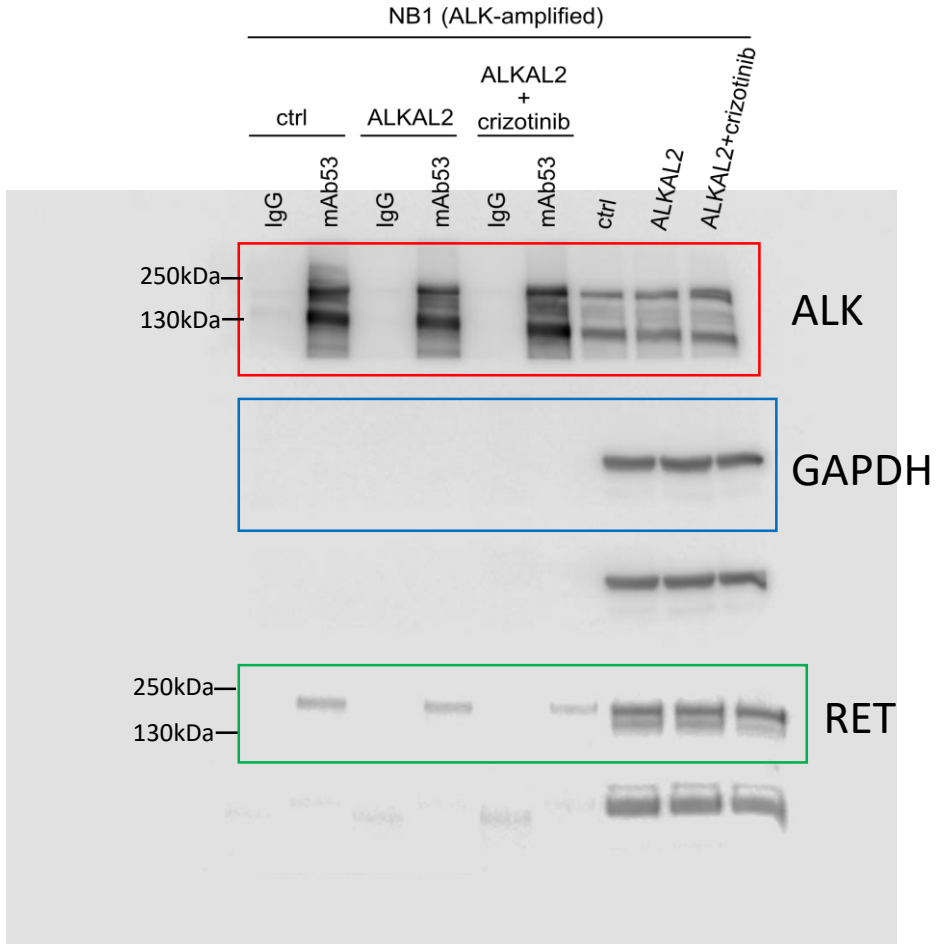
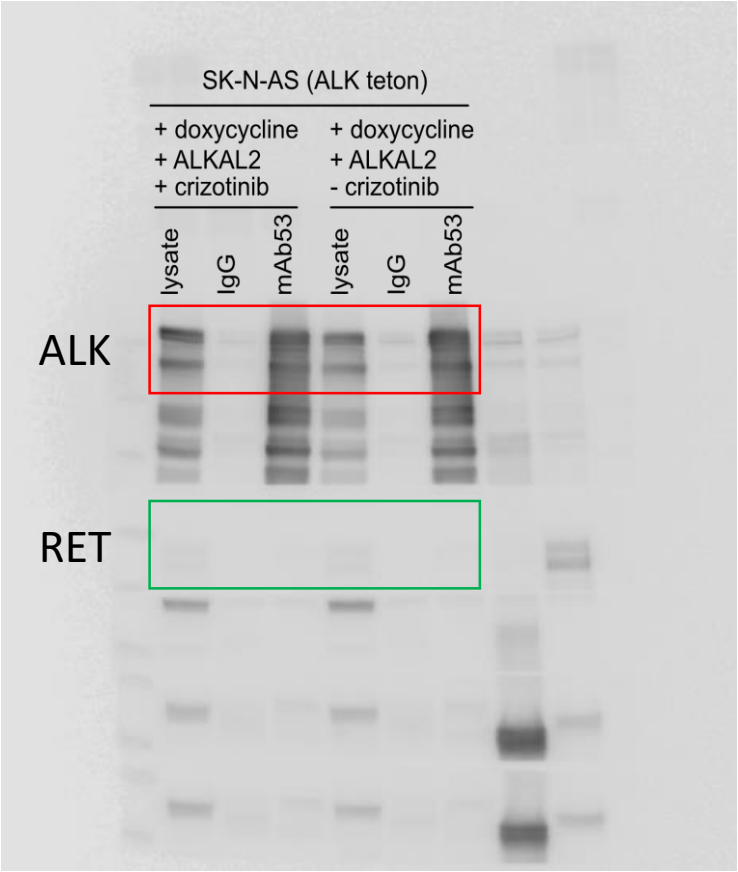


Fig. 2B

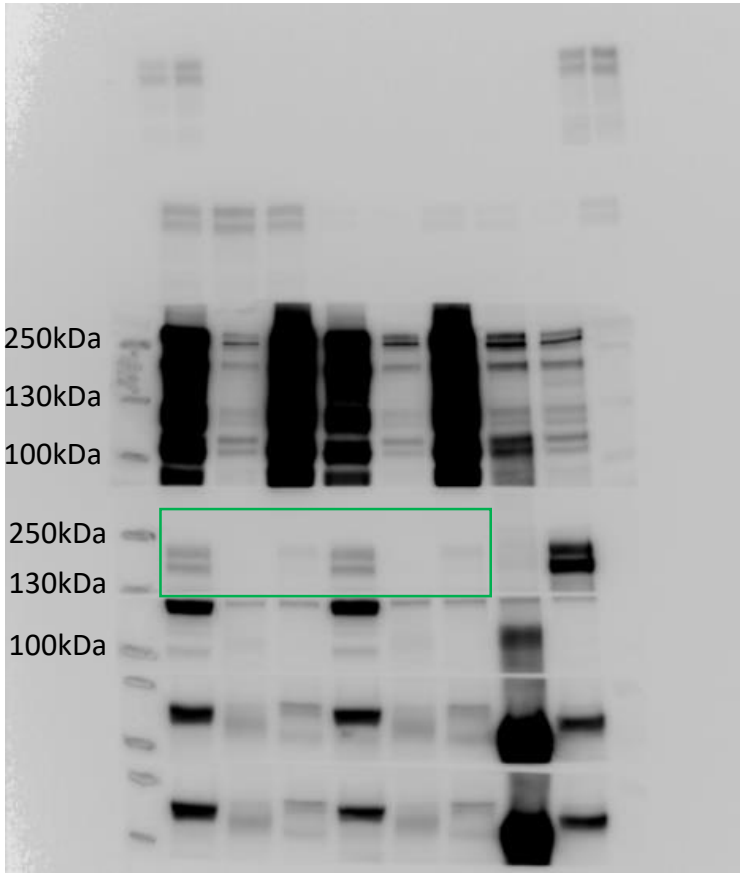


Red box: ALK blot used in main figure
Green box: RET blot
Blue blox: GAPDH control

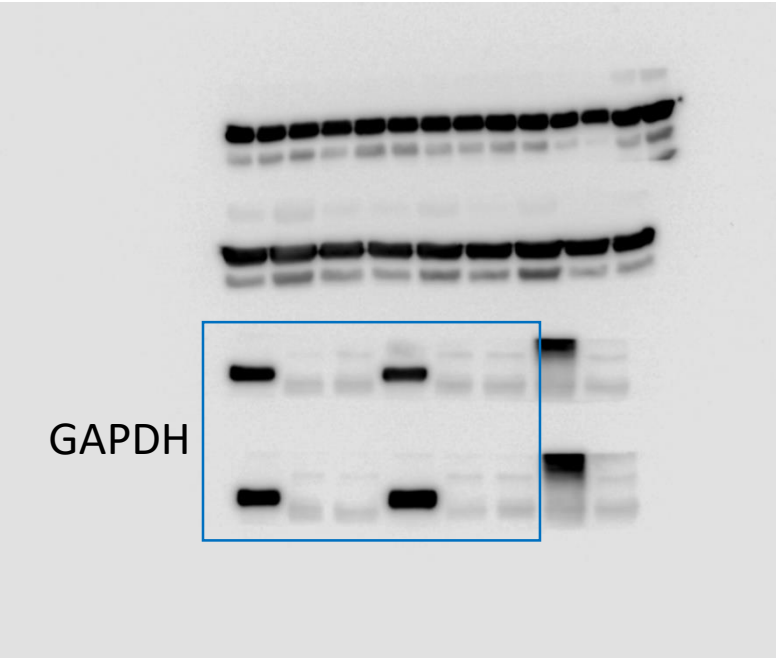
Fig. 2C-ALK IP RET in SK-N-AS (ALK teton) cells



low exposure



high exposure



Red box: ALK blot used in main figure
Green box: RET blot
Blue blox: GAPDH control

Fig 3A

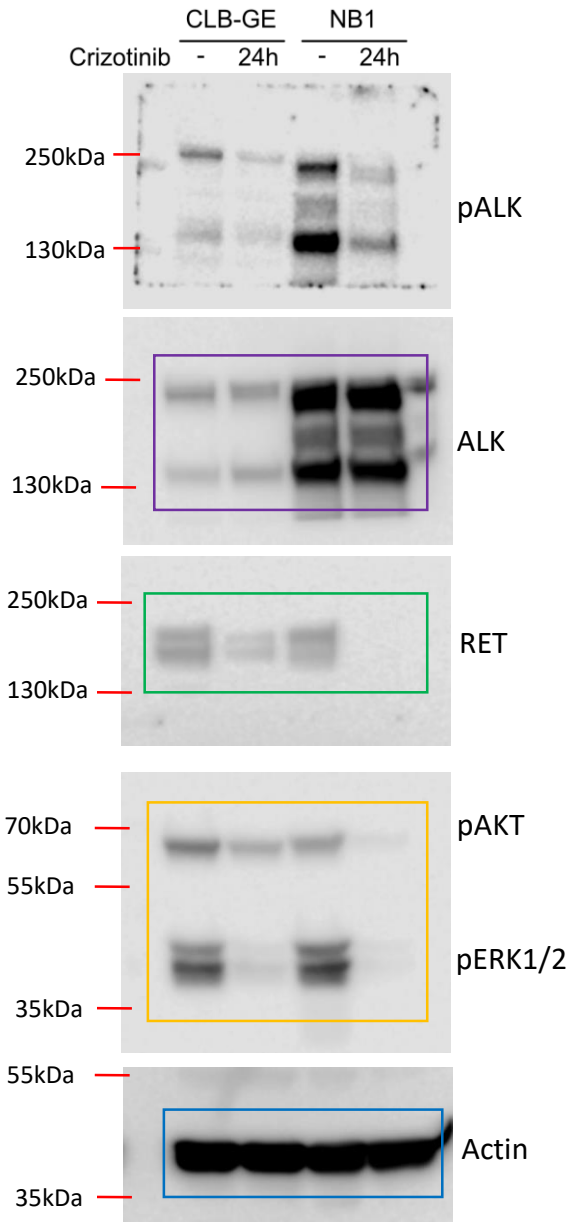


Fig 3B

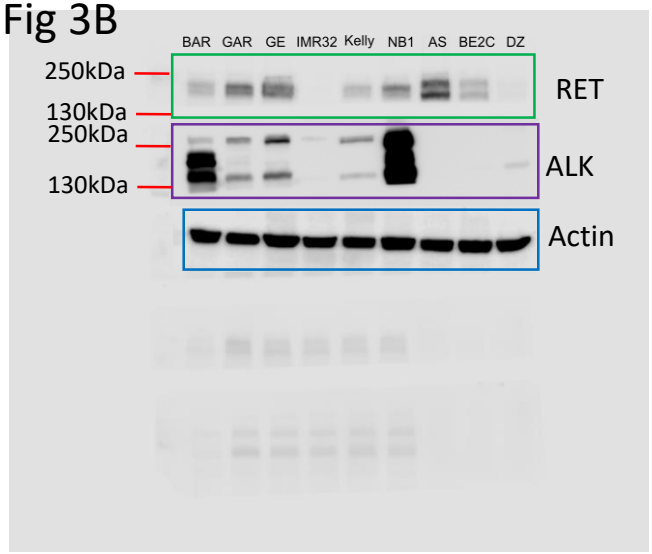


Fig 3C

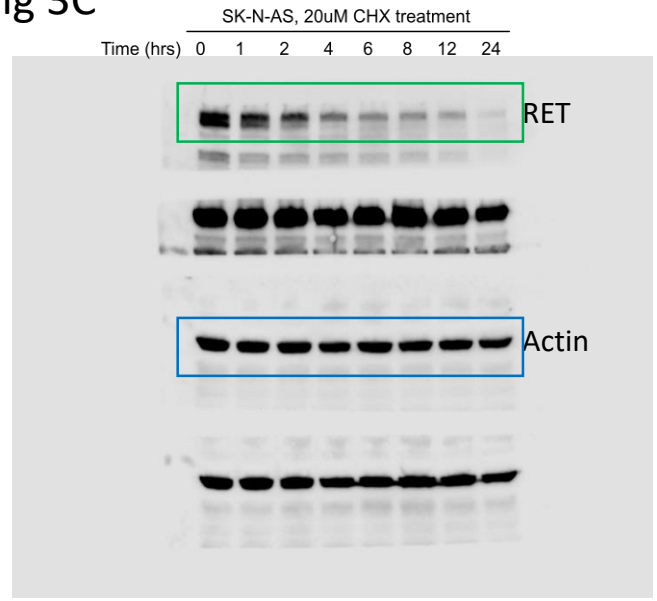
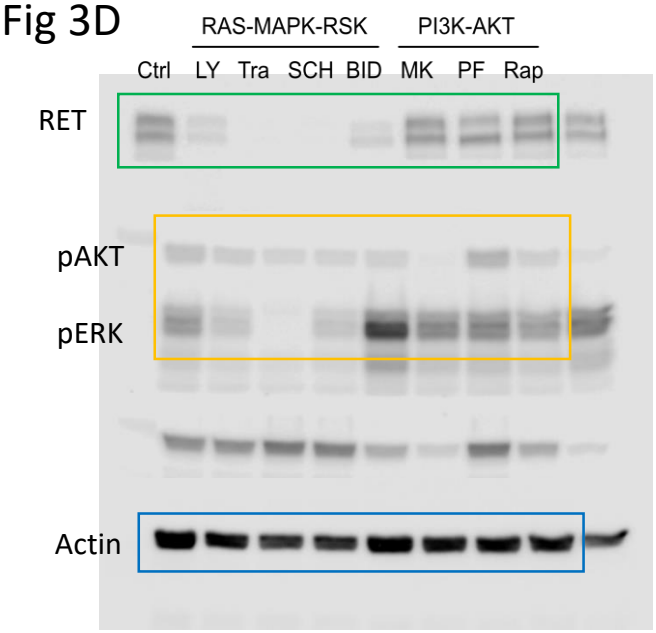


Fig 3D



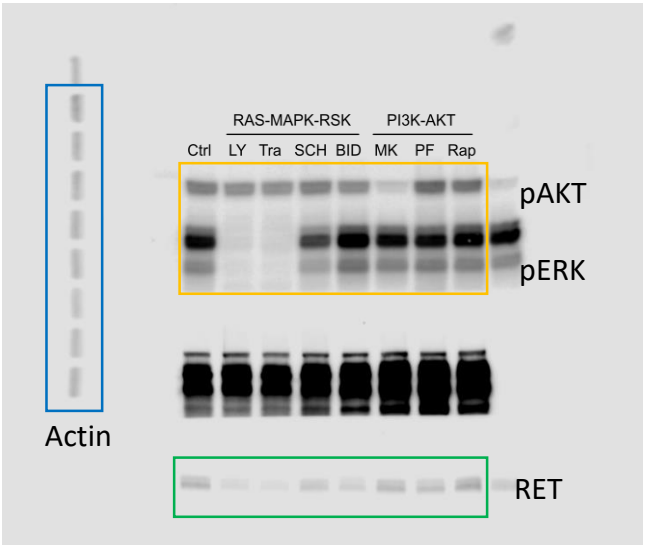
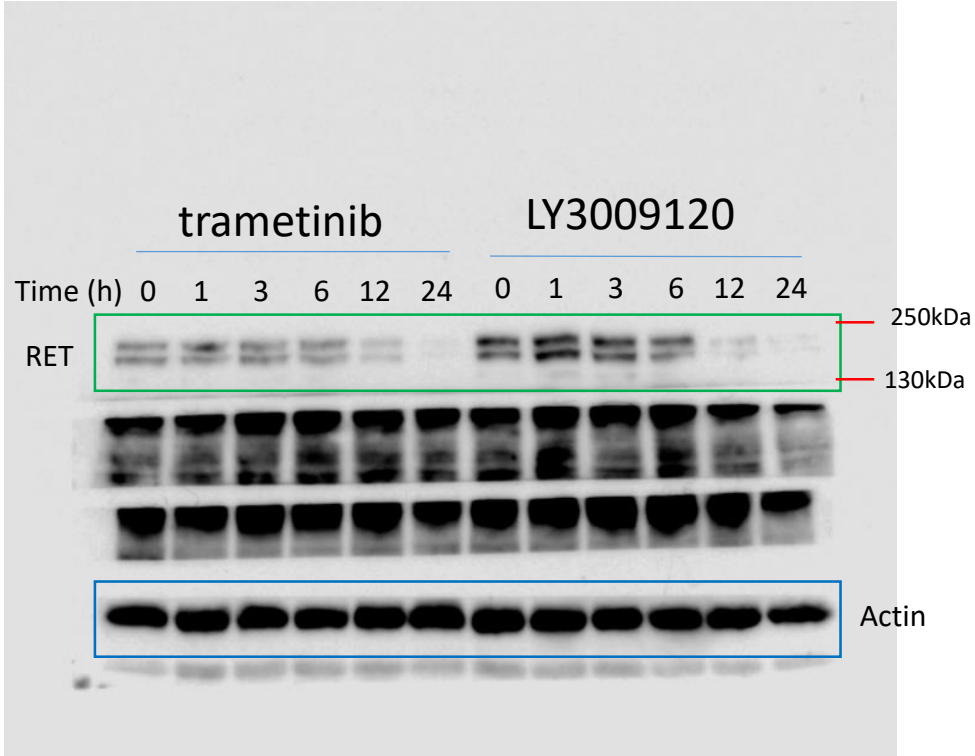


Fig. 3E-time course of treatment with tra and LY



SK-N-AS

Fig. 4A-confirmation of RET expression in different clones

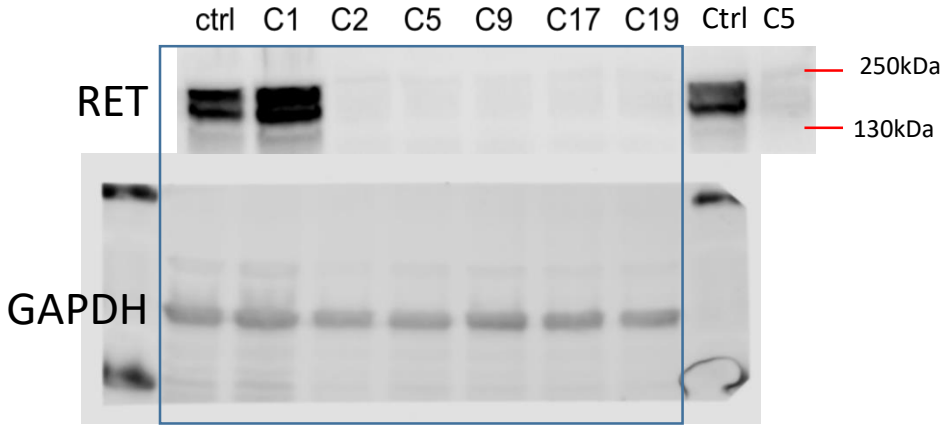


Fig. 7A

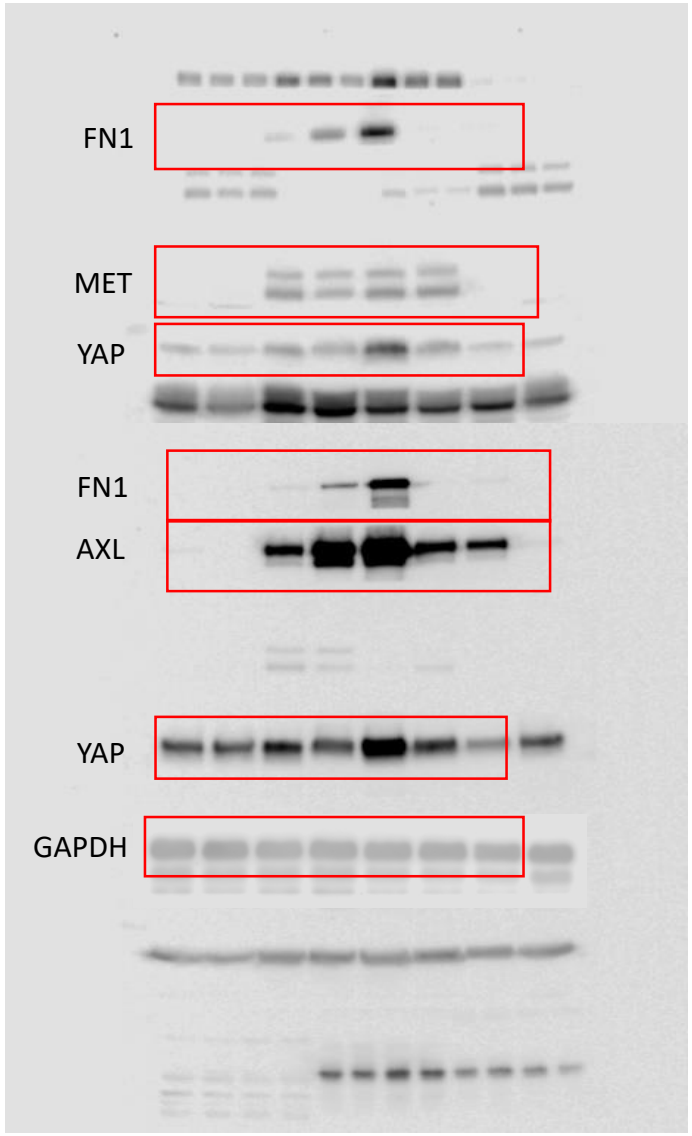


Fig. 7B

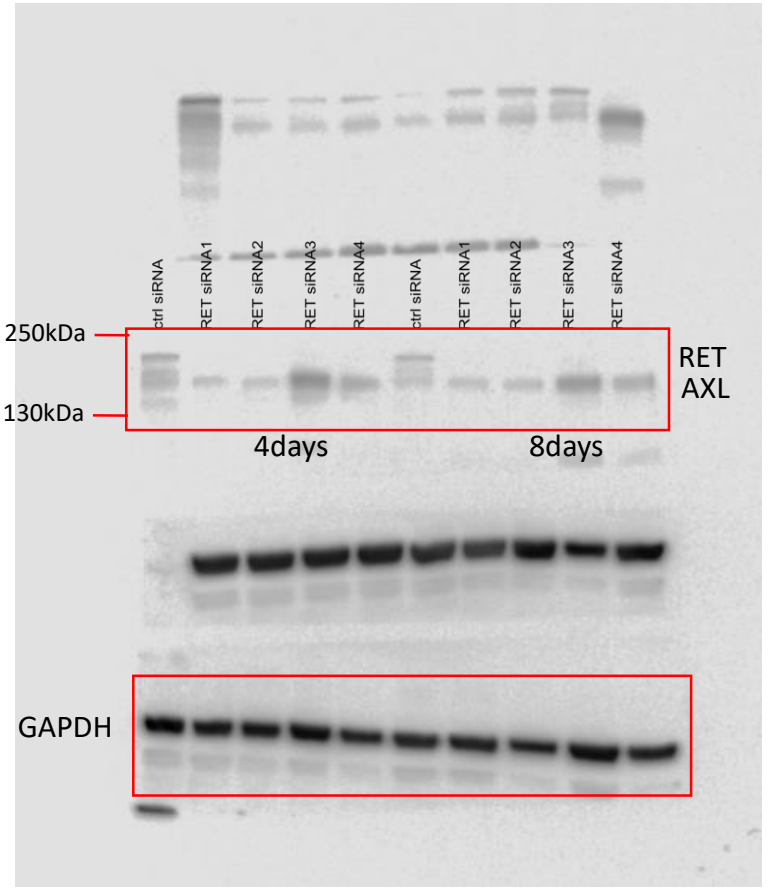


Fig. 7C

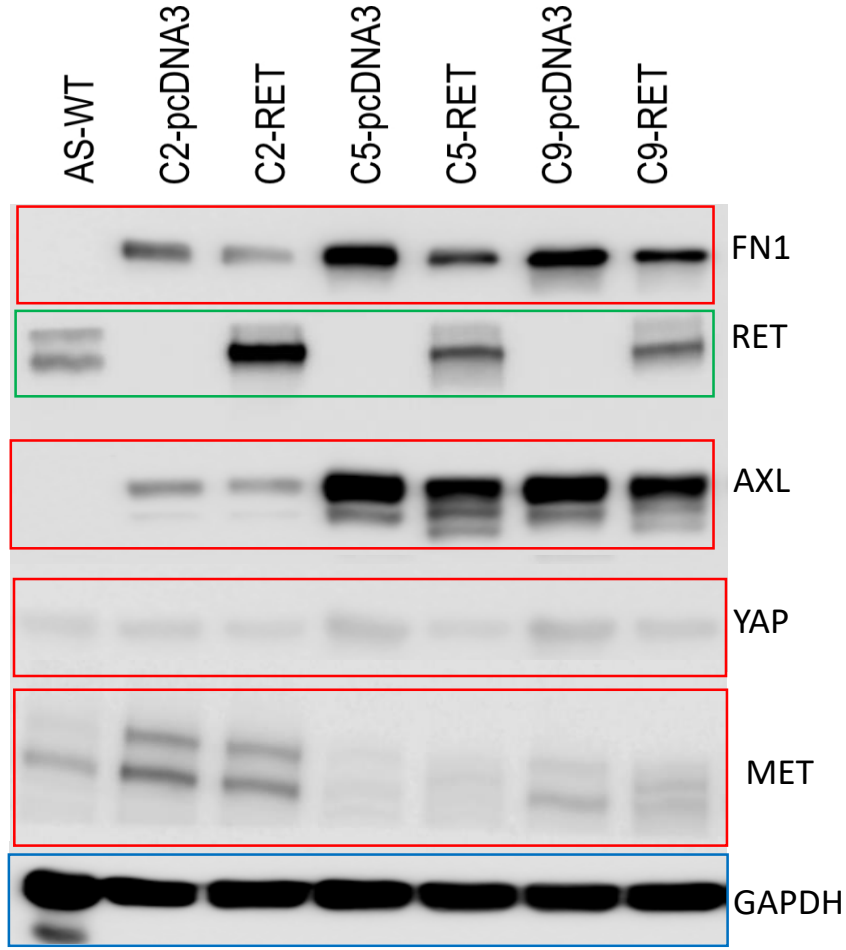


Fig. 9D

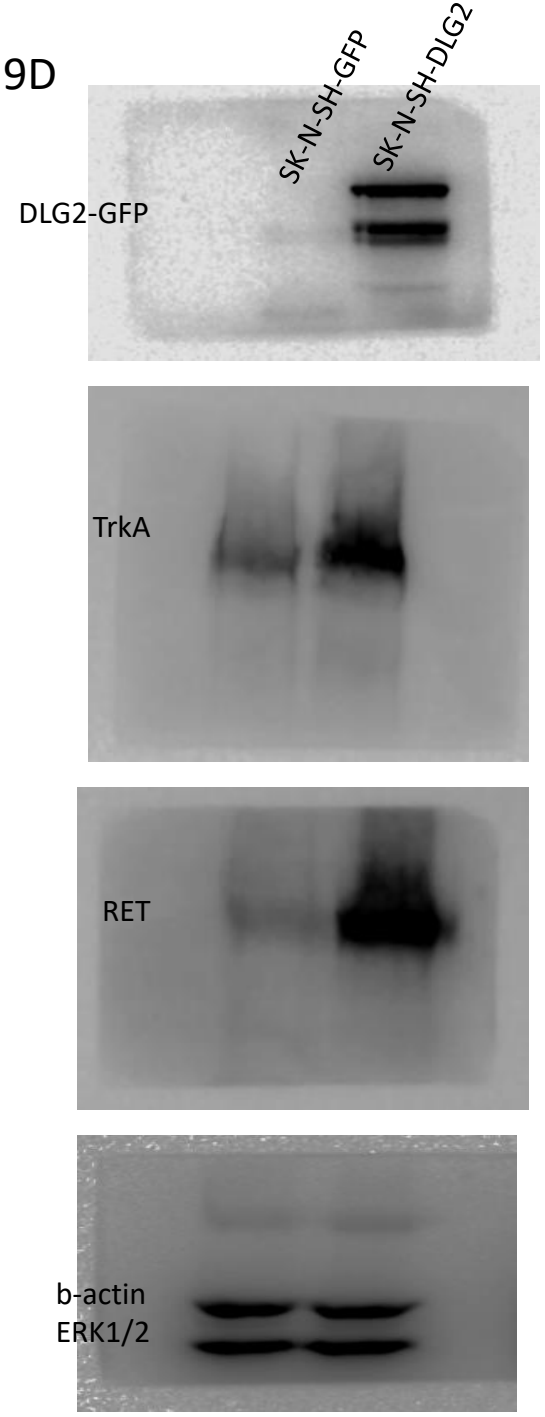

SK-N-SH-GFP
SK-N-SH-DLG2
DLG2-GFP
TrkA
RET
b-actin
ERK1/2

Fig. 9F

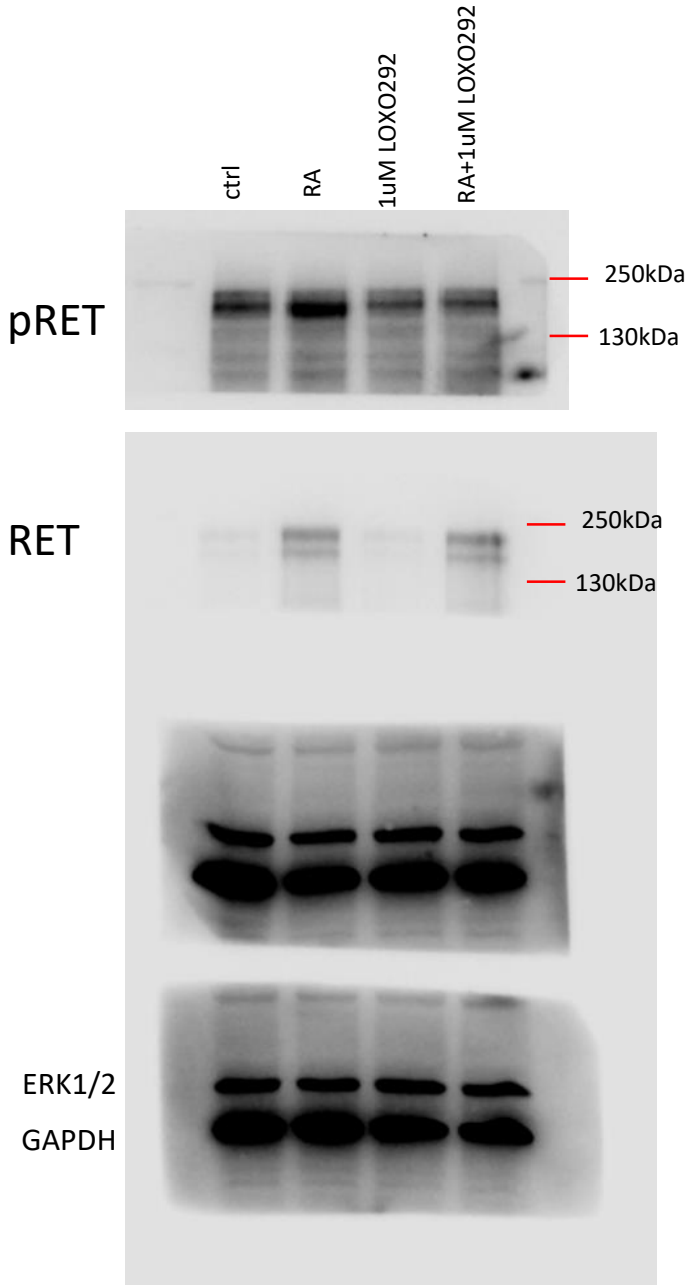
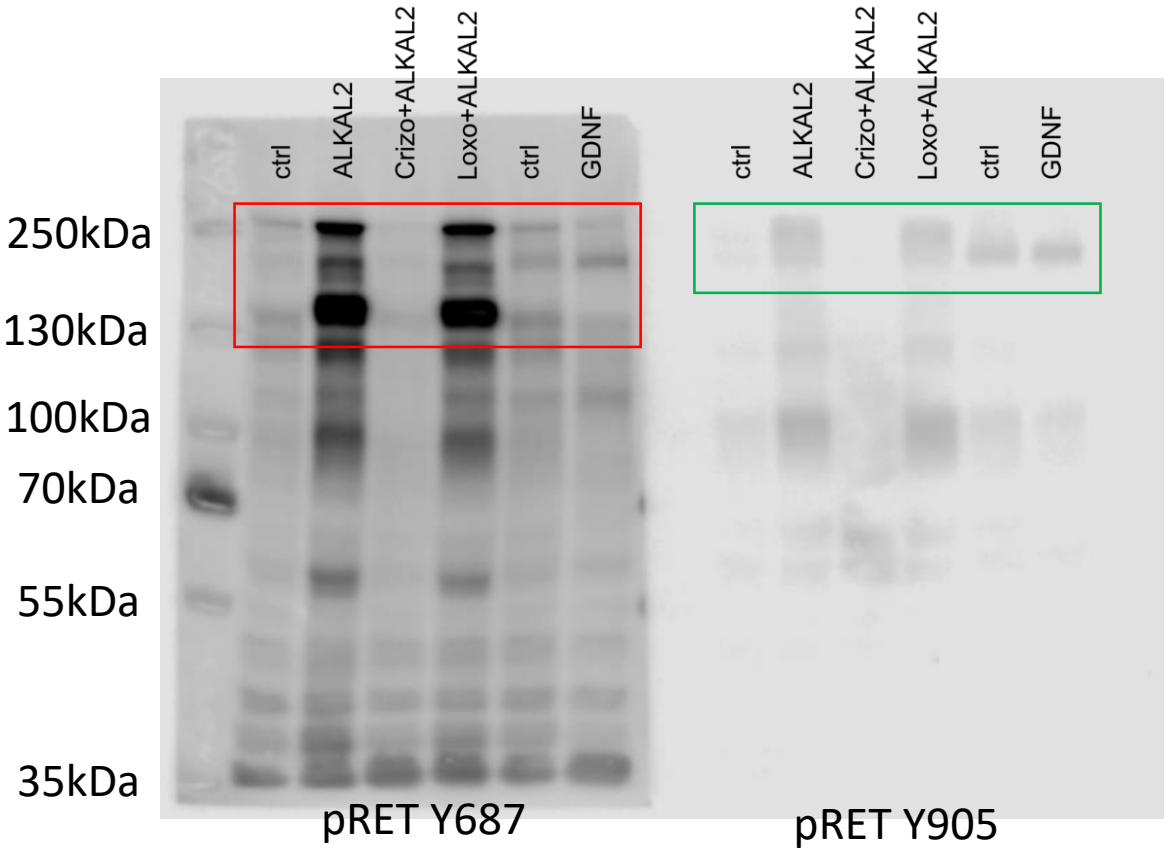
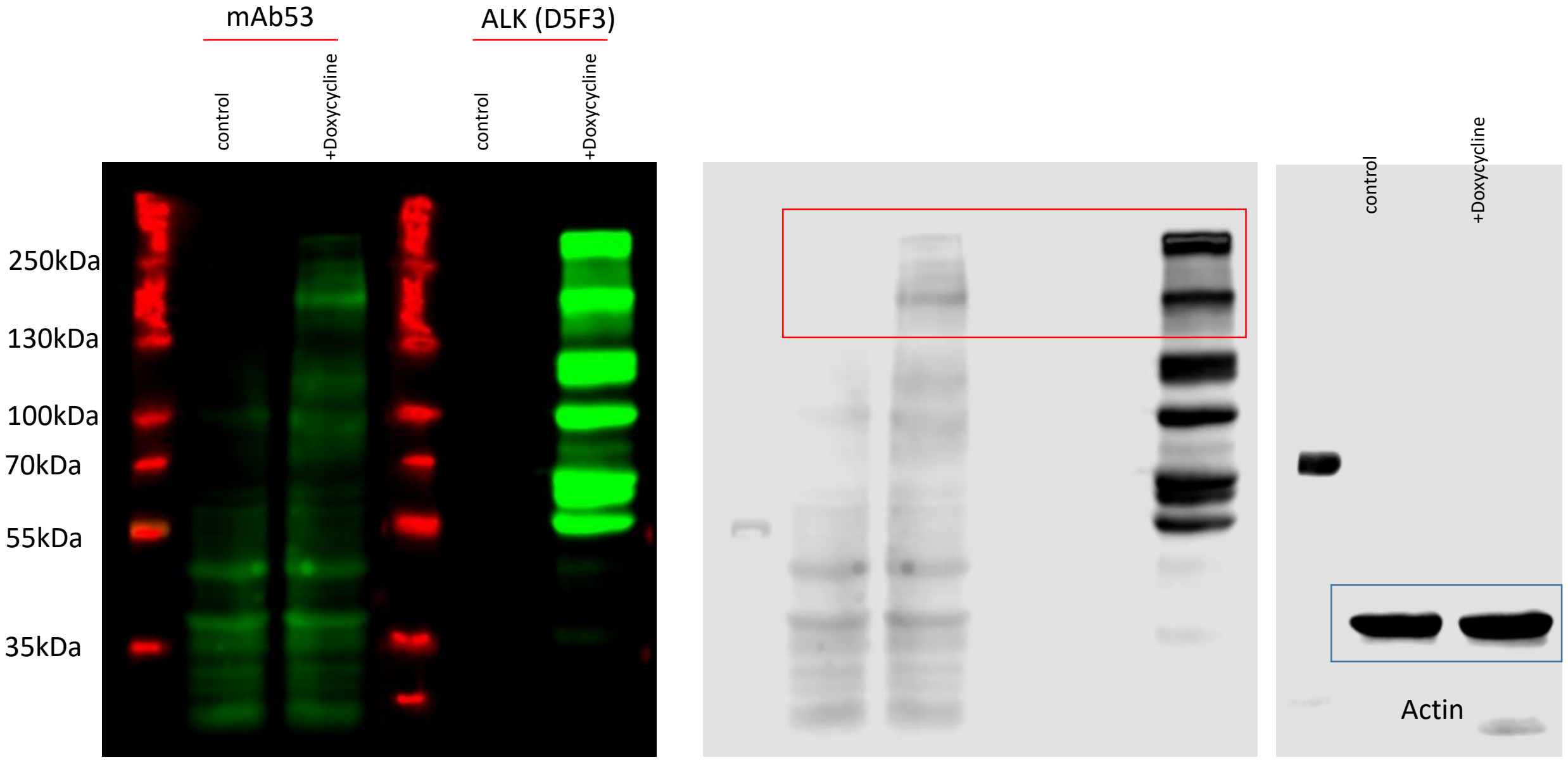

ctrl
RA
1uM LOXO292
RA+1uM LOXO292
pRET
250kDa
130kDa
RET
250kDa
130kDa
ERK1/2
GAPDH

Fig S1-A: Cross-reaction of pRET antibodies to phosphorylated ALK



Due to hyperactivation of ALK upon stimulation with its ligand ALKAL2, pALK can also be detected with pRET antibodies. To avoid this cross-reaction, RET IP was performed to pull down total RET and then blot with pRET (see figure 1).

Fig. S1B: test ALK monoclonal antibody mAb53. The use of this antibody has not been published somewhere, so here to verify it.



SK-N-AS (ALK teton)

Fig S2. RET stimulation or inhibition in different ALK-driven NB cell lines.