

Supplementary Figures for  
Synthetic Alkyl-Ether-lipid promotes TRPV2 Channel trafficking through PI3K/Akt-Girdin Axis  
in cancer cells and increases mammary tumor volume.

Gueguinou Maxime and al.,

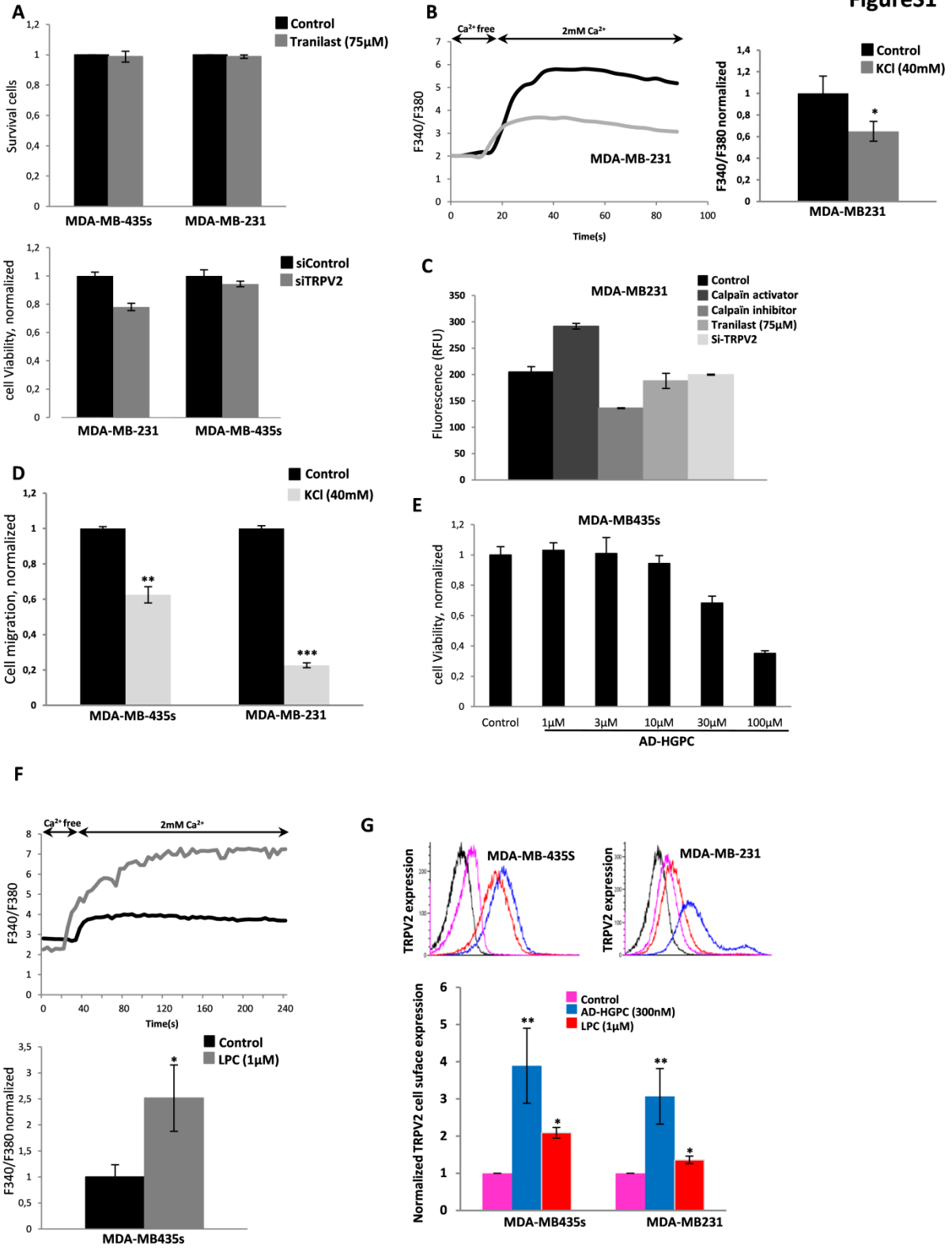
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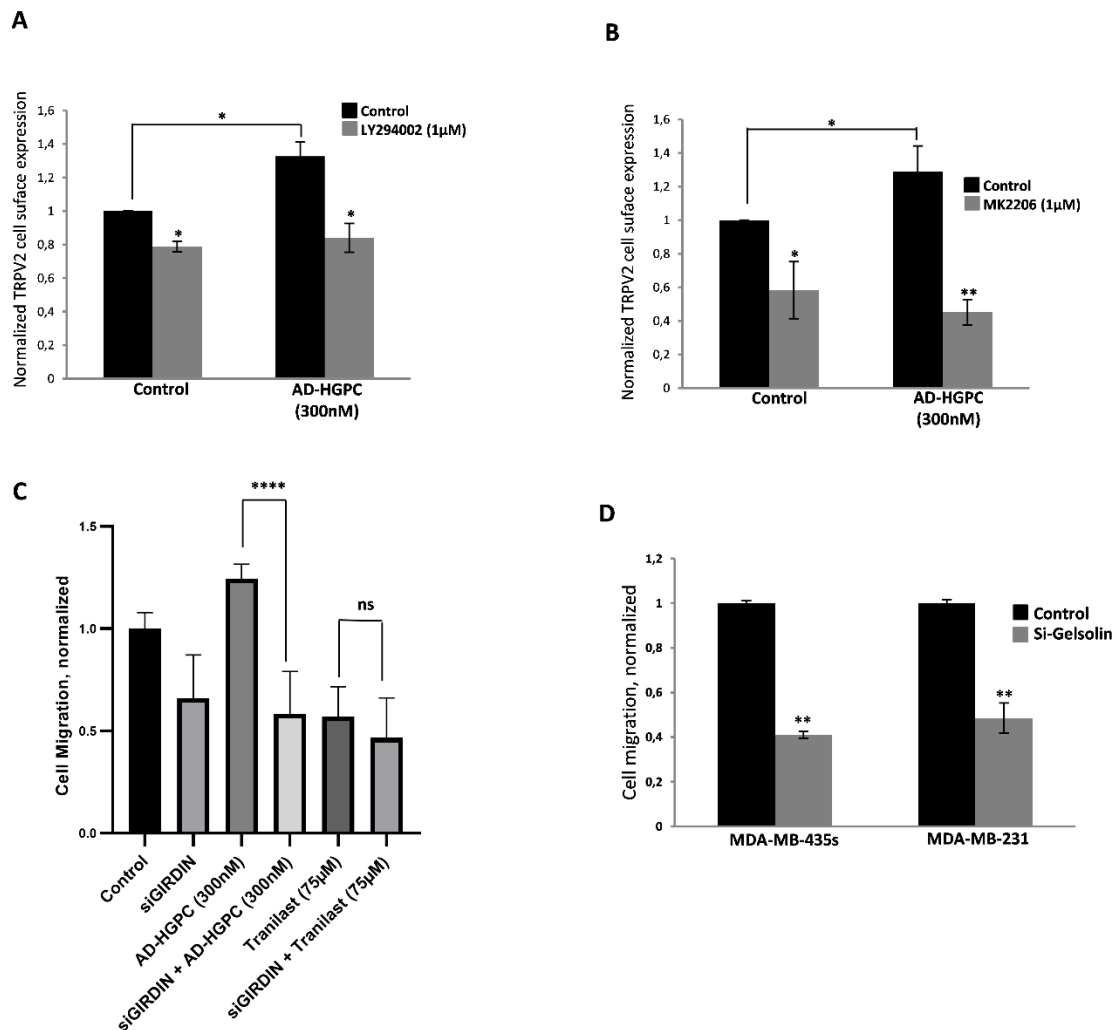
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**FigureS1**



**Figure S1: TRPV2 has no effect on cancer cell viability and induces calcium cell migration independently of calpain activity.** Induction of TRPV2 plasma membrane translocation by LPC and AD-HGPC in cancer cells. **A.** Trilast (75  $\mu\text{M}$ ) and siTRPV2 have no effect on MDA-MB435s and MDA-MB231 cell viability. Histograms showing mean  $\pm$  SEM. Data were normalized to control condition ( $N=2, n=4$ ). **B.** Fluorescence measurement and relative fluorescence to  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  entry in MDA-MB-231 cells cultured in medium with 40 mM KCl and 40 mM NaCl. Histograms show mean  $\pm$  SEM of ratiometric fluorescence. Data were normalized to conditions obtained with cells cultured in medium with 40mM NaCl ( $N=3, n=6$   $*p < 0.05$ ). **C.** Trilast treatment (75 $\mu\text{M}$ ) or TRPV2 knock-down are no effect on calpain activity, in MDA-MB231 cell line ( $N=3; n=6$ ). **D.** Depolarisation induced by 40 mM KCl is involved in breast cancer cell migration. Histograms showing MDA-MB-231 cell migration in 40 mM of NaCl (control) or 40 mM KCl (*mean  $\pm$  SEM,  $N=3, n=6$   $***p < 0.001$* ). **E.** AD-HGPC has no effect on MDA-MB-435s cell viability **until 10  $\mu\text{M}$  ( $N=3$ ). Cell viability is affected from 30 $\mu\text{M}$**  **F.** LPC promoted constitutive  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  entry in MDA-MB-435 cells. Fluorescence measurement was performed to characterize this  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  entry in cells treated by LPC (1  $\mu\text{M}$ ) and DMSO (control). Histograms show mean  $\pm$  SEM of ratiometric fluorescence. Data were normalized to conditions obtained with control condition ( $N=4, *p < 0.05$ ). **G.** AD-HGPC and LPC induced translocation of TRPV2 to the plasma membrane in MDA-MB-231 cells **(Black line represents isotype used as negative control)**. Histograms show TRPV2 surface expression in MDA-MB-231 cells after acute application of LPC (1  $\mu\text{M}$ ) or AD-HGPC (300 nM) (*mean  $\pm$  SEM,  $N=4$   $*p < 0.05$ ,  $**p < 0.01$* ).

Figure S2



**Figure S2: AD-HGPC induces cells migration by stimulating PI3K/Akt/girdin pathway and effect of Gelsolin's knock-down on cancer cells migration.** **A.** Inhibition of PI3K blocks the translocation of TRPV2 to the plasma membrane of HEK-hTRPV2 cells. The TRPV2 plasma membrane translocation induced by acute application of AD-HGPC is abolished by a pre-treatment with LY294002 (*mean +/- SEM, N=4 \*p < 0.05*). **B.** The increase of recruitment of TRPV2 is inhibited by pharmacological inhibition of Akt signaling pathway by MK2206 (1 µM) on HEK-hTRPV2 cells (*mean +/- SEM, N=3, \*p < 0.05, \*\*p < 0.01*). **C.** Silencing of girdin inhibits cell migration effect induce by AD-HGPC and and do not modify Tranilast effect. Histograms represent the migration of MDA-MB-435s and MDA-MB-231 cells for 24 h transfected with siGirdin (*mean +/- SEM, N=3, n=8-9 \*\*\*\*p < 0.0001*). **D.** Gelsolin is involved in breast cancer cell migration. Histograms represent the migration of MDA-MB-435s and MDA-MB-231 cells for 24 h transfected with siGelsolin (*mean +/- SEM, N=4, n=9 \*\*p < 0.01*).