

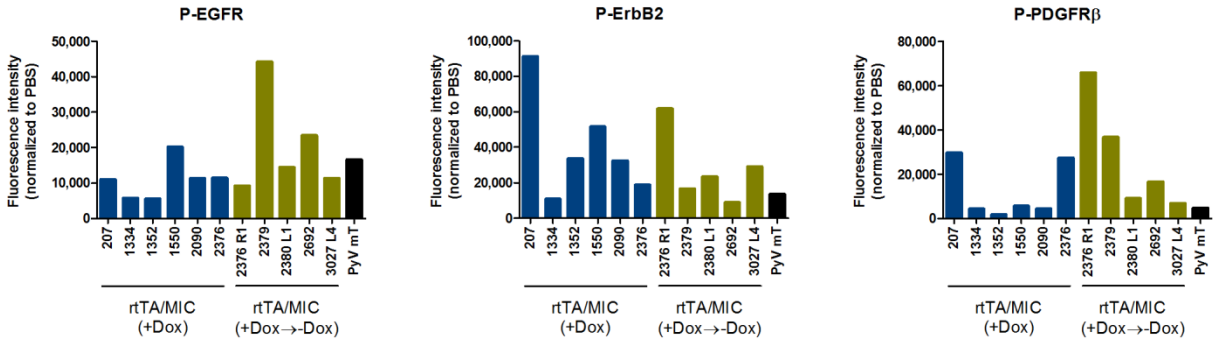
Figure S6

Doxycycline-independent masses in rtTA/MIC mice display RTK signalling that may represent mechanisms of recurrence

(A) Levels of phosphorylated EGFR, ErbB2, and PDGFR β in primary and recurrent rtTA/MIC mammary tumours expressed as fluorescence intensity of the probe on the array normalized to PBS (negative control probe). An MMTV-PyV mT (PyV mT) mammary tumour was used as a control.

(B) Immunoblot analysis of protein lysates from rtTA/MIC mammary tumours prior to and following doxycycline withdrawal using antibodies directed to P-EGFR (Y1068), EGFR, P-ErbB2 (Y1248), ErbB2, P-PDGFR β (Y1021), PDGFR β , c-Myc and Hsp90 (loading control). Resected mammary tumours were used for pre- and mid-regression time-points (pre and mid, respectively), while recurrent masses were harvested from mice sacrificed at clinical endpoint. The incidence of adenocarcinoma in the corresponding histological section for each sample is indicated by a “+” symbol.

A



B

