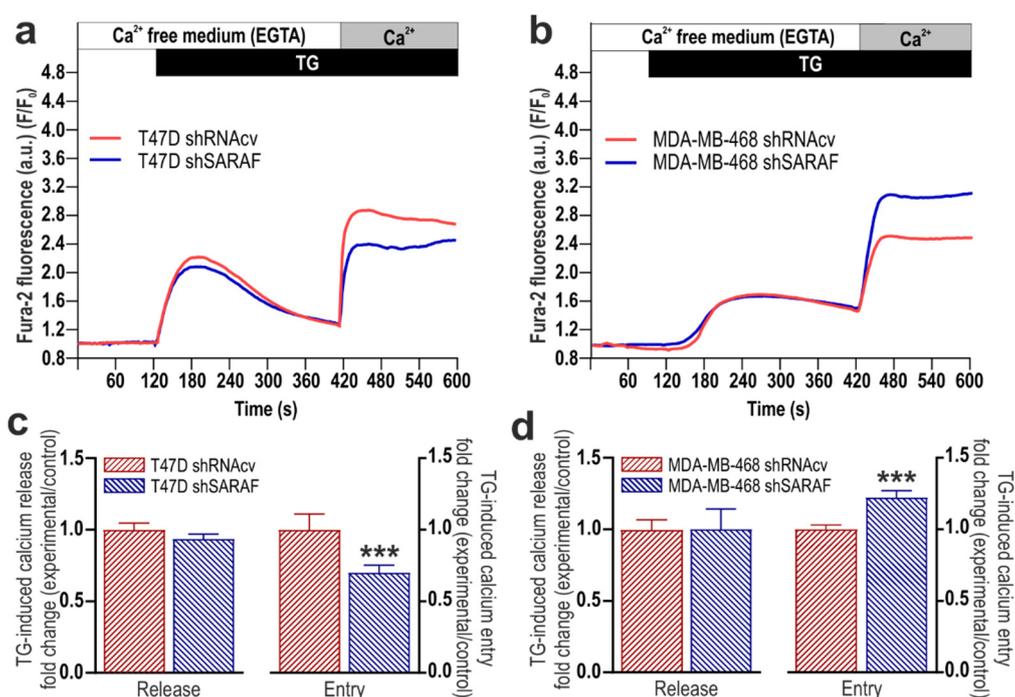


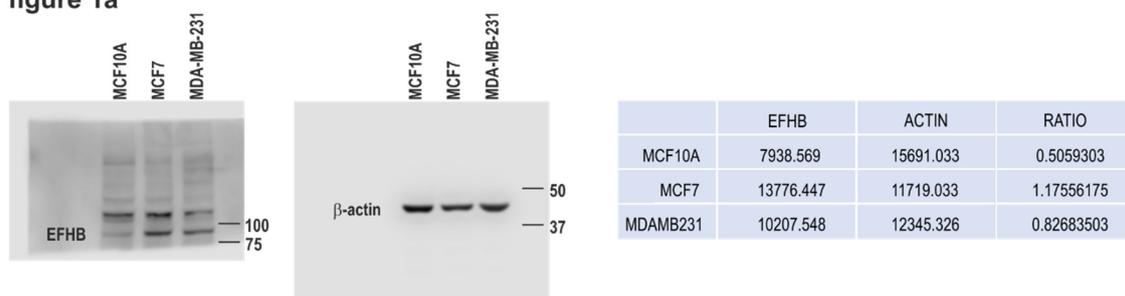
## Supplementary Materials: SARAF and EFHB Modulate Store-Operated $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ Entry and are Required for Cell Proliferation, Migration and, Viability in Breast Cancer Cells

Isaac Jardin Joel Nieto, Sandra Alvarado, Raquel Diez-Bello, Jose J. Lopez, Ginés M. Salido, Tarik Smani and Juan A. Rosado

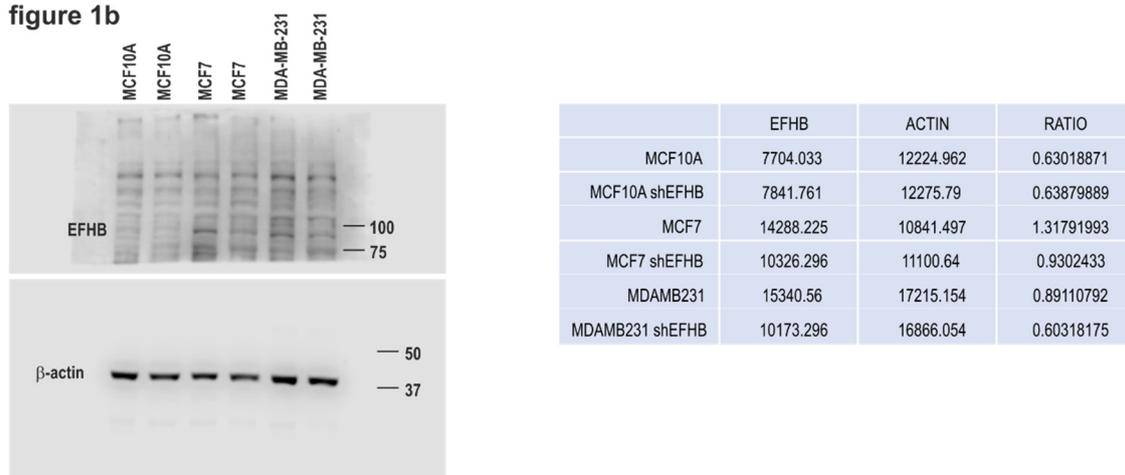


**Figure S1.** Functional role of SARAF in  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  release and SOCE in the ER<sup>+</sup> T47D and TNBC MDA-MB-468 cell lines. T47D (a) and MDA-MB-468 cells (b) were transfected with shSARAF or scramble plasmids (shRNAcv), as indicated. Forty-eight hours after transfection, cells were loaded with fura-2 and perfused with a  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ -free medium (100  $\mu\text{M}$  EGTA added). Cells were then stimulated with TG (2  $\mu\text{M}$ ) followed by reintroduction of external  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  (final concentration 1 mM) to initiate  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  entry. Bar graphs represent TG-induced  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  release and entry in T47D (c) and MDA-MB-468 (d), expressed as fold change over control (shRNAcv-treated cells). Data are mean  $\pm$  SEM of 40 cells/day/3–5 days. \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$  compared to  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  entry in control cells.

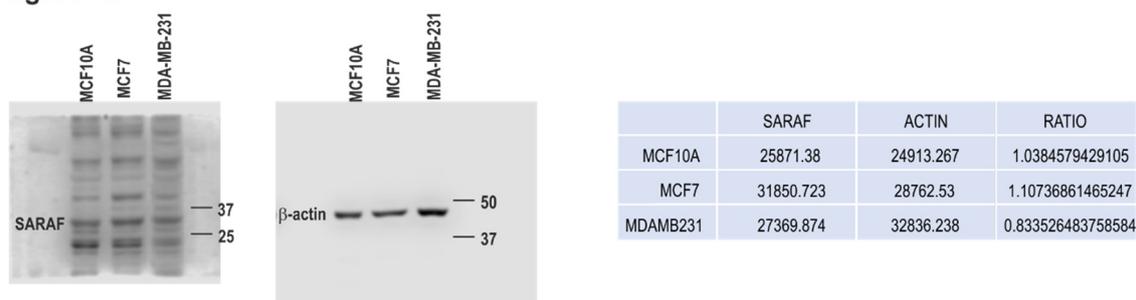
**figure 1a**



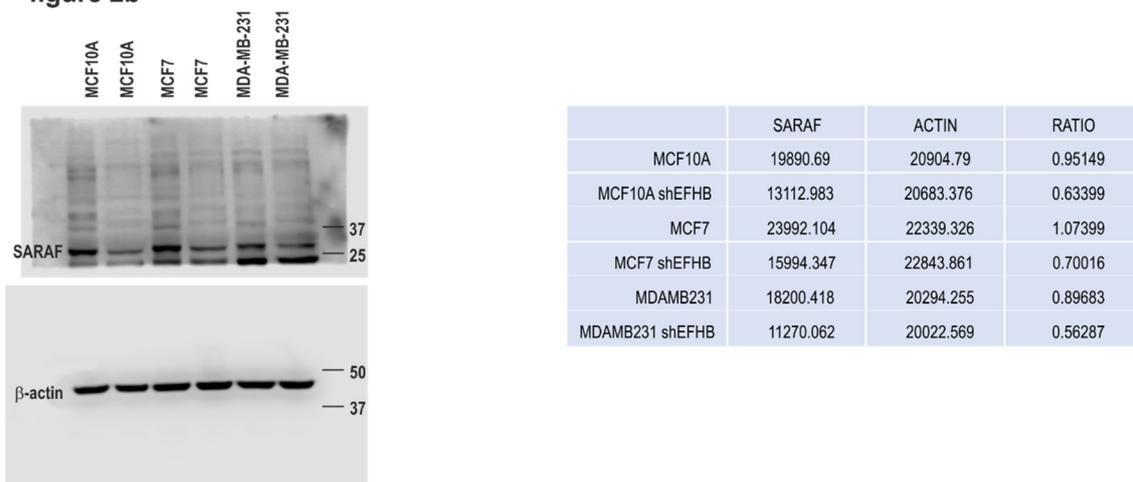
**figure 1b**



**figure 2a**



**figure 2b**



**Figure S2.** Uncropped western blot figures of Figure 1a, 1b, 2a and 2b.