Supplementary Figure 1. Effect of Gs4898 treatment on AKT activity.

A. Wild type AEC were treated with increasing concentration of GS4898 and then exposed to VEGF-A_{165} (50 ng/ml) (as indicated on the figure). Western blotting 15 min later demonstrates decrease in Akt activity.

B. Wild type AEC were treated with 2 μM GS4898 and then exposed to VEGF-A_{165} (50 ng/ml). Western blotting was used to determine the time course of Akt activation. Note a prolonged suppression of Akt activation by GS4898.

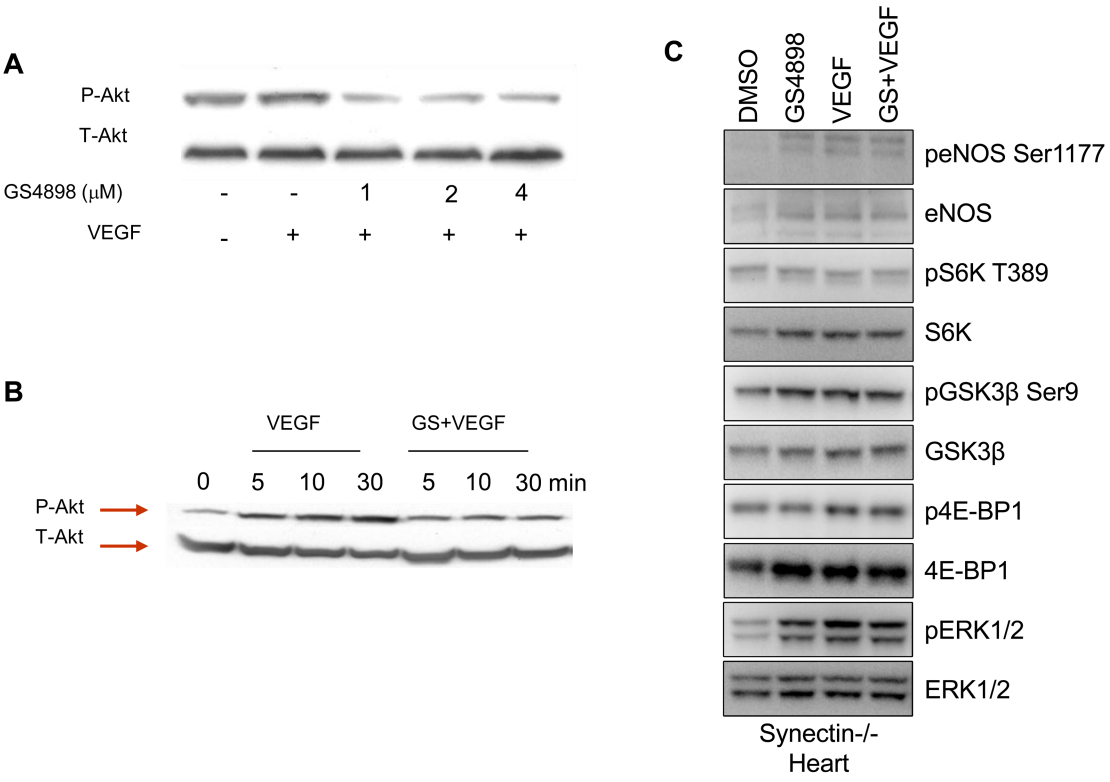
C. Effect of GS4898 treatment on activity of Akt-dependent genes. Synectin null mice were injected with VEGF and sacrificed 15 min later. The heart tissue was used for Western blotting to determine activation of Akt-dependent proteins. Note GS4898/VEGF-induced activation of ERK and the total lack of activation of any downstream Akt target protein, suggesting almost complete inhibition of Akt activity.

Supplementary Figure 2. Impaired branching of synectin$^{-/-}$ AEC

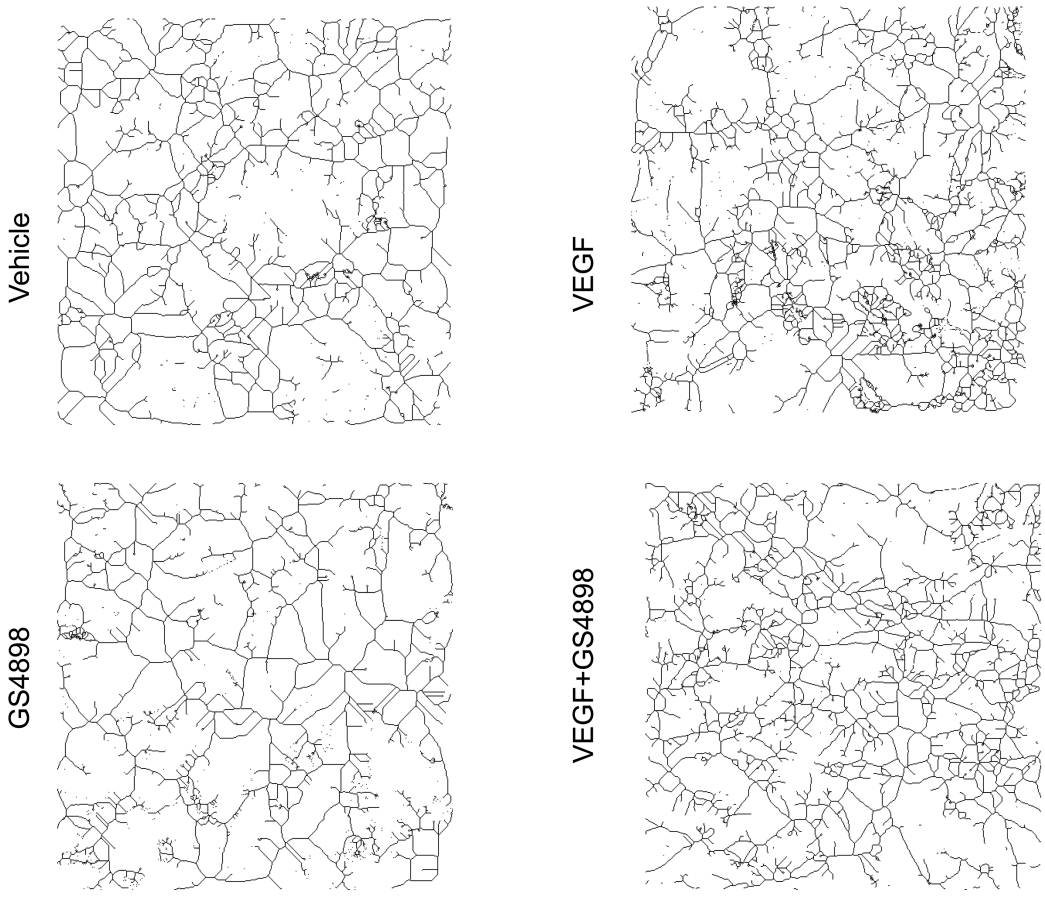
Representative wire diagrams of the branching extent of synectin$^{-/-}$ AEC plated on growth factor depleted Matrigel. Note increased branching in GS4898/VEGF-treated cells.

Supplementary Figure 3. Laser-Doppler analysis of blood flow

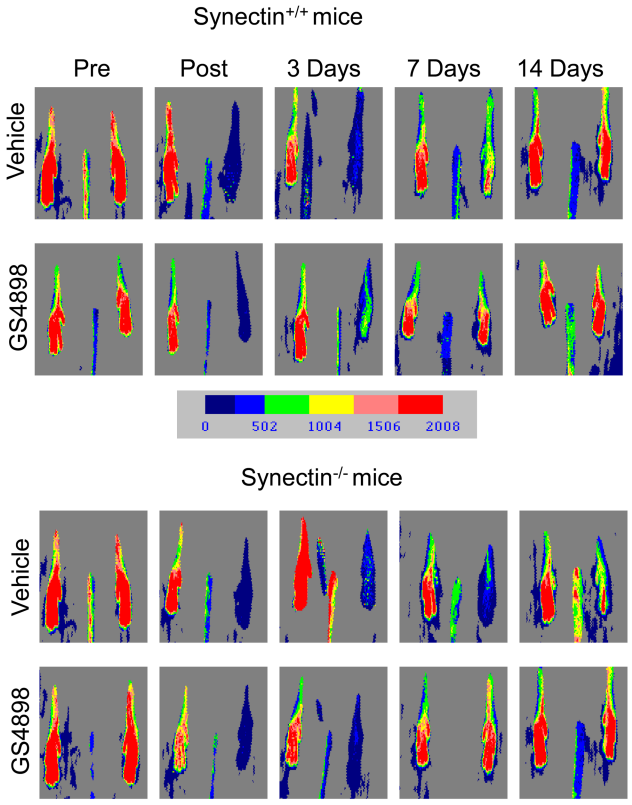
Representative Laser-Doppler flow images of right and left feet blood flow in synectin$^{-/-}$ and $^{+/+}$ mice.



Supplementary Figure 1



Supplementary Figure 2



Supplementary Figure 3