

Article

Bone Targeted Parathyroid Hormone Antagonists for Prevention of Breast Cancer Bone Metastases

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Supplementary figure legend

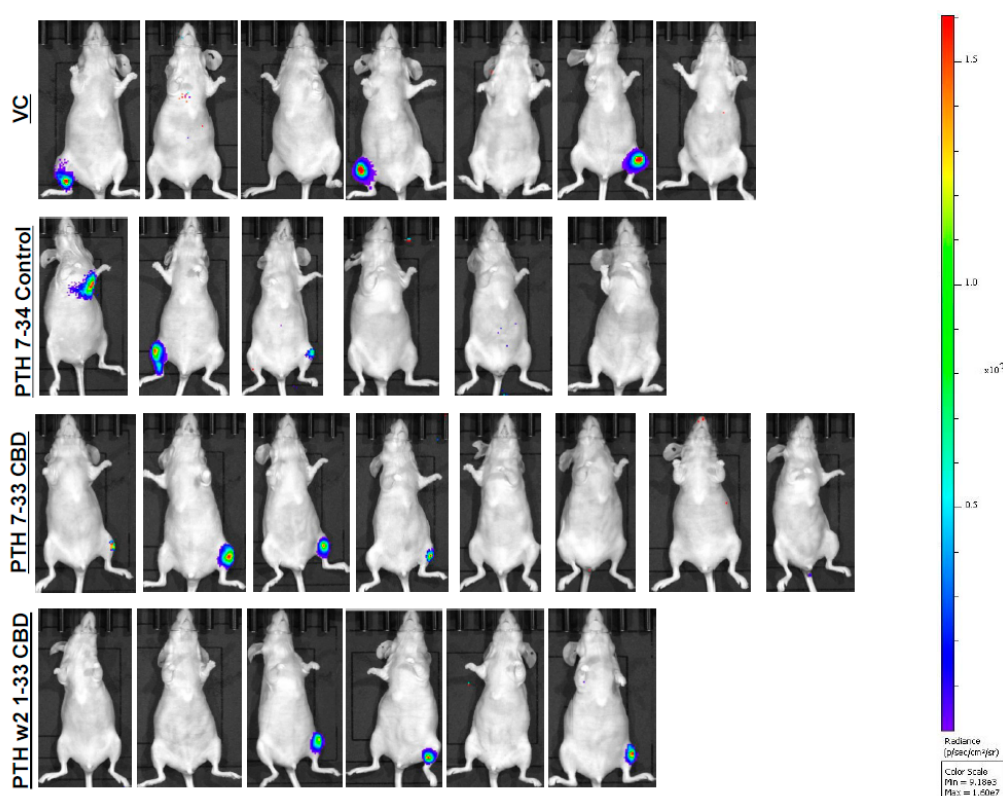


Figure S1. *In vivo* bioluminescence of the intratibial breast metastatic tumor growth on week 10 post-administration with the vehicle, PTH(7-34) control, PTH(7-33)-CBD, and [W2]PTH(1-33)-CBD following intra-tibial injections of MDA-MB-231-BM/luc+. BLSI is depicted using a color scale (right), where blue indicates low and red indicates high radiance levels (photons/sec/cm²/sr).

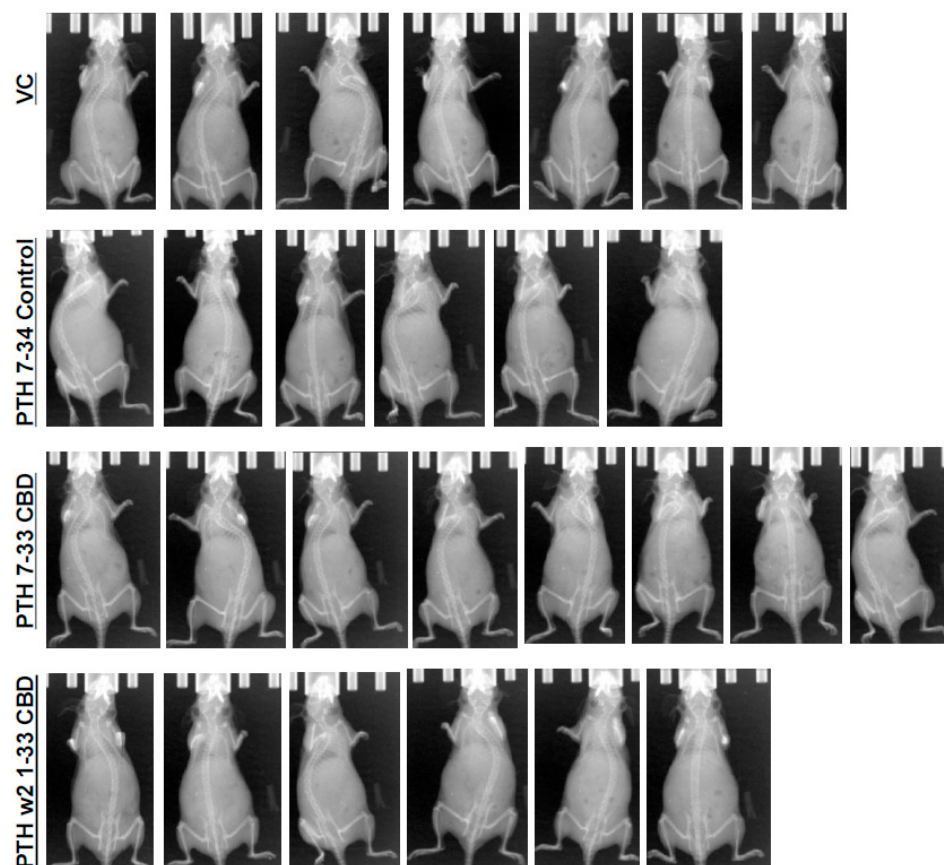


Figure S2. *In vivo* radiographic images of mice bearing bone breast tumor on week 10 post-administration of vehicle, PTH(7-34) control, PTH(7-33)-CBD, and [W2]PTH(1-33)-CBD following intra-tibial injections of MDA-MB-231-BM/luc+.

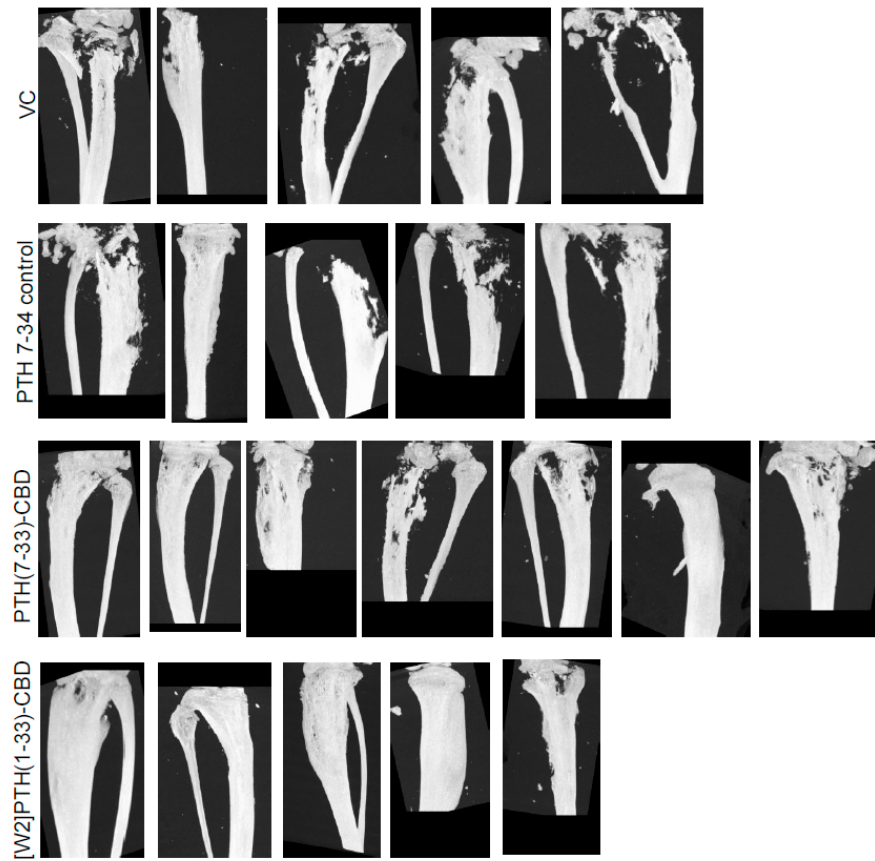


Figure S3. *Ex vivo* micro-CT images of mice (n = 5–7) tibia 10 weeks after administration with the vehicle, PTH(7-34) control, PTH(7-33)-CBD, and [W2]PTH(1-33)-CBD subcutaneously one dose of 1000ug/kg following intratibial injections of MDA-MB-231-BM/luc+.

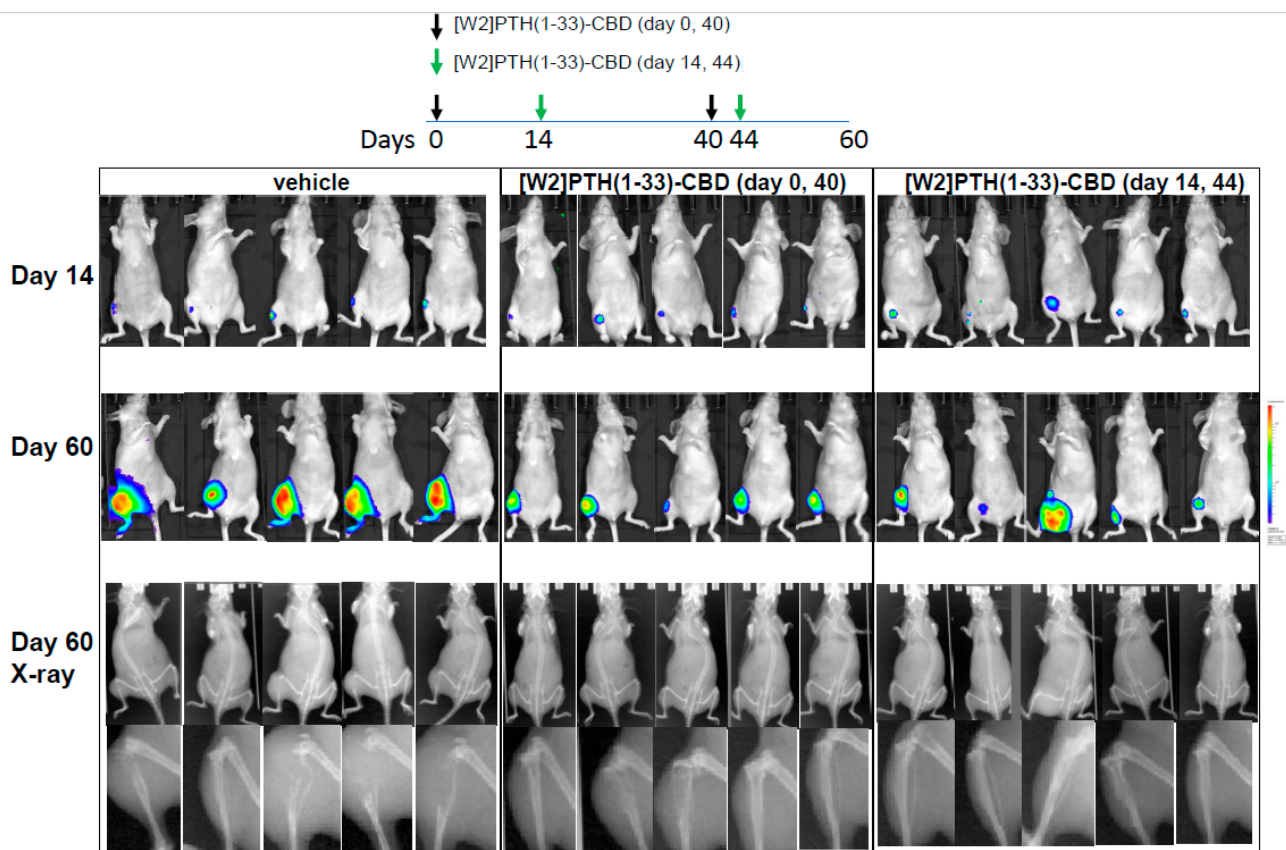


Figure S4. Following the intra-iliac injection of tumor cells (MDA-MB-231-BM/luc+), the nude mice (n=5/group) were administered with vehicle and [W2]PTH(1-33)-CBD 1000ug/kg subcutaneously on days 0 and 40. Another group of mice was administered the same drug on days 14 and 44. *In vivo*, bioluminescence imaging was performed on days 14 and 60 to assess tumor progression. Bioluminescent signal intensity is depicted using a color scale (right), where blue indicates low and red indicates high radiance levels (photons/sec/cm²/sr). Radiographic (X-ray) images on Day 60 were used to evaluate bone integrity and tumor-induced bone damage.