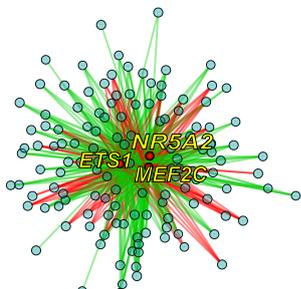
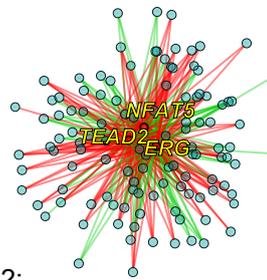


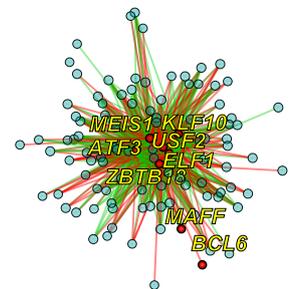
A



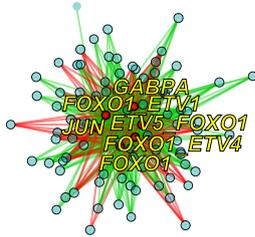
M1:  
response to endoplasmic reticulum stress  
Cellular polysaccharide biosynthetic process



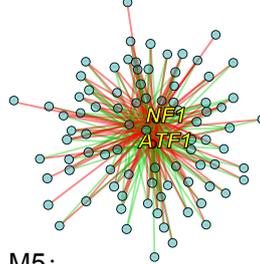
M2:  
Regulation of cellular extravasation  
PDGF receptor signaling pathway



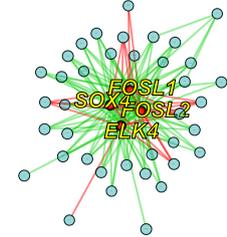
M3:  
Response to hydrogen peroxide  
Positive regulation of endothelial cell proliferation



M4:  
Positive regulation of cytokine secretion  
Negative regulation of endothelial cell migration

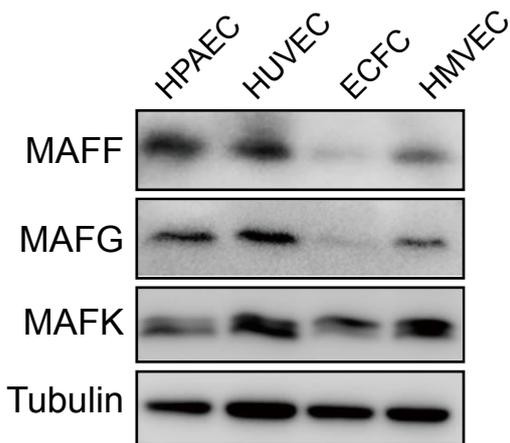


M5:  
Nitric oxide metabolic process  
Regulation of muscle adaptation

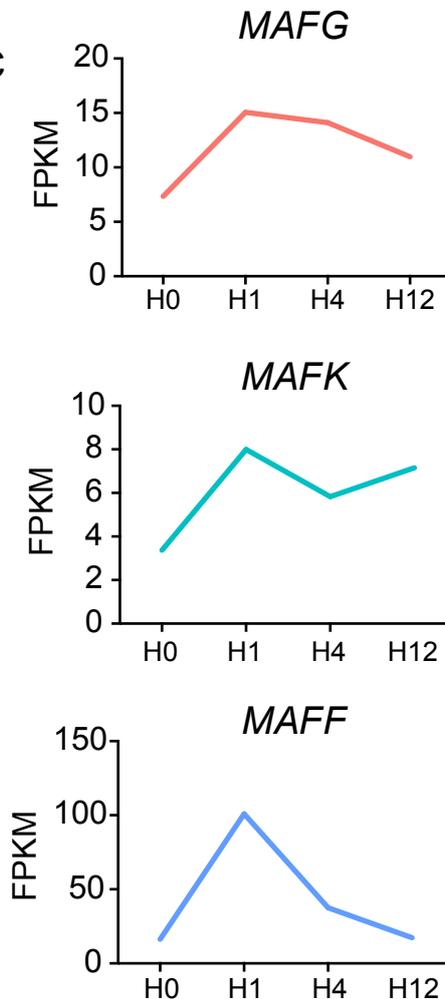


M6:  
Muscle cell proliferation;  
Positive regulation of leukocyte migration

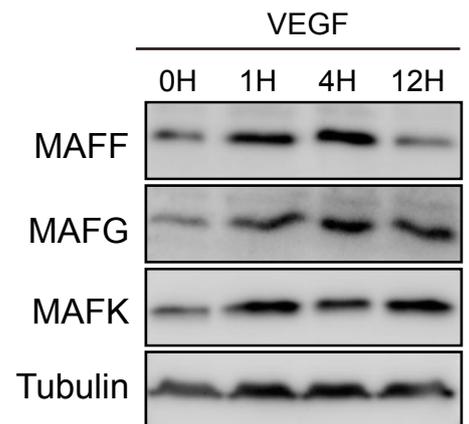
B



C



D



**Supplemental Fig. S7. MAFs are master regulators of VEGF transcriptional network.** (A) Sub-networks from Fig. 7B. The VEGFA gene regulatory network contained six major sub-modules showing diverse functions. (B) Western-Blot detecting MAFs expression in four different types of ECs. HPAEC: human pulmonary artery endothelial cell; HUVEC: human umbilical vein endothelial cell; ECFC: endothelial clone forming cell, HMVEC: human dermal microvascular Endothelial cell. (C) VEGFA upregulated expression of MAF factors at H1, as revealed by RNA-seq. (D) VEGFA upregulated the expression of MAF proteins at H1, as revealed by western-blot.