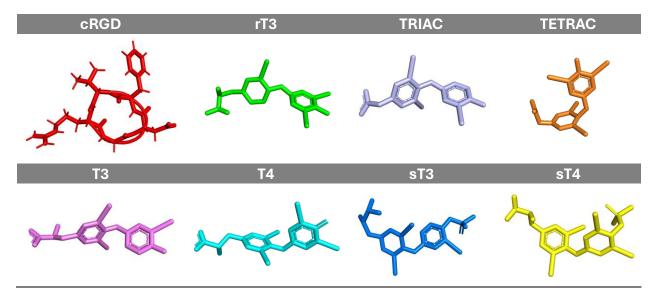
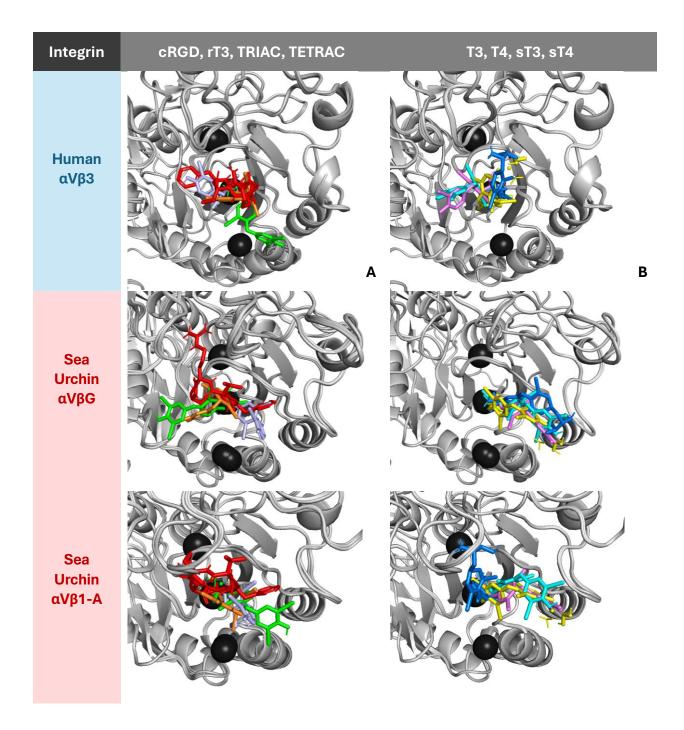


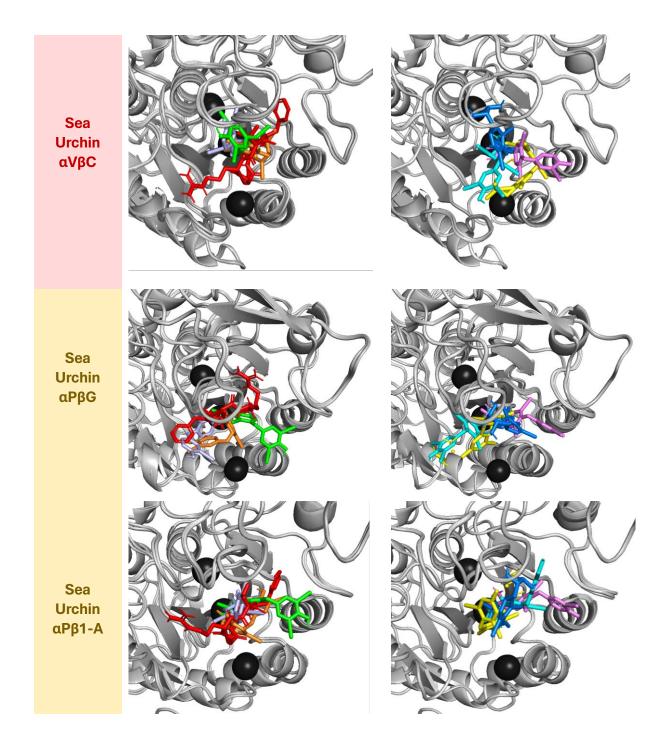


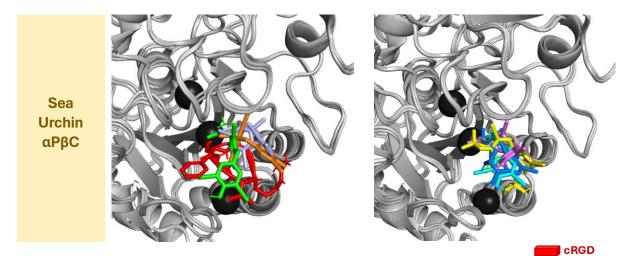
Figure 3. ClustalW multiple sequence alignment (MSA) of human integrin subunits  $\alpha V$  (UniProt P06756) and  $\beta 3$  (UniProt P05106) from UniProt (full-length sequences) and the corresponding  $\alpha V$  and  $\beta 3$  extracellular domains from the crystal structure PDB 1L5G. For  $\alpha V$  (left), the UniProt sequence contains additional N- and C-terminal residues not present in the 1L5G extracellular domain, but is otherwise identical in the aligned region. For  $\beta 3$  (right), the UniProt sequence also has extra N- and C-terminal residues compared to 1L5G, with one notable internal difference of four residues at positions 649-653 (UniProt: GALHD; PDB: EPYMT). Conserved residues are highlighted in red, with the alignment visualized in ESPript.



**Figure 4.** Chemical structures of the ligands used in the HADDOCK docking simulations. Ligands include the reference cyclic RGD peptide (cRGD), known for its high-affinity binding to αVβ3 integrin, and seven thyroid hormone metabolites: reverse triiodothyronine (rT3), triiodothyroacetic acid (TRIAC), tetraiodothyronine (acid (TETRAC), triiodothyronine (T3), thyroxine (T4), sulfated triiodothyronine (sT3), and sulfated thyroxine (sT4).







rT3

sT3

sT4

**T**3

l **T**4

TETRAC
TRIAC

**Figure 5.** Docking of cRGD, rT3, TRIAC, TETRAC, and thyroid hormones (T3, T4, sT3, sT4) to human αVβ3 and predicted sea urchin integrin heterodimers. Left panels: cRGD (red), rT3 (green), TRIAC (light purple), and TETRAC (orange) bound at the RGD-binding site. Right panels: T3 (pink), T4 (cyan), sT3 (blue), and sT4 (yellow) bound at the thyroid hormone-binding site. Integrin dimers are shown as grey ribbons, with Mn<sup>2+</sup> ions as black spheres.