

Supplementary figure legends

Figure S1. KIF15 is highly expressed in glioblastoma cells and promotes cancer cell growth by targeting Erk/Akt pathway. (A) The expression and localization of KIF15 in different glioblastoma cell lines were observed by immunofluorescence assay. (B-D) U87MG and T98G cells were treated with U0126 at 10 μ M (B), LY294002 at 10 μ M (C), or Palbociclib at 20 μ M (D) for 4 hours, and then were transfected with control siRNAs or KIF15 siRNAs. After 48 h, cell viability was measured by MTT assay. (E-G) U87MG and T98G cells were transfected with KIF15 overexpression plasmids or empty vector (EV) for 48 h, and then were treated with U0126(E), LY294002(F) or Palbociclib(G) for 24 h. Cell viability was measured by MTT assay. The data represent the mean \pm SD of three independent experiments, and the level of significance was indicated by *P<0.05, **P<0.01, ***P<0.001.

Figure S2. The expression correlation of KIF15 and cell cycle-related genes in glioblastoma are analyzed based on databases. (A) The expression correlation data for individual cell cycle-related genes (y-axis) versus KIF15 expression (x-axis) extracted for TCGA GBM. Each dot represents a tumor case (n=528 patients). The statistical significance of the correlation was determined using the Pearson's correlation coefficient. A red linear regression line is shown in each plot. **(B)** Visualization result showed the correlation between every two genes by R value.

Figure S3. High REST expression predicts glioblastoma patient's poor prognosis and promotes the malignant phenotype of glioblastoma cells.

(A) REST expression is highly upregulated in glioblastoma compared to normal brain tissues in TCGA and GTEx databases. (B-C) REST expression is upregulated in recurrent glioblastoma compared to primary tumors and its high expression predicts poor prognosis of glioma patients in CGGA database. (D) REST expression in three cases of brain tumors compared to normal tissues and the scatter plot was displayed according to the quantified analysis of the IHC score. (E) The expression of REST was detected in different glioblastoma cells. (F) The expressions of REST and KIF15 were detected in U87MG and T98G cells after REST was overexpressed or knocked down. (G) Cell viability was measured by MTT assay after REST overexpression or knockdown at 48 hours. (H-I) Transwell assay (H) and gap closure assay (I) were performed respectively in U87MG and T98G cells after REST overexpression or knockdown at 24 hours or 48 hours respectively. The data represent the mean \pm SD of three independent experiments, and the level of significance was indicated by *P<0.05, **P<0.01, ***P<0.001.

Figure S4. P300 expression is positively correlated with REST or KIF15 expression in glioblastoma tissues and the simultaneous high expression of these three proteins predicts poor prognosis of glioblastoma patients. (A) P300 expression is up-regulated in glioblastoma compared to normal brain tissues in TCGA and GTEx databases. (B) P300 expression in three cases of brain tumors compared to normal tissues and the corresponding quantified analysis according to the IHC score. (C) The survival curve of GBM patients with P300 high or low expression was downloaded according to GEPIA databases. (D) The correlations between P300 and KIF15 expression in glioblastoma patients from GEPIA database. (E) The correlations between P300 and REST expression in glioblastoma patients from GEPIA database. (F) The combinational expression of P300/REST/KIF15 could separate tumor tissues from other normal tissues in brain by dimensionality reduction analysis in GEPIA databases. (G) The overall survival of glioblastoma patients with high or low expression of P300/REST/KIF15 was analyzed in GEIPA database.

Figure S1

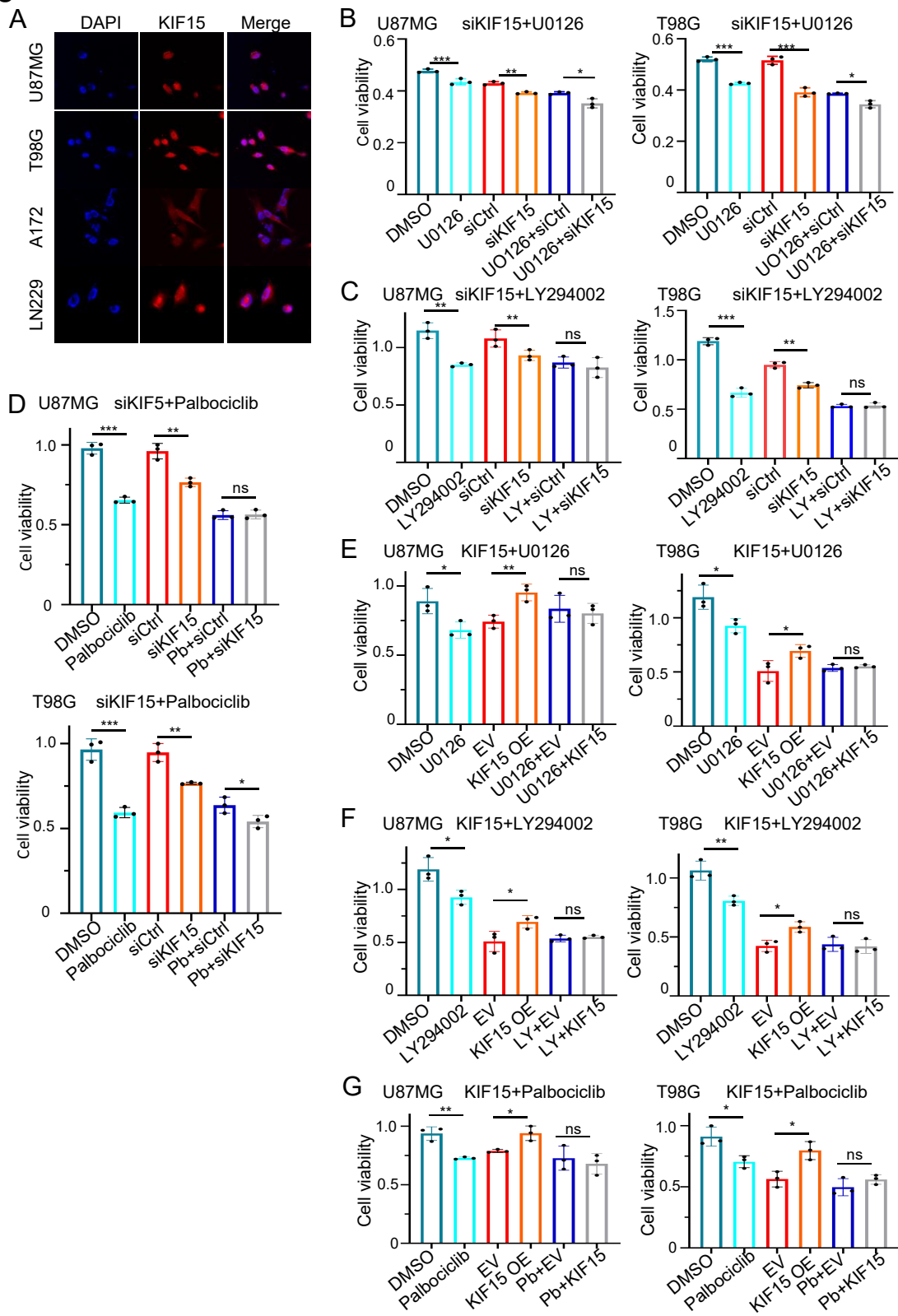


Figure S2

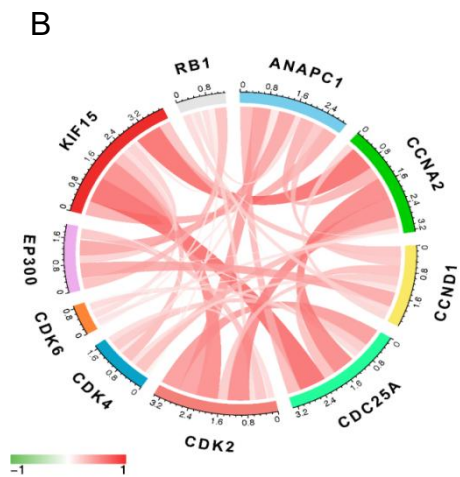
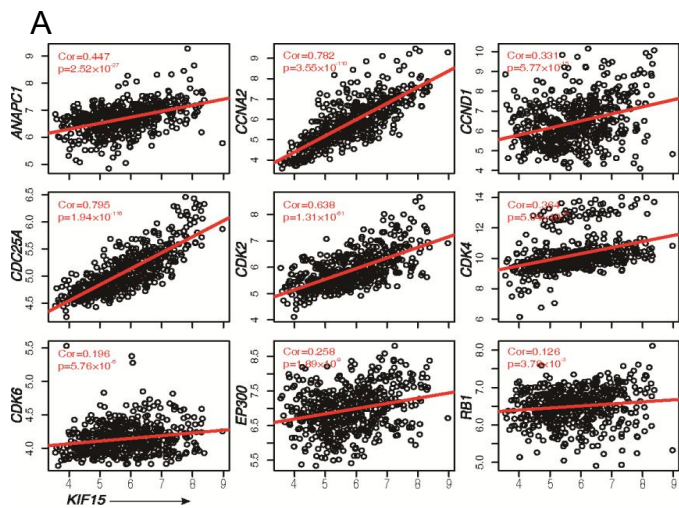


Figure S3

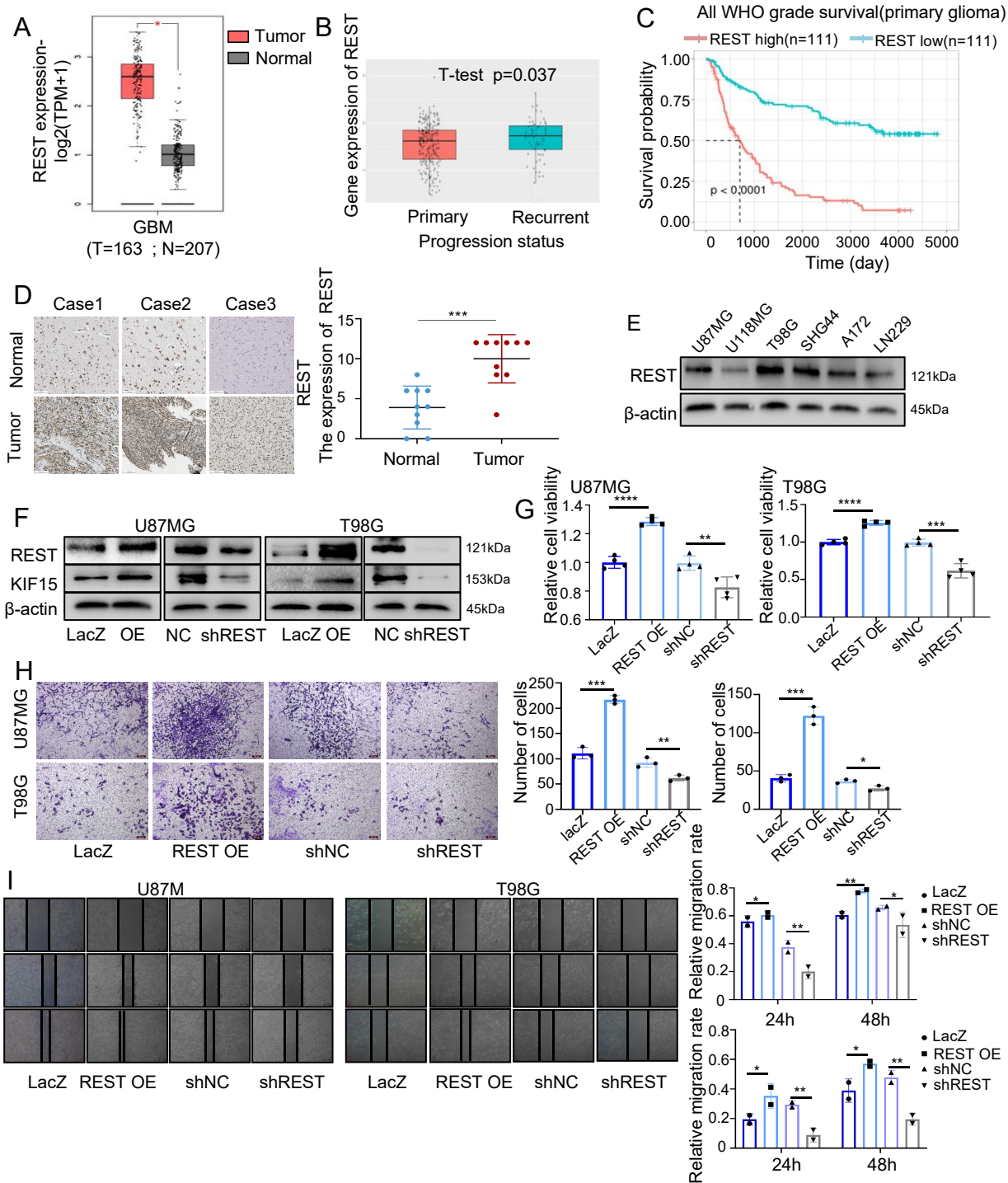


Figure S4

