In vitro analysis suggests that SARS-CoV-2 infection differentially modulates cancer-like phenotypes and cytokine expression in colorectal and prostate cancer cells.

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Figure S1. ACE2 expression in various cancer cell lines.

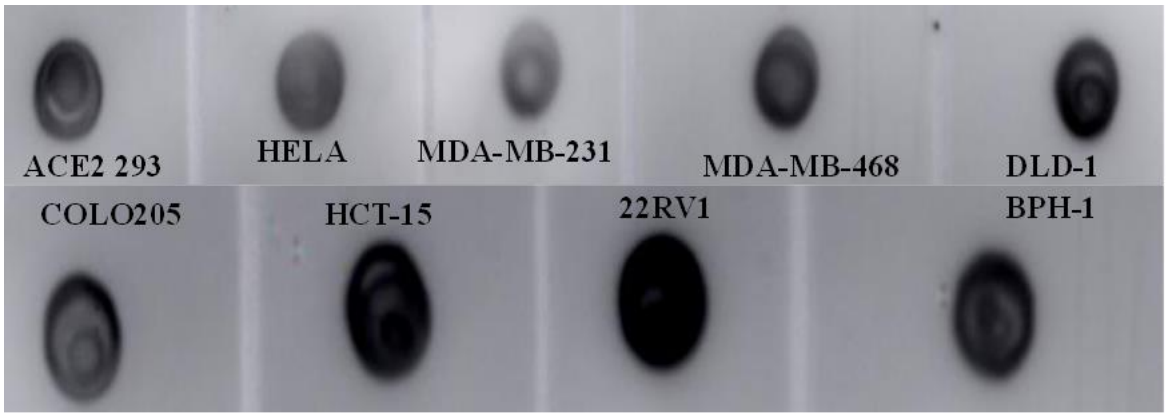
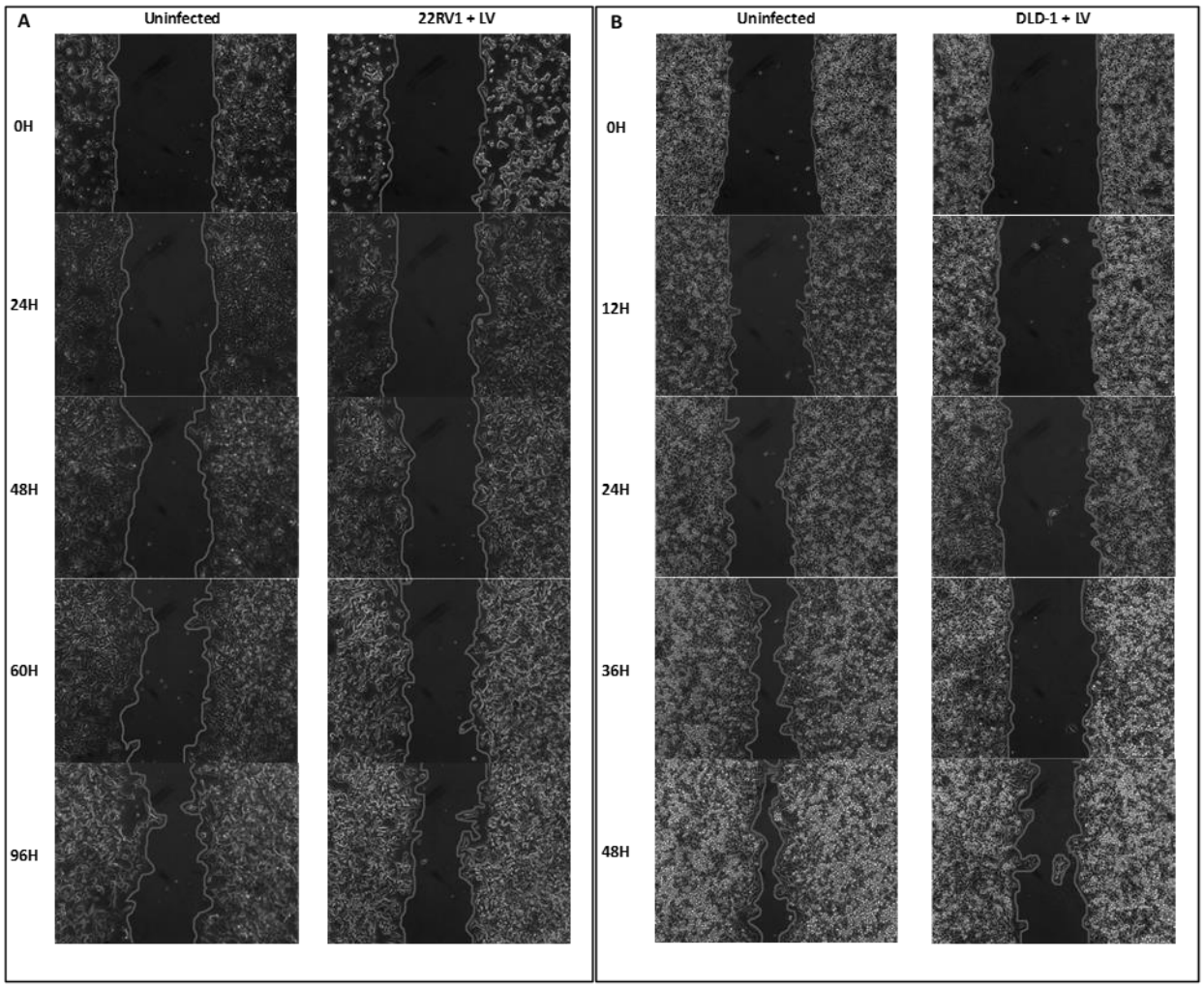


Figure S2. SARS-CoV-2 Infection may not significantly affect 22RV1 migration but reduces DLD-1 cell migration. A diagram showing representative wound healing images of (**a**) uninfected and SARS-CoV-2 infected 22RV1 cell lines at different time points and (**b**) uninfected and SARS-CoV-2 infected DLD-1 cell lines at different time points. Magnification x100. Clear dark area = wound area. White patched area = area covered with cells.



Tables

Table S1. Oligonucleotide sequences used in this study.

Target Gene	Set	Sequence (5'-3')	Annealing temperature (°C)	References
VEGF	Forward Reverse	CTCTACCTCCACCATGCCAAGT TCGATTGGATGGCAGTAGCTG	60	[1,2]
BCL-2	Forward Reverse	TGCACCTGACGCCCTTCAC AGACAGCCAGGAGAAATCAAACAG	59	[3]
KI-67	Forward Reverse	AATTCAGACTCCATGTGCCTGAG CTTGACACACACATTGTCCTCAGC	60	[4]
MMP9	Forward Reverse	ACGCACGACGTCTTCCAGTA CCACCTGGTTCAACTCACTCC	61	[5]
VIM	Forward Reverse	TCTCTGAGGCTGCCAACCG CGAAGGTGACGAGCCATTTCC	62	[6]
TNF-α	Forward Reverse	AGTGACAAGCCTGTAGCCC GCAATGATCCCAAAGTAGACC	57	[7]
IL-1β	Forward Reverse	GCACGATGCACCTGTACGAT CACCAAGCTTTTTTGCTGTGAGT	59	[8]
IL-6	Forward Reverse	CAATGAGGAGACTTGCCTGGTGA TGGCATTTGTGGTTGGGTCAG	62	[9,10]
IL-8	Forward Reverse	CACCGGAAGGAACCATCTCACT TCAGCCCTCTTCAAAAACTTCTCC	59	[10]
GAPDH	Forward Reverse	TGCACCACCAACTGCTTA GGATGCAGGGATGATGTTC	60	[11]

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