The Reciprocal Regulation of Gamma-synuclein and Insulin-like Growth Factor-I (IGF-I) Receptor Expression Creates a Circuit that Modulates IGF-I Signaling

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Supplementary data

Table 1 Target sequences of small interfering RNA

siRNA	Target sequences (5′-3′)
siSNCG-1	GCAGCTGAGAAGACCAAGG
siSNCG-2	GGAGAATGTTGTACAGAGC
siSNCG-3	GGTGTGGCATCCAAAGAGA
siIGF-IR-1	CAATGAGTACAACTACCGC
siIGF-IR-2	CAACGAAGCTTCTGTGATG
siIRS1	CAAGACAGCTGGTACCAGG
siIRS2-1	GTACATCAACATCGACTTT
siIRS2-2	CCTCAACAACAACAACAAC

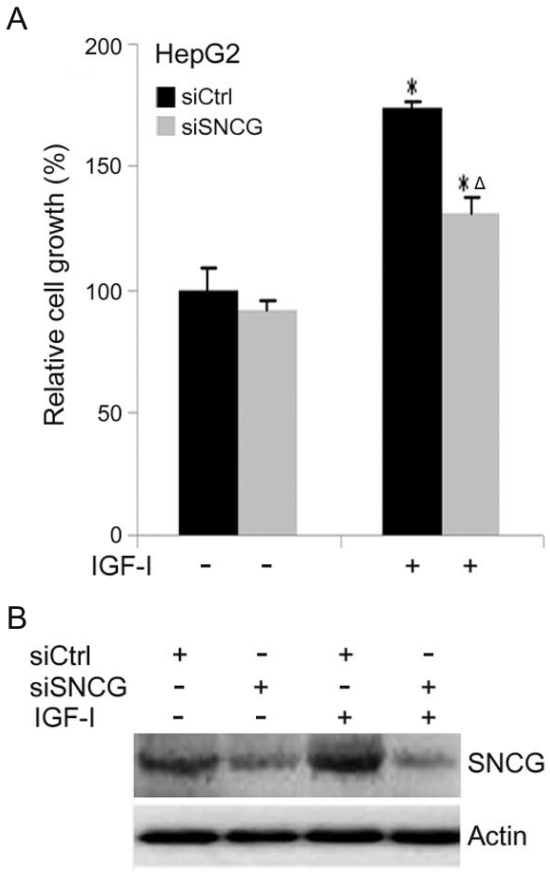

Figure 1 SNCG knockdown suppresses IGF-I-induced HepG2 cell growth. *A*, HepG2 cells were transfected with siCtrl or siSNCG. Twenty-four hours later, the cells were treated with or without 5 ng/mL IGF-I for 5 days. Cell number was counted. The relative cell growth was plotted. *Bars*, SE. The cell number in siCtrl-transfected and IGF-I-untreated group was set as 100%. *, $p < 0.05$, compared to IGF-I-untreated counterparts. Δ, $p < 0.05$, compared to IGF-I-treated siCtrl cells. A representative of three independent experiments was shown. *B*, In parallel, cell lysates from siCtrl- or siSNCG-transfected cells were harvested and subjected to Western blot analysis of SNCG expression.