Supplemental Figures:

Figure 1

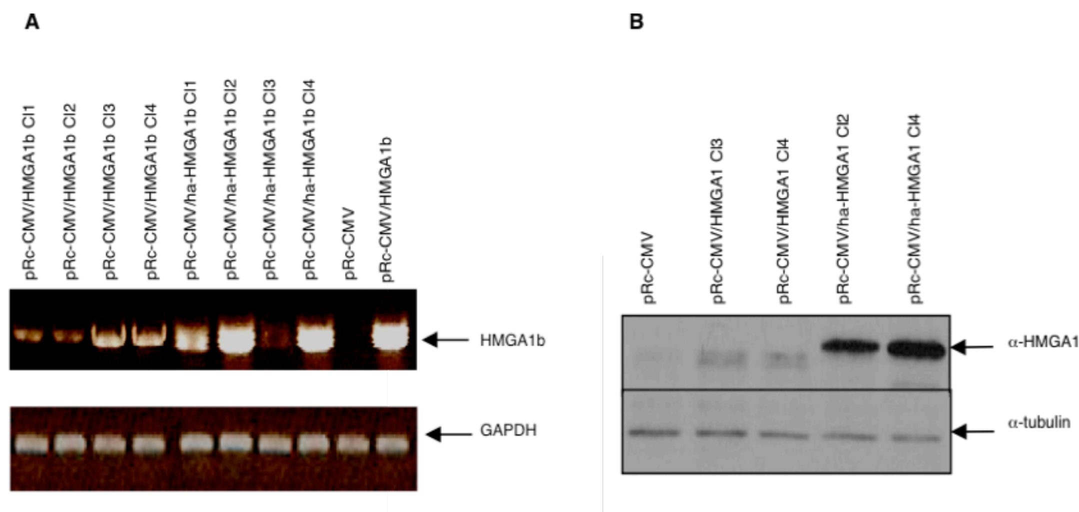

Figure 1
Expression of the exogenous HMGA1b in the HMGA1b-transfected MCF7 clones
A) Detection of exogenous HMGA1b expression by RT-PCR. RNA was extracted from the indicated source. pRc-CMV and pRc-CMV/HMGA1b (lane 9-10) were used as negative and positive control, respectively. All cDNAs were co-amplified with GAPDH as an internal control.
B) Detection of exogenous HMGA1b protein expression by Western blot analysis. Protein extracts from the indicated source were separated by SDS-PAGE, and transferred to membranes. Western blot was incubated with antibodies specific for the HMGA1 protein, and the complexes were revealed by enhanced chemioluminescence. As control for equal loading, the same blot was incubated with antibodies against a-tubulin protein.

Figure 2

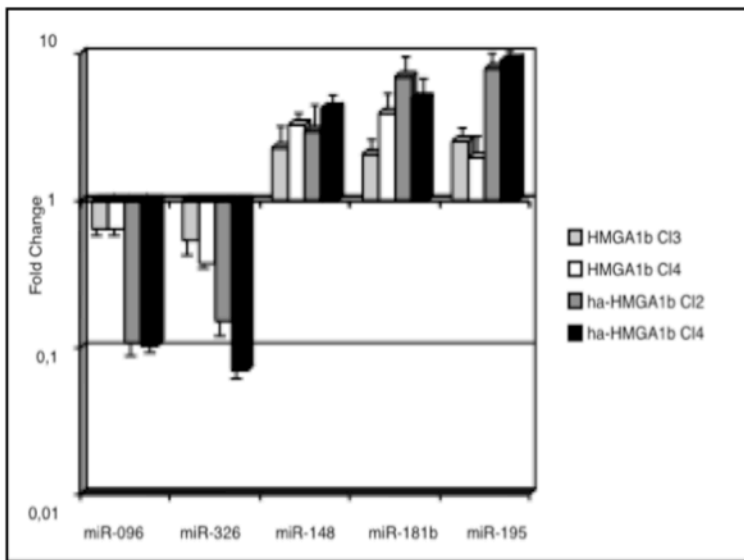

Figure 2
Validation of the microarray data by miRVana qRT-PCR analysis of some miRs deregulated in HMGA1b-transfected MCF7 cells
The relative amount of miR levels was normalized to U6 RNA using the $2^{-\Delta Ct}$ method (25), and the fold-change values indicated the relative change in the expression levels between HMGA1b/MCF7 cells and pRc-CMV-transfected MCF7 cells, assuming that the value of MCF7 transfected with the vector alone was equal to 1. The results are reported as the mean of the expression values with error bars indicating S.D. (mean±S.D.); *n* = 3.

Figure 3

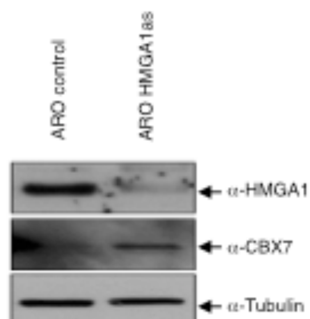

Figure 3

HMGA proteins modulate CBX7 expression also in ARO cells

Western blot analysis of HMGA1 and CBX7 expression in ARO cells transfected with HMGA1-specific sense (control) or antisense (HMGA1as) oligonucleotides. α-tubulin was used as loading control.