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Insights from Studies with Oral Cleft Genes Suggest Associations between WNT-pathway Genes and Risk of Oral Cancer

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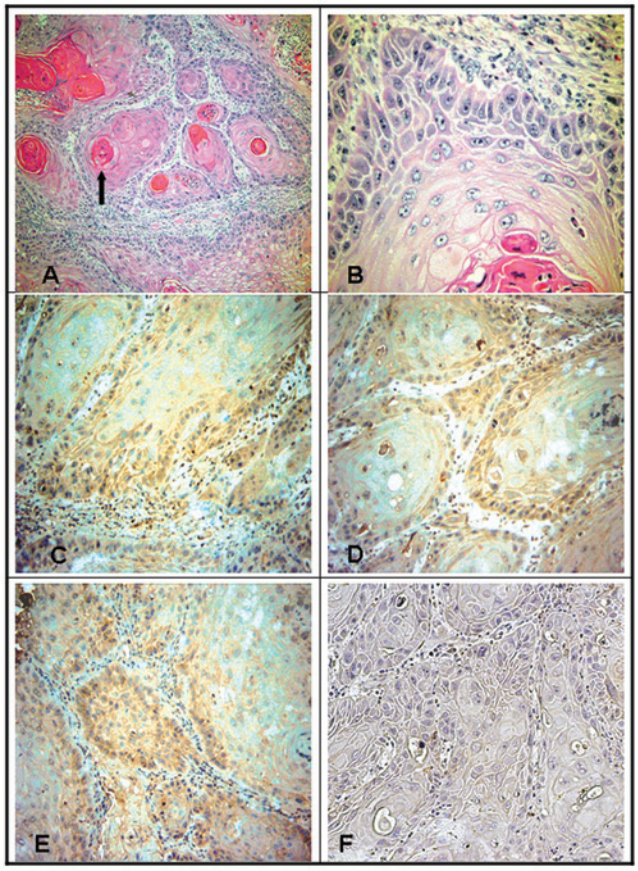
APPENDIX

Appendix Table. Sequence of Primers Used in This Study for the Amplification of the Respective Genes

Gene	Primer Sequence
Human *WNT3A*	F:5′CTGTTGGGCCACAGTATTCC3′ R:5′CACTCCTGGATGCCAATCTT3′
Human *GSK3B*	F:5′GCCAAGTGACAAAGGAAGGA3′ R:5′CTCCTCGACTGTTCCCCATT3′
Human *WNT11*	F:5′GCTCCTCCTGGGTGTGAC3′ R:5′CATAGCACACGCCGGTCT3′
Human *AXIN1*	F:5′TGAAGTGGGCTGAGTCACTG3′ R:5′CTTTCGGTAGATGGCTCTCG3′
Human *AXIN2*	F:5′CTCAGTAACAGCCCGAGAGC3′ R:5′TTTACAGCAGGGCCTTCG3′
Human β-actin	F:5′GGCACCCAGCACAATGAAG3′ R:5′CCGATCCACACGGAGTACTTG3′



Appendix Figure. Histological and immunohistochemical analysis of *GSK3B* in serial sections of formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissue from a representative oral squamous cell carcinoma specimen (74-year-old male patient diagnosed with oral squamous cell carcinoma of the right lateral tongue). **(A,B)** Well-differentiated oral squamous cell carcinoma (hematoxylin & eosin stain,10x and 40x, respectively). Keratin pearl formation is evident (black arrow). **(C,D,E)** Strong cytoplasmic staining of tumor cells with *GSK3B* in the same tumor (20x). **(F)** Negative control (40x).