Supplemental Data

Table S1. Pyrosequencing results of BARTs promoter in EBV positive cell lines

Cell lines	Methylation ratio of each CpG site (%)				Mean ± Standard deviation
	①	②	③	④	
Akata-EBV	11%	9%	11%	15%	11.5 ± 2.5%
Mutu I	55%	57%	86%	91%	72.2 ± 18.9%
Mutu III	18%	21%	27%	39%	26.2 ± 9.2%
LCL 1	0%	0%	0%	10%	2.5 ± 5.0%
Namalwa	66%	70%	65%	77%	69.5 ± 5.4%
SNU-1103	0%	6%	0%	7%	3.2 ± 3.7%
SNU-20	0%	0%	0%	0%	0.0 ± 0.0%

Table S2. CpG methylation analysis of BART promoter in the cells treated with 5-aza-Cd.

Cell lines	5-aza-Cd Treatment (μM)	Methylation ratio of each CpG site (%)				Mean ± Standard deviation
		①	②	③	④	
Mutu I	0	55%	57%	86%	91%	72.2 ± 18.8%
	0.5	4%	4%	6%	7%	5.2 ± 1.5%
	5	3%	2%	5%	6%	4.0 ± 1.8%
Namalwa	0	66%	70%	65%	77%	69.5 ± 5.4%
	0.5	68%	73%	76%	83%	75.0 ± 6.2%
	5	50%	53%	55%	64%	55.5 ± 6.0%
	50	27%	29%	31%	40%	31.7 ± 5.7%
Mutu III	0	18%	21%	27%	39%	26.2 ± 9.2%
	0.5	19%	23%	38%	49%	32.2 ± 13.8%
	5	19%	23%	34%	46%	30.5 ± 12.1%
	50	13%	12%	22%	27%	18.5 ± 7.2%
Akata-EBV	0	12%	12%	12%	14%	12.5 ± 1.0%
	0.5	8%	8%	8%	10%	8.5 ± 1.0%
	5	7%	6%	6%	9%	7.0 ± 1.4%

Figure S1. Effect of TSA on the cell cycle and BART miRNAs expression in latency I cell lines. Effect of TSA on the cell cycle of Akata-EBV and Mutu I cells. Akata-EBV and Mutu I cells were treated with TSA (0, 30, 50 or 100 nM) for 24 h. DNA contents of the cells were assessed by flow cytometry and cell cycle distribution was analyzed using the Cellquest program (Becton-Dickinson).