Supplemental Materials

FIGURE LEGENDS

Fig. S1. Down-regulation of CMTM8 causes EMT-like changes in MCF10A cells.

A. Images showing the morphology of MCF10A cells transfected with non-silencing RNA or siRNAs for CMTM8 knockdown, treated with DMSO or U0126 (10 μM). Scale bar indicates 100 μm. *B.* Confocal images of indirect immuno-fluorescence on MCF10A cells, stained with E-cadherin antibody and Hochest. Scale bar indicates 50 μm. *C.* Immunoblot of cell lysates from MCF10A cells transfected with control RNA or siRNAs for CMTM8 knockdown. GAPDH was used as an internal control.

Fig. S2. EGFR was elevated and activated, which may not be responsible for the EMT-like morphological change of HepG2 cells with CMTM8 knocked down.

A. Flow cytometric analysis of EGFR on the surface of HepG2 cells transfected with non-silencing RNA or siRNAs for CMTM8 knockdown. *B.* Migration assay, EGF (5 ng/ml) was used as the chemoattractant for HepG2 cells transfected with control siRNA or siCMTM8. Error bars indicate SEM, n=3. ***P<0.001, 2-tailed unpaired t test. *C.* Images showing the morphology of HepG2 cells transfected with non-silencing RNA or siRNAs for CMTM8 knockdown, treated with DMSO or AG1478 (5 μM). Scale bar indicates 50 μm. *D.* Immunoblot showing the effectiveness of AG1478 (5 μM).

Fig. S3. RasV12 promotes ZEB1 expression in HepG2 cells.

Immunoblot of cell lysates from HepG2 cells stably expressing the Vector (pBabe-puro) or RasV12. Tubulin was used as an internal control.

Fig. S4. C-MET knockdown inhibits the proliferation of HepG2 cells.

MTT assay with the lysates from HepG2 cells transfected with non-silencing RNA or siRNAs for c-MET knockdown

Figure S1

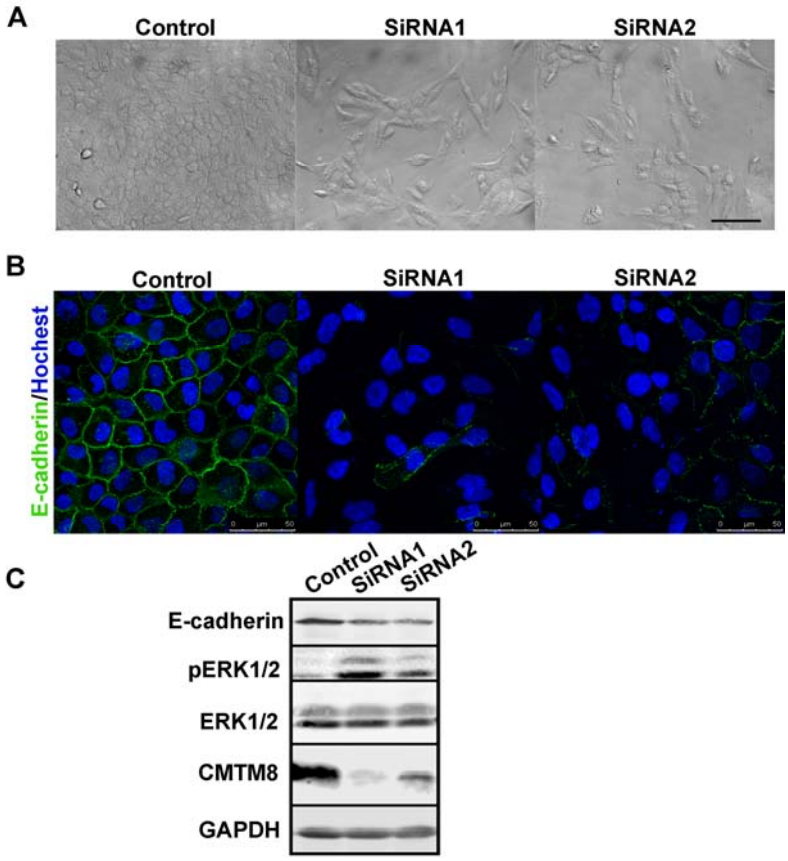
A
Control
SiRNA1
SiRNA2
B
Control
SiRNA1
SiRNA2
E-cadherin/Hochest
C
Control
SiRNA1
SiRNA2
E-cadherin
pERK1/2
ERK1/2
CMTM8
GAPDH

Figure S2

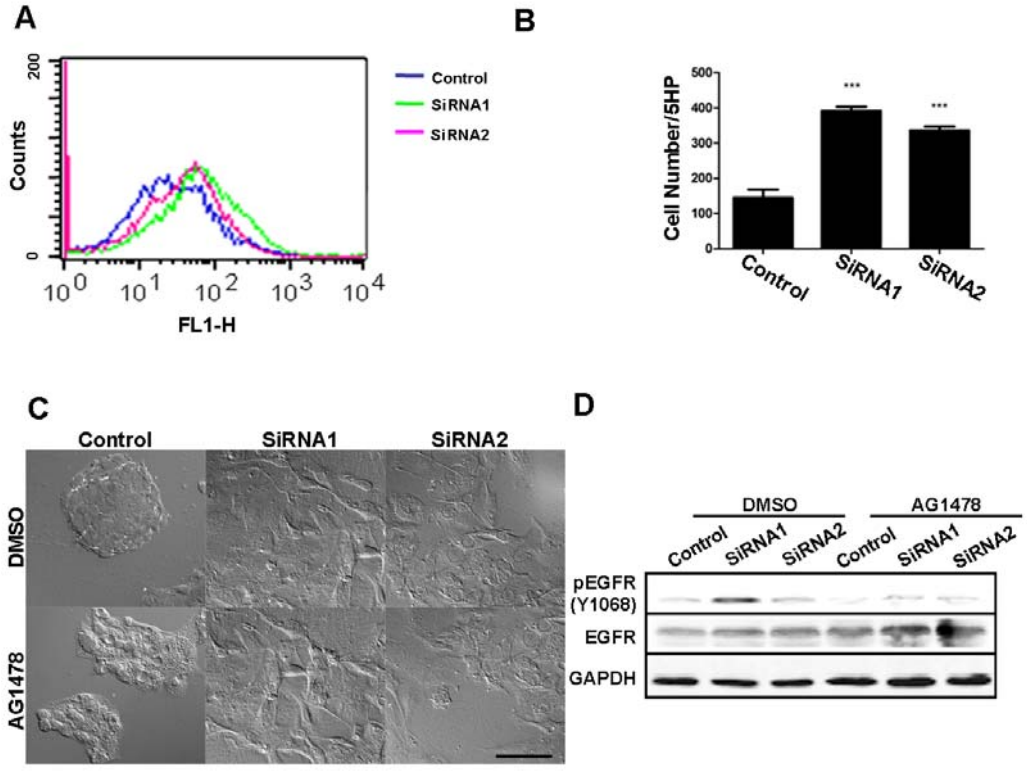

Figure S3

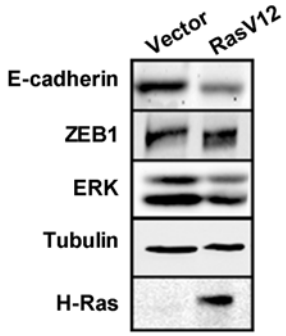

Figure S4