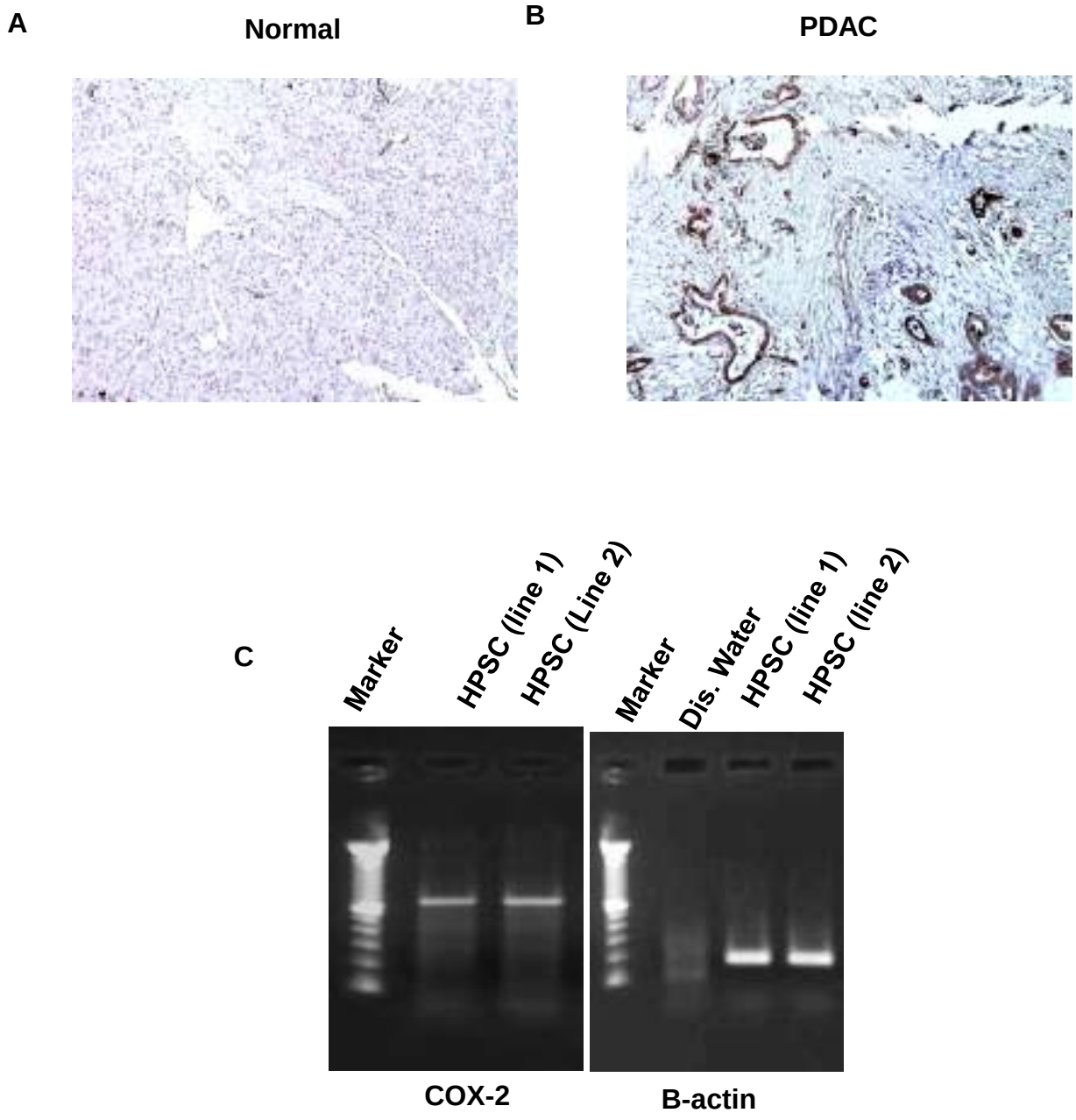
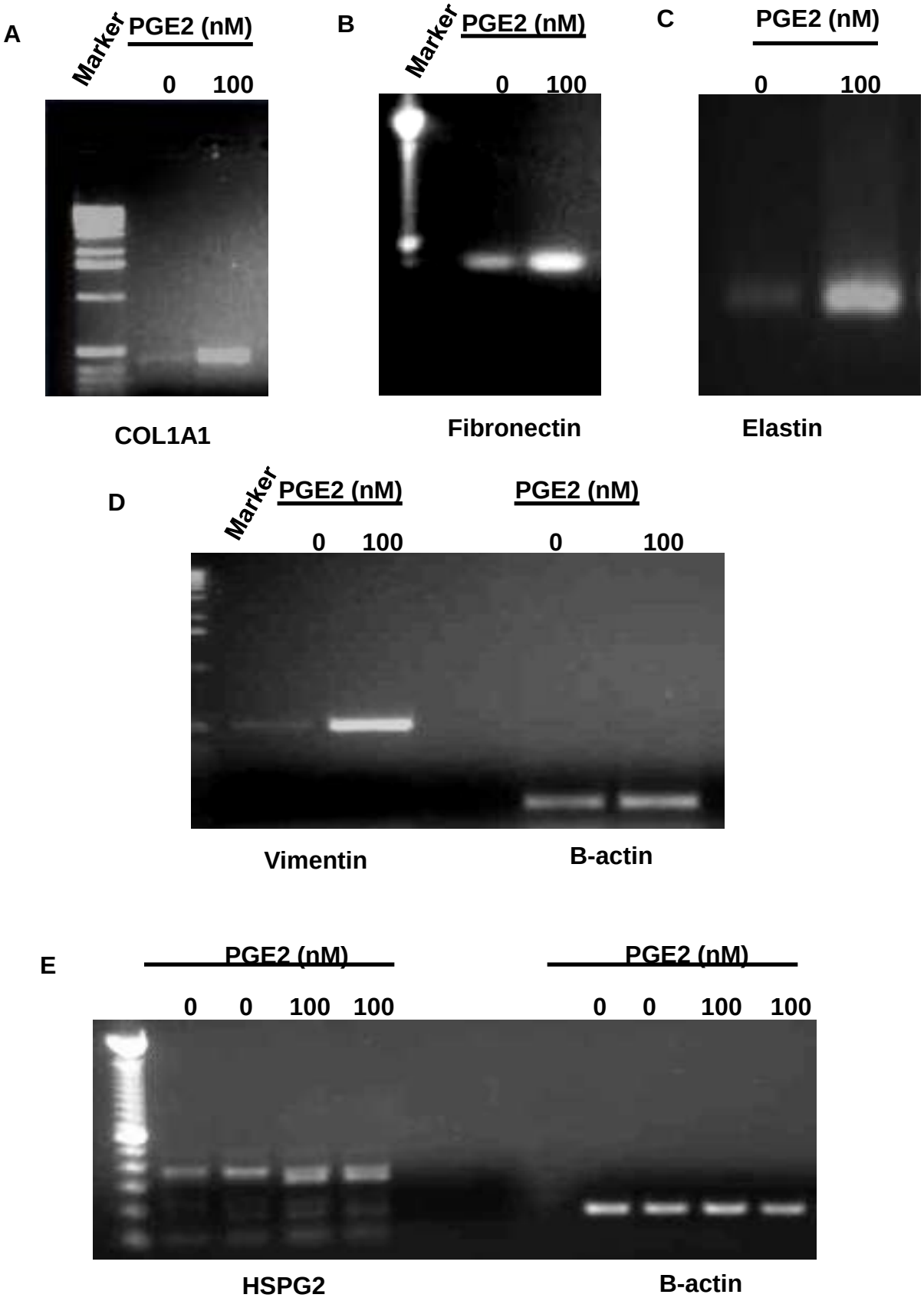
Supplementary Fig. 1



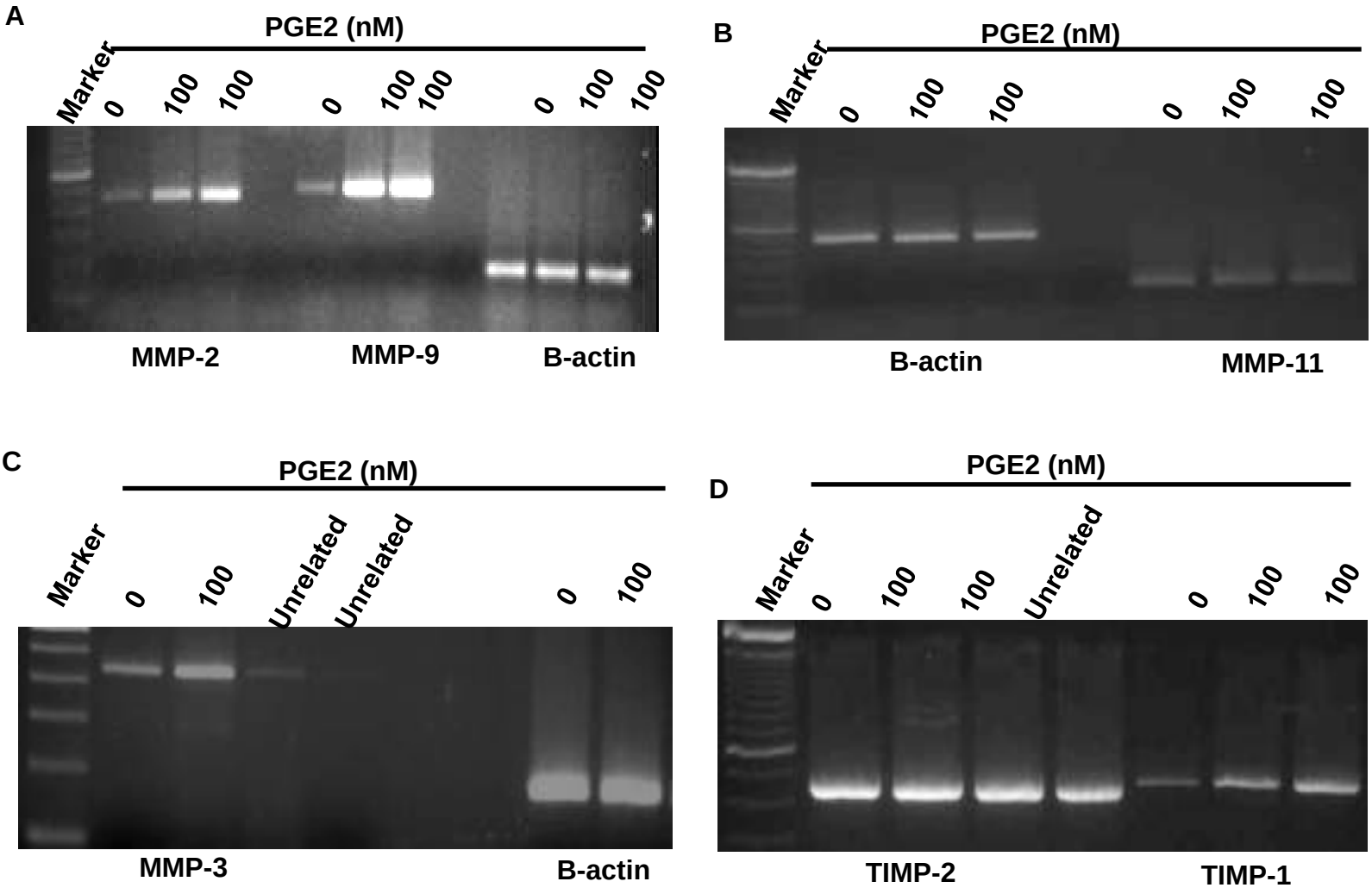
Suppl. Fig.1. COX-2 is expressed by HPSC: (A-B) Additional micrographs of immunohistochemistry showing the staining of COX-2 in PDAC tissues. (C) RT-PCR showing COX-2 expression in HPSC. β-actin was used as a loading control. Lanes 1 and 2 represent two different preps of HPSC.

Supplementary. Fig.2.



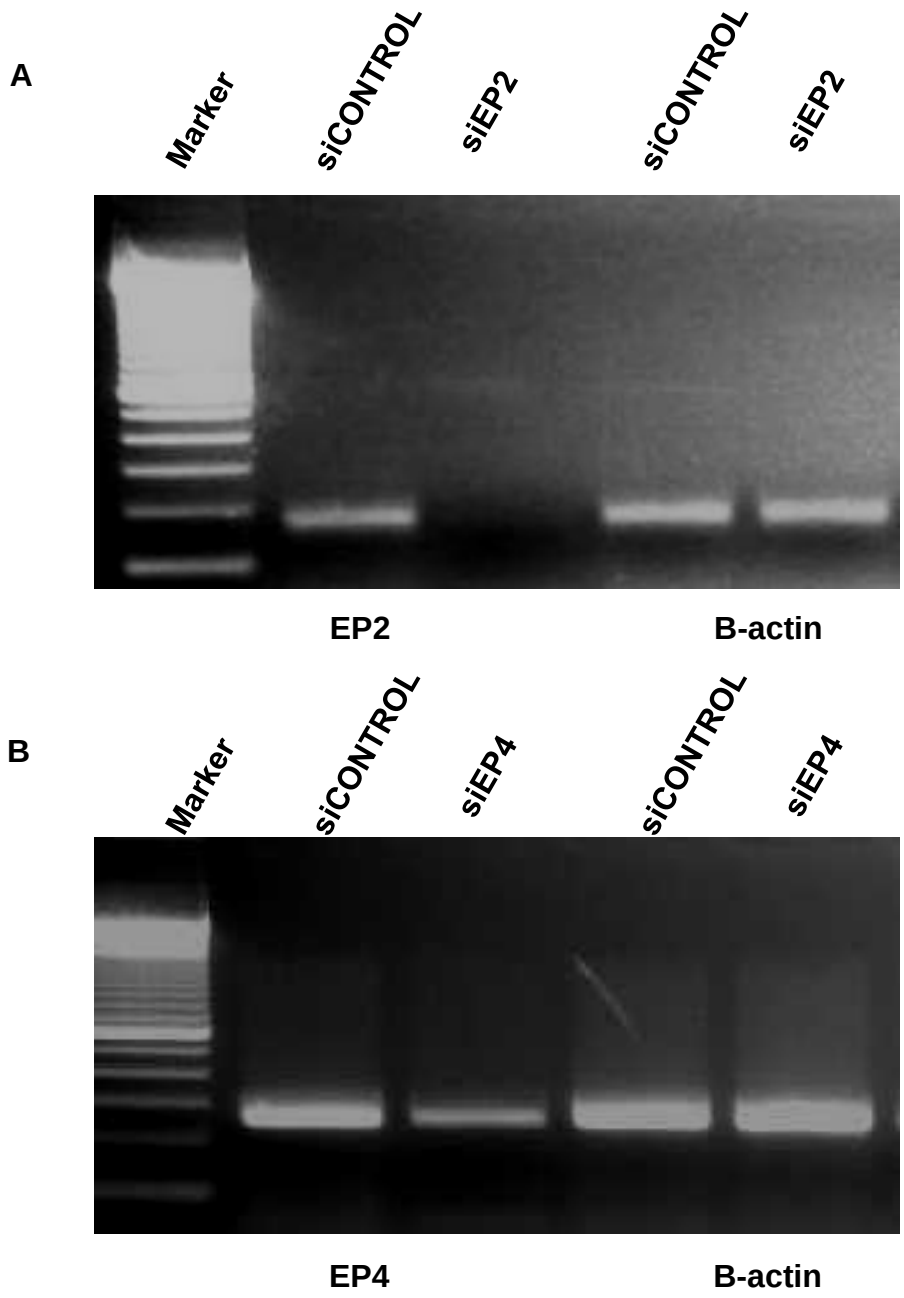
Suppl. Fig.2. PGE_2 stimulation of stromal gene expression: HPSC treated with 0 or 100nM PGE_2 for 24 hours showed a significant change in gene expression of (A) COL1A1, (B) Fibronectin, (C) Elastin, (D) Vimentin and (E) HSPG2 as shown by RT-PCR using specific human primers for each gene. β-actin was used as a loading control.

Supplementary. Fig.3.



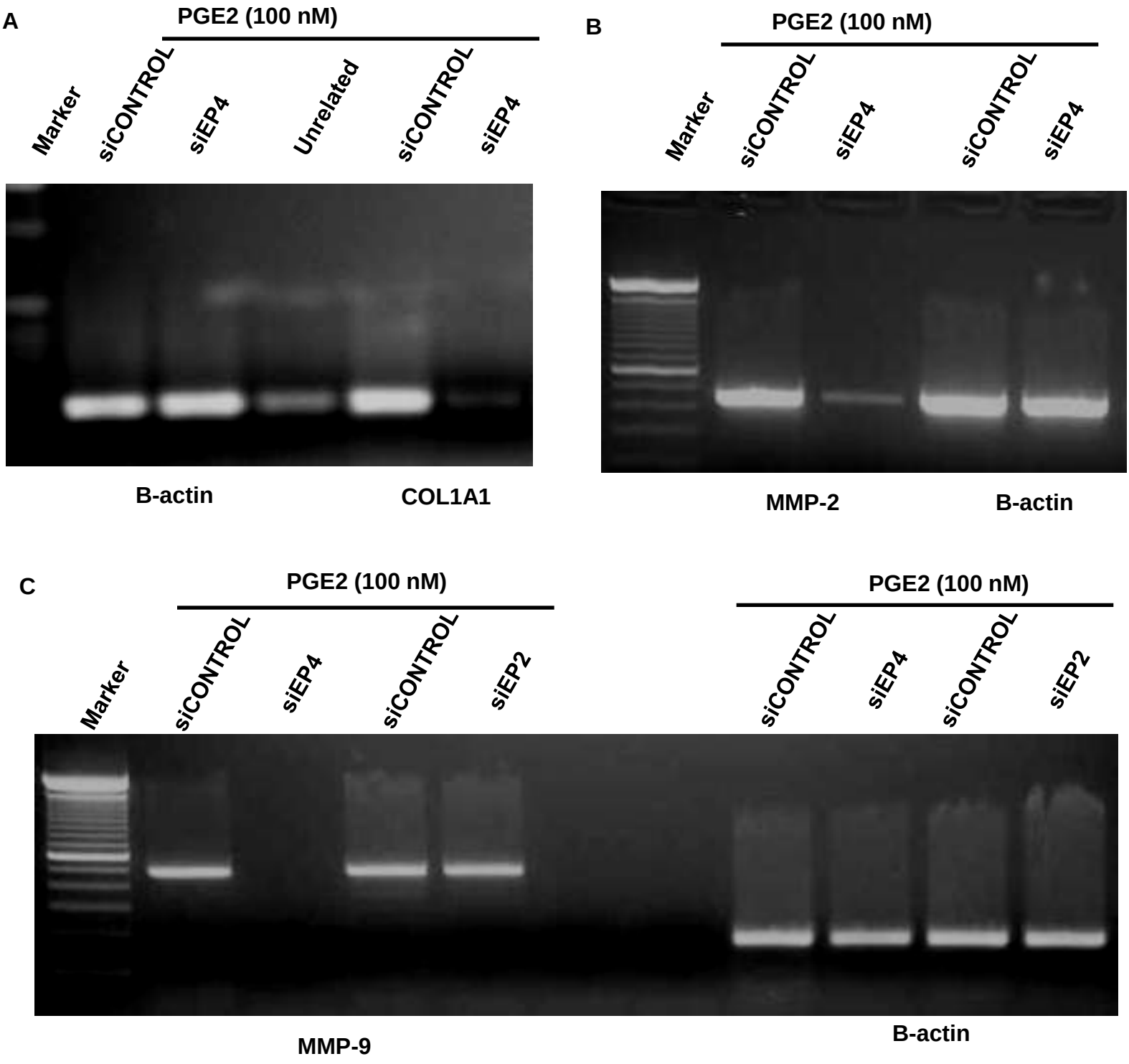
Suppl. Fig.3. Stimulation of genes involved in matrix turnover by PGE_2: (A-D) PGE_2 (0-100nM) was added to HPSC after overnight serum starvation and RNA was extracted after 24 hours of treatment. As shown by RT-PCR conducted with respective human primers, PGE_2 stimulated the expression of MMPs 2, 3, 9 and TIMP-1 but not MMP-11 and TIMP-2. β-actin was used as a loading control.

Supplementary. Fig.4.



Suppl. Fig.4. Silencing of EP2 and EP4 receptors on HPSC: HPSC cells were transiently transfected with human siRNAs against siControl, siEP2 and siEP4. After 48 hours, RT-PCR was conducted to show the reduction in the expression of the receptors EP2 (A) and EP4 (B) and β-actin served as the loading control.

Supplementary. Fig.5.



Suppl. Fig.5. Effects of EP2 and EP4 silencing on PGE_2 mediated gene expression: (A-C) HPSC transiently transfected with siRNAs against EP2 and EP4 were treated with PGE2 (100nM) and the expression of COL1A1, MMP2 and MMP-9 genes were measured by RT-PCR. Silencing of EP4 receptor showed a reduction in the expression of these genes while the silencing of EP2 receptor did not have any effect as compared to that with siControl. β-actin was used as a loading control.