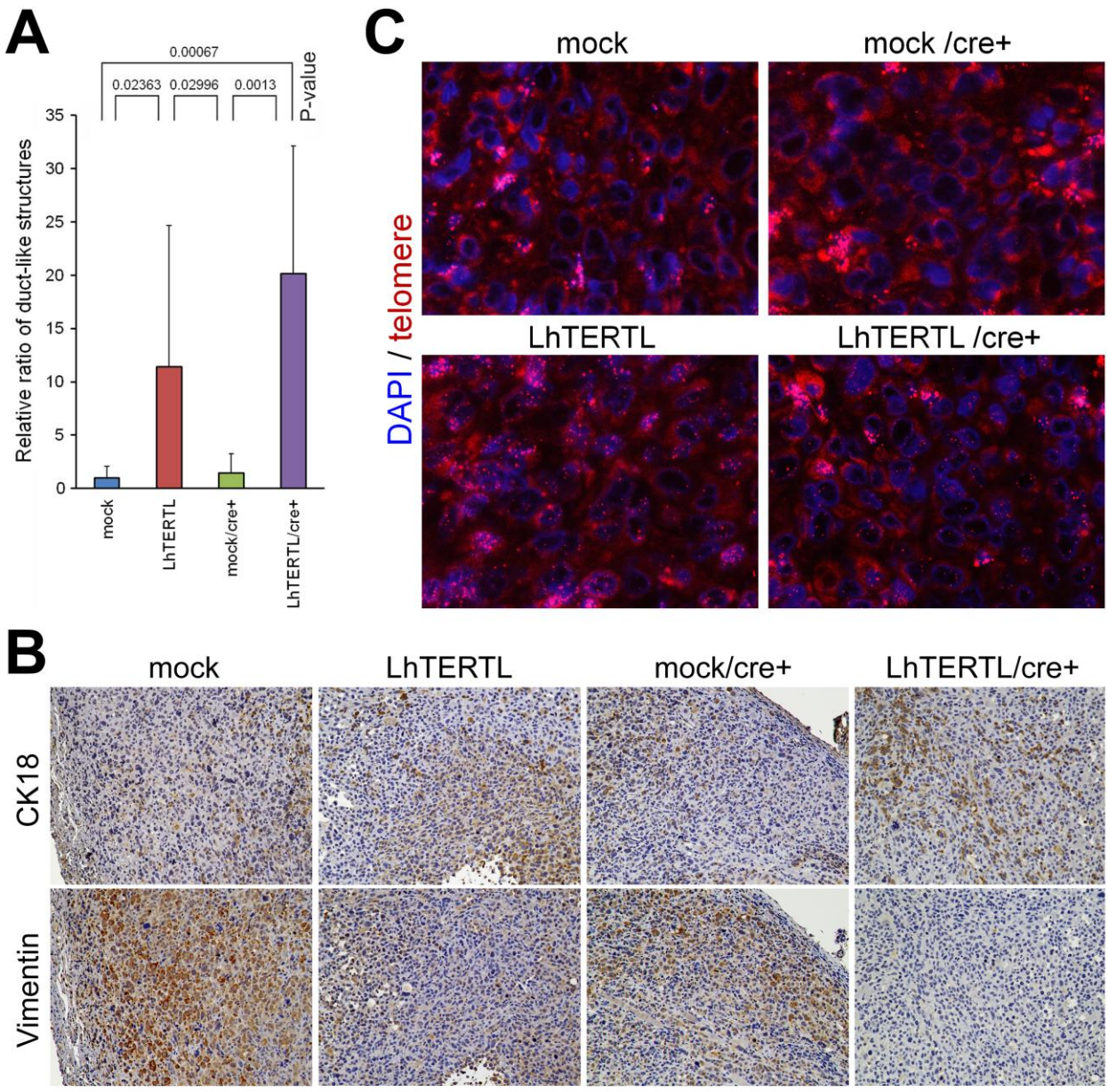

FIG S4 More detailed analyses of differentiation and telomere length in four PC-3 xenograft tumors. (**A**) Formation of duct-like structures by telomere elongation in PC-3 cells. Parameters are the relative average and standard deviation of the number of ducts per unit area in each tumor (*n* = 10-11). Significant differences were found

between each combination of control and telomere-elongated xenograft tumors (two-tailed *t*-test). (**B**) Immunohistochemical staining of cytokeratin 18 (epithelial marker) and vimentin (mesenchymal marker). Original magnification, 200×. (**C**) Telomere FISH images of PC-3 xenograft tumors. Red (Cy3) color indicates telomere signals with blue DAPI-stained nuclei. Relative to the control PC-3 xenografts, overtly long telomeres were maintained in PC-3/LhTERTL and PC-3/LhTERTL/cre+ xenograft tumors. Extremely strong telomere signals were detected in mouse cells because in contrast to humans they have very long telomeres (2). Original magnification, 400×.