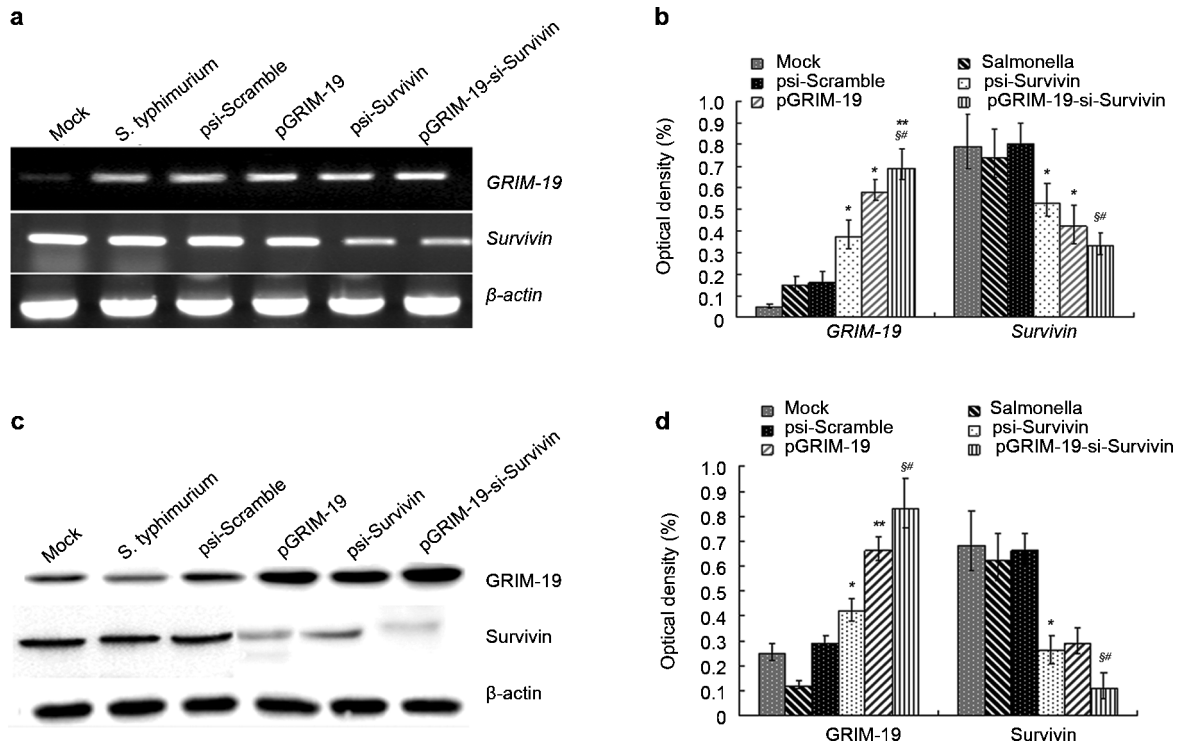


Supplemental Figure 1 Survivin and GRIM-19 expression in normal prostatic tissue, benign prostatic hyperplasia, prostatic cancer tissue and DU145 cells. **(a)** Immunohistochemical analysis of Survivin and GRIM-19 expression (scale bar=20 μ m). **(b)** RT-PCR analysis of *Survivin* and *GRIM-19* mRNA. **(c)** The quantified *GRIM-19* and *Survivin* level. **(d)** GRIM-19 and Survivin protein level revealed by Western blot. **(e)** The quantified GRIM-19 and Survivin protein level. Optical density was expressed as mean \pm s.e., * P <0.05, ** P <0.01 versus normal prostate. GRIM-19, gene associated with retinoid-interferon-induced mortality-19; RT-PCR, reverse transcription PCR.



Supplemental Figure 2 RT-PCR and Western blot analyses of *Survivin* and *GRIM-19* mRNA and corresponding GRIM-19 protein in DU145 xenografts treated with attenuated *Salmonella* carrying different treatment plasmids. (a) RT-PCR analyses for *Survivin* and *GRIM-19* mRNA levels in xenografts treated with attenuated *Salmonella* carrying various treatment plasmids after 2× intraperitoneal injections. (b) Quantified *Survivin* and *GRIM-19* mRNA levels in xenografts post-treatment. (c) Western blot analyses of *Survivin* and *GRIM-19* protein levels in xenografts post-treatment. (d) Quantified *Survivin* and *GRIM-19* protein levels. Optical density was expressed as mean ± s.e. (* $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$ versus Mock groups; # $P < 0.05$ versus psi-Survivin; § $P < 0.05$ versus pGRIM-19 groups). GRIM-19, gene associated with retinoid-interferon-induced mortality-19; RT-PCR, reverse transcription PCR.

Supplemental Table 1 PCR primers

<i>Gene</i>	<i>The sequences of the primers</i>	<i>Length (bp)</i>
<i>Stat3</i>	Forward: 5'-TTGCCAGTTGTGGTGATC-3' Reverse: 5'-AGACCCAGAAGGAGCCGC-3'	315
<i>Caspase3</i>	Forward: 5'-AGAAGCTGGACTGTGGCATTG-3' Reverse: 5'-TTCTGTTGCCACCTTTTCG-3'	241
<i>Cyclin D1</i>	Forward: 5'-CCTGTGCTGCGAAGT GGAAA-3' Reverse: 5'-GATGGAGTTGTCGGTGTAGAT-3'	382
<i>VEGF</i>	Forward: 5'-GGATGTCTATCAGCGCAGCTAC-3' Reverse: 5'-TCACCGCCTCGGCTTGTCACAT-3'	454
<i>c-Myc</i>	Forward: 5'-CTGCTGCCA AGAGGGTCA-3' Reverse: 5'-CGTTTCCGCAACAAGTCC-3'	310
<i>BcL-xL</i>	Forward: 5'-ACAGCTGGTGGTTGACTTTCT-3' Reverse: 5'-CCGGAAGAGTTCATTCACTAC-3'	379

Abbreviations: BcL-xL, B-cell lymphoma xL; Stat3, signal transducer and activator of transcription 3; VEGF, vascular endothelial growth factor.



Supplemental Table 2 Immunohistochemical analysis of Survivin expression in normal prostatic tissue, benign prostatic hyperplasia tissue and prostatic cancer tissue

<i>Tissue type</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Strong</i>	<i>Negative</i>	<i>expression (%)</i>
Normal prostatic tissue	16	1	0	0	15	6.15
Benign prostatic hyperplasia	22	3	1	0	18	18.18
Prostatic cancer tissue	32	3	6	20	3	90.62

$\chi^2 = 42.261$, $P < 0.01$ represent significant difference among the three groups.

There is no obvious difference between normal prostatic tissue group and benign prostatic hyperplasia ($\chi^2 = 0.0005$, $P > 0.05$), while there is a significant statistical difference between normal prostatic tissue group and prostatic cancer tissue ($\chi^2 = 18.9$, $P < 0.01$). There is also a significant difference between benign prostatic hyperplasia and prostatic cancer tissue ($\chi^2 = 25.82$, $P < 0.01$).



Supplemental Table 3 Immunohistochemical analysis of GRIM-19 expression in normal prostatic tissue, benign prostatic hyperplasia and prostatic cancer tissue

<i>Tissue type</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Strong</i>	<i>Negative</i>	<i>expression (%)</i>
Normal prostatic tissue	16	2	3	9	2	87.50
Benign prostatic hyperplasia	22	4	2	12	4	81.82
Prostatic cancer tissue	32	2	1	0	29	9.36

$\chi^2 = 39.034$, $P < 0.01$ represent significant difference among the three groups. There is no obvious difference between normal prostatic tissue group and benign prostatic hyperplasia ($\chi^2 = 0.0006$, $P > 0.05$), while there is a significant statistical difference between normal prostatic tissue group and prostatic cancer tissue ($\chi^2 = 25.14$, $P < 0.01$). There is also a significant difference between benign prostatic hyperplasia and prostatic cancer tissue ($\chi^2 = 25.83$, $P < 0.01$).

Supplemental Table 4 Proliferation and apoptosis of cancer cells (mean±s.e.)

<i>Group</i>	<i>PI (%)</i>	<i>AI (%)</i>
Mock	81.2±7.4	2.9±1.0
psi-Survivin	26.2±4.5**#	14.2±7.4*#
pGRIM-19	29.9±5.6**#	11.2±6.8*#
pGRIM-19-si-Survivin	9.4±2.9**	27.9±7.2**
psi-Scramble	72.8±6.3	5.5±3.4

Abbreviations: AI, apoptosis index; PI, proliferation index.

* $P<0.05$, ** $P<0.01$ versus psi-Scramble; # $P<0.05$ versus pGRIM-19-si-Survivin.

