## Figure S2



**Figure S2. Enhanced tumorigenesis ability of HNSCC spheres**. A. In the sphere groups, tumors were generated in 6/6 mice with  $1 \times 10^5$  of CAL 27, 6/6 with  $1 \times 10^4$  of CAL27, 5/6 with  $1 \times 10^3$  of CAL27, 6/6 with  $1 \times 10^5$  of WSU-HN13, 4/6 with  $1 \times 10^4$  of WSU-HN13 and 2/6 with  $1 \times 10^3$  of WSU-HN13. While in adherent groups, only 1/6 with  $1 \times 10^5$  of CAL 27, 1/6 with  $1 \times 10^4$  of CAL27, 1/6 with  $1 \times 10^3$  of CAL27, 1/6 with  $1 \times 10^5$  of WSU-HN13, 0/6 with  $1 \times 10^4$  of WSU-HN13 and 0/6 with  $1 \times 10^3$  of CAL27, 1/6 with  $1 \times 10^5$  of WSU-HN13, 0/6 with  $1 \times 10^4$  of WSU-HN13 and 0/6 with  $1 \times 10^3$  of WSU-HN13 developed tumors, with an average latency period of 12-14 weeks, compared with 4-9 weeks in sphere groups. B. HE staining of the xenografted tumors derived from adherent and microsphere cultured CAL27 and HN13 cells. The tumors were confirmed by two pathologists as moderately differentiated squamous cell carcinoma. The blood vessels were more abundant in those tumors derived from sphere cultured cells than those from adherent cultured cells (Original magnification,  $100 \times$  and  $400 \times$ ). C. The tumors generated in nude mice were measured every other day, and the growth curves were drawn.