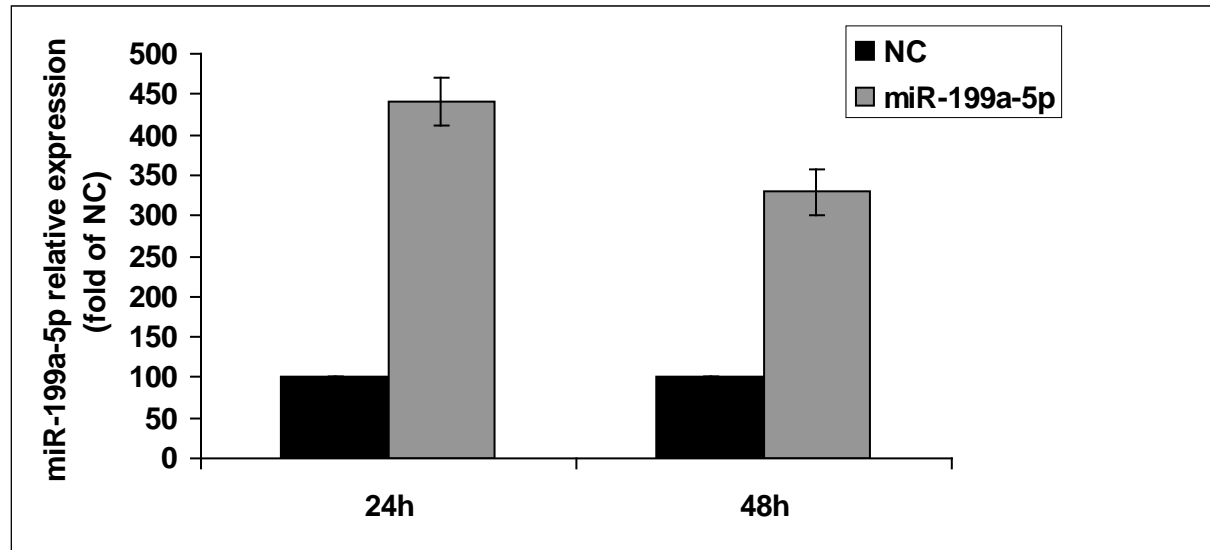


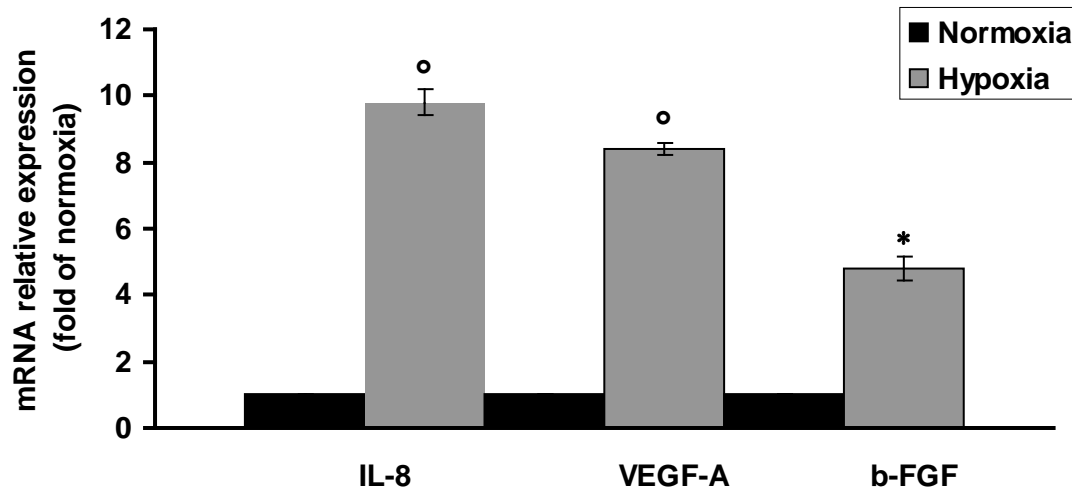
Targeting of multiple myeloma-related angiogenesis by miR-199a-5p mimics: in vitro and in vivo anti-tumor activity – Raimondi et al

A

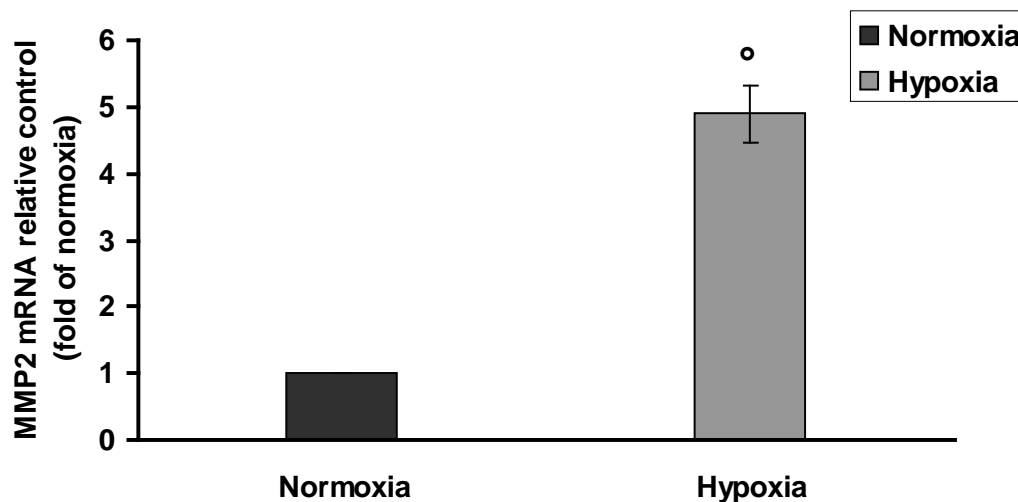


Supplemental Figure 1: Level of miR-199a-5p after transfection in MM cells. (a) Level of miR-199a-5p 24 and 48 hours after transfection with synthetic miR-199a-5p (miR-199a-5p) or scrambled oligonucleotides (NC) in OPM2 cell line. Raw Ct were normalized to RNU44 housekeeping snoRNA and expressed as fold increase over negative control (black column, 1 arbitrary unit). Columns, means; Bars, S.D. Values represent mean of three different experiments.

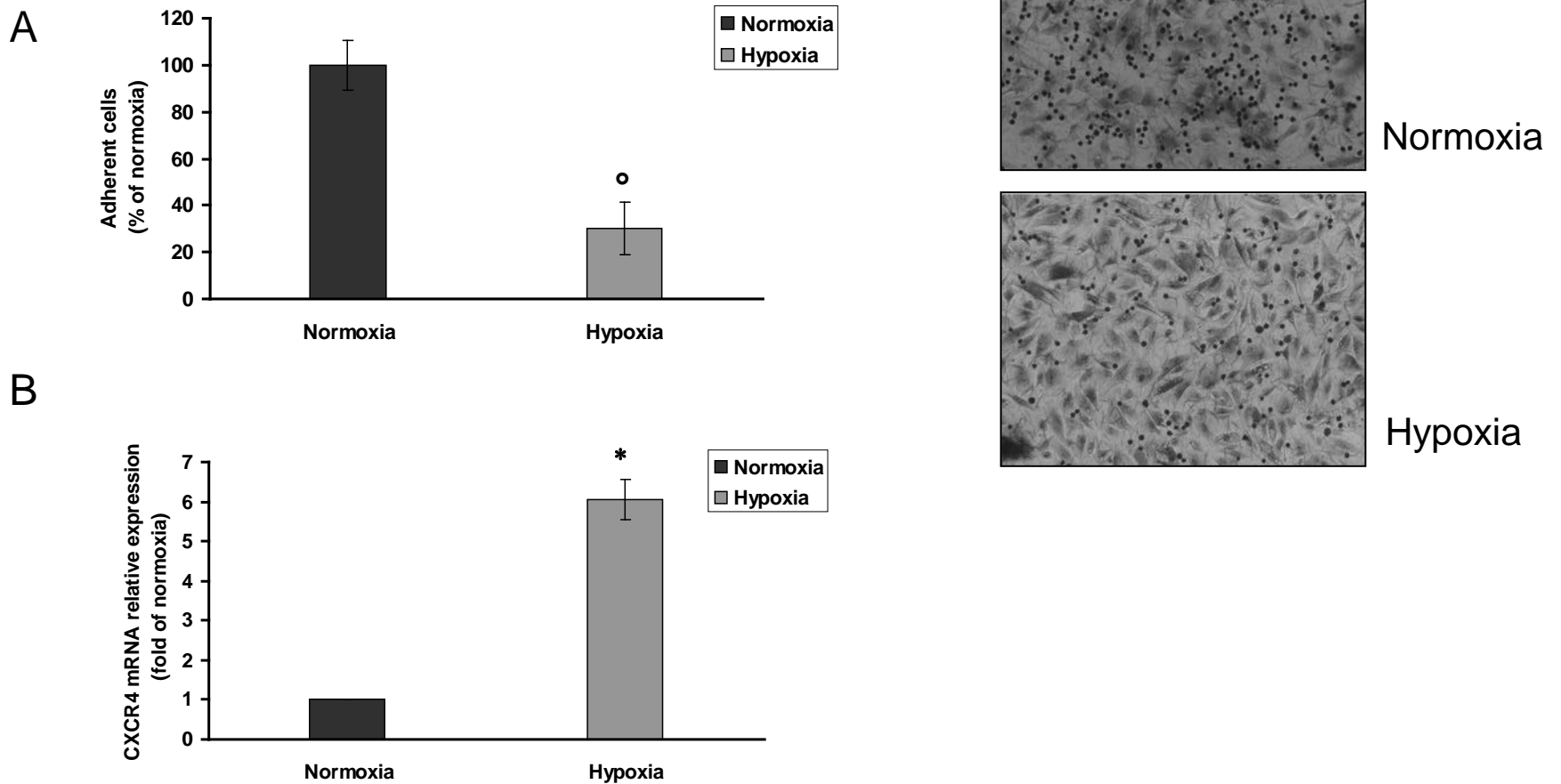
A



B

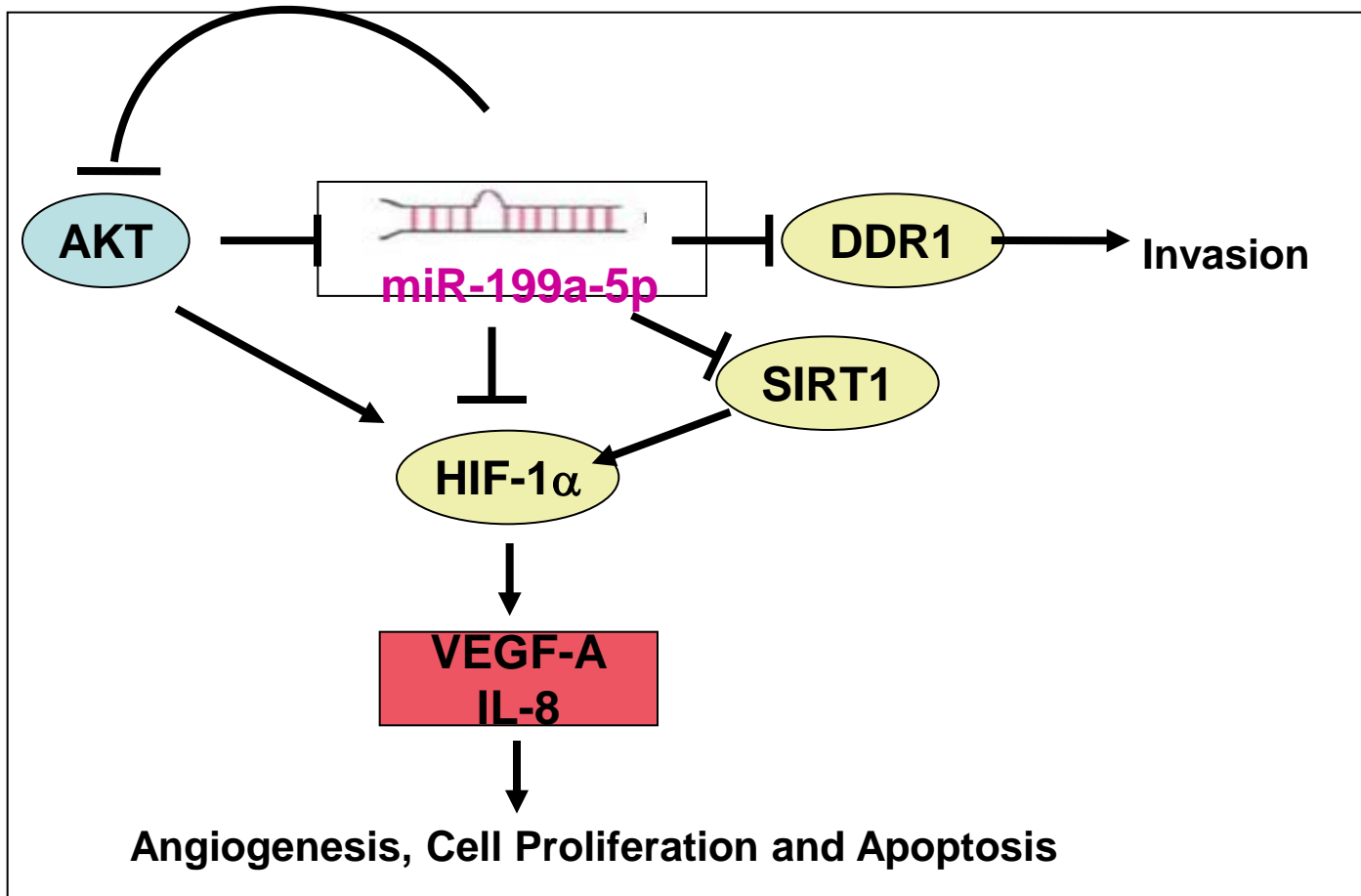


Supplemental Figure 2: Hypoxia increases the expression of pro-angiogenic and matrix metalloproteinase genes in MM cells. (a) Quantitative RT-PCR of VEGF-A, IL-8 and b-FGF in both normoxic and hypoxic OPM2 cells. Raw Ct were normalized to b-actin housekeeping and expressed as fold increase of normoxia (black column, 1 arbitrary unit). Columns, means; Bars, S.D. Values represent mean of three different experiments. °P<0,01; * P<0,05. (b) Quantitative RT-PCR of matrix metalloproteinase-2 (MMP2) in both normoxic and hypoxic OPM2 cells. Raw Ct were normalized to b-actin housekeeping and expressed as fold increase of normoxia (black column, 1 arbitrary unit). Columns, means; Bars, S.D. Values represent mean of three different experiments. °P<0,01.



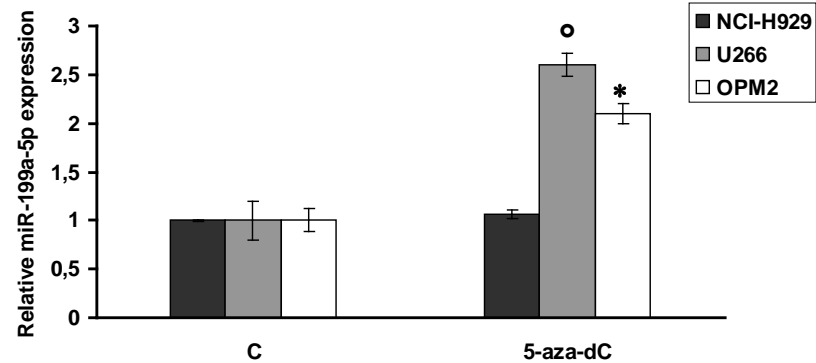
Supplemental Figure 3: Hypoxia decreases adhesion of MM cells to a monolayer of BMSCs under hypoxic conditions and influences CXCR4 expression (a) Adhesion assay of both normoxic and hypoxic OPM2 seeded on to hypoxic BMSCs monolayer (right panel); OPM2 cells treated as in (a) and observed at contrast phase microscopy (left panel). $^{\circ}P < 0,01$. (b) Quantitative RT-PCR of CXCR4 in both normoxic and hypoxic OPM2 cells. Raw Ct were normalized to b-actin housekeeping and expressed as fold increase of normoxia (black column, 1 arbitrary unit). Columns, means; Bars, S.D. Values represent mean of three different experiments. * $P < 0,05$.

A

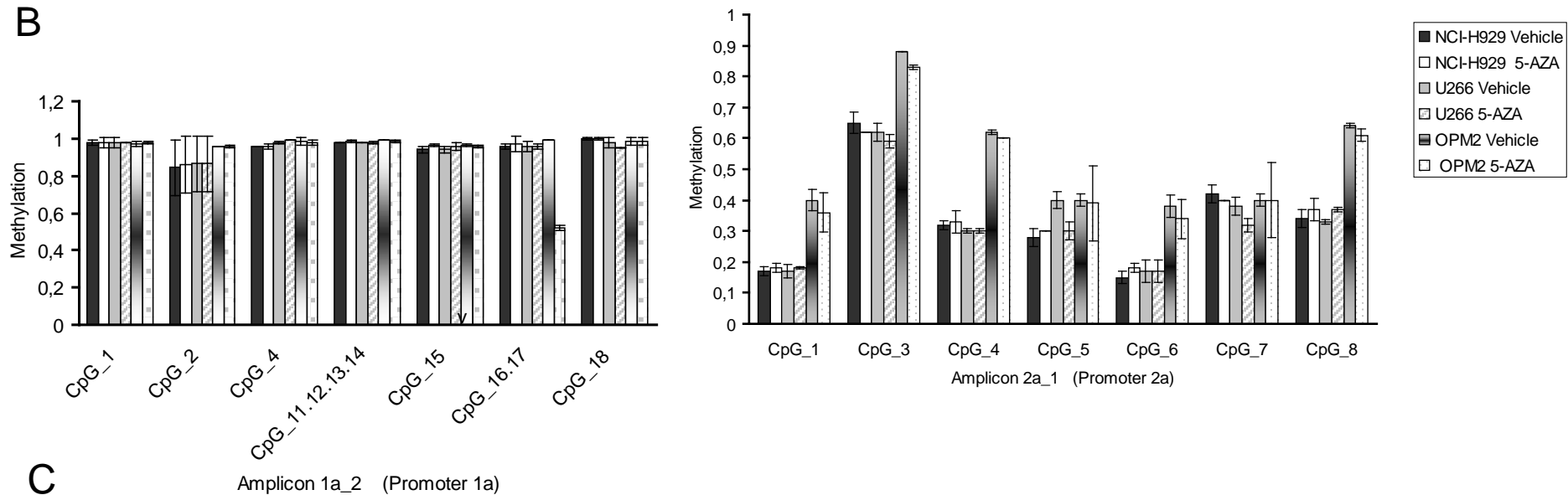


Supplemental Figure 4: AKT\miR-199a-5p\HIF-1a loop in MM (a) Cartoon showing the interplay between miR-199a-5p\HIF1a and AKT in a regulatory feedback loop.

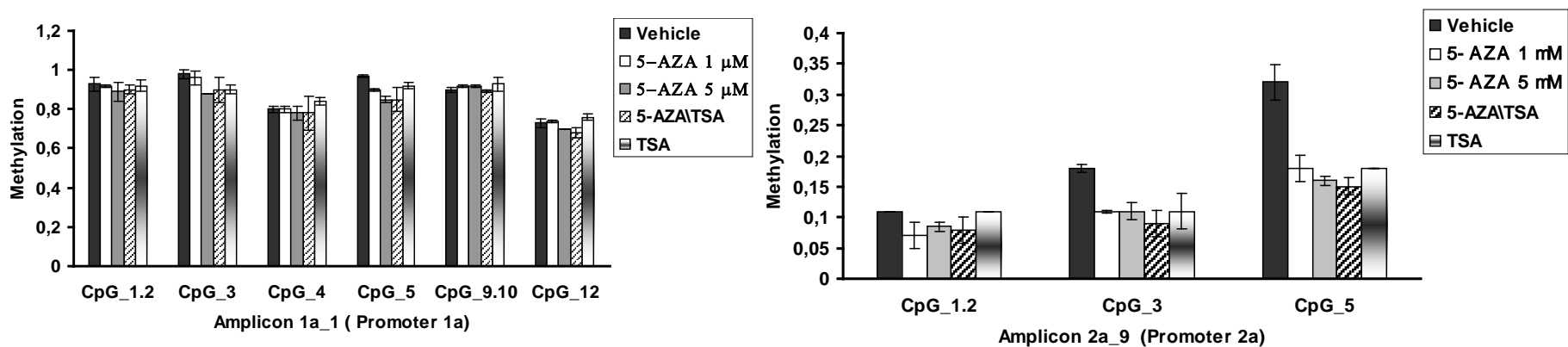
A



B



C



Supplemental Figure 5: Effects of demethylating agents on methylation levels of the two promoter regions in chromosome 19 (1a) and in chromosome 1 (2a) of miR-199a-5p. (a) Quantitative RT-PCR of miR-199a-5p in NCI-H929, OPM2 and U266 MM cell lines after 72 hours of 1mM 5-aza-dC treatment. Raw Ct were normalized to RNU44 housekeeping snoRNA and expressed as fold increase over untreated cells (black column, 1 arbitrary unit). Columns, means; Bars, S.D. Values represent mean of three different experiments. °P<0,01. * P<0,05. **(b)** Mean methylation levels of CpG sites located in the two promoter regions in chromosome 19 (1a) and in chromosome 1 (2a) of miR-199a-5p, as determined by Sequenom MassARRAY analysis, in NCI-H929, U266 and OPM2 cells treated for 72 hours with vehicle or 1mM 5-azacytidine. Data are expressed as mean ± SD of two independent experiments performed in triplicate. Two amplicons representative are shown. **(c)** Mean methylation levels of CpG sites located in the two promoter regions in chromosome 19 (1a) and in chromosome 1 (2a) of miR-199a-5p, as determined by Sequenom MassARRAY analysis, in U266 cells treated for 72 hours with either 5µM azacytidine or 100 ng/ml trichostatin A (TSA). Data are expressed as mean ± SD of two independent experiments performed in triplicate. Two amplicons representative are shown.