Gene	Forward Primer	Reverse Primer	Tm
XNC10 (RT)	ggC AgT CAC ATT TTC CAA TAC AgC	CgA AAg ACg AAT gCg ATg g	59°C
XNC10 (qRT)	CgC CAT CgC ATT CgT CTT TC	TCT TCA ACA CCA gTC TTg TTC	
XNC11 (RT)	CgA TgA CTT CTT CAC CgA CCC	CCT TgC TCC ACT CTg gTA Tg	58°C
XNC11 (qRT)	CgA TgA CTT CTT CAC CgA CCC	gCg TTC CTg AgA AAC CTg CCA TC	
CTX (RT)	gCA gCA gCg gTA ATC ggA g	CTC AgC Atg gTC Atg gAA TTg	58°C
GAPDH (RT)	ACC CCT TCA TCg ACT Tgg AC	ggA gCC AgA Cag TTT gTA gTg	55°C
GAPDH (qRT)	GAC ATC AAG GCCGCC ATT AAG ACT	AGA TGG AGG AGT GAG TGT CAC CAT	

Supplementary Fig. S1

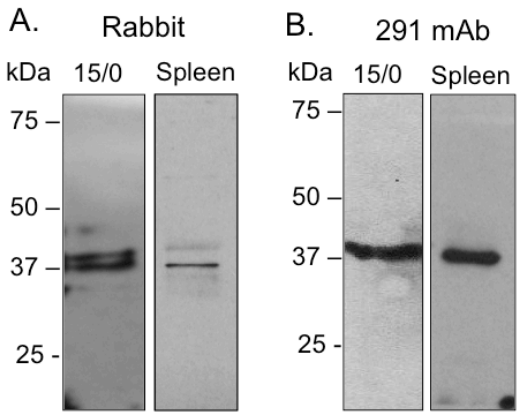

Figure S1. Western blot characterization of (A) the rabbit polyclonal and (B) 291 monoclonal anti-XNC10 antibodies on 15/0 and adult splenocytes cell lysates stained with HRP-goat anti-rabbit or anti-mouse conjugated secondary Ab, and ECL chemiluminescence.

Supplementary Fig. S2

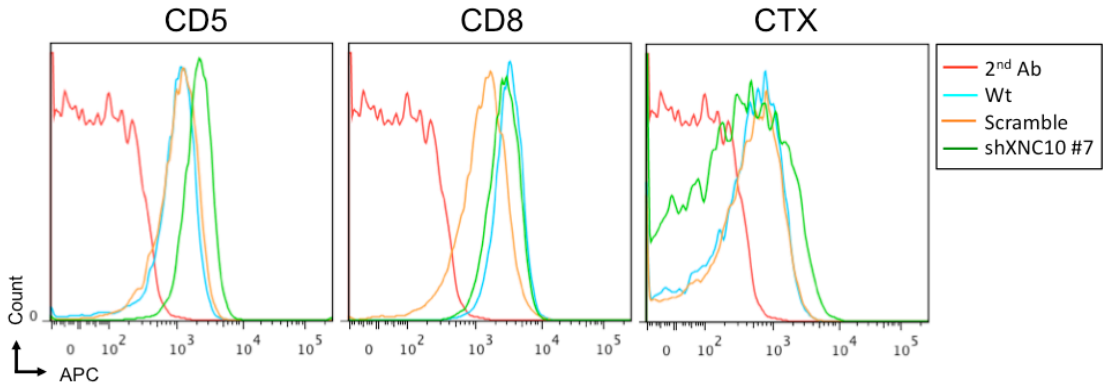

Figure S2. Transfected 15/0 tumor lines do not display altered CD5, CD8 or CTX surface expression. 15/0 WT, shScramble shXNC10 #4 or #7, cells were immune-stained for CTX-APC, CD5-PE or CD8-PE and analyzed by flow cytometry. Representative flow histograms of CD5 (left), CD8 (middle) and CTX (right) staining on tumor cells.

Supplementary Fig. S3

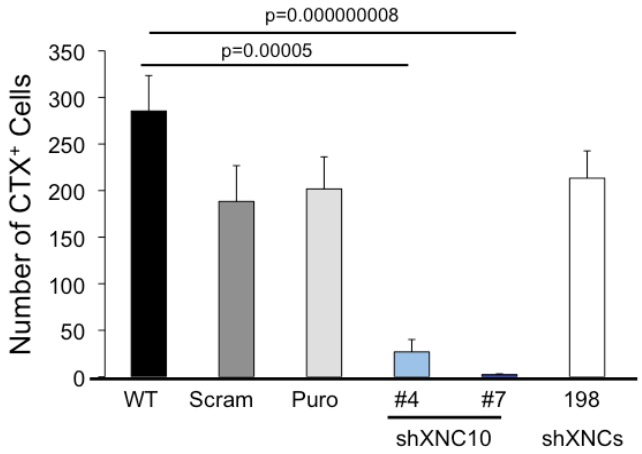

Figure S3. XNC10 silencing compromises *in vivo* tumor growth in the peritoneum of syngeneic tadpoles. LG15 tadpoles were intraperitoneally injected with 1 x 10^5 15/0 WT, shScramble, Puromycin, shXNC10 clone #4 or #7 or shXNCs 198 tumor cells. At 7 days post-transplantation, peritoneal exudates were collected and total cells from individual animals were counted then combined into respective groups and stained with anti-CTX-APC. Quantification of total CTX+ tumor cells retrieved from 15/0 WT, shScramble, Puromycin, shXNC10 clone #4 or #7 or shXNCs 198 tumor transplanted animals. n=4 independent experiments, with 3-5 animals per experiment.

Supplementary Fig. S4

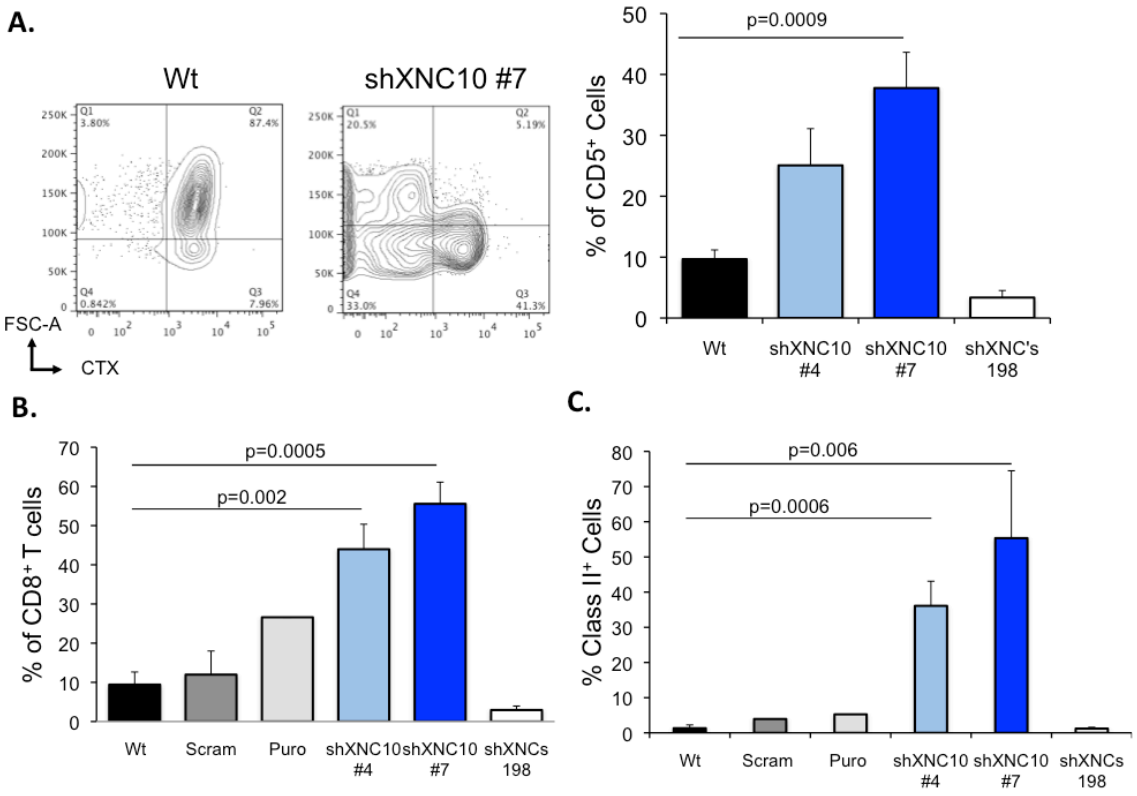

Figure S4. Transplantation of XNC10-deficient 15/0 tumors elicits cellular anti-tumor immune responses. Tadpoles were IP injected with 1 x 10^5 cells of either 15/0 WT, shScramble, Puromycin, shXNC10 clone #4 or #7 or shXNCs 198 tumor cells.. Cells were collected 7 days post transplantation and each group pooled, stained for CTX-APC and CD5-PE (Pan T-cell marker); CD8-PE; or Class II-PE and analyzed by flow cytometry. A, CD5+ B, CD8 C, Class II. Representative flow cytometry plots for CD5+ WT vs shXNC10 #7 are shown in the left panel of A. Three independent experiments were performed, with 5 animals per group. *$p<0.05$; **$p<0.05$.

Supplementary Fig. 5

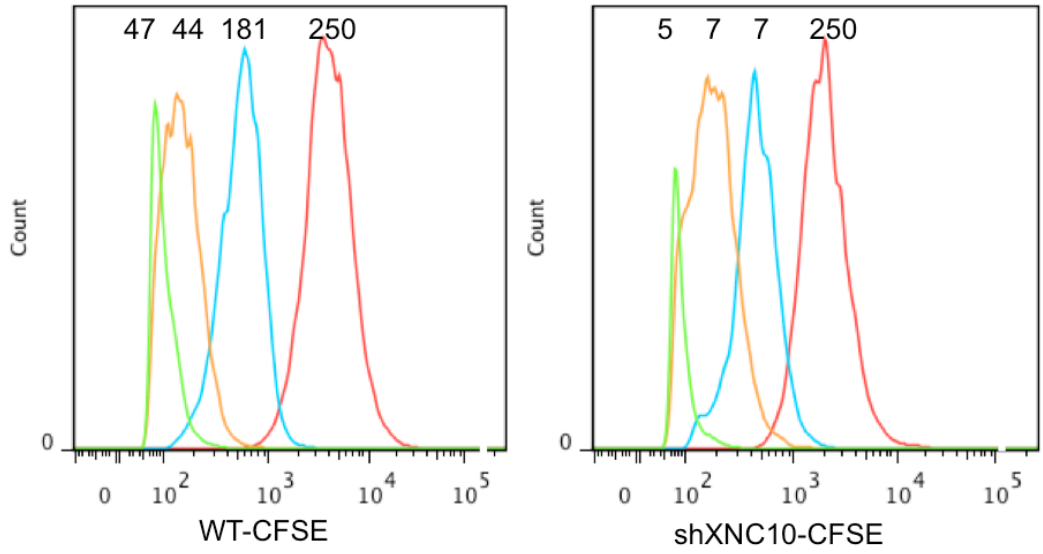

Figure S5. XNC10 deficiency does not inhibit the *in vivo* proliferative capability of 15/0 tumor cells. 5 x 10^5 cells at a 1:1 ratio of WT-PKH/WT-CFSE or WT-PKH/shXNC10 #7-CFSE were injected into LG-15 tadpoles. CFSE dilution of WT-CFSE and shXNC10#7-CFSE was determined. Histograms of WT-CFSE (left) and shXNC10#7-CFSE (right) 15/0 tumor cells at day 0, 2, 4 and 7 post transplantation. The numbers of cells x10^6 for each peak is indicated the top of each panel. One representative experiment shown where *N*= 6-8 animals.