

Supplementary Fig. 2

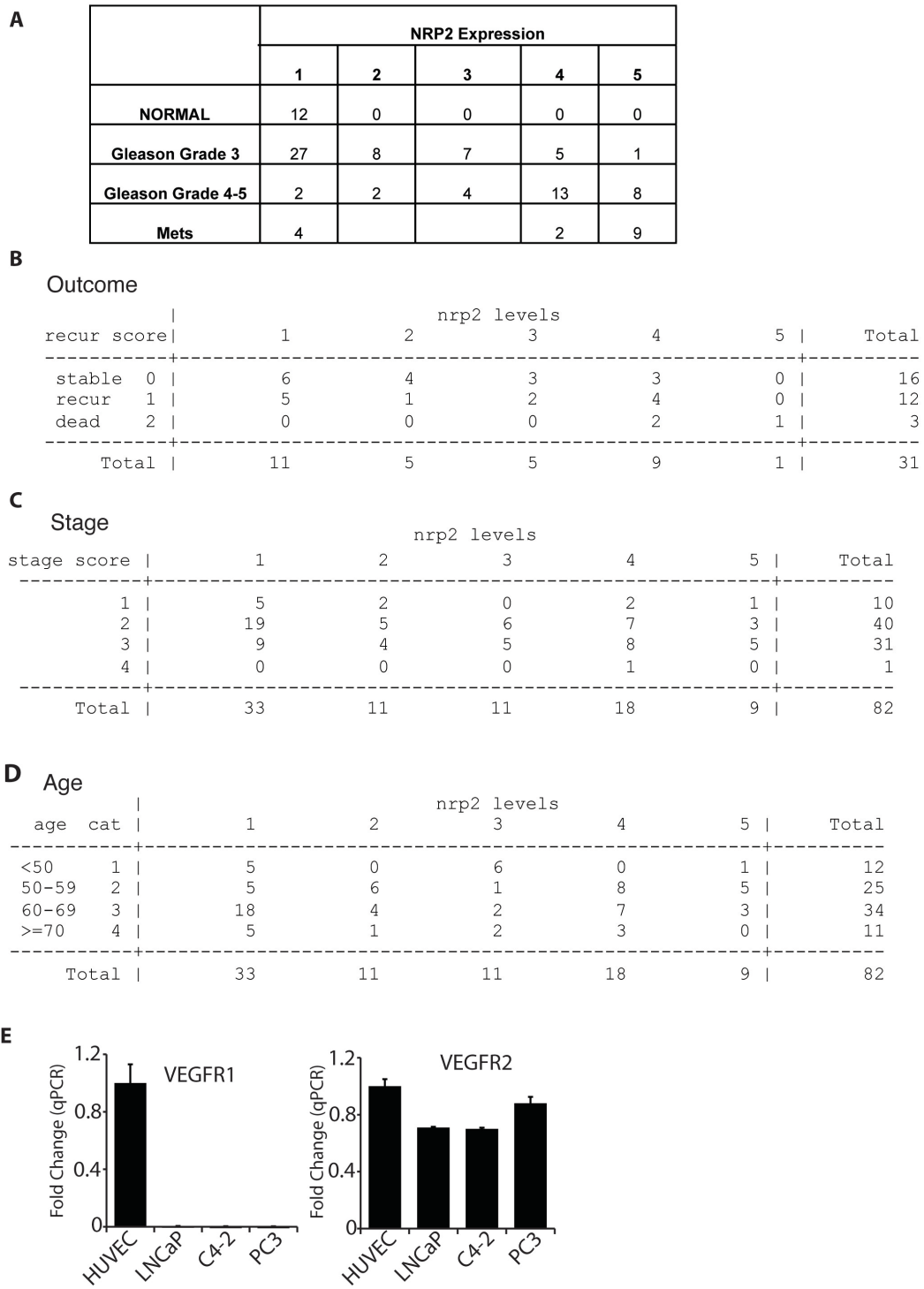


Figure S2. To examine whether levels of NRP2 are correlated with clinical and patient

characteristics, we conducted a nonparametric statistics test for trend, with correction for ties, in levels of NRP2 expression across ordered groups of these characteristics, including age, stage, Gleason grade and clinical outcome. Statistical significance was set at the two-sided 0.05 level. (A) The intensity of NRP2 staining in human specimens was scored between 1 (no staining or weakly stained) to 5 (intensely stained). The table provides the number of specimens that expressed NRP2 within each pathological classification and the relative intensity of the staining. A statistically significant correlation ($p= 0.001$) exists between NRP2 expression and Gleason grade. (B) Correlation between NRP2 expression levels and patient age. There is no statistically significant trend on NRP2 levels across age groups ($p=0.26$). (C) Correlation between NRP2 expression levels and tumor stage. There is a borderline significant trend on NRP2 levels across the stages ($p=0.06$). (D) Correlation between NRP2 expression levels and clinical outcomes. There is a positive association between NRP2 levels and clinical outcomes ($p=0.047$). Cases with more severe outcomes tended to have higher levels of NRP2. (E) Expression of VEGFR1 and VEGFR2 in prostate cancer cell lines (LNCaP, C4-2 and PC3) as well as in HUVECs (a positive control) was assayed using qPCR.