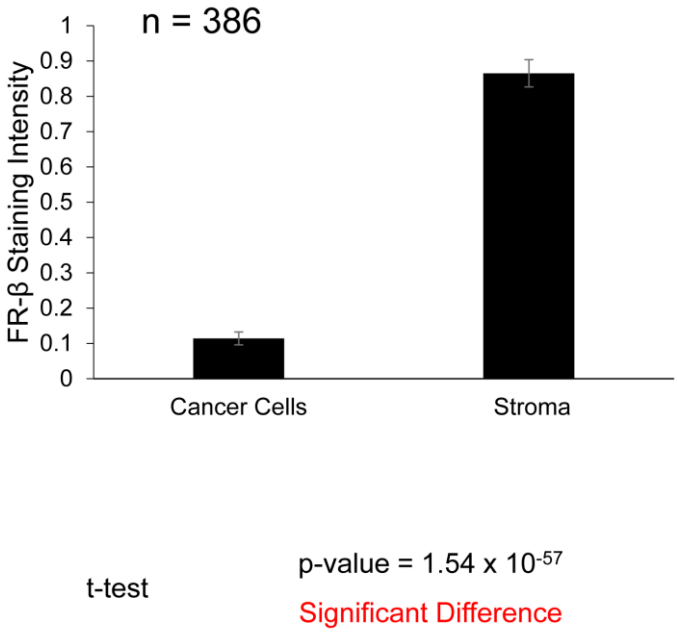
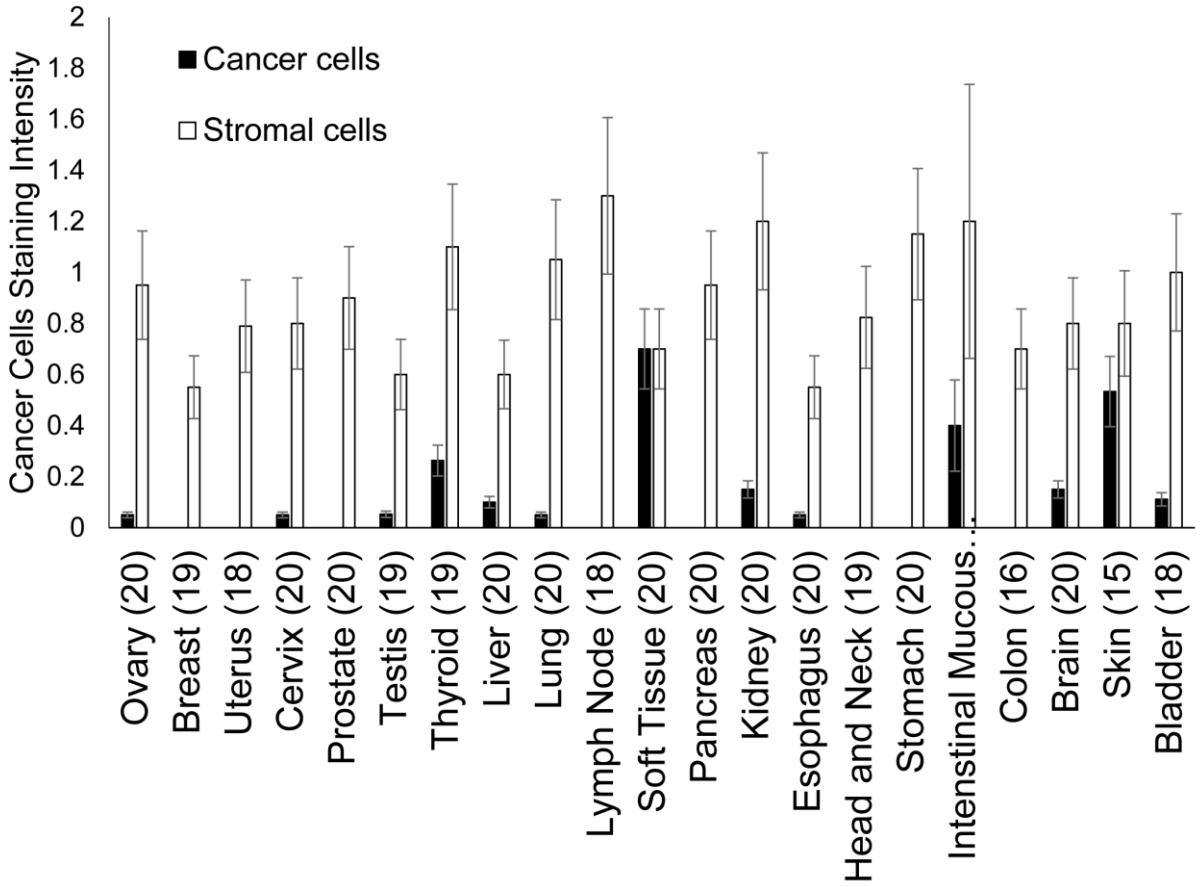
Assessment of folate receptor-β expression in human neoplastic tissues

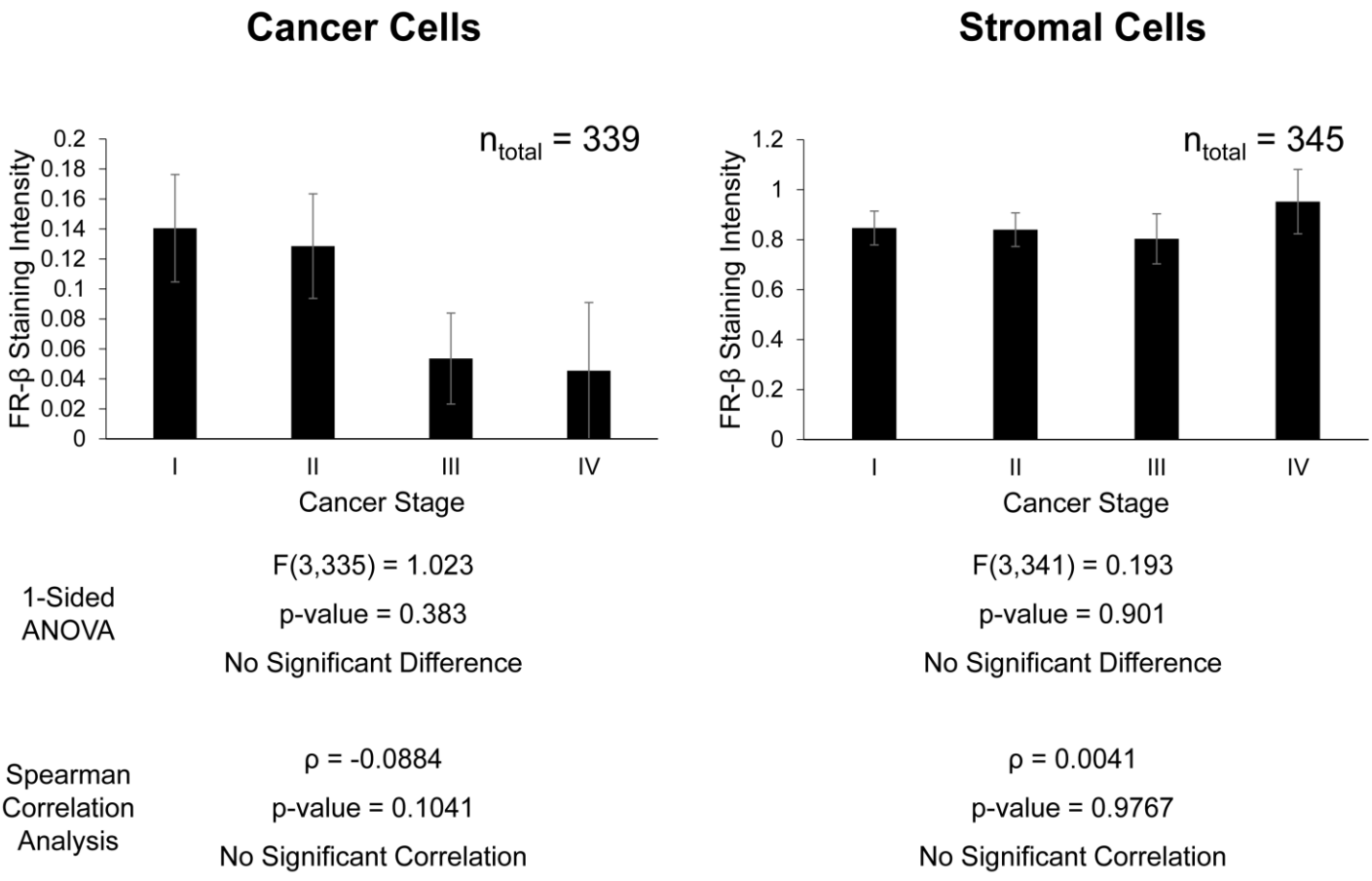
Supplementary Material



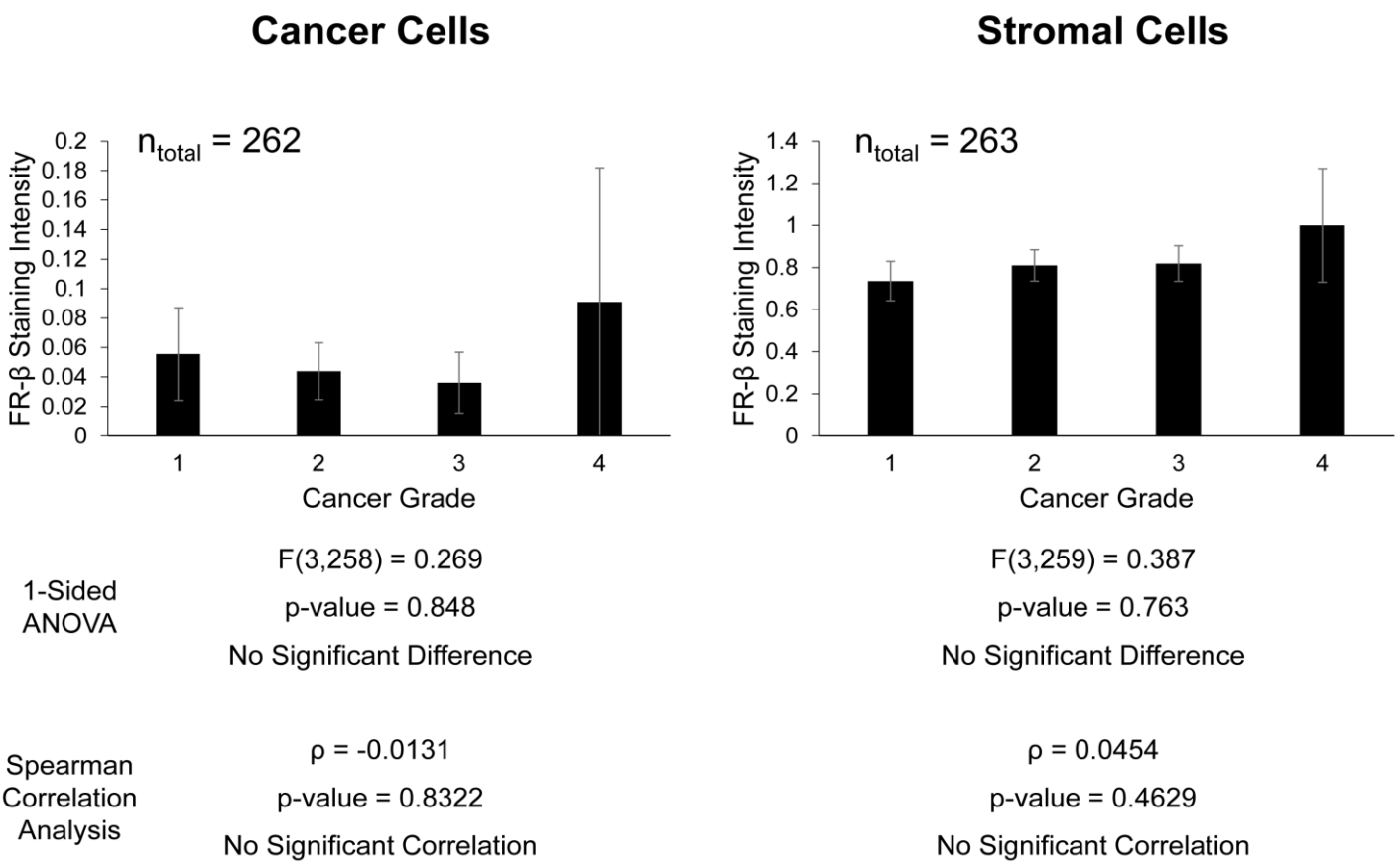
SI Figure 1: FR-β staining intensity of cancer and stromal cells. IHC was performed on a tissue microarray using the antibody m909. The staining intensity within the tumor and stroma were graded on a scale of 0 to 3 and the average value is plotted (error bars represent SEM). A t-test (assuming equal variance and 2-tailed) was used to determine if there were any statistically significant differences between cancer and stromal cells.



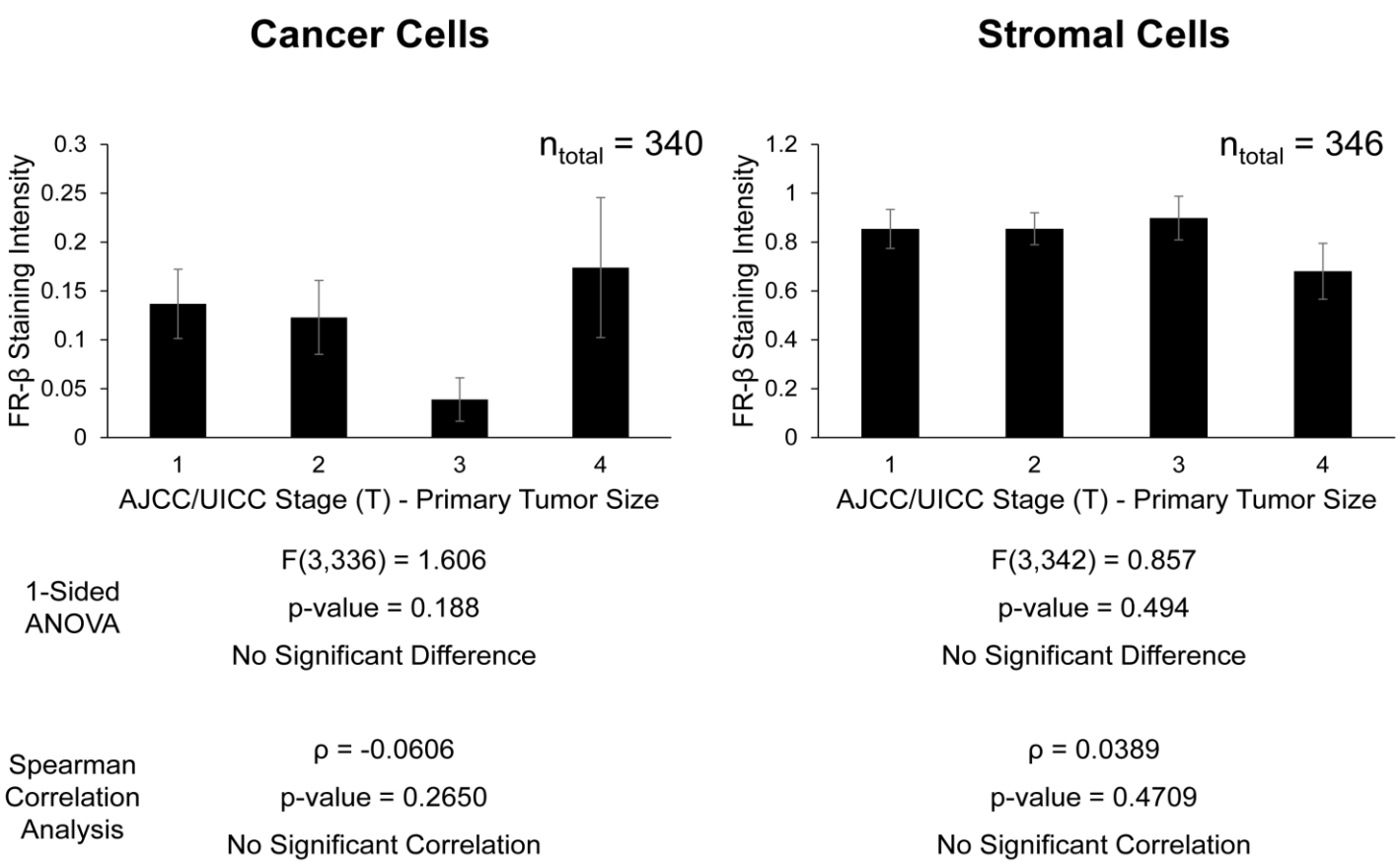
SI Figure 2: FR-β staining intensity in cancer and stromal cells. IHC was performed on a tissue microarray using the antibody m909. The staining intensity within the tumor and stroma were graded on a scale of 0 to 3. Average staining intensity is plotted for each cancer tissue type (error bars represent SEM) and the number of samples is shown in parenthesis.



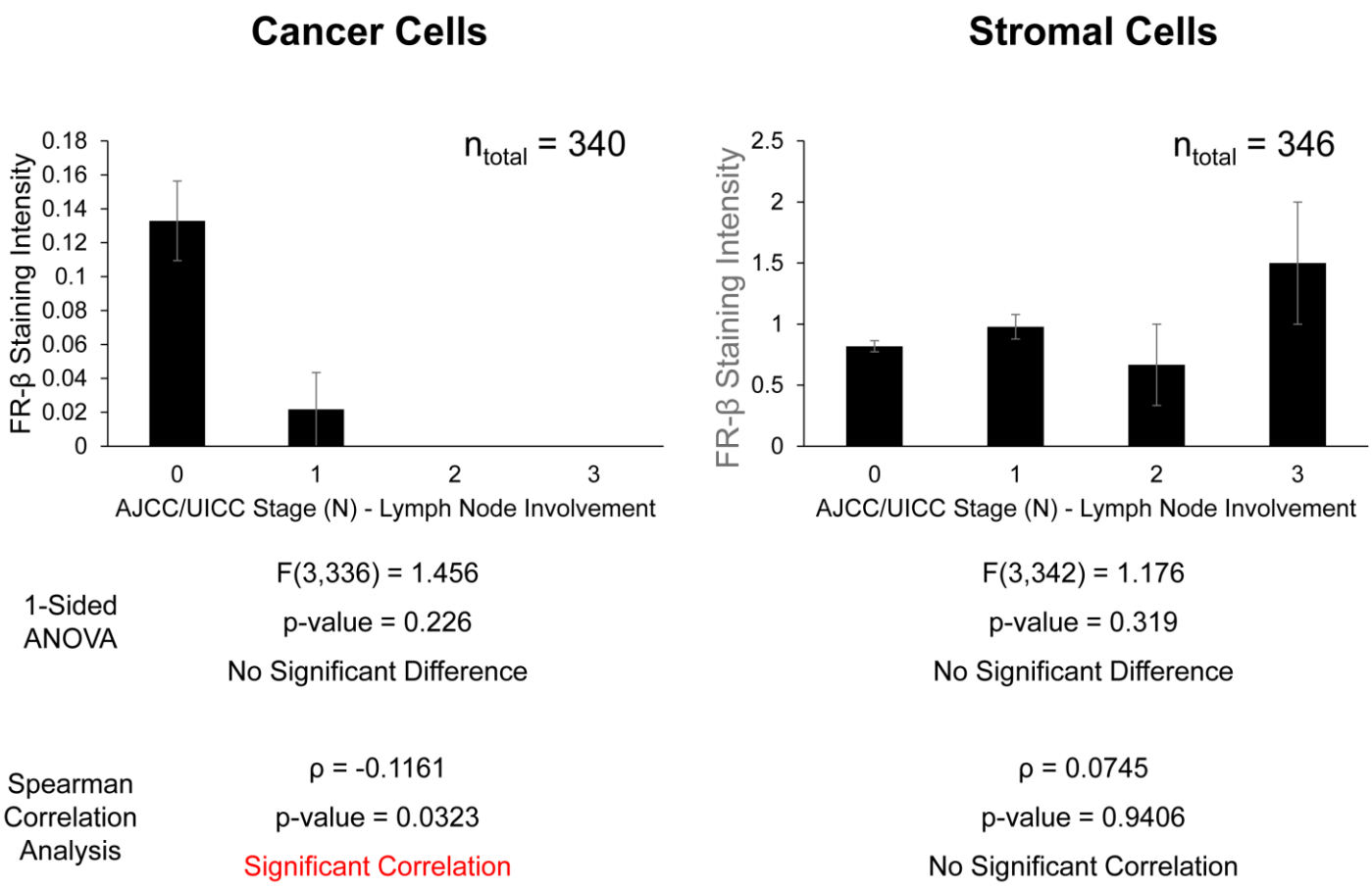
SI Figure 3: Correlation analysis of FR-β staining intensity and cancer stage. IHC was performed on a tissue microarray using the antibody m909. The staining intensity within the tumor and stroma were graded on a scale of 0 to 3 and the average is plotted (error bars represent SEM). A 1-sided ANOVA and Spearman correlation analysis were used to determine if there were any statistically significant differences between the individual groups and/or if there was a significant correlation between the intensity staining and the cancer stage**.**



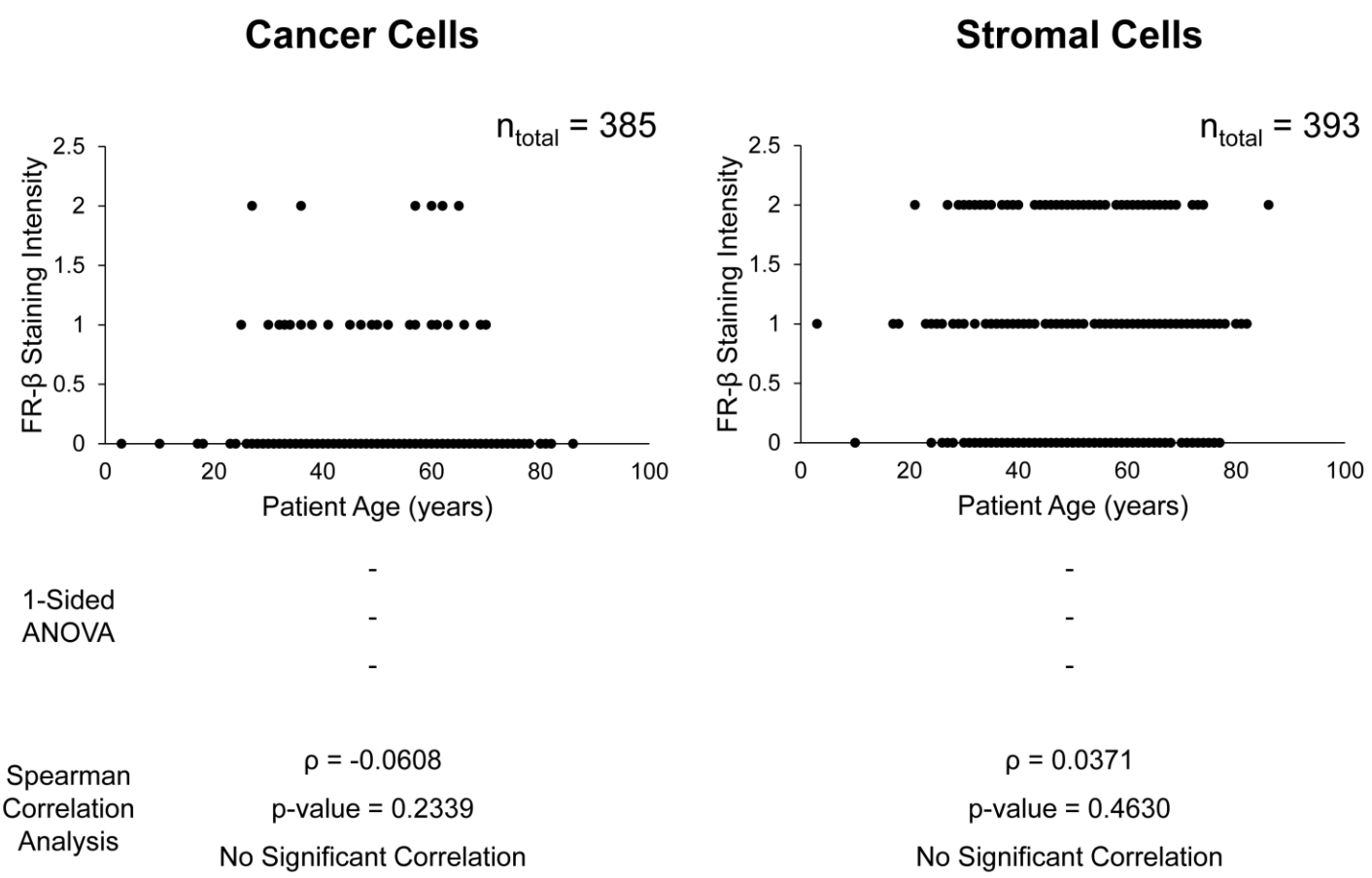
SI Figure 4: Correlation analysis of FR-β staining intensity and cancer grade. IHC was performed on a tissue microarray using the antibody m909. The staining intensity within the tumor and stroma were graded on a scale of 0 to 3 and the average is plotted (error bars represent SEM). A 1-sided ANOVA and Spearman correlation analysis were used to determine if there were any statistically significant differences between the individual groups and/or if there was a significant correlation between the intensity staining and the cancer grade.



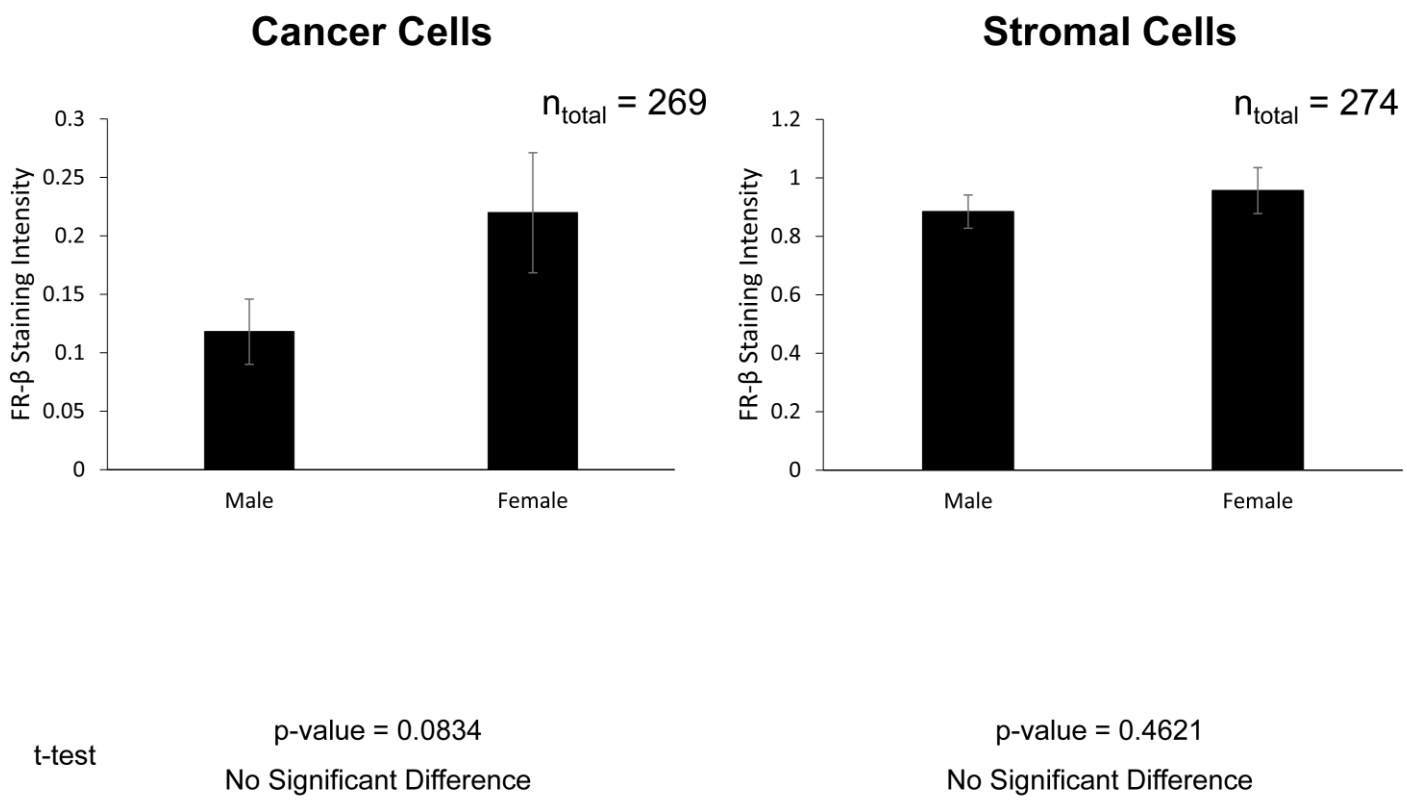
SI Figure 5: Correlation analysis of FR-β staining intensity and AJCC/UICC T value (size of primary tumor). IHC was performed on a tissue microarray using the antibody m909. The staining intensity within the tumor and stroma were graded on a scale of 0 to 3 and the average is plotted (error bars represent SEM). A 1-sided ANOVA and Spearman correlation analysis were used to determine if there were any statistically significant differences between the individual groups and/or if there was a significant correlation between the intensity staining and the primary tumor size.



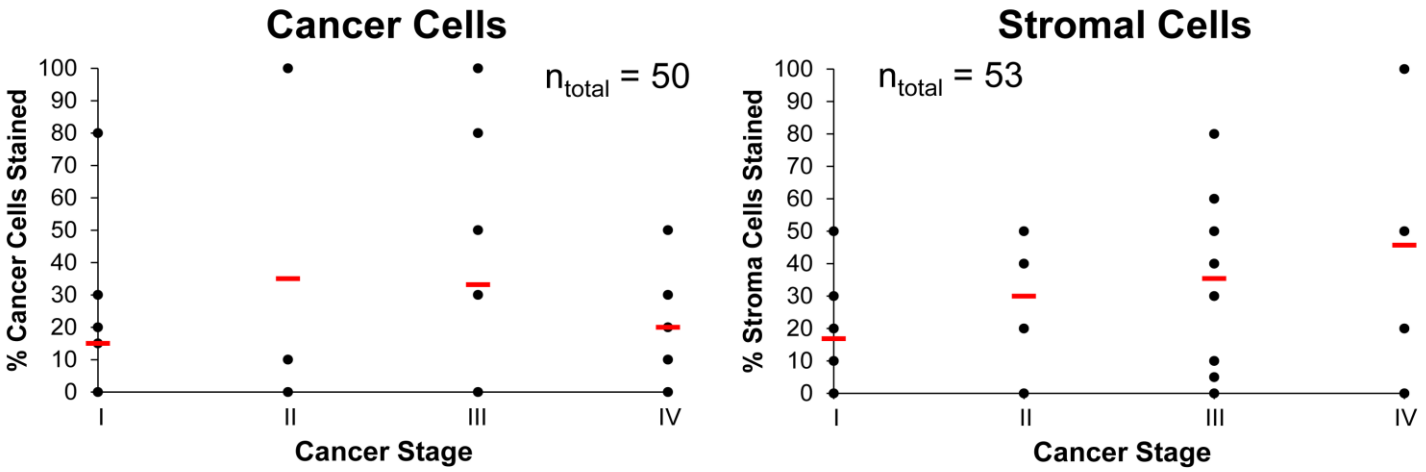
SI Figure 6: Correlation analysis of FR-β staining intensity and AJCC/UICC N value (level of lymph node involvement). IHC was performed on a tissue microarray using the antibody m909. The staining intensity within the tumor and stroma were graded on a scale of 0 to 3 and the average is plotted (error bars represent SEM). A 1-sided ANOVA and Spearman correlation analysis were used to determine if there were any statistically significant differences between the individual groups and/or if there was a significant correlation between the intensity staining and the lymph node involvement.



SI Figure 7: Correlation analysis of FR-β staining intensity and patient age at cancer excision. IHC was performed on a tissue microarray using the antibody m909. A Spearman correlation analysis were used to determine if there was a significant correlation between the intensity staining and the patient's age.

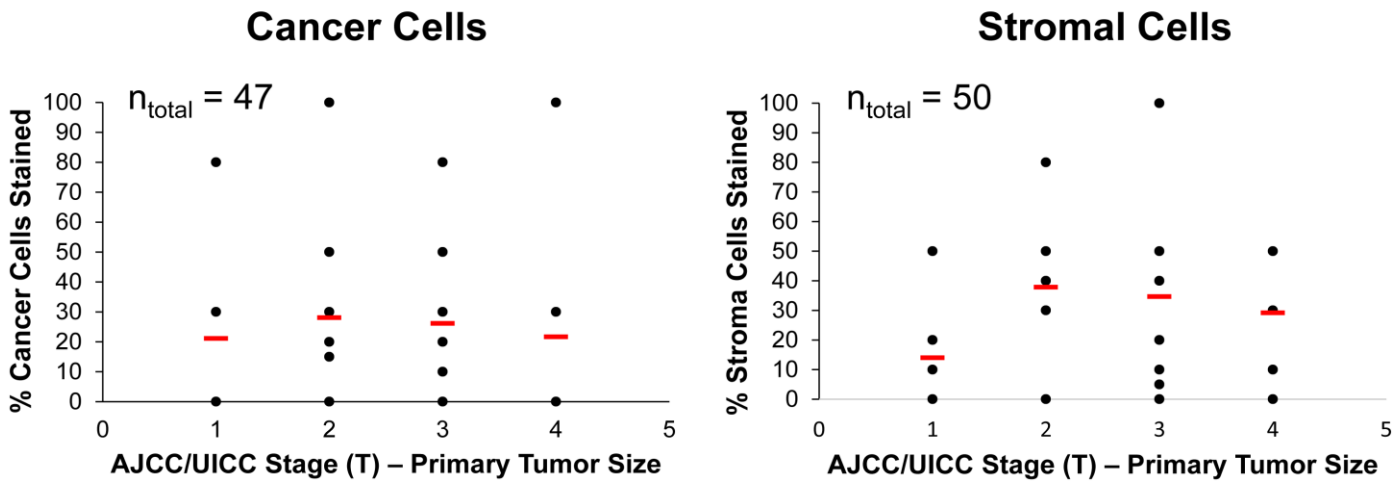


SI Figure 8: Correlation analysis of FR-β staining intensity and patient sex. IHC was performed on a tissue microarray using the antibody m909. The staining intensity within the tumor and stroma were graded on a scale of 0 to 3 and the average is plotted (error bars represent SEM). A t-test (assuming equal variance and 2-tailed) was used to determine if there were any statistically significant differences in staining intensity between males and females.



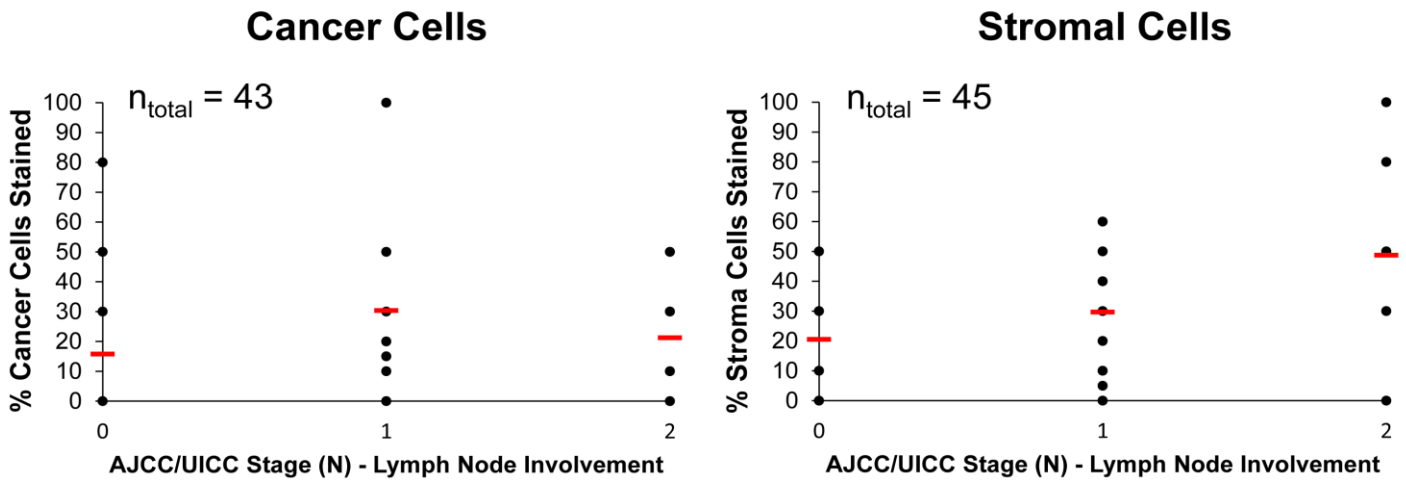
	Cancer Cells	Stromal Cells
1-Sided ANOVA	F(3,46) = 1.021 p-value = 0.392 No Significant Difference	F(3,49) = 2.436 p-value = 0.076 No Significant Difference
Spearman Correlation Analysis	ρ = 0.2030 p-value = 0.1575 No Significant Correlation	ρ = 0.3159 p-value = 0.0212 Significant Correlation

SI Figure 9: Correlation analysis of FR-β % cells staining positive and cancer stage. IHC was performed on a tissue microarray using the antibody m909. The approximate percentage of positively staining cells within the tumor and stroma were determined (red bars represent population mean). A 1-sided ANOVA and Spearman correlation analysis were used to determine if there were any statistically significant differences between the individual groups and/or if there was a significant correlation between the percentage of positive staining cells and the stage of the cancer.



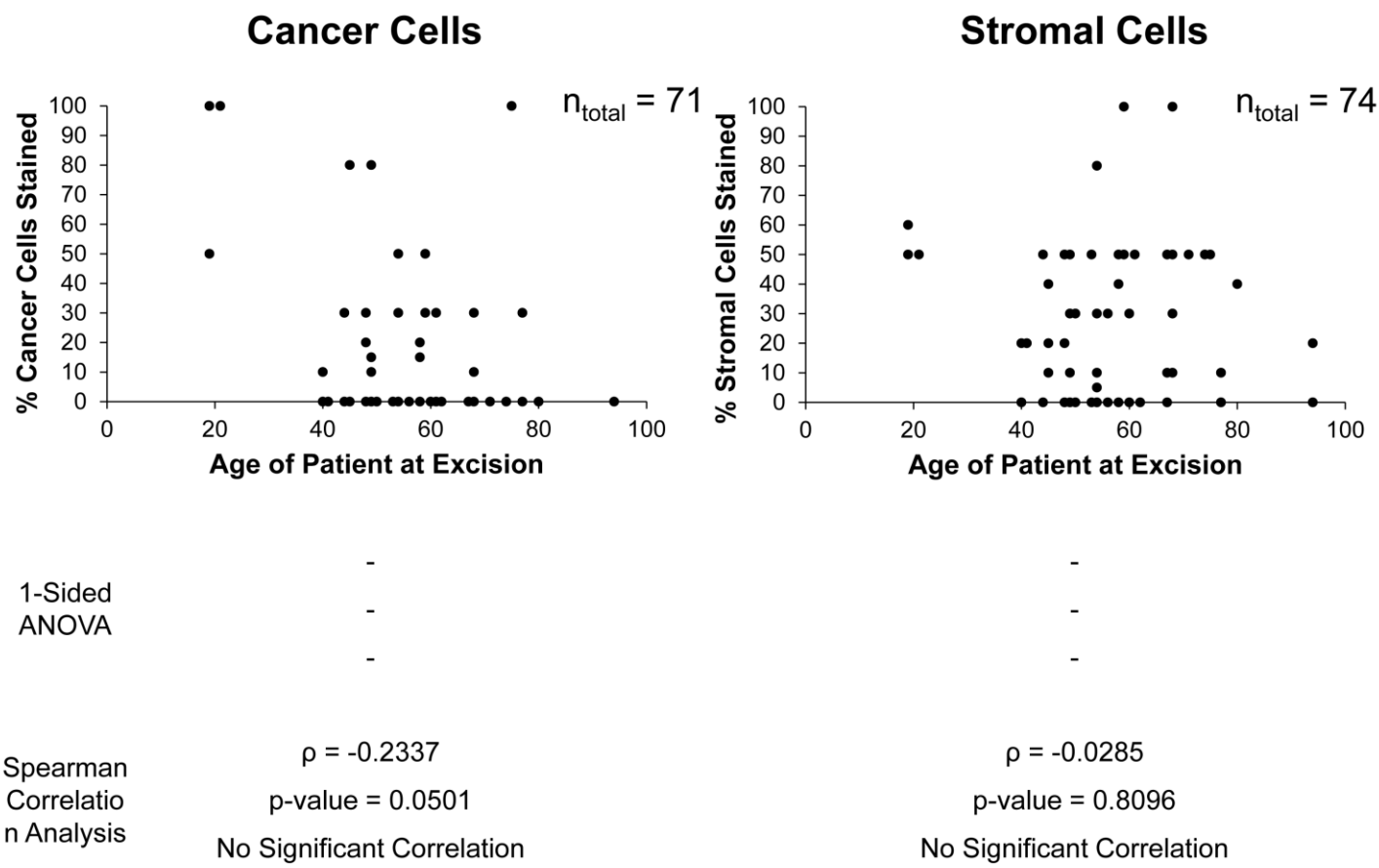
1-Sided ANOVA	F(3,43) = 0.111 P-value = 0.953 No Significant Difference	F(3,46) = 1.694 p-value = 0.181 No Significant Difference
Spearman Correlation Analysis	ρ = -0.0036 p-value = 0.9808 No Significant Correlation	ρ = 0.1382 p-value = 0.3386 No Significant Correlation

SI Figure 10: Correlation analysis of FR-β % cells staining positive and AJCC/UICC T value (size of primary tumor). IHC was performed on a tissue microarray using the antibody m909. The approximate percentage of positively staining cells within the tumor and stroma were determined (red bars represent population mean). A 1-sided ANOVA and Spearman correlation analysis were used to determine if there were any statistically significant differences between the individual groups and/or if there was a significant correlation between the percentage of positive staining cells and the size of the primary tumor.

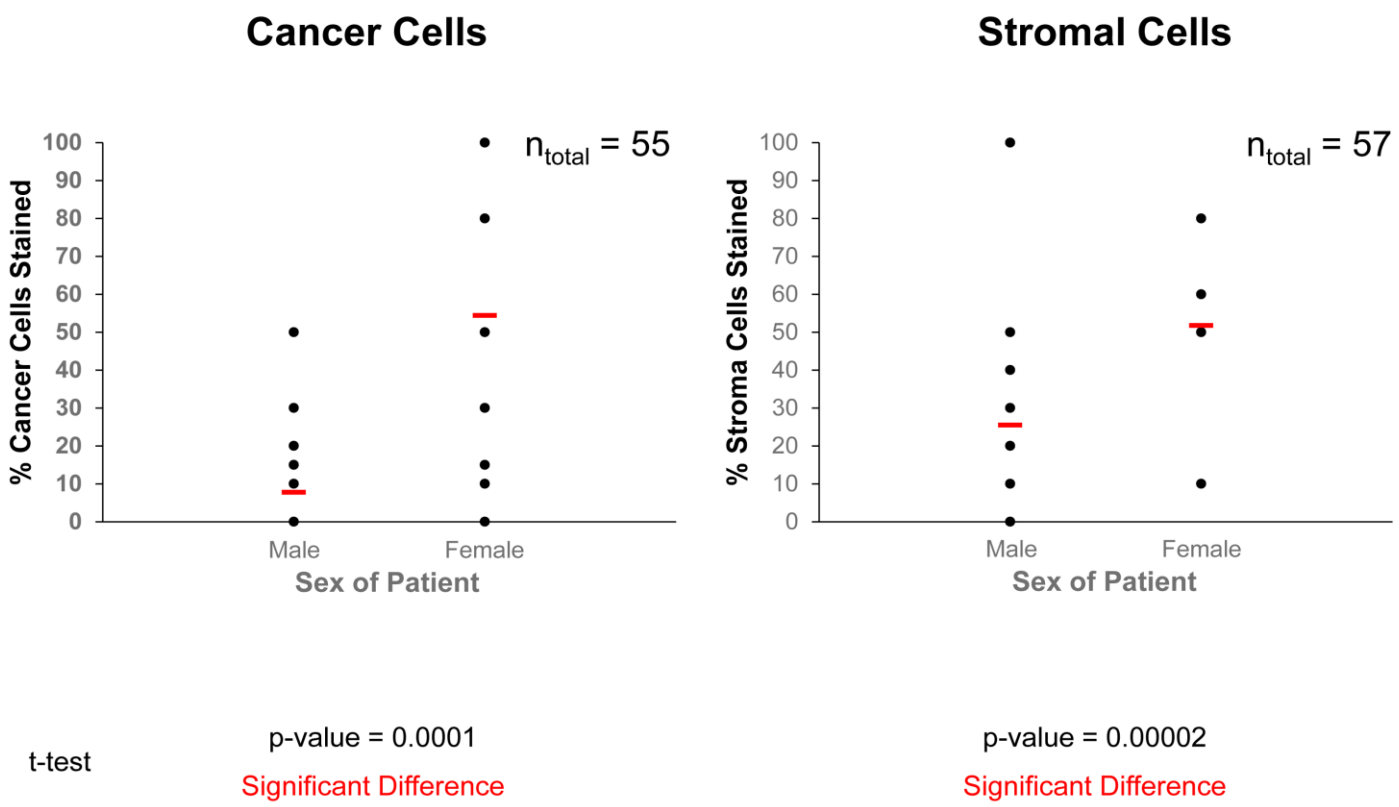


1-Sided ANOVA	F(2,38) = 0.862 P-value = 0.430 No Significant Difference	F(2,40) = 3.508 p-value = 0.039 Significant Difference
Spearman Correlation Analysis	ρ = 0.1905 p-value = 0.2212 No Significant Correlation	ρ = 0.3250 p-value = 0.0293 Significant Correlation

SI Figure 11: Correlation analysis of FR-β % cells staining positive and AJCC/UICC N value (level of lymph node involvement). IHC was performed on a tissue microarray using the antibody m909. The approximate percentage of positively staining cells within the tumor and stroma were determined (red bars represent population mean). A 1-sided ANOVA and Spearman correlation analysis were used to determine if there were any statistically significant differences between the individual groups and/or if there was a significant correlation between the percentage of positive staining cells and the level of lymph node involvement.



SI Figure 12: Correlation analysis of FR-β % cells staining positive and patient age at tumor excision. IHC was performed on a tissue microarray using the antibody m909. The approximate percentage of positively staining cells within the tumor and stroma were determined. A Spearman correlation analysis was used to determine if there was a significant correlation between the percentage of positive staining cells and the patient age at tumor excision.



SI Figure 13: Correlation analysis of FR-β % cells staining positive and patient sex. IHC was performed on a tissue microarray using the antibody m909. The approximate percentage of positively staining cells within the tumor and stroma were determined (red bars represent population mean). A t-test (assuming equal variance and 2-tailed) was used to determine if there were any statistically significant differences between males and females.