Legends to Supplementary Figures.

Suppl. Fig. 1. Mimic-145 transfection affects wound healing closure of MPM cells. **Left panels**: representative micrographs of wound-healing closure assays of MSTO-211H cells transfected with ctrl- or mimic-145.Scale bar: 100μm. **Right panels:** histogram shows the percentage of wound closure at the indicated times. Bars represent mean ± standard deviation of at least two independent replicates. The p-value refers to matched control vs mimic-145 transfected samples.

Suppl. Fig. 2. Mimic-145 transduction affects ectopically expressed OCT4 and its target ZEB1. Left panel. Representative western blot analysis of whole cell lysates from control and mimic-145 transfected cells, either mock-transfected (upper panels) or transfected with an OCT4 expression vector (retaining the wt 3'UTR region of the gene) (lower panels) and stained with anti-OCT-4, anti-ZEB1 antibodies or anti-actin as a loading control. **Right panel:** Histogram bars represent mean ± standard deviation of at least two independent replicates. The p-value refers to matched control vs mimic-145 transfected samples.

Suppl. Fig. 3. 5-Azacitidine treatment increases mir-145 levels. A. Representative results of pyrosequencing assays from MSTO-211H treated with either vehicle- or with 5-Azacitidine **B.** Histogram showing the average levels of methylation (overall methylation comprising all the CpG islands within the mir-145 regulatory regions-as depicted in A) of MSTO-211H and NCI-H2052 treated with either vehicle or with 5-Azacitidine. Histogram bars represent mean ± standard deviation of at least two independent replicates. The p-value refers to matched control vs mimic-145 transfected samples. **C.** MSTO-211H cells were treated with vehicle- or 5-Azacitidine (10μM-96hrs) and the levels of mir-145 analyzed by PCR. Representative micrograph of a 2% agarose gel. GAPDH was used as a loading control.