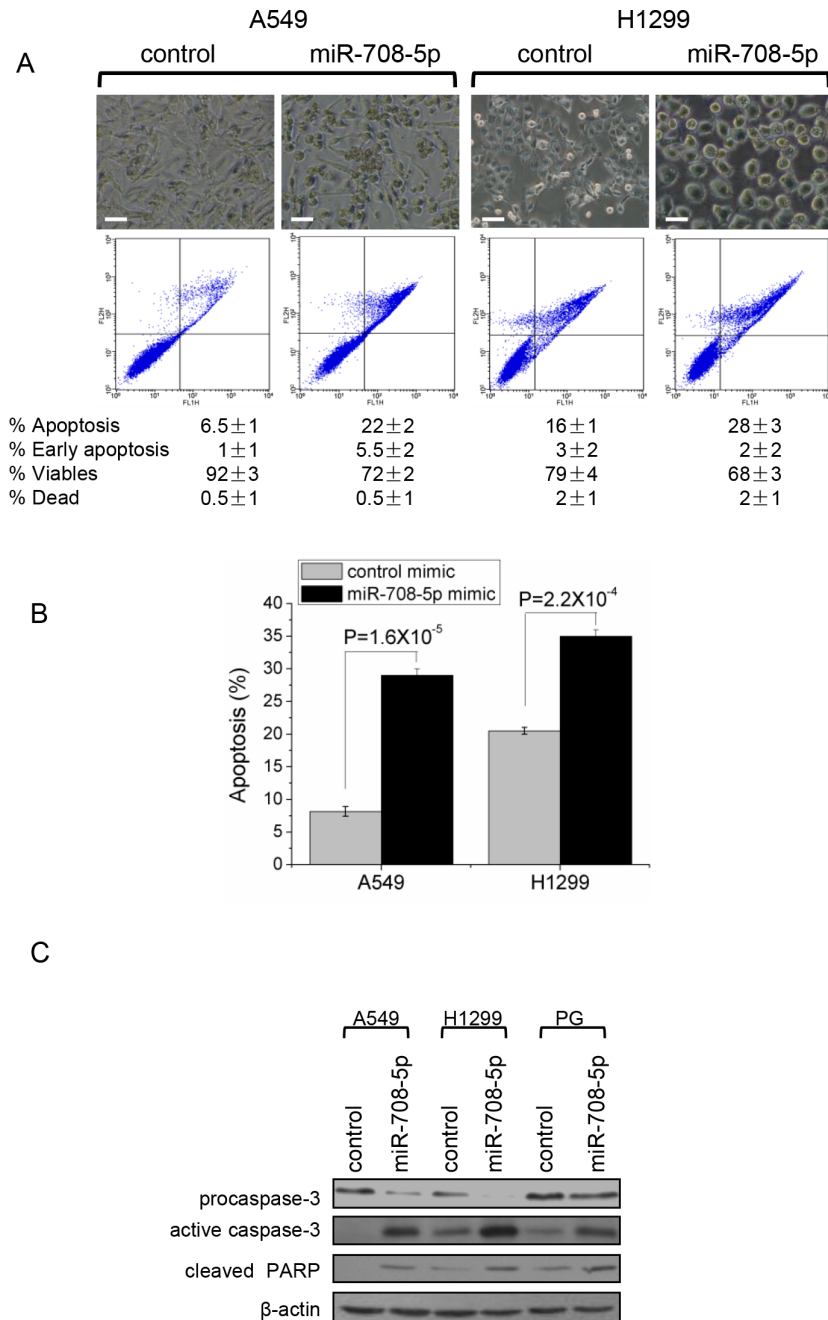
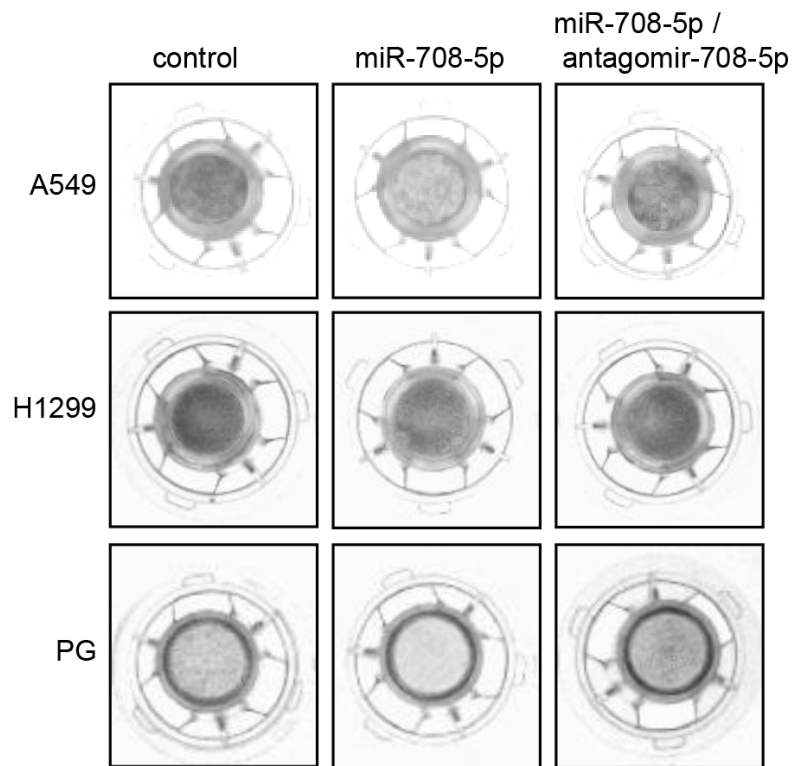
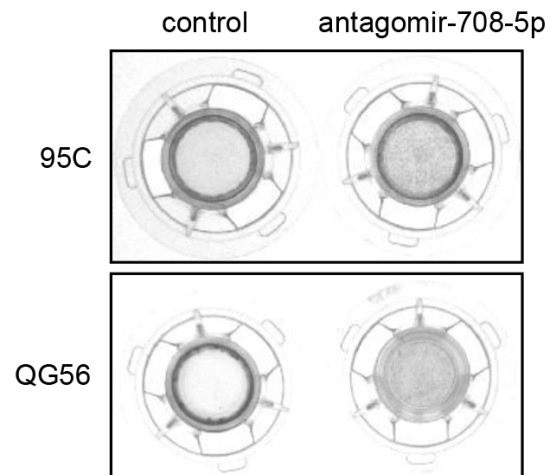


# MicroRNA-708-5p acts as a therapeutic agent against metastatic lung cancer

## Supplementary Materials

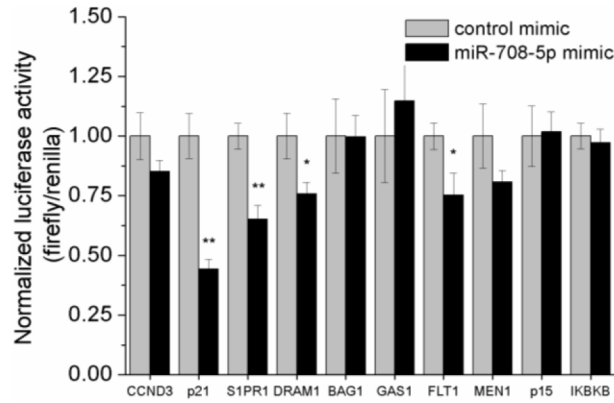


**Supplementary Figure S1: miR-708-5p induced cell apoptosis in lung cancer cells.** (A) Apoptosis assay was performed in the A549 and H1299 cells transfected with either control mimics or miR-708-5p mimics after serum deprivation for 48 h. Upper group: altered morphology of the A549 and H1299 cells transfected with the control or miR-708-5p mimics. The assays were assessed by phase-contrast microscopy. Scale bars, 80 μm. Lower group: apoptosis assays of the A549 and H1299 cells using the Annexin V/PI kit after the control or miR-708-5p mimics treatments and the assays were detected by flow cytometry. (B) Proportions of average apoptosis (including both early and late apoptosis) in the comparing groups of A549 and H1299 cells. (C) Immunoblotting analysis for procaspase-3, active caspase-3 and cleaved PARP in the control or miR-708-5p-transfected A549, H1299 and PG cells. β-actin was used as a loading control.

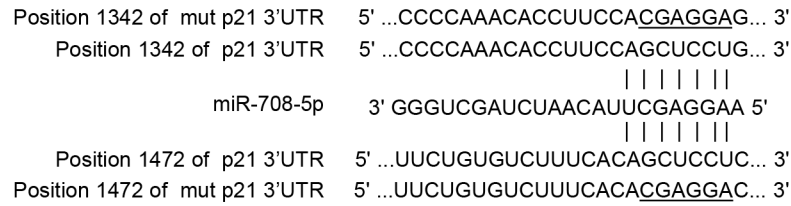
**A****B**

**Supplementary Figure S2: Overexpression of miR-708-5p suppressed cells migration and this effect was abolished in the present of antagomir-708-5p.** (A) Transwell migration assays of A549, H1299 and PG cell were performed after transfection by control mimics, miR-708-5p mimics, or miR-708-5p/antagomir-708-5p. (B) Inhibition of miR-708-5p promotes cell migration. Transwell migration assays of 95C and QG56 cells were performed after transfection by control antagomir or antagomir-708-5p.

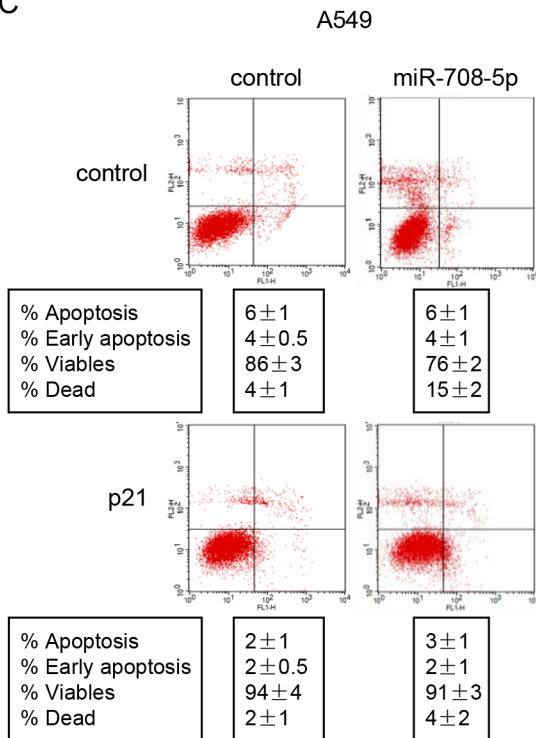
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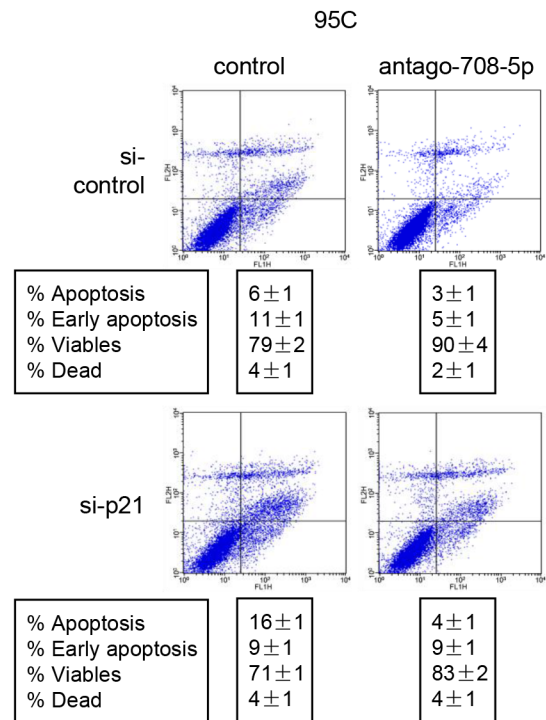
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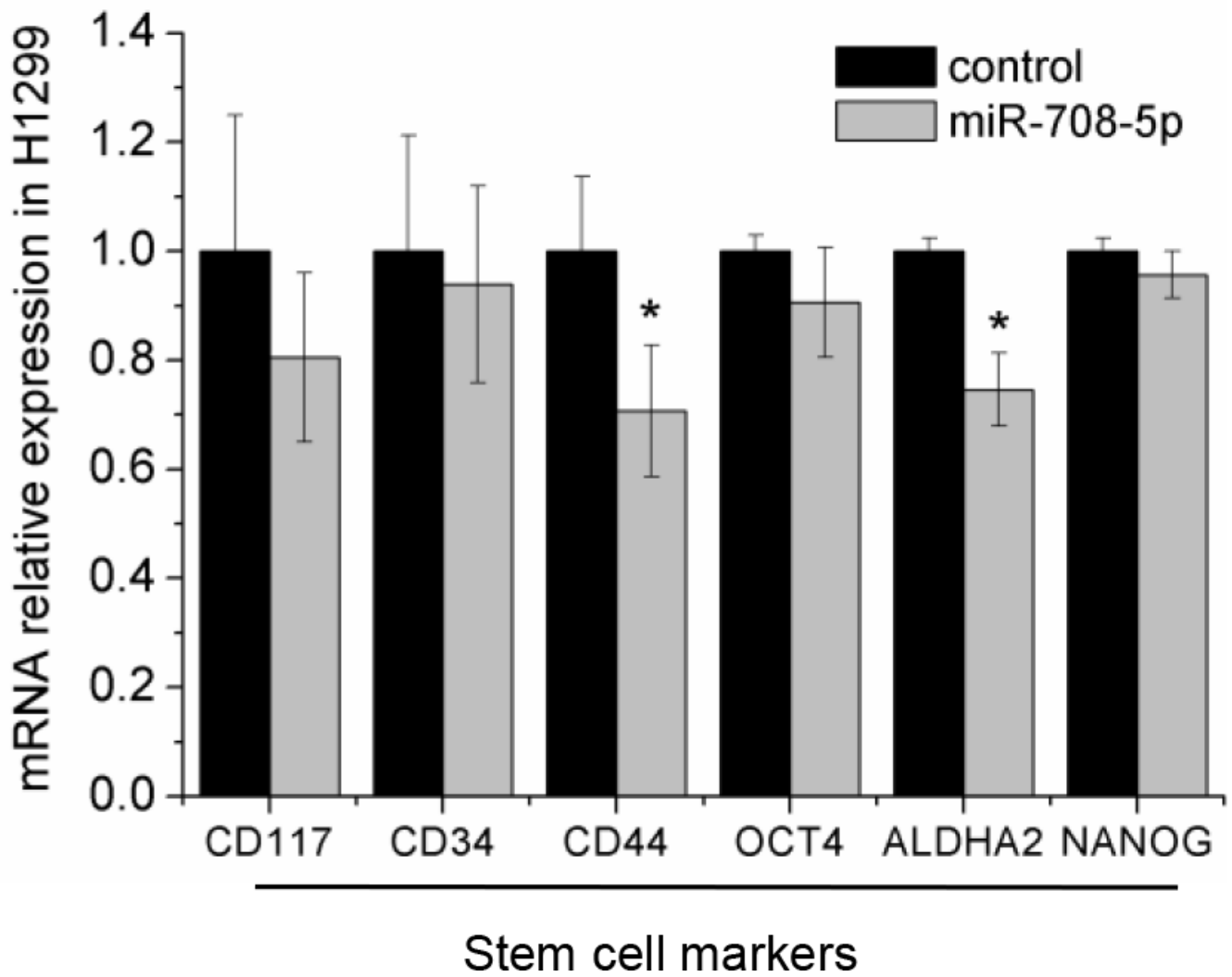
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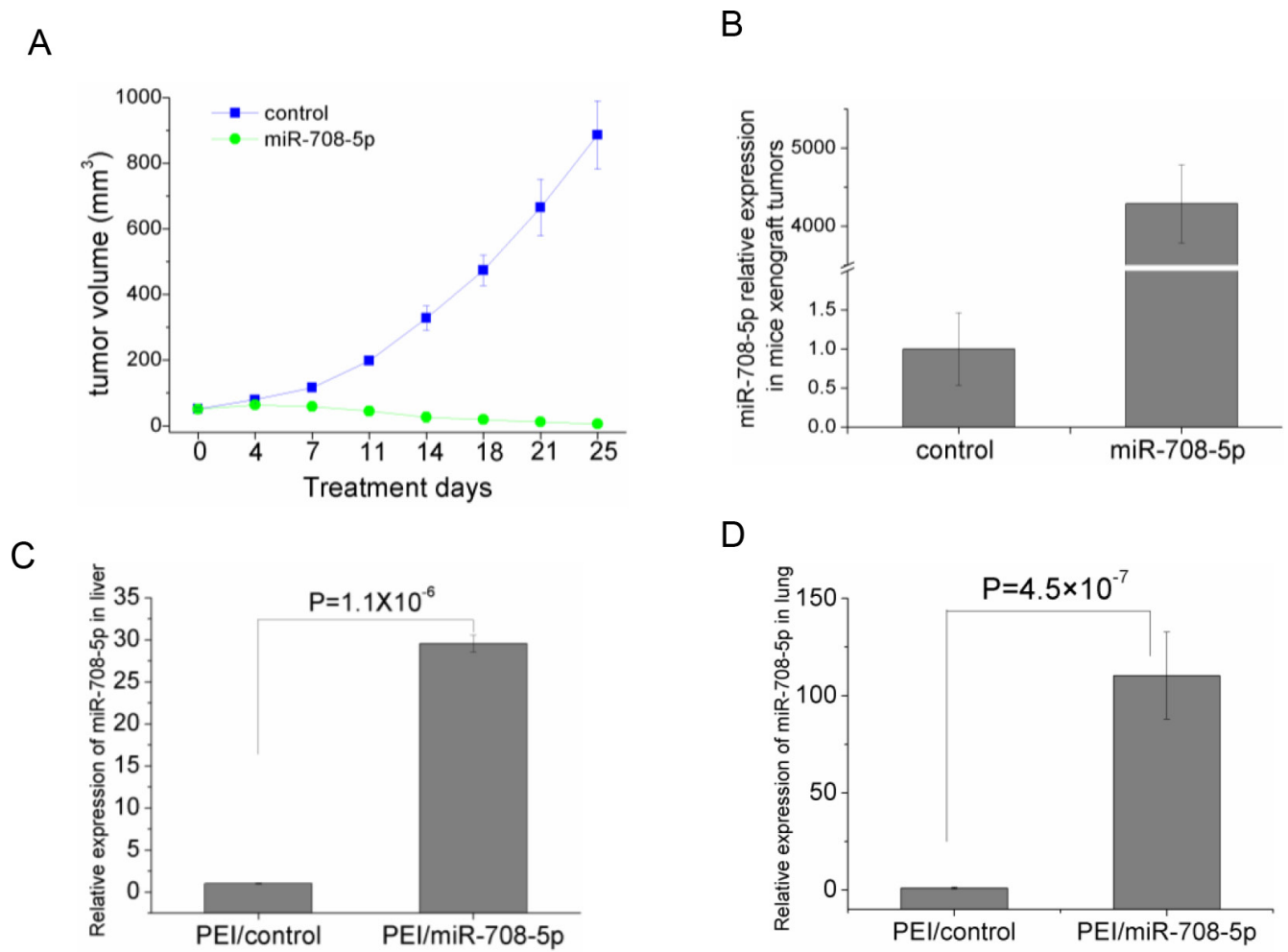
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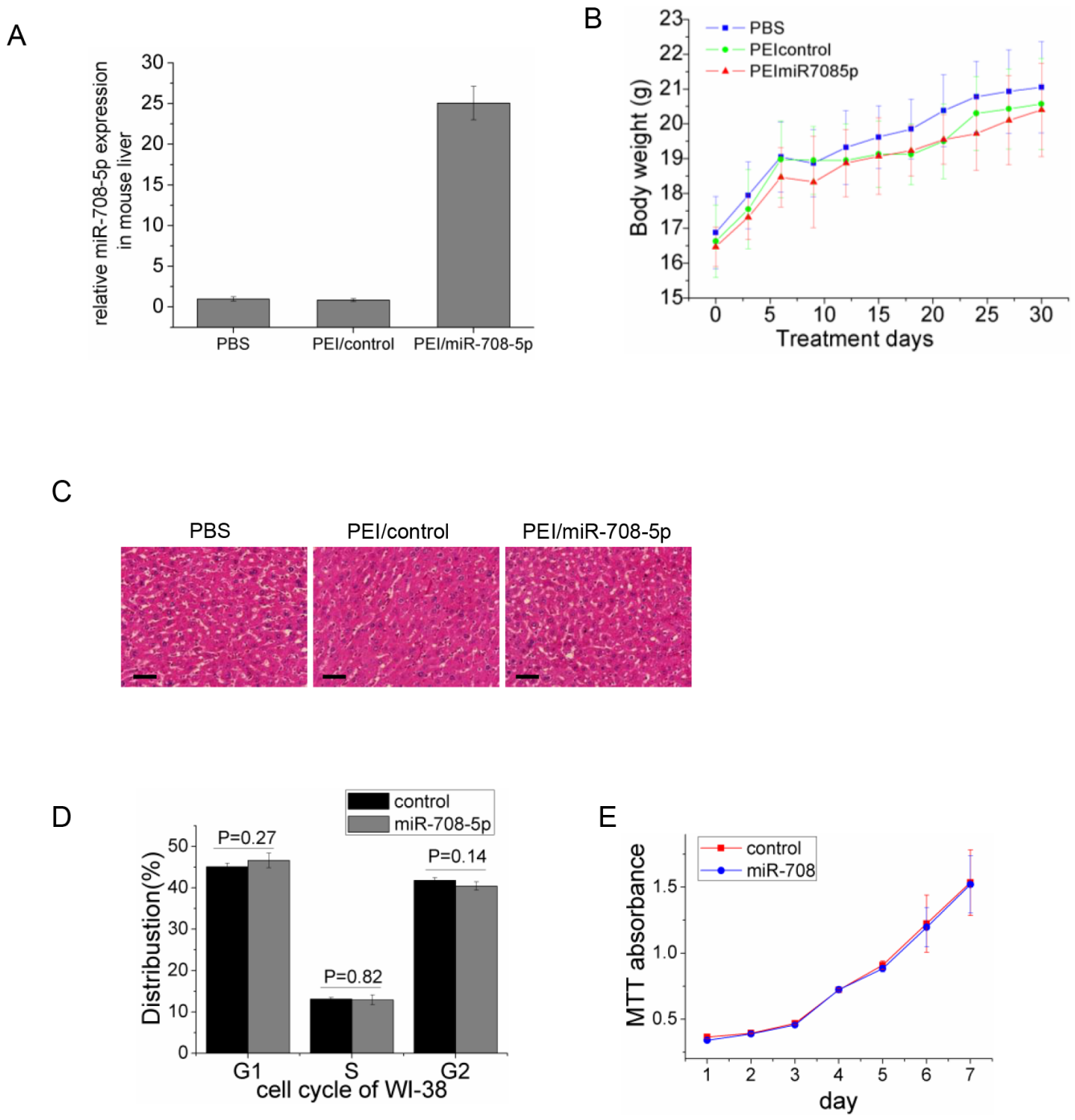
**Supplementary Figure S3: Target genes analysis for miR-708-5p.** (A) Luciferase activity assay with respective luciferase constructs of 10 genes' wild-type 3'UTR which were co-transfected with the miR-708-5p or control mimics, where \*stands for significance at  $P < 0.05$ , and \*\*at  $P < 0.01$ . (B) Predicted duplex formation between human p21 3'UTR and miR-708-5p. (C, D) Rescued apoptosis assay in A549 (C) and 95C (D). Apoptosis assays using the Annexin V/PI kit were detected by flow cytometry. A549 was overexpressed p21 in the presence of miR-708-5p and 95C was silenced p21 by siRNA in the downregulation of miR-708-5p.



Supplementary Figure S4: The differential expression stem cell marker genes identified in the deep sequencing was confirmed in miR-708-5p overexpressing H1299 cells and their control cells by qRT-PCR.  $\beta$ -actin was used as a normalized control. \* $P < 0.05$ .



**Supplementary Figure S5: Some assays of replacement therapy for PEI/miR-708-5p treatment in the A549 lung cancer mouse model.** (A) Tumor volumes following PEI/miR-708-5p administration in comparison with the PEI/control treated mice. (B) Relative expression of miR-708-5p in lung cancer xenografts as assessed by qRT-PCR. U6 was used as a normalized control. (C, D) qRT-PCR assay of miR-708-5p in livers (C) and lungs (D) of mice undergone tail vein injection for systematically delivering the PEI/miR-708-5p or PEI/control and subsequently treated with the PEI/miR-708-5p or PEI/control. Data were presented as means and s.d. of miR-708-5p expression ( $n = 6$  per group).



**Supplementary Figure S6: Toxicity assessment of intravenous delivery of PEI/miR-708-5p, PEI/control or PBS in normal mice.** (A) qRT-PCR of miR-708-5p in livers of mice with tail vein injection to deliver systematically PEI/miR-708-5p, PEI/control or PBS (Phosphate buffered saline). (B) Total body weight of the tested animals was measured twice a week during the study. (C) H & E-stained sections of liver samples. Data were presented as means and s.d. of miR-708-5p expression ( $n = 6$  mice per group). Scale bars, 80  $\mu$ m. (D) Cell cycle phase fractions of WI-38 transfected with miR-708-5p mimics and control mimics, which were detected by flow cytometry. (E) Cell growth curves of WI-38 transfected with miR-708-5p mimics and control mimics.

**Supplementary Table S1: Correlation of miR-708-5p expression with clinicopathological status in 72 cases of patients with NSCLC (Kruskal-Wallis Test)**

Characteristics	All No.	Adenocarcinoma	Squamous-cell carcinoma	Hsa-miR-708-5p*	P value
	n = 72	n = 36	n = 36	Mean ± SD	
<b>Age, years</b>					0.21145
< 40	4	3	1	1.14722 ± 0.7727	
40–49	5	4	1	1.76337 ± 0.65777	
50–59	28	11	17	1.61311 ± 1.32109	
60–69	21	10	11	2.11985 ± 2.00808	
≥ 70	14	8	6	1.15563 ± 2.00828	
mean ± SD	60.0 ± 9.9	59.6 ± 11.3	60.5 ± 8.2		
median (max-min)	51 (84 – 33)	46 (79 – 33)	47 (84 – 37)		
<b>Sex</b>					0.51737
Male	58	22	36	1.6816 ± 1.65242	
Female	14	14	0	1.55256 ± 1.68853	
<b>Lymph nodes</b>					0.00124
Negative	32	16	16	2.38423 ± 2.03392	
Positive	40	20	20	1.07433 ± 0.9357	
<b>TNM stage</b>					0.00602
I	18	7	11	2.53567 ± 2.3385	
II	31	14	17	1.71704 ± 1.36757	
III	16	10	6	1.09675 ± 0.94156	
IV	7	6	1	0.46072 ± 0.29616	

\*We analyzed the association between miR-708-5p expression and the clinicopathological status of NSCLC patients using Kruskal-Wallis Test. The NSCLC patients are 72 cases, including 36 adenocarcinoma and 36 squamous-cell carcinoma.