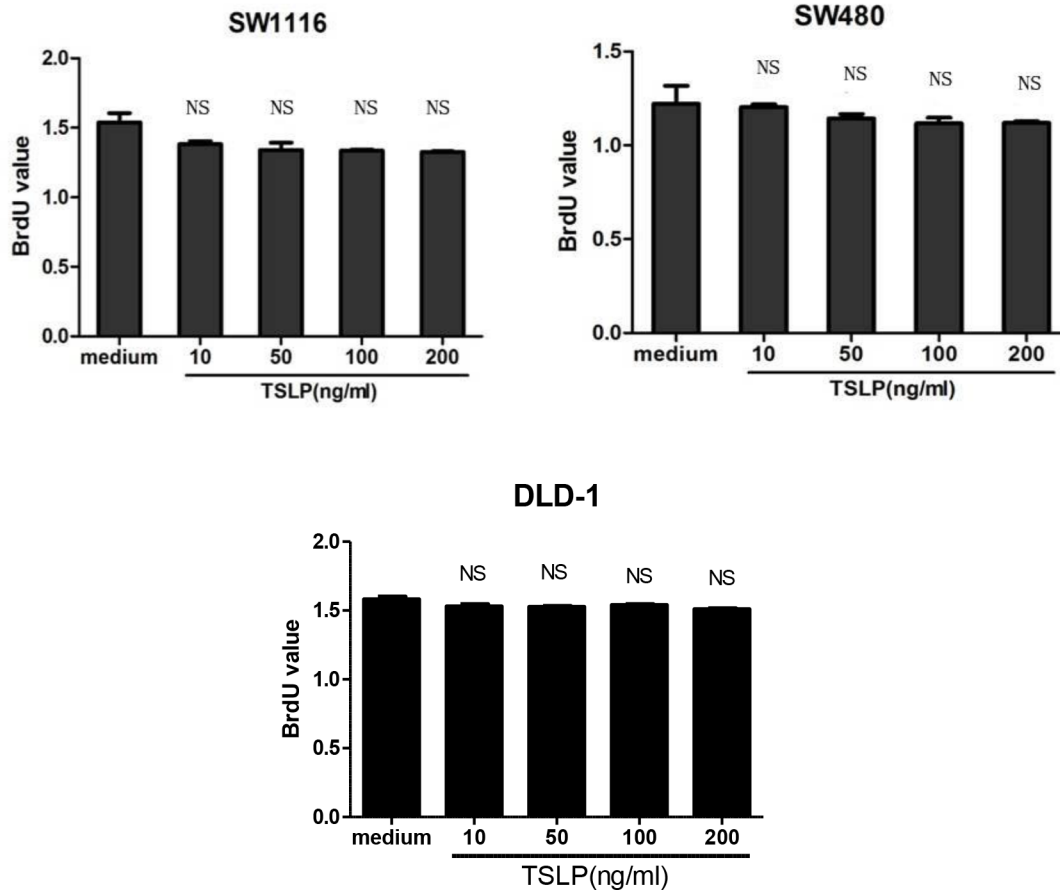
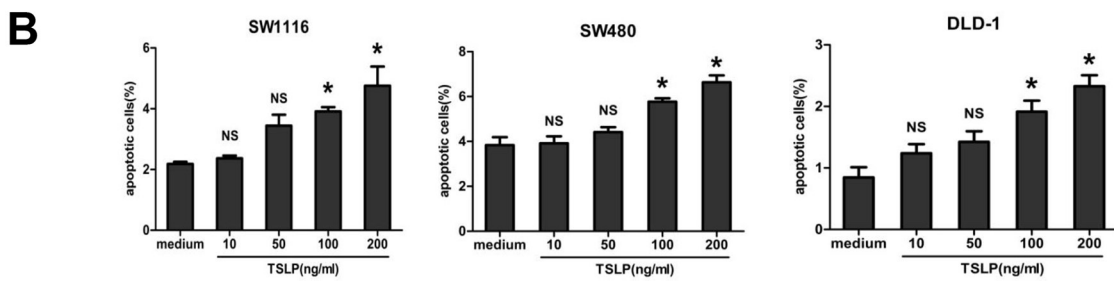
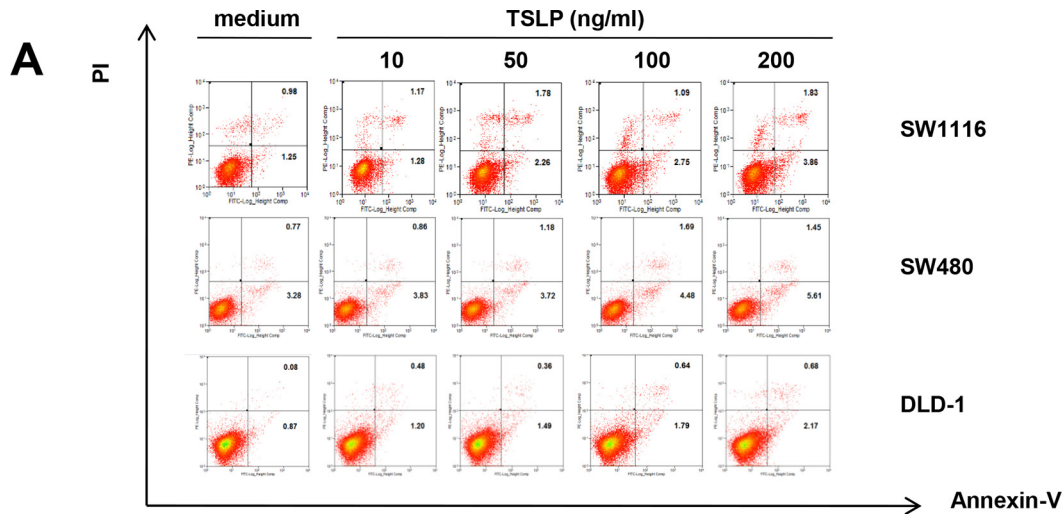


SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURES AND TABLES

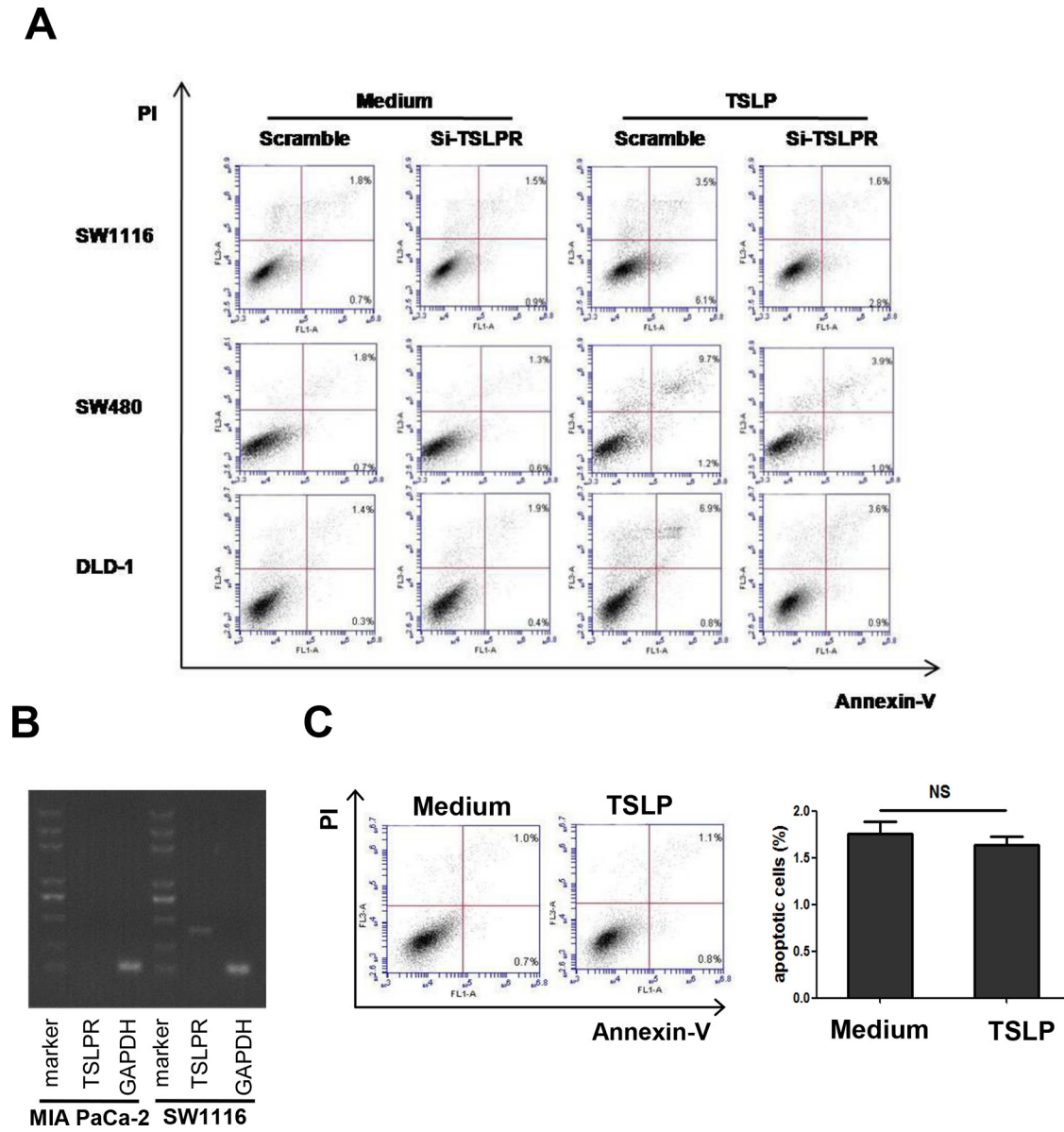


Supplementary Figure S1: Exogenous TSLP treatment does not influence the proliferation of colon cancer cells. Cells were stimulated with TSLP at indicated concentrations for 48 h followed by incubating with BrdU for 30 min, and the BrdU values were measured. Columns and error bars are representatives of mean \pm SEM of triplicate in one experiment. Similar results were obtained in three independent experiments. NS=no significant.

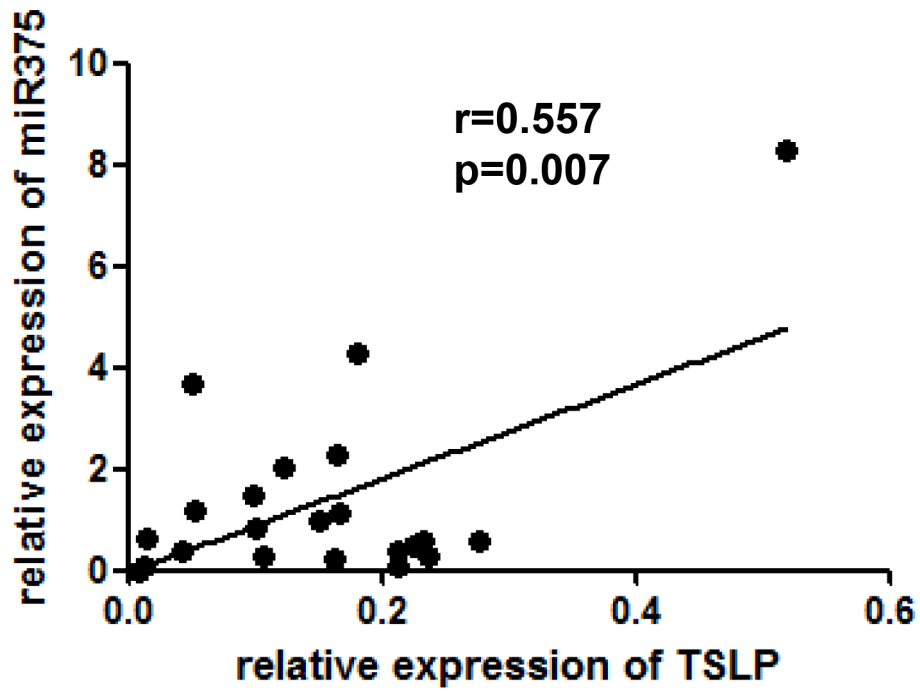


Supplementary Figure S2: TSLP treatment for 24 h promotes apoptosis of colon cancer cells at higher concentrations.

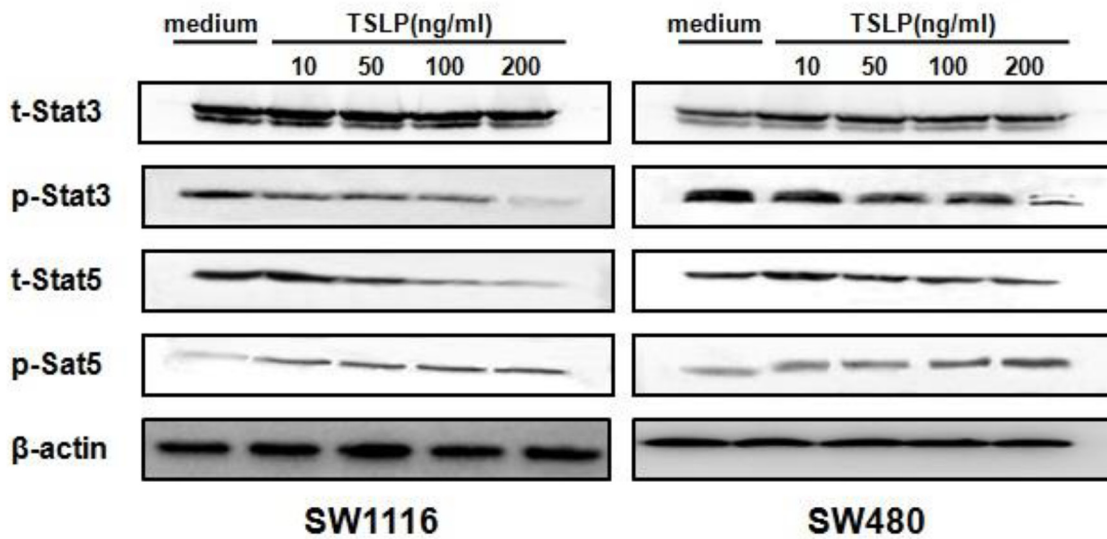
A. Representative data of flow cytometric analysis of Annexin V-FITC/PI double-staining apoptotic cells in three colon cancer cell lines treated with TSLP at indicated concentrations for 24 h. **B.** The percentages of apoptotic cells in TSLP-treated colon cancer cells. Columns and error bars are representatives of mean±SEM of triplicate in one experiment. Similar results were obtained in three independent experiments. NS=no significant ; *P<0.05 versus medium group.



Supplementary Figure S3: The apoptosis-promoting activity of exogenous TSLP is mediated by TSLPR signaling. A. Representative data of flow cytometric analysis of Annexin V-FITC/PI double-staining apoptotic cells in three colon cancer cell lines in which TSLPR was down-regulated by siRNA at 48 h after TSLP treatment (100 ng/ml). B. TSLPR mRNA expression was undetectable in MIA-Paca2. C. Representative data of flow cytometric analysis of Annexin V-FITC/PI double-staining apoptotic cells and the average percentages of apoptotic cells in TSLP-treated MIA-Paca2. NS=no significant.



Supplementary Figure S4: TSLP positively correlates with miR-375 expression in human colon tumor tissues. Gene expression of TSLP and miR-375 was examined by qRT-PCR analysis. The correlation between TSLP and miR-375 gene expression was analyzed by Pearson correlation coefficient.



Supplementary Figure S5: TSLP treatment causes up-regulation of phosphorylated STAT5 but down-regulation of phosphorylated STAT3 levels in colon cancer cells. Western blotting analysis of protein levels of total and phosphorylated STATs (STAT3 and STAT5) in TSLP-treated colon cancer cells (SW1116 and SW480) at indicated concentrations for 48 h. β -actin was used as the control.

Supplementary Table S1: clinic characteristics of colon cancer patients

	Duke's A (n=6)	Duke's B (n=16)	Duke's C (n=12)	Duke's D (n=6)
male	4	10	8	5
age	63.5	63.3	62.4	62.1
tumor diameter(>5cm)	1	9	6	1
tumor site				
ileocecus	1	3	1	1
ascending colon	1	2	1	2
transverse colon	0	1	0	0
sigmoid colon	0	6	1	3
rectum	4	4	9	0
operation				
partial resection	2	12	6	6
miles	2	1	4	0
Dixon	2	2	1	0
Hartmann	0	1	1	0

Supplementary Table S2: Primer sequences

TSLP	forward	5'-TATGAGTGGGACCAAAAGTACCG-3'
	reverse	5'-GGGATTGAAGGTTAGGCTCTGG-3'
TSLPR	forward	5'-GAGTGGCAGTCCAAACAGGAA-3'
	reverse	5'-ACATCCTCCATAGCCTTCACC-3'
IL-7R	forward	5'-TGGACGCATGTGAATTTATC-3'
	reverse	5'-CATTCACTCCAGAAGCCTTT-3'
GAPDH	forward	5'-CAAAAGGGTCATCATCTCTG-3'
	reverse	5'-CCTGCTTCACCACCTTCTTG-3'
