Supplemental Figures

Figure S1. Expression of miR-19a did not affect β-Gal/HT29 cell growth, migration and invasion. β-Gal/HT29 cells were transfected with pre-miR-19a in the culture medium containing $ZnCl_2$ and then subjected to colony growth (**A**), wound healing and 2-chamber cell invasion assay (**B**).

Figure S2. APC repressed cell growth, migration and invasion were abrogated by enforced expression of miR-19a. HCT15 cells, which carry APC mutation, were transfected with APC together with and without pre-miR-19a and then assayed for colony growth (**A**), cell migration and invasion (**B**).

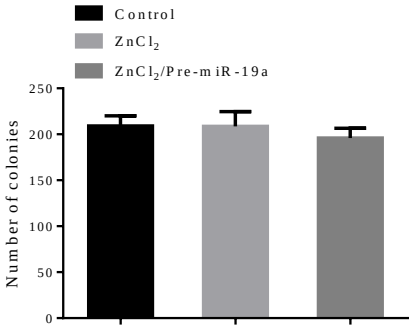
Figure S3. Knockdown of miR-19a reduces colony growth, cell migration and invasion in HCT15 cells. Anti-miR-19a and control oligo were introduced into HCT15 cells and then subjected to colony formation (**A**), wound healing and 2-chamber invasion assays (**B**).

Figure S4. Expression of miR-19a in NCI-H508 cells promotes colony growth, cell migration and invasion. Pre-miR-19a and control oligo were introduced into NCI-H508 cells, in which both APC and β-catenin are wild type. After incubation for 36 hours, cells are assayed for colony formation (**A**), cell migration and invasion (**B**).

A

Pre-miR-19a - - +

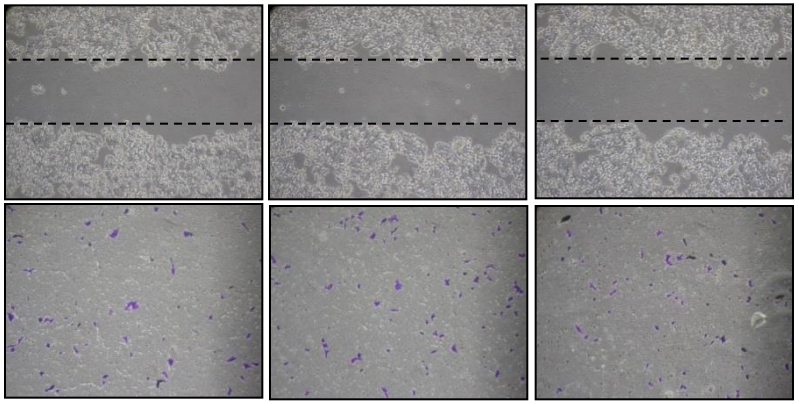
$ZnCl_2$ - + +

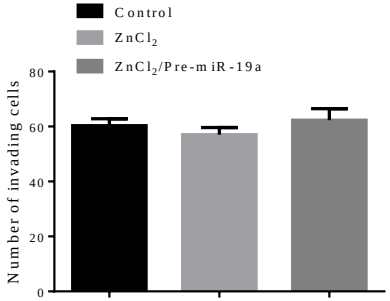


B

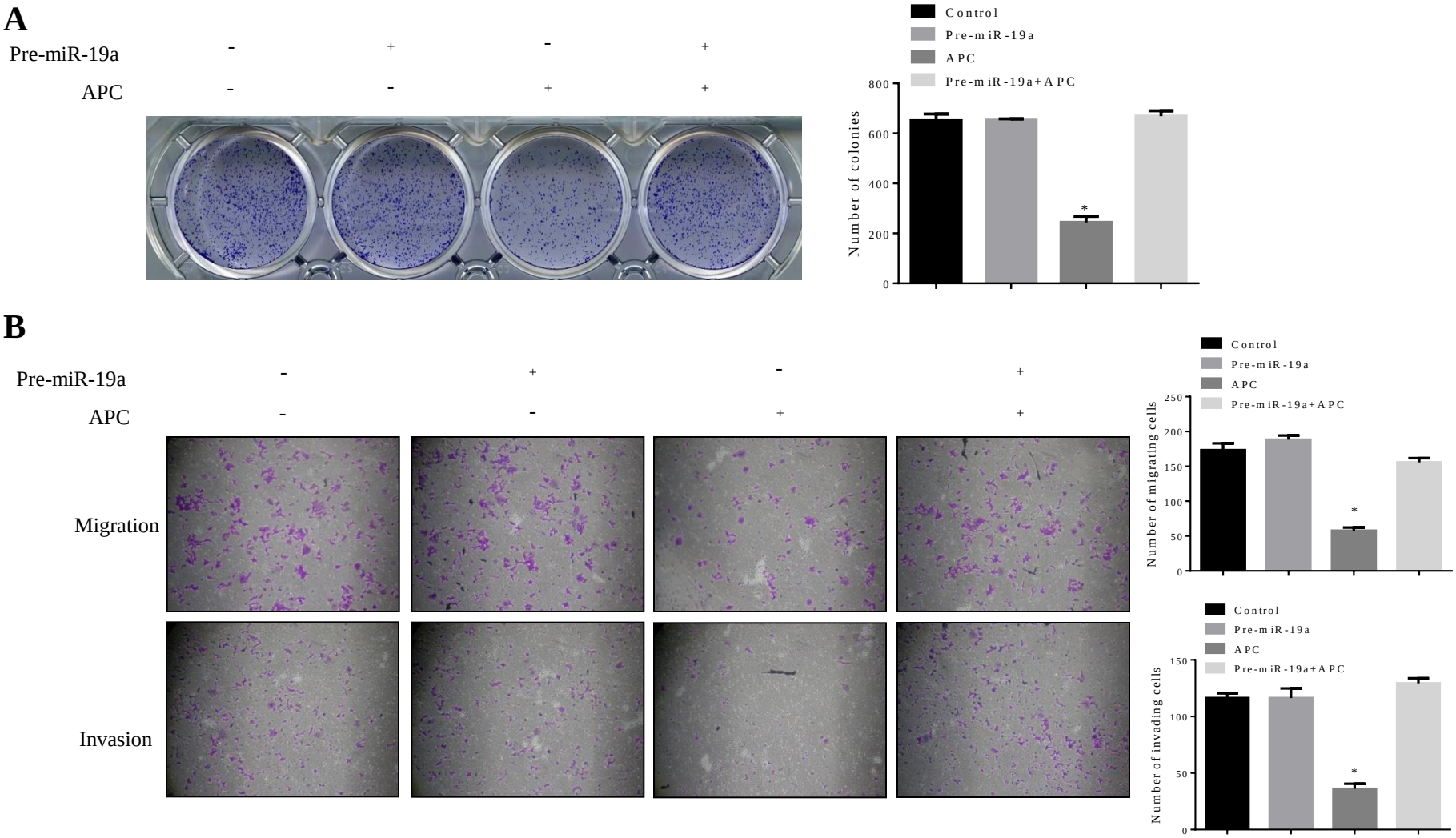
Pre-miR-19a - - +

$ZnCl_2$ - + +





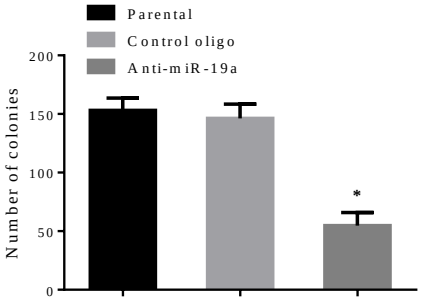
Supplemental Fig. 1



Supplemental Fig. 3

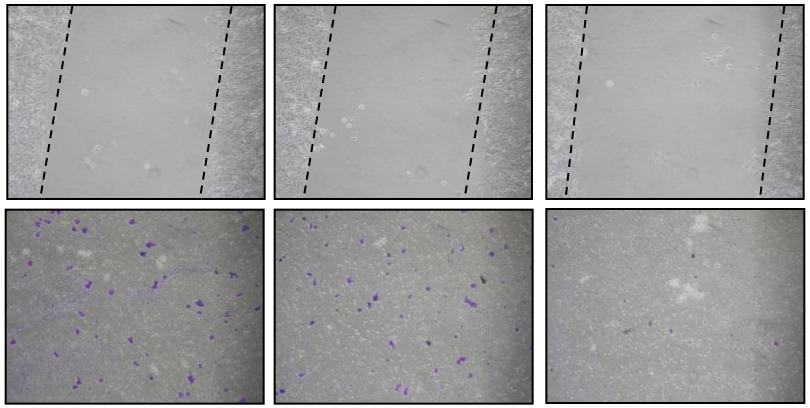
A

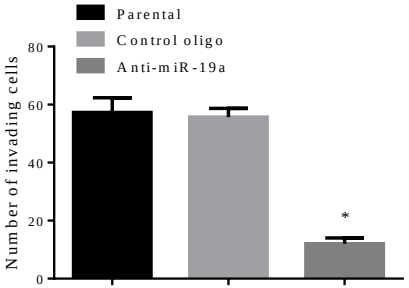
Anti-miR-19a	-	-	+
Control oligo	-	+	+



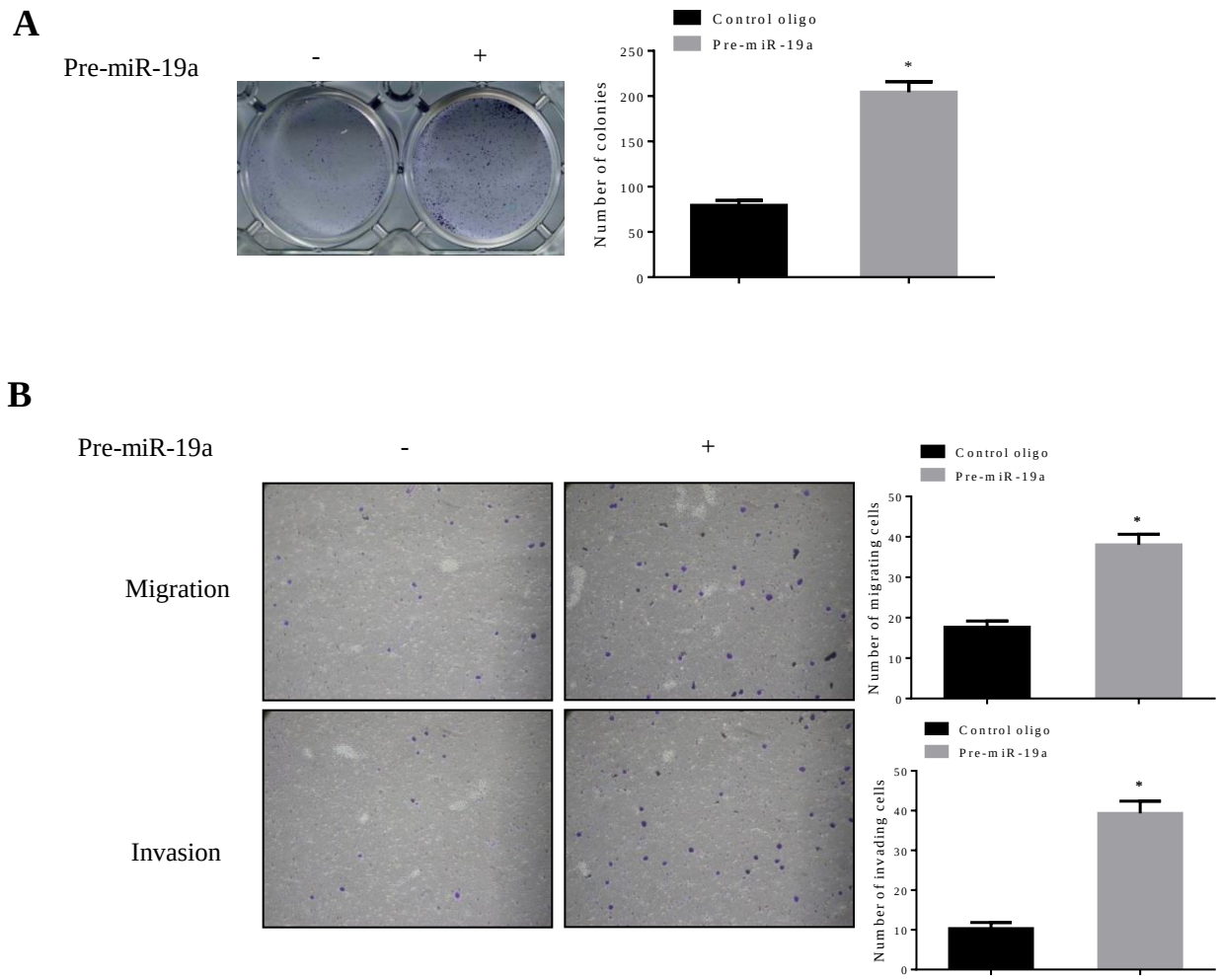
B

Anti-miR-19a	-	-	+
Control oligo	-	+	+





Supplemental Fig. 3



Supplemental Fig. 4