

Supplementary Figure 1. TIMP2 was differentially expressed across a panel of human HCC cell lines. Immunoblot showing differential expression of TIMP2 in a panel of HCC cell lines. α -Tubulin was used as the loading control.

Supplementary Figure 2. Knockdown of TIMP1 did not enhance cell invasion in HCC cells. Western blot analysis showed successful knockdown of TIMP1. Knockdown of TIMP1 did not result in increased cell invasive abilities. Transwell cell invasion assays of SMMC7721 and PLC/PRF/5 were performed 48 hours after transient transfection of siRNA targeting TIMP1 (siTIMP1) or the non-targeted control siRNA (siNTC). Quantitative data are presented as mean \pm SD. Statistical significance was determined by t-test. Results were from three independent experiments.

Supplementary Figure 3. (A) Schematic diagram for invadopodia assay (B) Representative photo of SMMC-7721 with the F-actin rich region colocalized with gelatin degradation. The main panel shows the en face image generated from a series of xy plane confocal images along the z-axis. The upper and left panels show the x-z and y-z cross-sectional images, respectively. Green: Gelatin; Red: Phalloidin staining for F-actin.

Supplementary Figure 4. miR-210 was the most consistently upregulated microRNA in hypoxic HCC cells. (A) qPCR-based miRNA profiling was performed on SMMC-7721, Huh7, and MHCC-97L subject to normoxia (20% O₂) or hypoxia (0.1% O₂) using Low Density Array which consisted of 664 unique miRNA molecules (Applied Biosystems). The Venn diagram shows the number of miRNAs \geq 2-fold differentially expressed between these 3 HCC cell lines under hypoxic condition. The small table lists the miRNAs commonly upregulated in the 3 HCC cell lines under hypoxic condition. (B) miR-210 was overexpressed

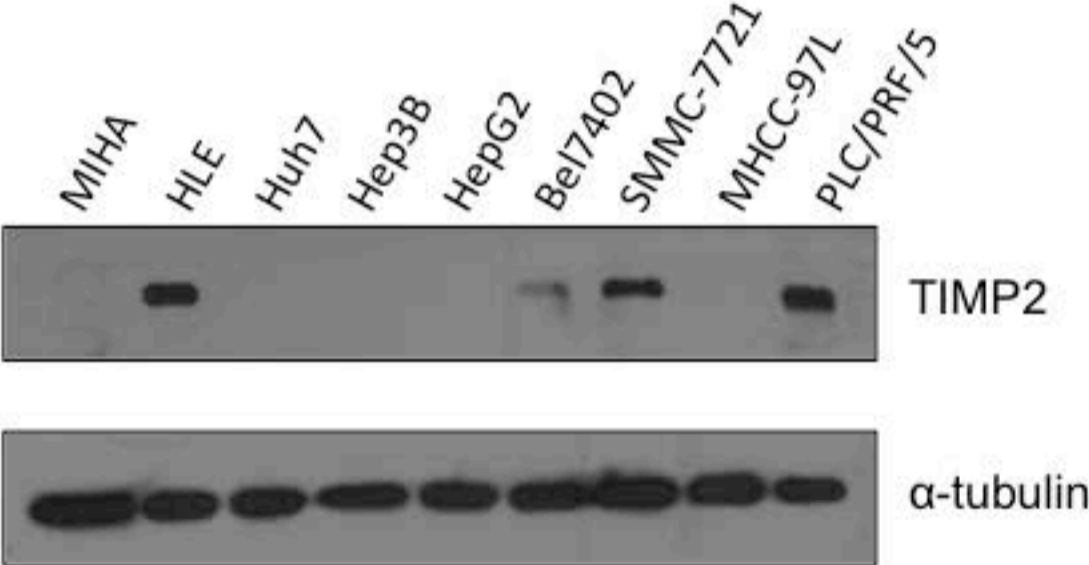
in hypoxic human HCC cell lines. Individual qPCR analysis of miR-210 was performed on 7 different HCC cell lines subject to normoxia and hypoxia. U6 was used as housekeeping gene for data normalization (* $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$; *** $P < 0.001$; t-test; mean \pm S.D.; $n=3$). (C) miR-210 was overexpressed in hypoxic human HCC tissues. H&E section of a representing case consisting of peri-necrotic, CA9-positive regions of primary HCC used for microdissection (N = necrotic region; T = tumorous tissue; HT = hypoxic tumorous livers). U6 was used as housekeeping gene for data normalization. (*** $P < 0.001$, t-test; mean \pm S.D.; $n=3$ individual cases).

Supplementary Figure 5. Induction of miR-210 and suppression of TIMP2 mediated by hypoxia were HIF-1 α -dependent. (A) The protein levels of HIF-1 α , HIF-2 α , TIMP2 and α -tubulin in shNTC, shHIF-1 α , and shHIF-2 α SMMC-7721 clones are shown. All clones were cultured in 20% O₂ or 0.1% O₂ for 24 hours. B) The miR-210 levels of shNTC, shHIF1 α , and shHIF2 α SMMC-7721 clones were determined by real-time qPCR and normalized to U6. ($P < 0.001$, t-test; mean \pm S.D.; $n=3$). C) Protein levels of TIMP2 in SMMC-7721 and PLC/PRF/5 following transfection of negative control (NC) or miR-210 LNA were shown. D) Ectopic expression of flag-tagged HIF3 ORF in SMMC-7721 was demonstrated by Western blot. α -Tubulin was used as the loading control.

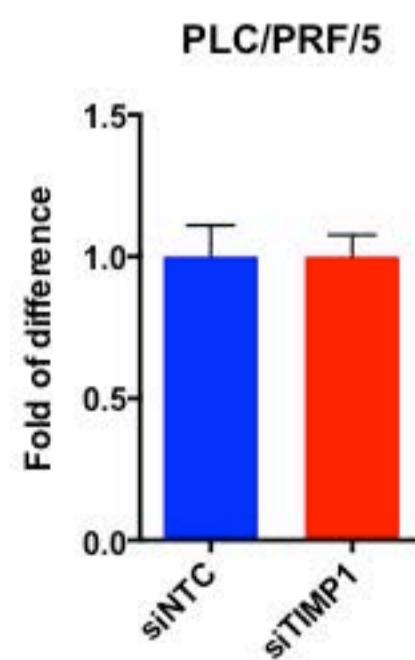
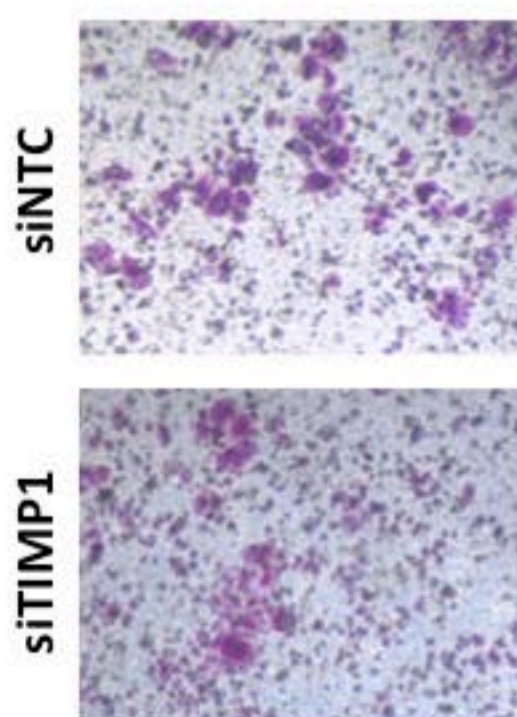
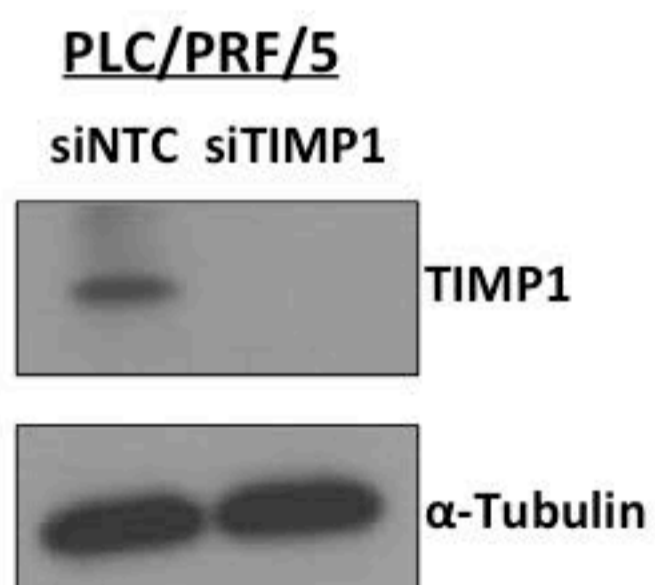
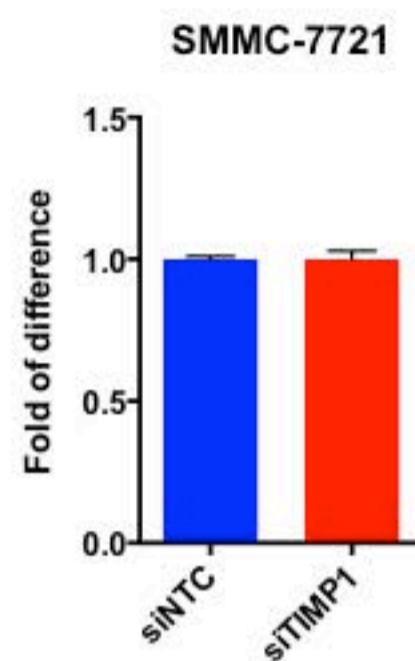
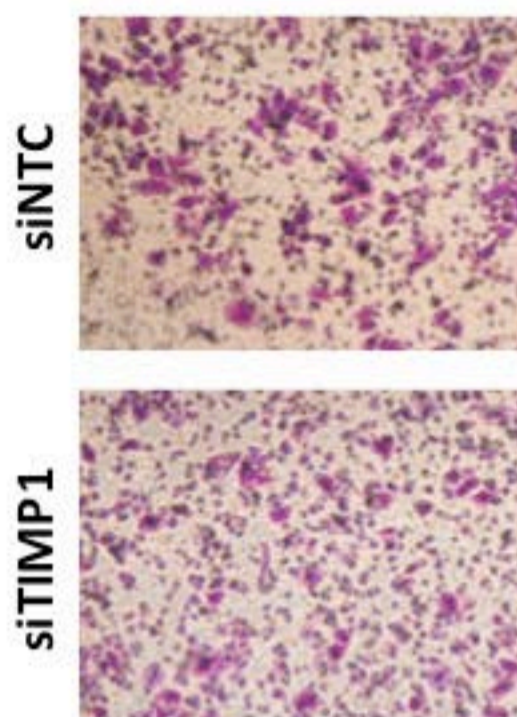
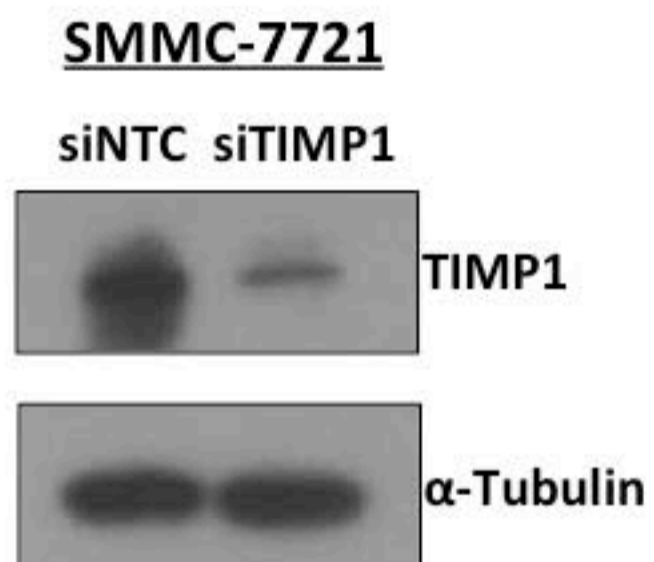
Supplementary Figure 6. The enhanced invadopodia formation conferred by TIMP2 suppression in hypoxia was perturbed by miR-210 inhibition. Invadopodia formation assay of SMMC7721 was performed following transfection with miR-210 LNA inhibitor or non-targeted (NTC) LNA inhibitor under normoxia (20% O₂) or hypoxia conditions (0.1% O₂). Cells were scored for gelatin degradation as described in “Experimental Procedures” and a minimum of 200 cells were scored for each experimental group. Quantitative data are

presented as mean \pm SD and statistical significance was determined by t-test (* P <0.05; ** P <0.01; *** P <0.001). Results were from three independent experiments.

Supporting Figure 1

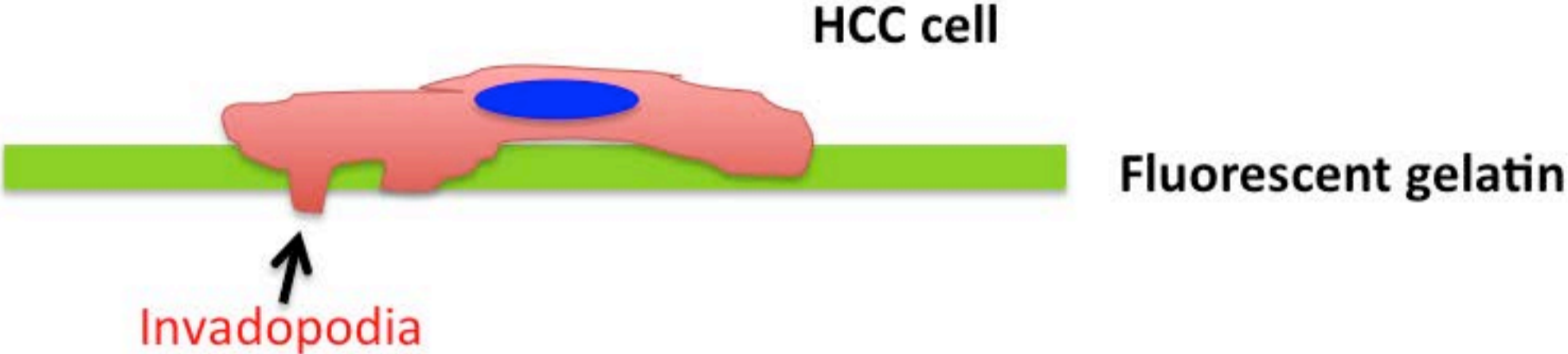


Supporting Figure 2

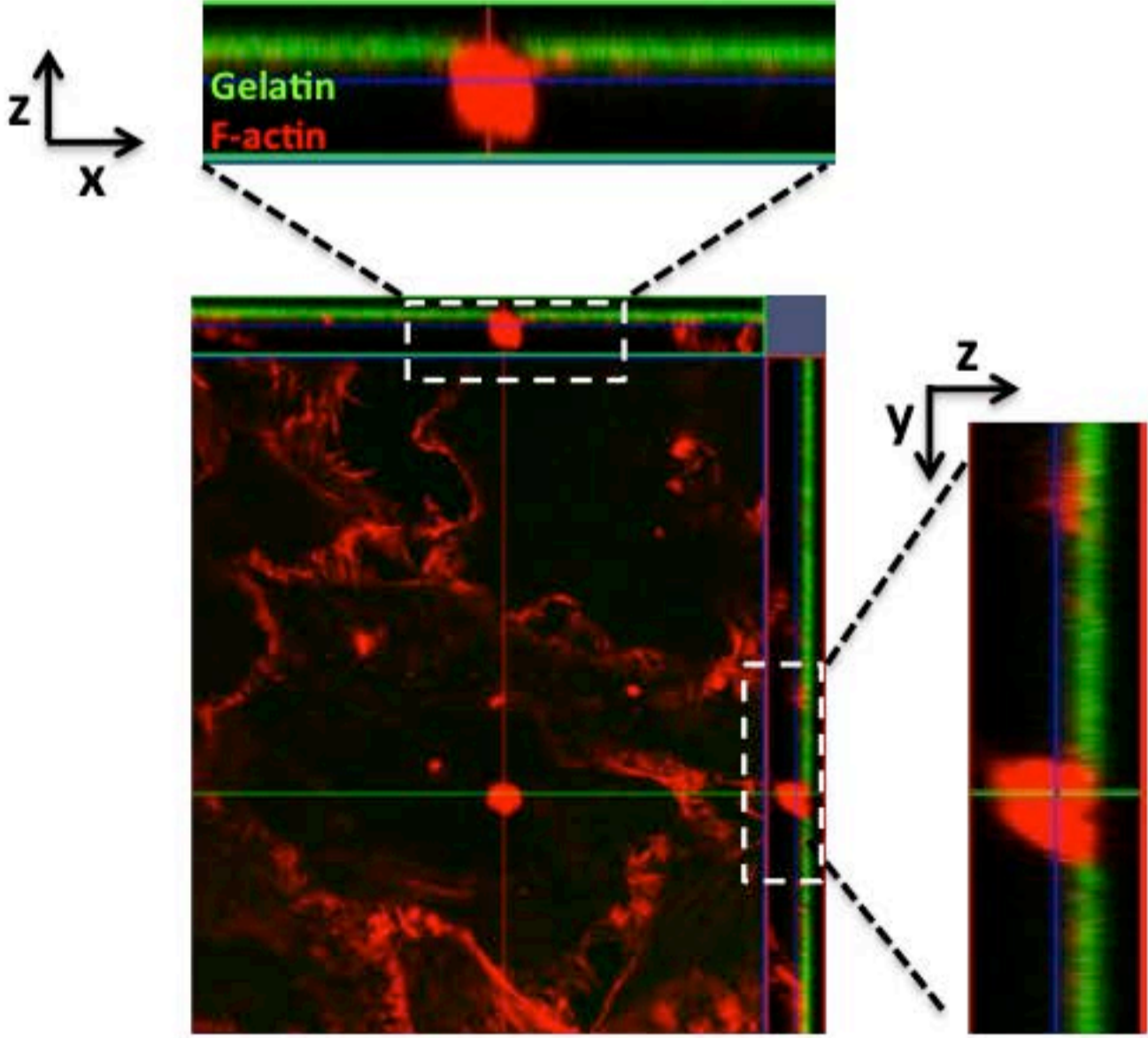


Supporting Figure 3

A

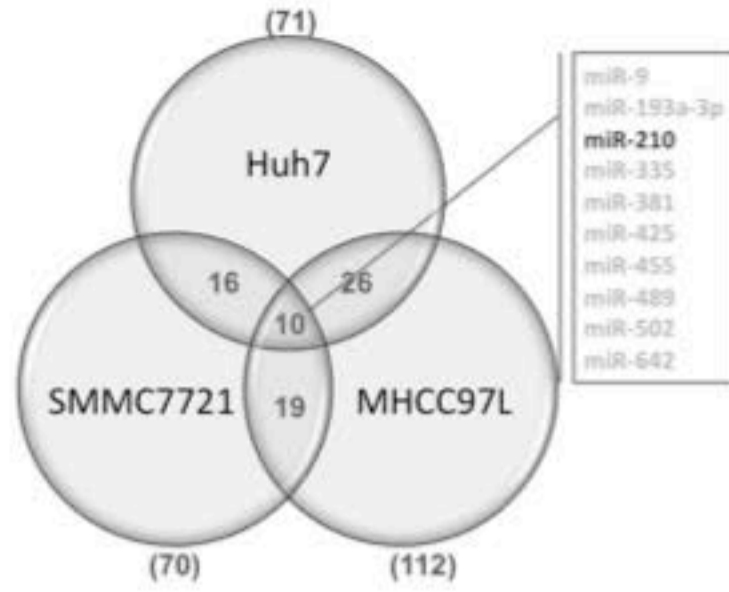


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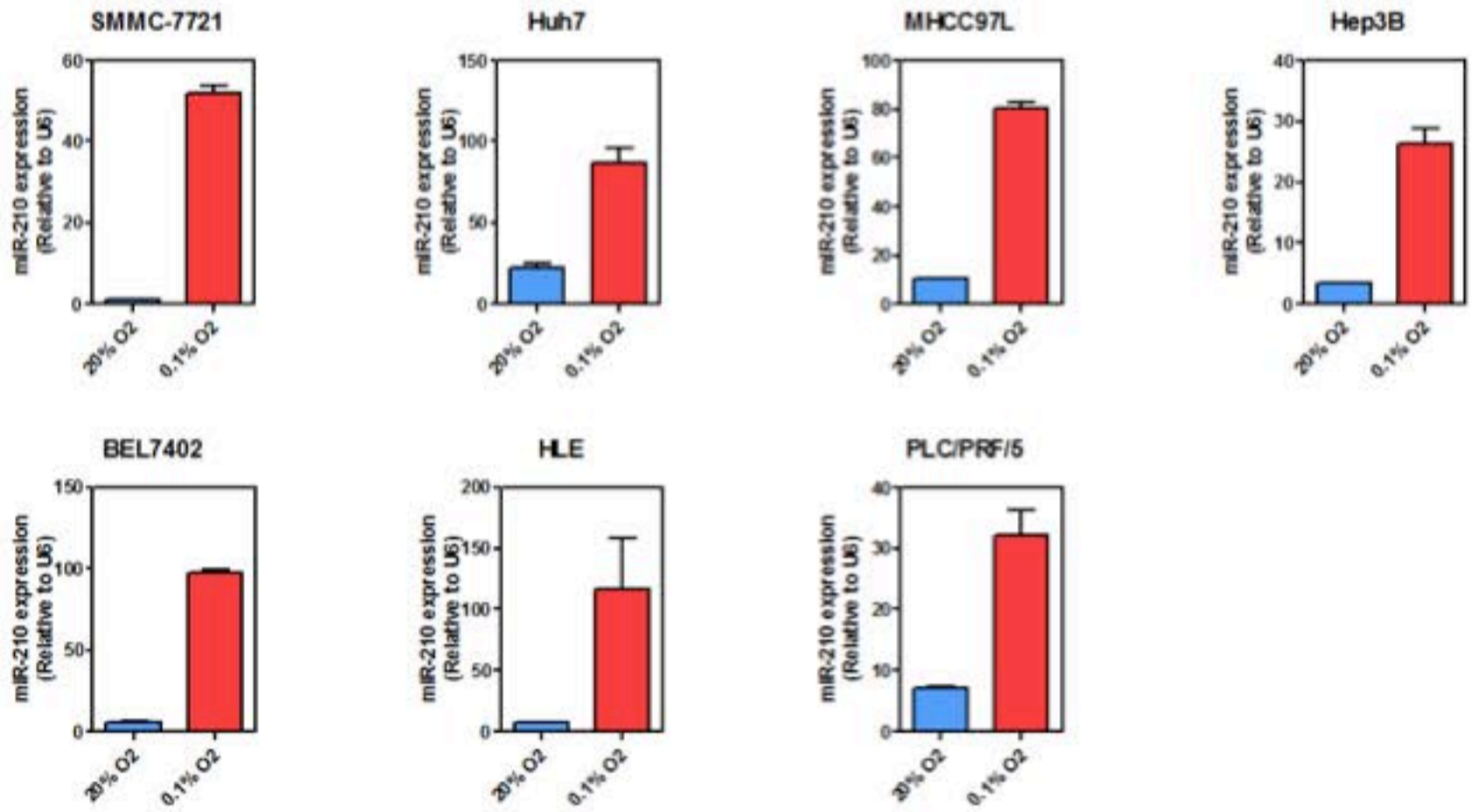


Supporting Figure 4

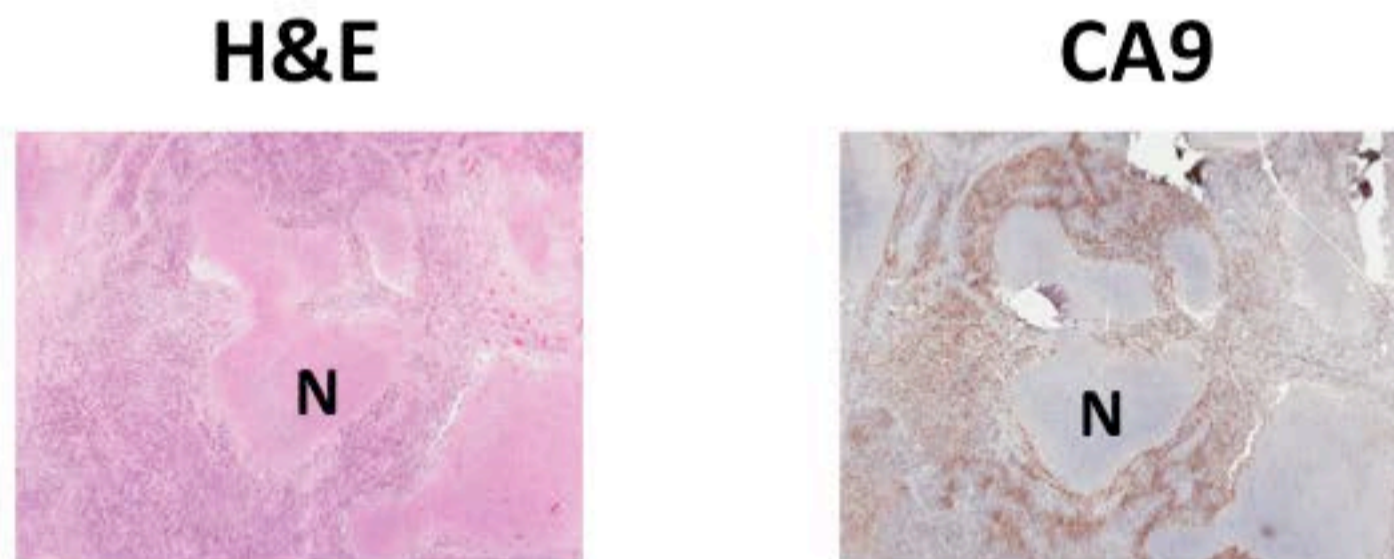
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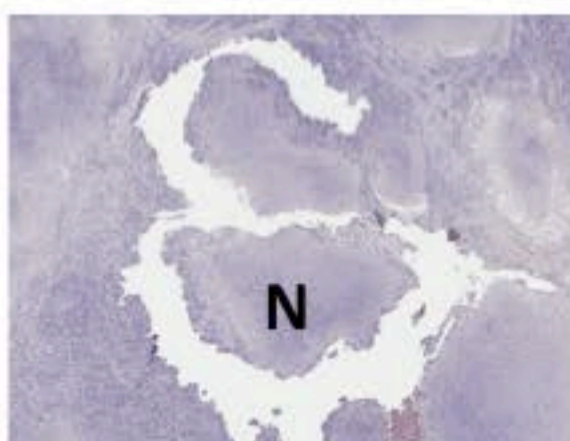
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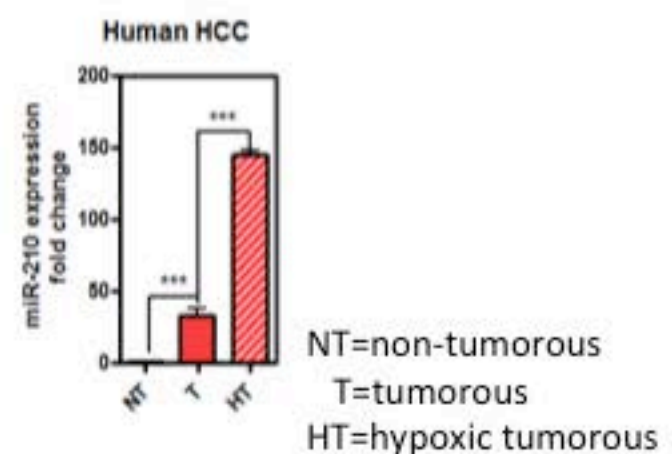
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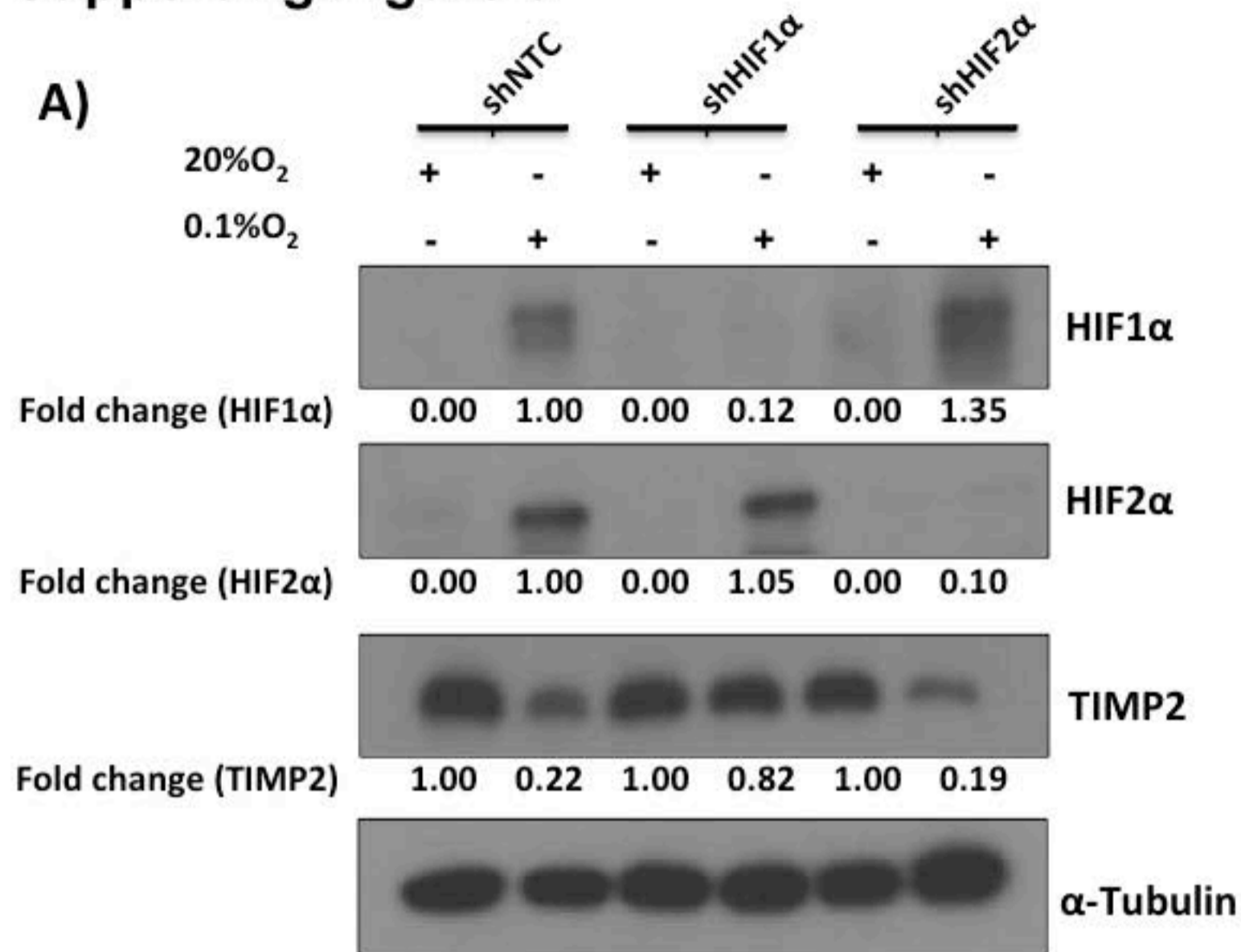
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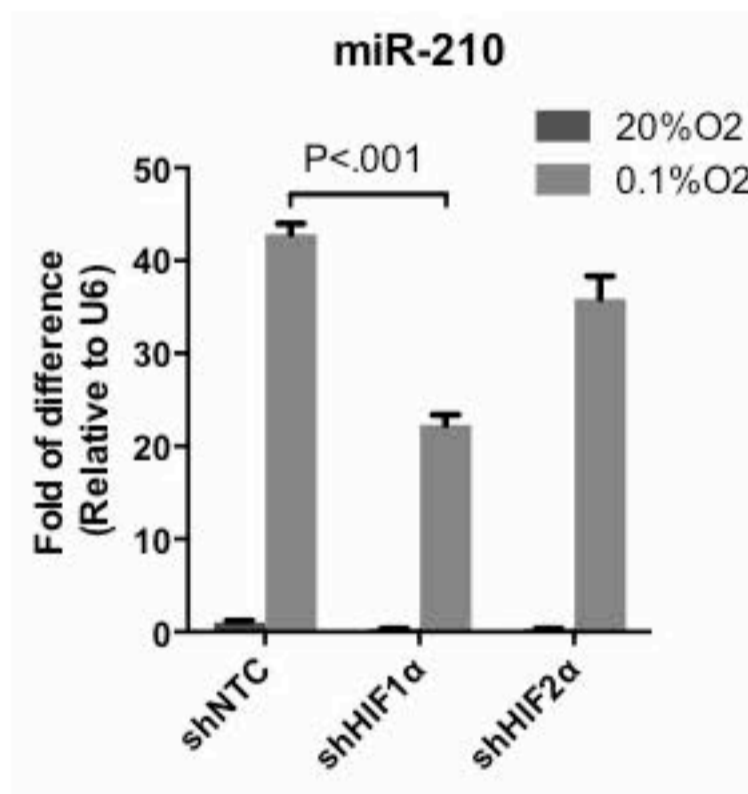
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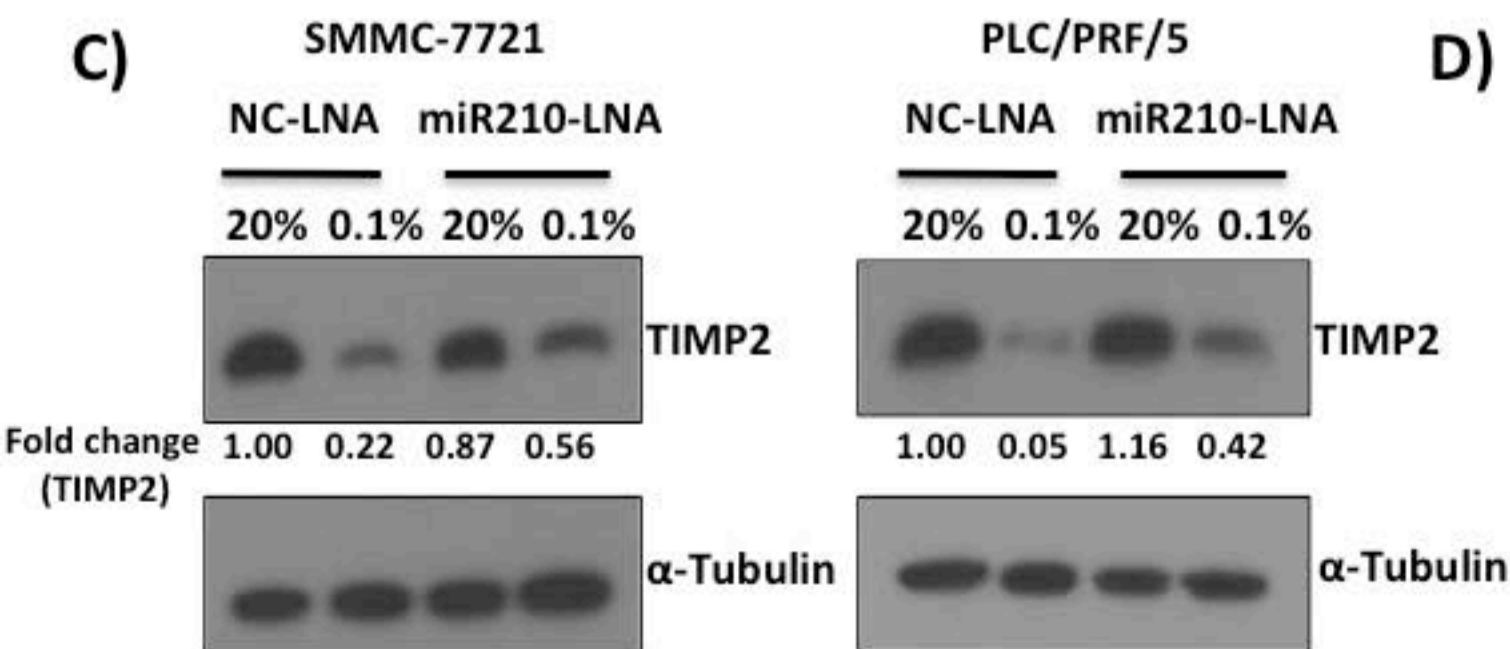
Supporting Figure 5



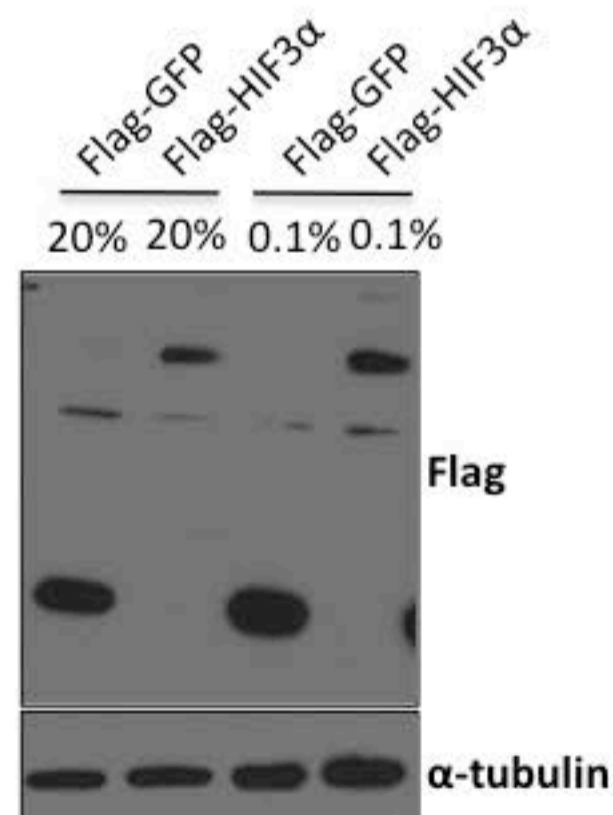
B)



C)



D)



Supporting Figure 6

