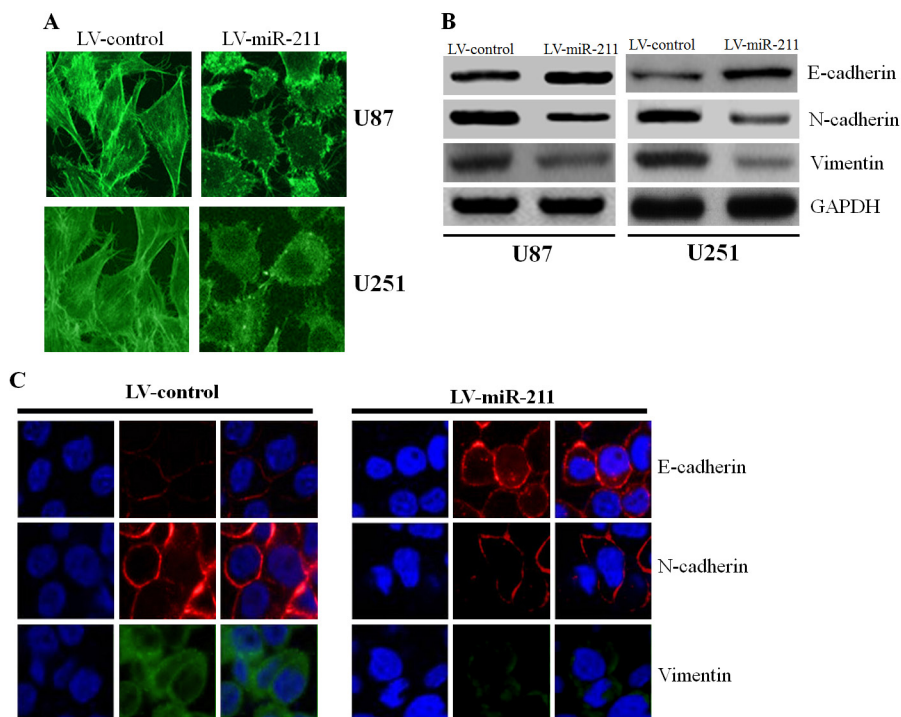
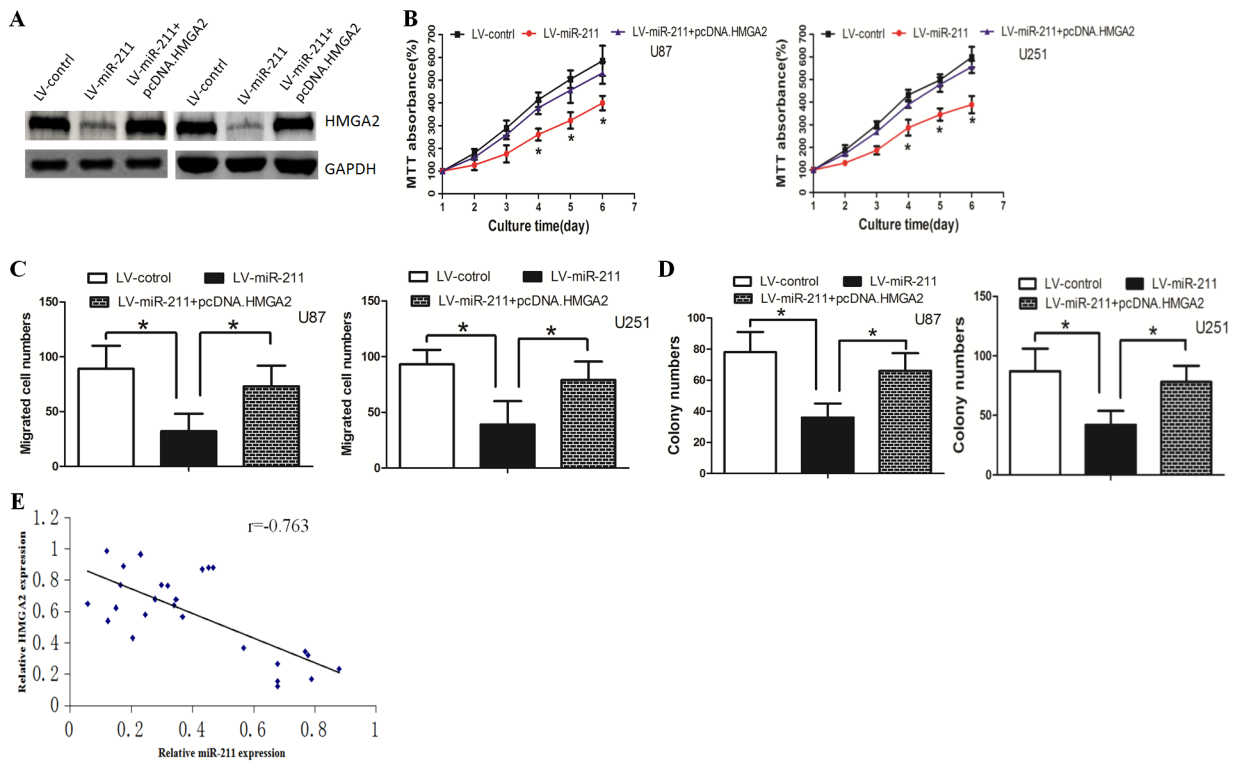


Methylation-mediated silencing of microRNA-211 promotes cell growth and epithelial to mesenchymal transition through activation of the AKT/ β -catenin pathway in GBM

SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURES



Supplementary Figure 1: **A.** Stress fibre formation was suppressed in LV-miR-211 cells when compared with LV-control cells. **B.** Western blot assay revealed that the expression level of E-cadherin was increased, while the expression levels of N-cadherin and Vimentin were decreased in LV-miR-211 cells. **C.** The results of the immunofluorescence assay were similar to the results of the western blot assay.



Supplementary Figure 2: **A.** Transfection of pcDNA.3-HMGA2 into LV-miR-211 cells could increase the HMGA2 expression. **B.** Overexpression of HMGA2 counteracted the effect of miR-211 on cell proliferation, as determined by MTT assay. **C.** miR-211's effect on cell invasion was rescued by HMGA2 restoration. **D.** The colony formation assay revealed that HMGA2 restoration partly dismissed the effects of miR-211. **E.** There was a negative association between miR-211 and HMGA2 expression in GBM tissues($r=-0.763$).