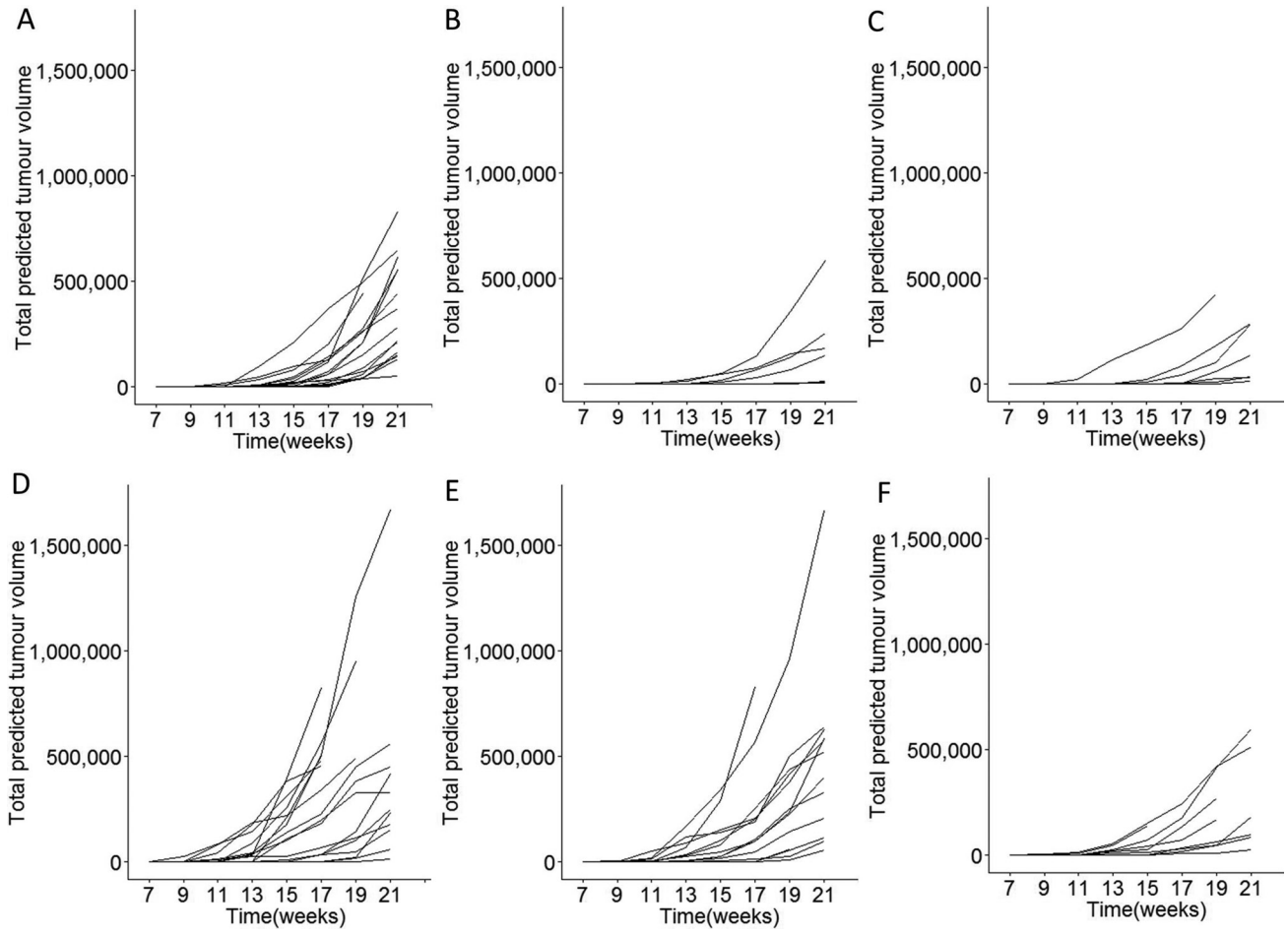
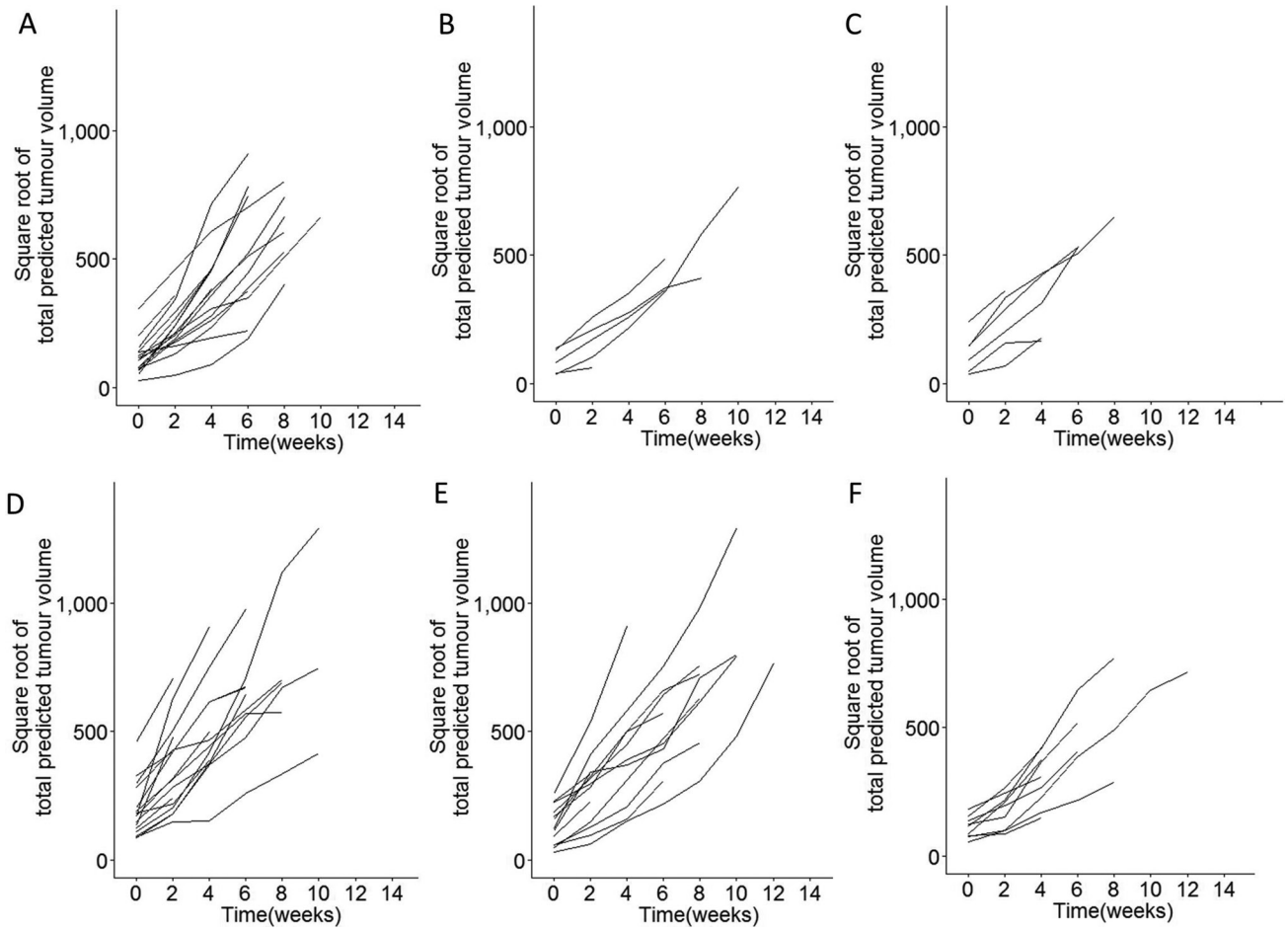
miR-29a-deficiency does not modify the course of murine pancreatic acinar carcinoma

Supplementary Materials



Supplementary Figure 1: Longitudinal monitoring of tumour growth in miR-29a-deficient mice. Ela1-TAg^{+} mice, on the wildtype, *miR-29a* heterozygous and miR-29a knockout backgrounds, were monitored for pancreatic cancer growth by MRI every two weeks. Total tumour volume was estimated at each time-point for (**A**) wildtype Ela1-TAg^{+} female mice, (**B**) *miR-29a* heterozygous Ela1-TAg^{+} female mice, (**C**) *miR-29a* knockout Ela1-TAg^{+} female mice, (**D**) wildtype Ela1-TAg^{+} male mice, (**E**) *miR-29a* heterozygous Ela1-TAg^{+} male mice, and (**F**) *miR-29a* knockout Ela1-TAg^{+} male mice (n = 24, 11, 9, 21, 14, 10). Each line indicates tumour size in a single mouse.



Supplementary Figure 2: Calculation of tumour growth in a pancreatic cancer model. Ela1-TAg^{+} mice, on the wildtype, *miR-29a* heterozygous and miR-29a knockout backgrounds, were monitored for pancreatic cancer growth by MRI every two weeks. Individual square root transformed total predicted tumour volume curves for (**A**) wild-type female mice ($n = 24$), (**B**) *miR-29a* heterozygous female mice ($n = 11$), (**C**) *miR-29a*-deficient female mice ($n = 9$), (**D**) wild-type male mice ($n = 21$), (**E**) *miR-29a* heterozygous male mice ($n = 14$) and (**F**) *miR-29a*-deficient male mice ($n = 10$). Time 0 corresponds to the first detected tumour time-point and each line indicates tumour size in a single mouse.