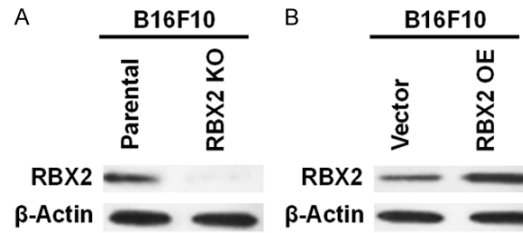


RBX2 promotes colorectal cancer growth and metastasis

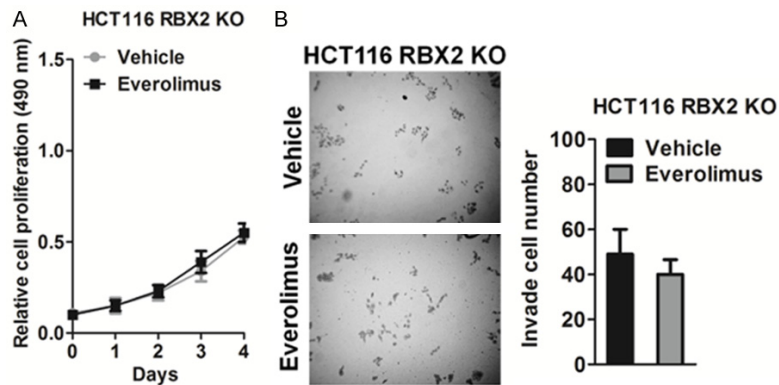
Supplementary Table 1. Association of RBX2 expression with clinic-pathological factors from patients with colon cancer

Clinicopathological variables	N	RBX2 expression score (Mean \pm SD)	P-value
Age (years)			
< 60	39	7.12 \pm 4.23	0.657
\geq 60	17	4.35 \pm 4.11	
Tumor differentiation			
Well	11	2.79 \pm 1.86	0.524
Moderate	19	4.98 \pm 1.35	
Poor	26	4.32 \pm 2.63	
Infiltration depth			
T ₁ + T ₂	24	2.79 \pm 2.74	0.004
T ₃ + T ₄	32	4.31 \pm 1.45	
Lymph node metastasis			
N ₀	30	5.56 \pm 3.17	< 0.001
N ₁₋₃	26	3.47 \pm 1.73	
Distant metastasis			
M ₀	29	3.84 \pm 4.38	0.003
M ₁	27	4.34 \pm 1.4	
TNM stage			
I	10	5.13 \pm 1.72	< 0.001
II	17	5.01 \pm 3.53	
III	13	3.19 \pm 1.56	
IV	16	6.21 \pm 4.45	

RBX2 promotes colorectal cancer growth and metastasis



Supplementary Figure 1. A. The efficiency of RBX2 knock out plasmid transfection exhibited completely loss of RBX2 relative to parental B16F10 cells. B. Western blot analysis of RBX2 in B16F10 cells transfected with vector or RBX2.



Supplementary Figure 2. A. The effect of on everolimus on HCT116 RBX2 knock-down cells proliferation was assayed by MTT analysis. B. Transwell invasion assay was performed to evaluate the effect of everolimus on HCT116 RBX2 knock-out cells invasion in vitro.