Loss of LSR affects epithelial barrier integrity and tumor xenograft growth of CaCo-2 cells

Supplementary Materials



LSR-exon 2

Supplementary Figure S1: Targeting sequences of guide RNAs for CRISPR/Cas9-mediated DNA cleavage. Gene architecture of human LSR gene (exons 1 to 10) is shown (upper panel) and DNA sequence of LSR exon 2 with highlighted sequences indicating targets of the guide RNAs for Cas9 (lower panel). Red, Cas9 targeting sequence for generating CaCo- $2_{\Delta LSR}$. Green, Cas9 targeting sequence for generating CaCo- $2_{\Delta LSR}$.



Supplementary Figure S2: Evaluation of CaCo-2_{ALSR-2} **cells.** (A) LSR immunoblot with whole-cell lysates from CaCo-2_{WT} (WT) and CaCo-2_{ALSR-2} (Δ LSR-2) cells (top panel). Equal loading of samples was verified by detecting tubulin with a specific antibody (bottom panel). (B) Transmitted light microscopy images of confluent cell monolayers from CaCo-2_{WT} and CaCo-2_{ALSR-2} cells. (C) Cell viability assay. Absolute resorufin fluorescence values are presented in arbitrary units (AU). Black bars represent fluorescence values obtained with CaCo-2_{WT} and grey bars with CaCo-2_{MT} and CaCo-2_{MT} and CaCo-2_{MT} and CaCo-2_{MT} and caCo-2_{MT} and incubated for growth. Transpithelial electrical resistance (TEER) was measured after day 7 with a Volt-Ohm meter. TEER results are expressed as absolute TEER values (Ω^* cm²) with black bars representing CaCo-2_{MT} and grey bars representing CaCo-2_{MT} and grey bars representing CaCo-2_{MT} and grey bars represent mean ± SEM.