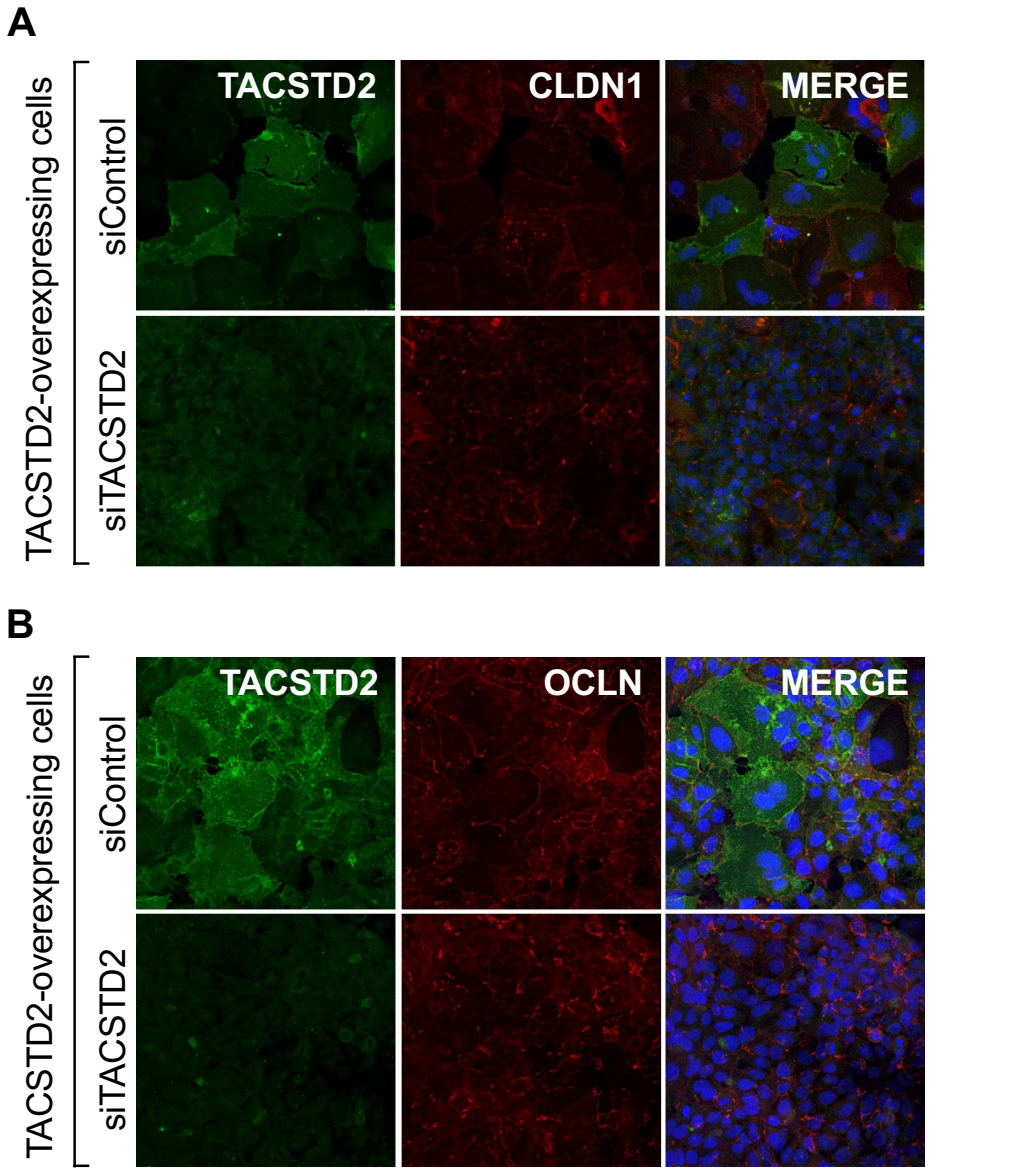
A
TACSTD2-overexpressing cells
siControl
siTACSTD2
TACSTD2
CLDN1
MERGE
B
TACSTD2-overexpressing cells
siControl
siTACSTD2
TACSTD2
OCLN
MERGE
C
Cell proliferation
siTACSTD2
siControl
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
24h
48h
72h
D
Cell prolferation
Huh7.5 TACSTD2
Huh7.5
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
24h
48h
72h

S8 Fig. Effect of TACSTD2 gene silencing on CLDN1 and OCLN distribution in TACSTD2-overexpressing Huh7.5 cells. (A)Visualization of TACSTD2 (green) and CLDN1 (red) in TACSTD2-overexpressing Huh7.5 cells transfected with either siControl or siTACSTD2. CLDN1 (red) appears speckled and fragmented in siTACSTD2-treated cells, which show a complete loss of TACSTD2 staining, in contrast to the regular CLDN1 linear pattern observed in siControl-treated cells. (B) Visualization of TACSTD2 (green) and OCLN (red) in parental Huh7.5 cells transfected with siControl or siTACSTD2. OCLN (red) appears speckled and fragmented in siTACSTD2-treated cells, which show a complete loss of TACSTD2 staining, in contrast to the linear pattern observed in siControl-treated cells. (C) Parental Huh7.5 cells were transfected with siTACSTD2 or siControl and labeled with the division-tracking vital dye CFSE. The proportion of cells that underwent more than two replication cycles at 24, 48 and 72 hours was recorded by flow cytometry. Data represent the mean ± SE of duplicate wells. No significant difference in proliferation was observed between cells treated with siTACSTD2 or siControl. (D) Huh7.5 cells (Huh7.5) or TACSTD2-overexpressing cells (Huh7.5 TACSTD2) were labeled with the division-tracking vital dye CFSE. The proportion of cells that underwent more than two replication cycles at 24, 48 and 72 hours was recorded by flow cytometry. Data represent the mean ± SE of duplicate wells. No significant difference in proliferation was observed between the two cell lines.