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Supplemental Information

miR-145 Antagonizes SNAI1-Mediated Stemness and Radiation Resistance in Colorectal Cancer

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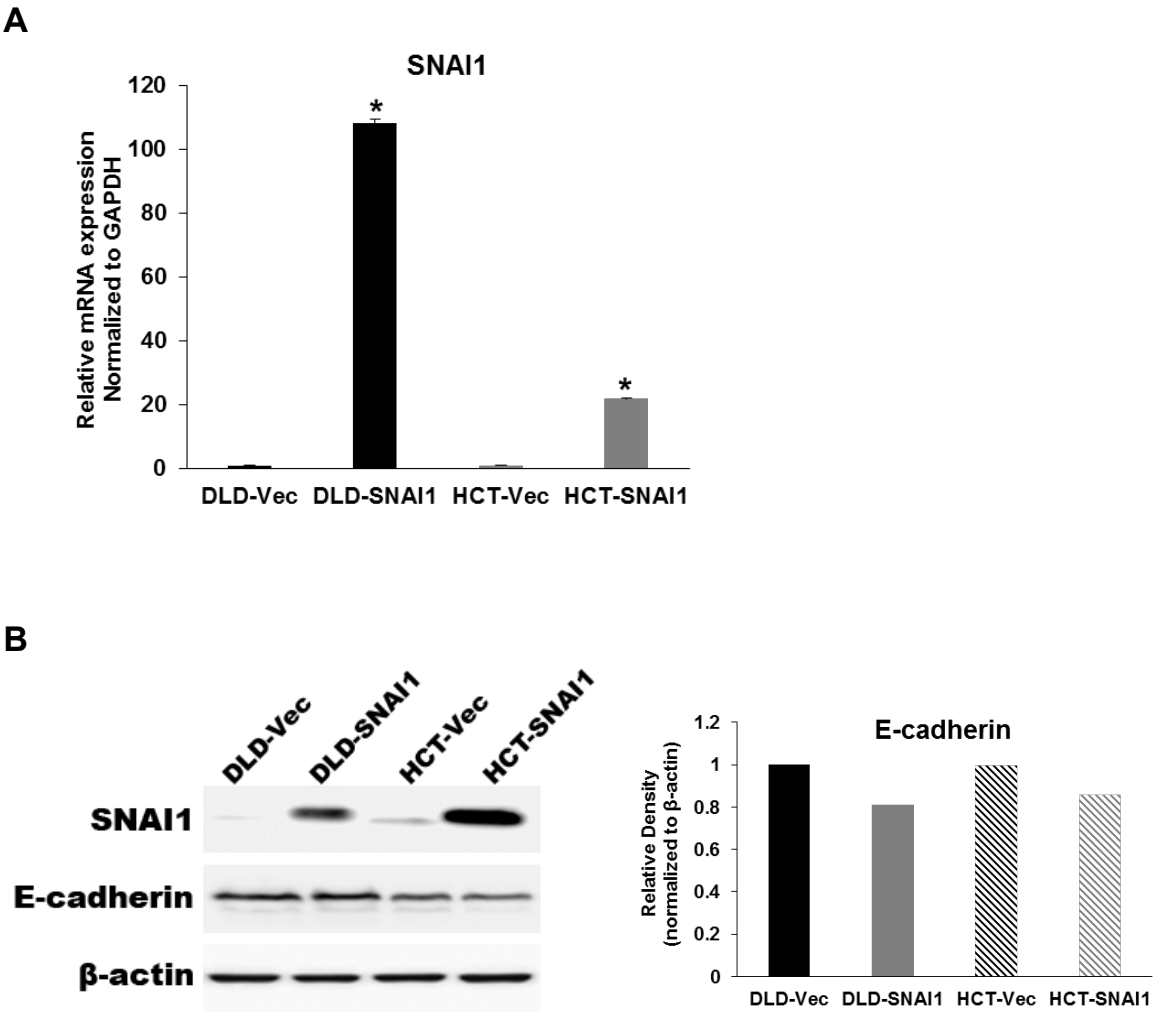

Fig S1. SNAI1 expression in SNAI1 stable cell lines. Expression of SNAI1 mRNA (A, * p <0.05) and protein level as well as relative density quantitaion of E-cadherin (B) in colorectal cancer cell lines with stable transfection of SNAI1 (DLD1-SNAI1; HCT116-SNAI1) and empty vector (Vec) plasmid.

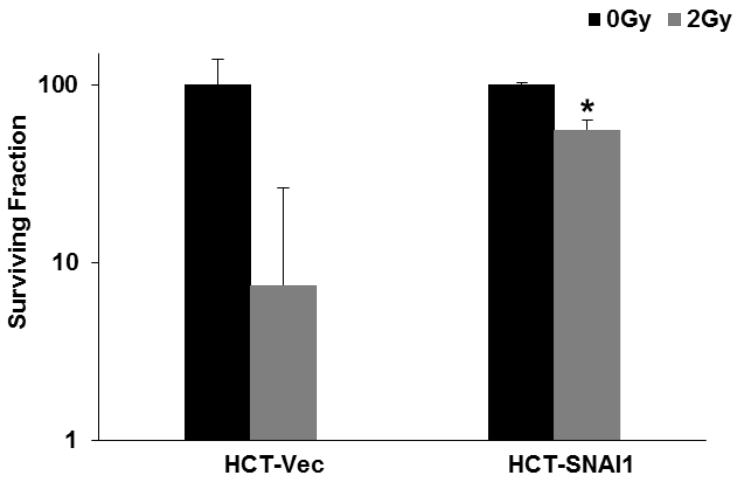

Fig S2 Clonogenic assay on HCT116-SNAI1 cell. Comparing to control cell wiith and without radiation treatment, SNAI1 expression enhanced cell viability (* p<0.05).

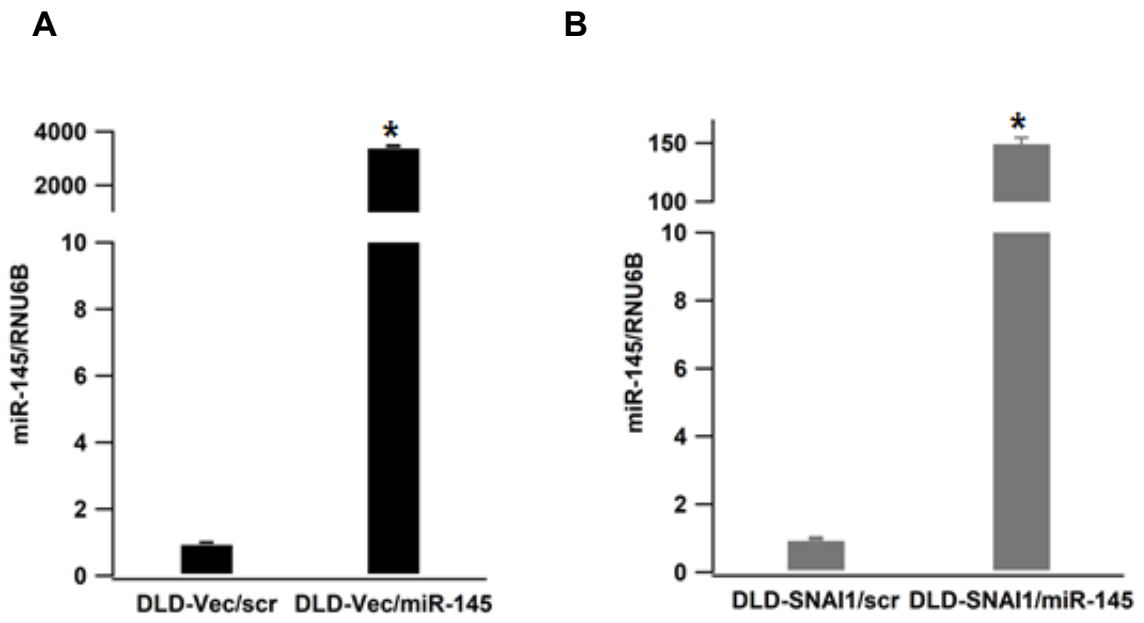

Fig S3. miR-145 expression. After miR-145 transfection for 48 hours in DLD1-Vec (A) and DLD1-SNAI1 (B) cells, miR-145 expression was quantitated by real time PCR (* p<0.05).

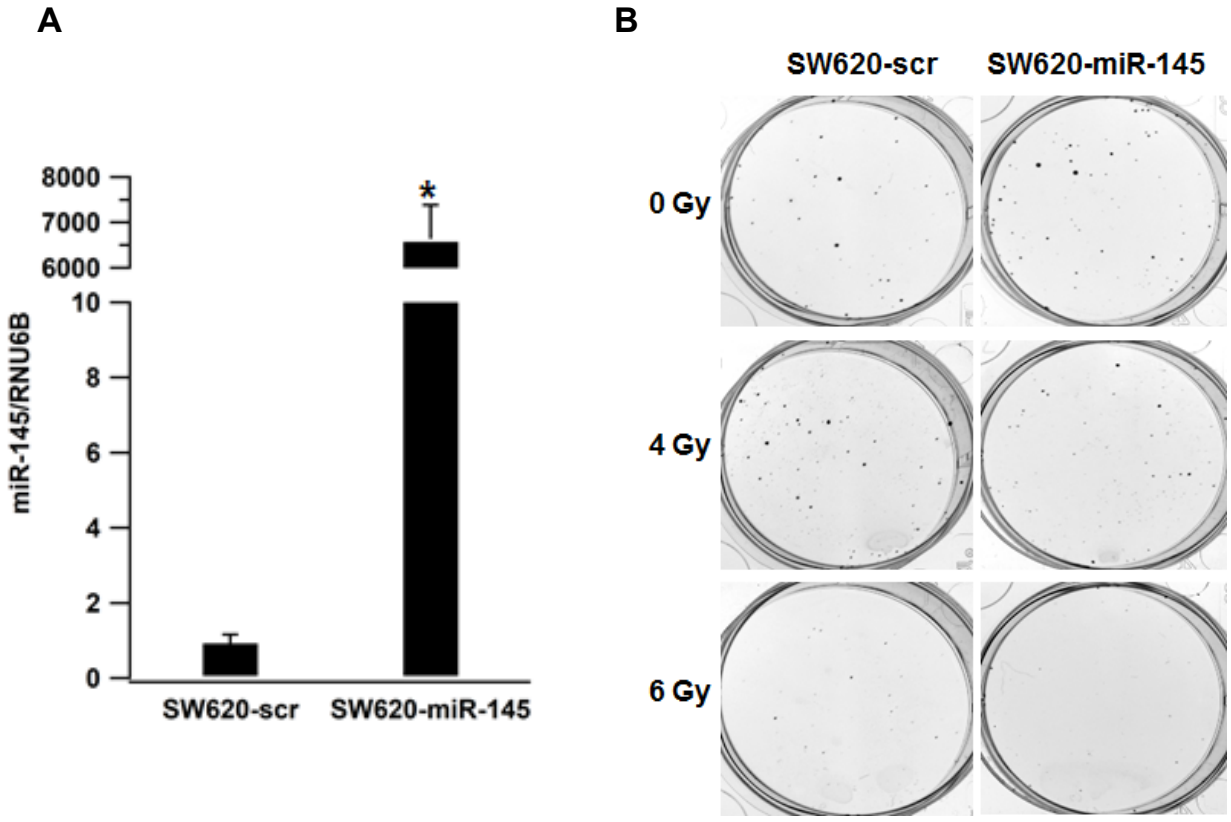

Fig S4. miR-145 expression. SW620 cell was transfected with miR-145 and scr vector for 48 hours, miR-145 expression was quantitated by real time PCR (A, * p<0.05). B. Representative images of clonogenic assay on SW620 after miR-145 transfection and radiation therapy.

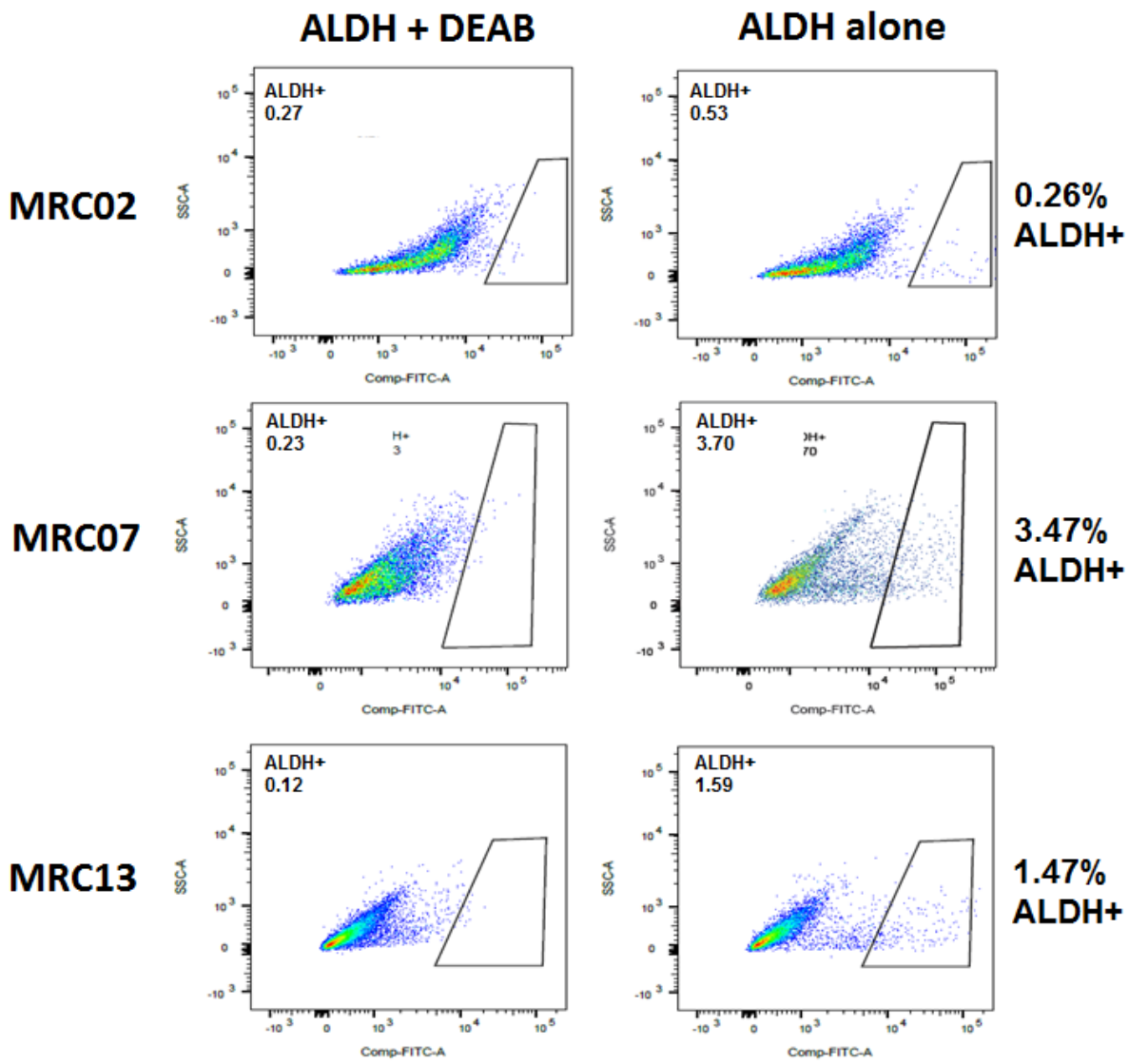

Fig S5. Detection of EpCAM+/ALDH+ cancer stem cells in PDX tumors. EpCAM+ and ALDH+ cells were detected by FACS comparing the fluorescence of test samples against that of control samples.

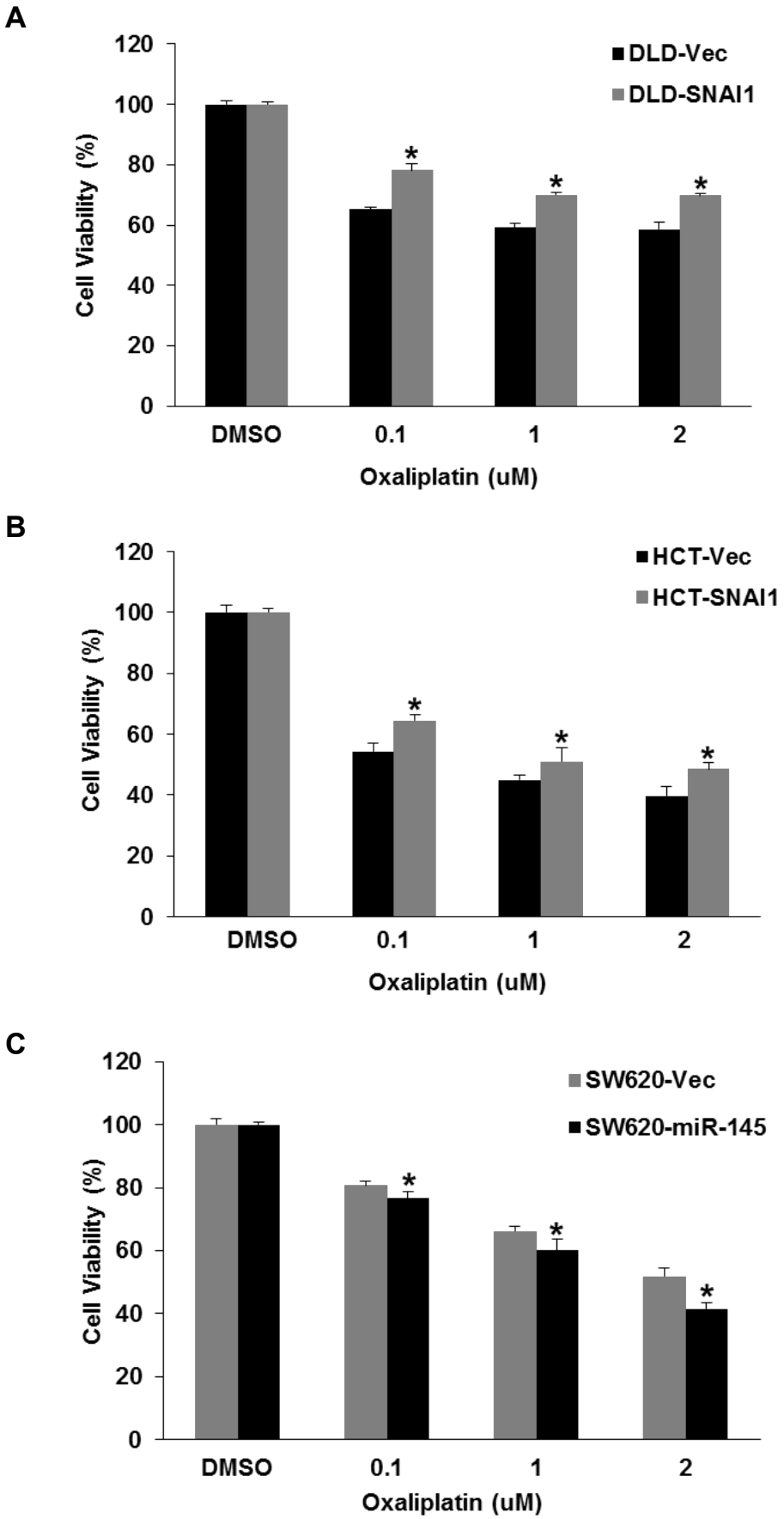

Fig S6. SNAI1 confers Oxaliplatin resistance in CRC cell lines. Cell viability assay on DLD1-SNAI1 (A) and HCT116-SNAI1 (B) cells with Oxaliplatin treatment comparing to the vector control cells (* $p<0.05$). C. Cell viabilty assay on SW620 cell with Oxaliplatin therapy after miR-145 transfection comparing to scr control for 48 hours (* $p<0.05$).