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Supplemental Information

miR-150-5p Inhibits Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer Metastasis and Recurrence by Targeting HMGA2 and β -Catenin Signaling

Fu-Qiang Dai, Cheng-Run Li, Xiao-Qing Fan, Long Tan, Ren-Tao Wang, and Hua Jin

SUPPLYMENTAL FIGURE LEGENDS

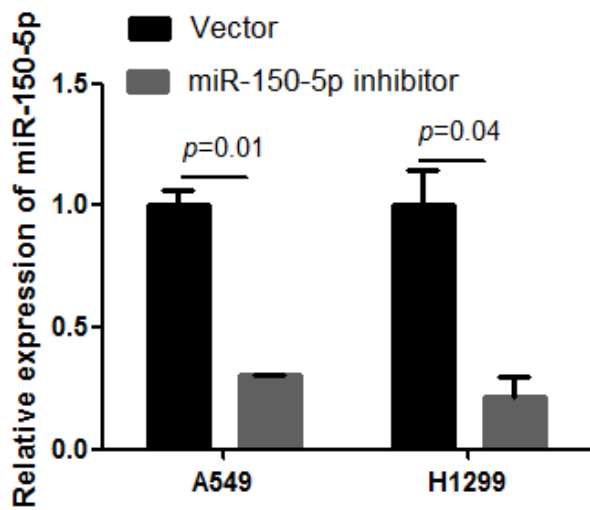
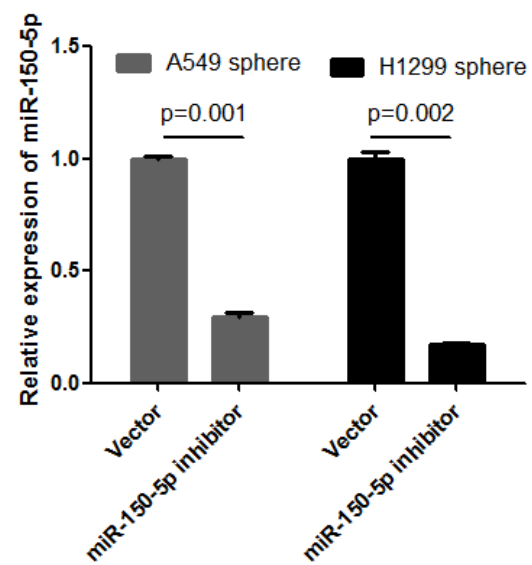
Figure S1. miR-150-5p Expression was Affected by Infection of miR-150-5p or miR-150-5p Antisense Expressing Lentivirus in NSCLC Cells

(A) qRT-PCR analysis of miR-150-5p in NSCLC cells that infected with miR-150-5p expressing lentivirus. Indicated cells were infected with miR-150-5p expressing lentivirus. After 36 hours of infection, cells were subjected to qRT-PCR. (B) qRT-PCR analysis of miR-150-5p in NSCLC cells that infected with miR-150-5p antisense expressing lentivirus. Indicated cells were infected with miR-150-5p antisense expressing lentivirus. After 36 hours of infection, cells were subjected to qRT-PCR.

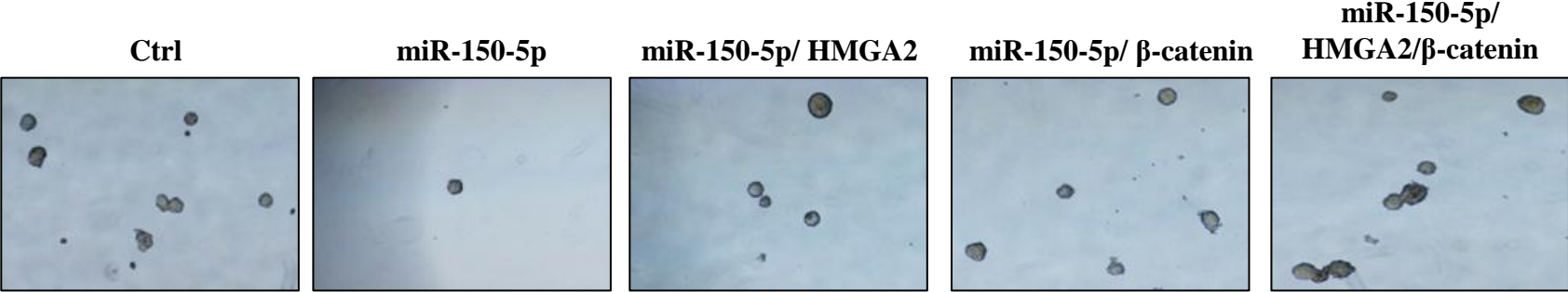
Figure S2. miR-150-5p Plays Its Role Through HMGA2 and β -catenin Signaling in NSCLC Cells.

(A) Restored HMGA2 or/and β -catenin blocked miR-150-5p induced inhibition of sphere formation in sphere formed H1299 cells. Sphere formed A549 cells were infected with indicated gene expression lentivirus for 24 hours and then subjected to sphere formation. (B) Restored HMGA2 or/and β -catenin blocked inhibition of invasion by miR-150-5p in sphere formed A549 cells. Sphere formed H1299 cells were infected with indicated gene expression lentivirus for 24 hours and then subjected to invasion assay.

Figure S3. miR-150-5p In Situ Hybridization in NSCLC Specimens.

A**B****Figure S1.**

A



B

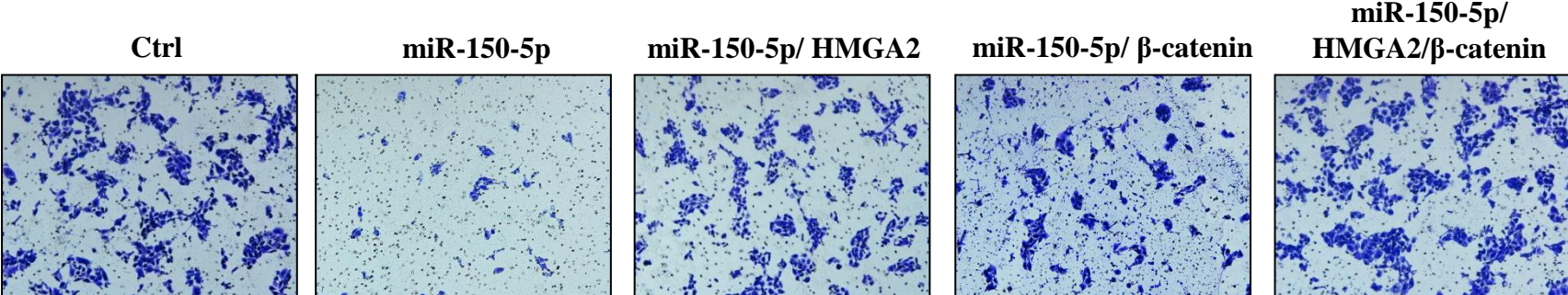


Figure S2.

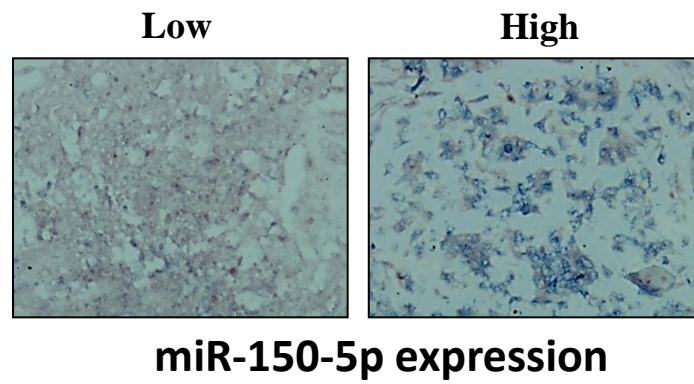


Figure S3.