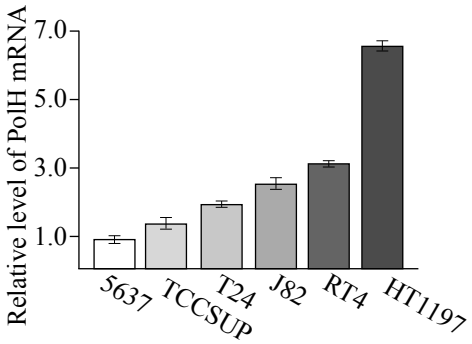
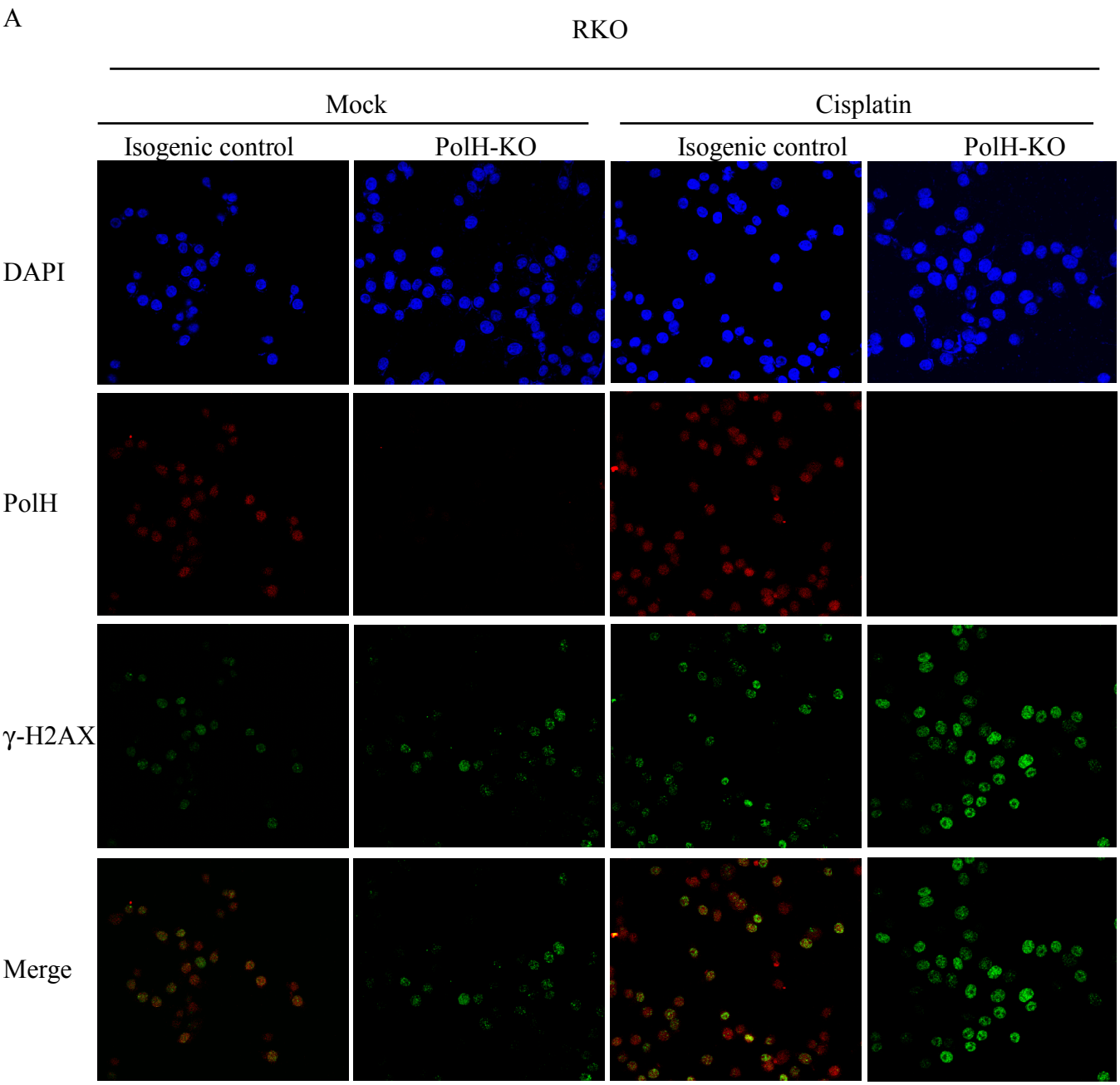
Supplementary Figure 1

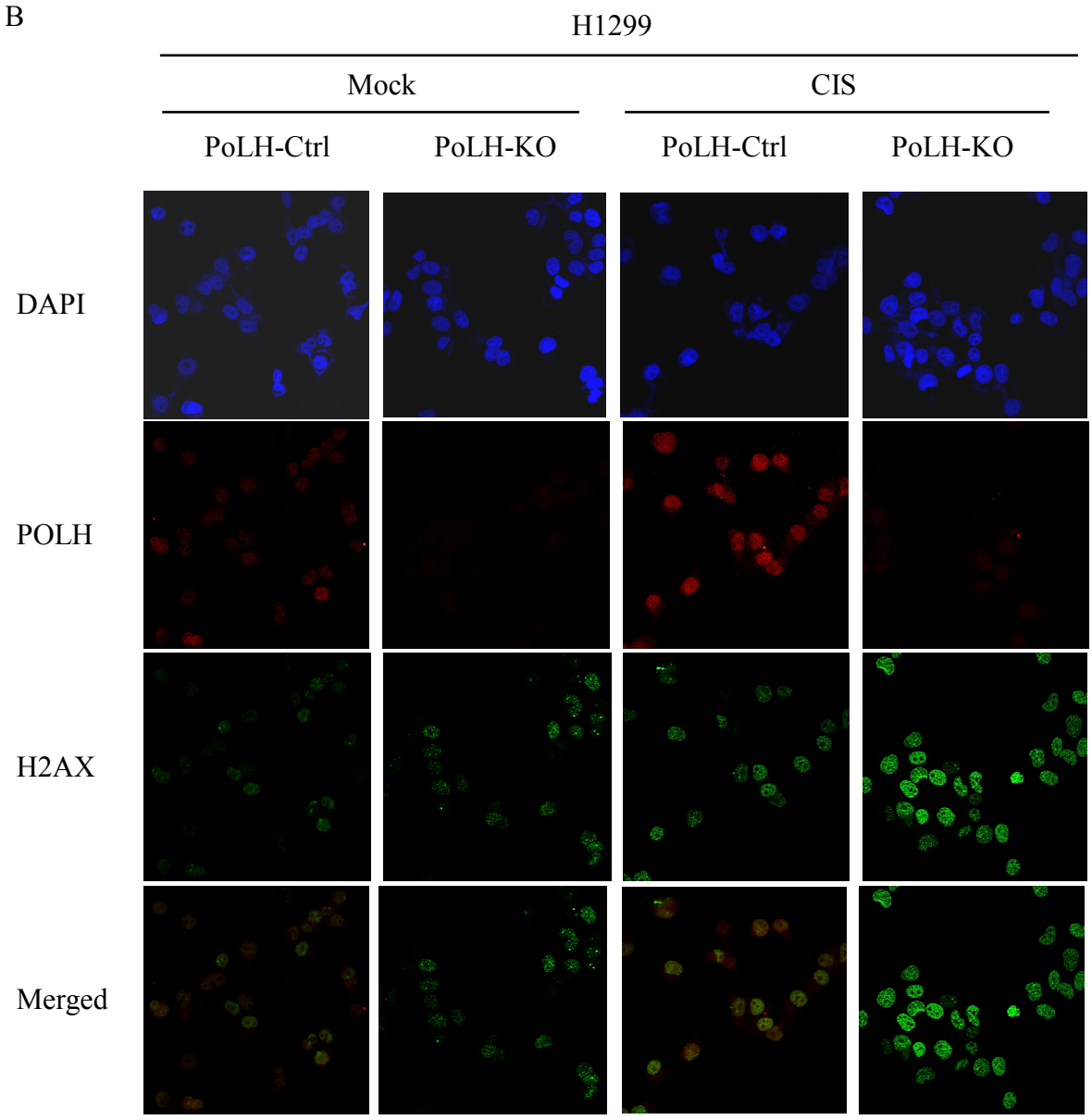


Supplementary Figure 1 The levels of PolH transcripts were measured by qRT-PCR in 5637, TCCSUP, T24, J82, RT4, and HT1197 bladder cancer cell lines

Supplementary Figure 2

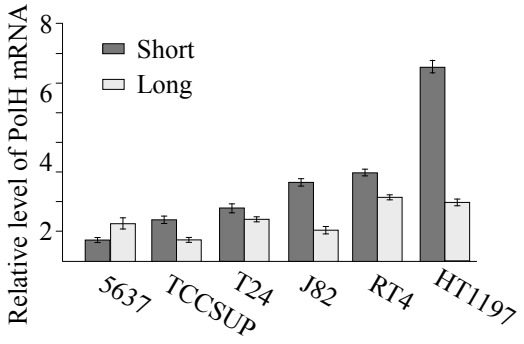


Supplementary Figure 2-Cont'd



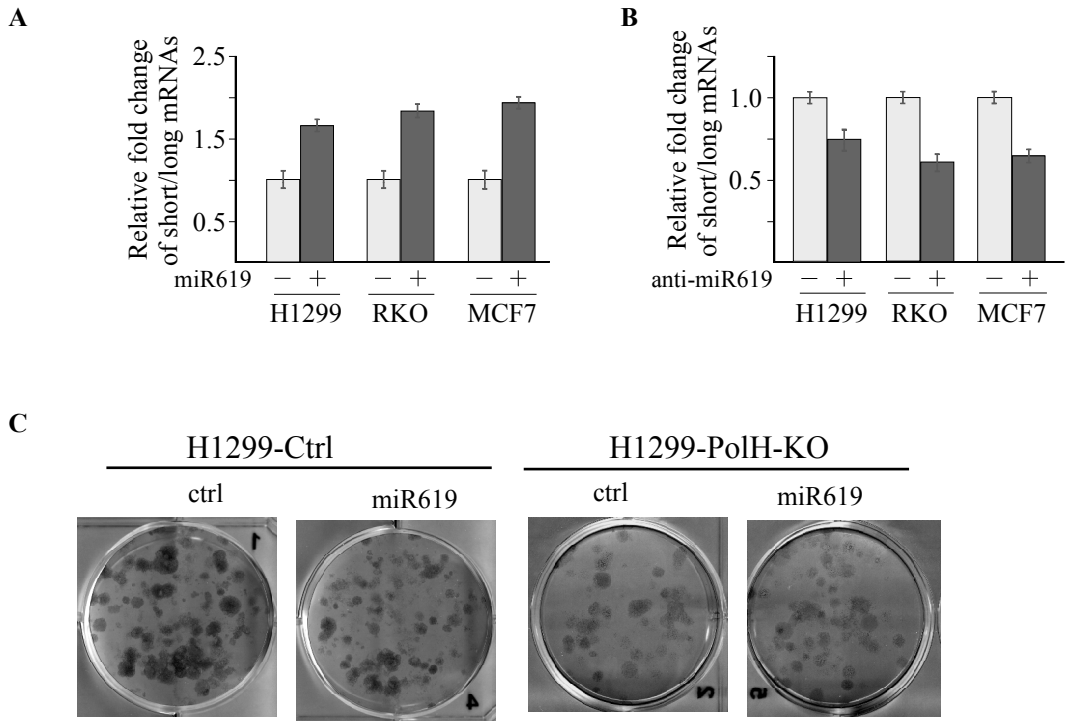
Supplementary Figure 2 (A-B) RKO(A) and H1299 (B) cells were mocked treated or treated with cisplatin, following by immunofluorescence with DAPI, PolH (red), or γ-H2AX (green). The immunofluorescence images were taken using a 20x oil objective of the Leica TCS SP8 confocal microscope.

Supplementary Figure 3



Supplementary Figure 3 The levels of short and long PolH transcripts were measured by qRT-PCR in 5637, TCCSUP, T24, J82, RT4, and HT1197 bladder cancer cell lines. The levels of long PolH transcripts were determined by the PCR amplicons of distal primers. The levels of short PolH transcripts were determined by subtracting the PCR amplicons of distal primers from the PCR amplicons of common primers.

Supplementary Figure 4



Supplementary Figure 4 (A) H1299, RKO, and MCF7 cells were transfected with control miRNA or miR619 for 3 days and the level of short and long PolH transcripts were measured by qRT-PCR analysis. The ratio of short vs long PolH transcript in cells transfected with control miRNA was arbitrary set as 1.0 and the relative fold change was calculated. (B) The experiments was performed the same as in (A) except that anti-miRNA control and anti-miR619 were used. (C) Isogenic control and PolH-KO H1299 cells were transfected with control miRNA or miR619, followed by colony formation assay.