

FOXC2 expression and epithelial-mesenchymal phenotypes are associated with castration resistance, metastasis and survival in prostate cancer

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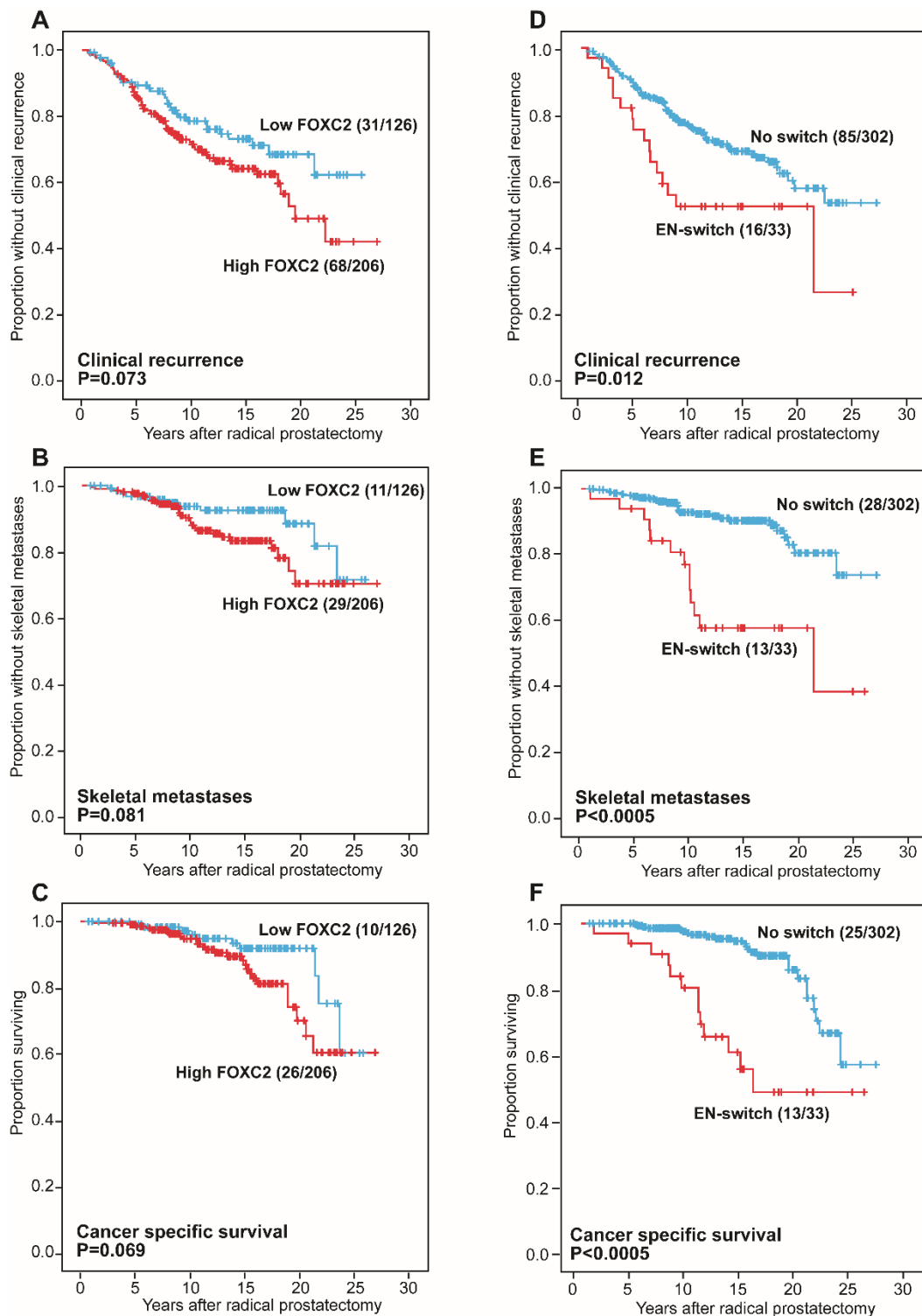


Figure S1. Univariate survival analyses (Kaplan-Meier) in 338 prostate cancer patients of all Gleason scores after radical prostatectomy, by (A-C) cytoplasmic FOXC2 and (D-F) EN-switch, with clinical recurrence, skeletal metastases and cancer specific death as end-points.