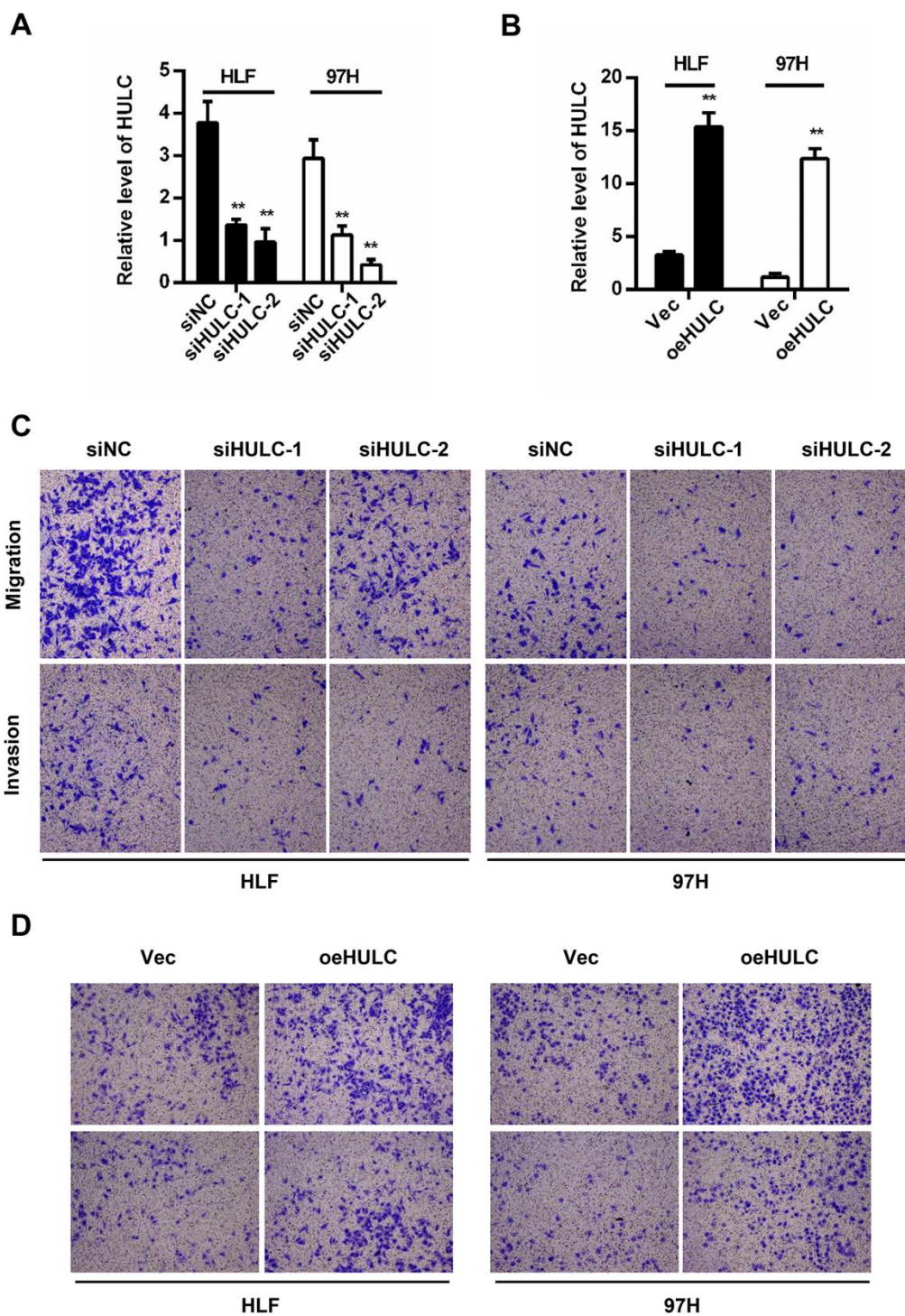
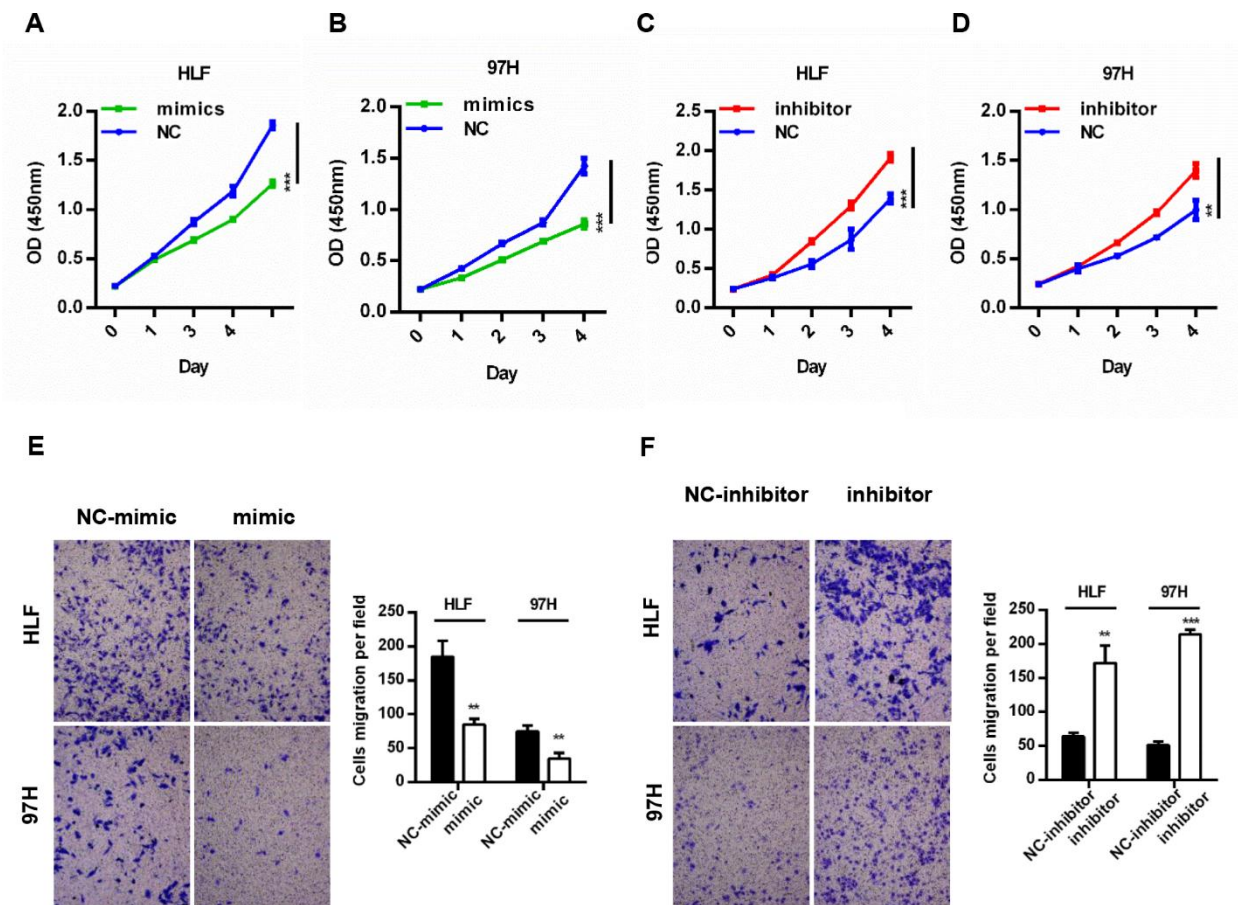


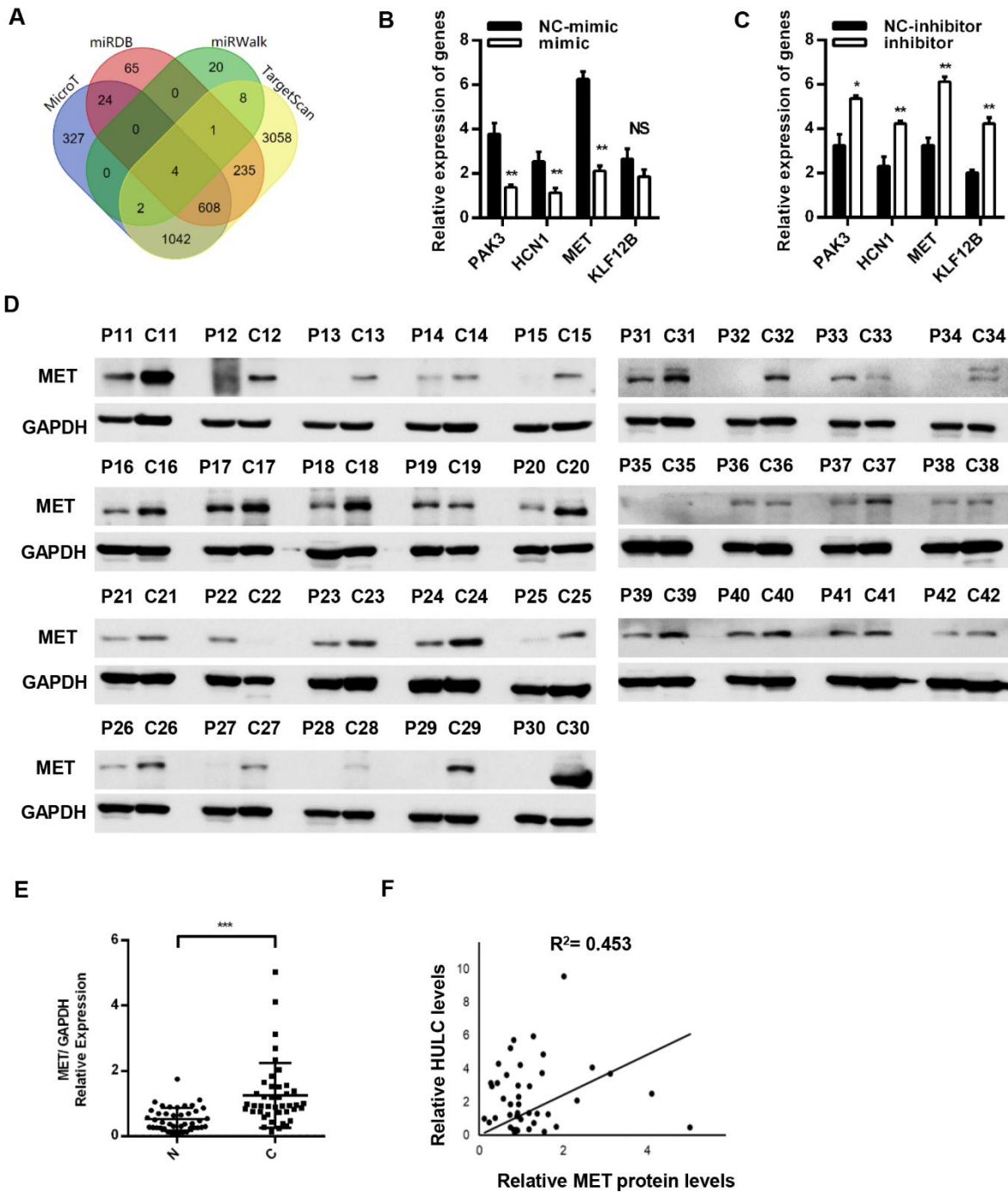
SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURES



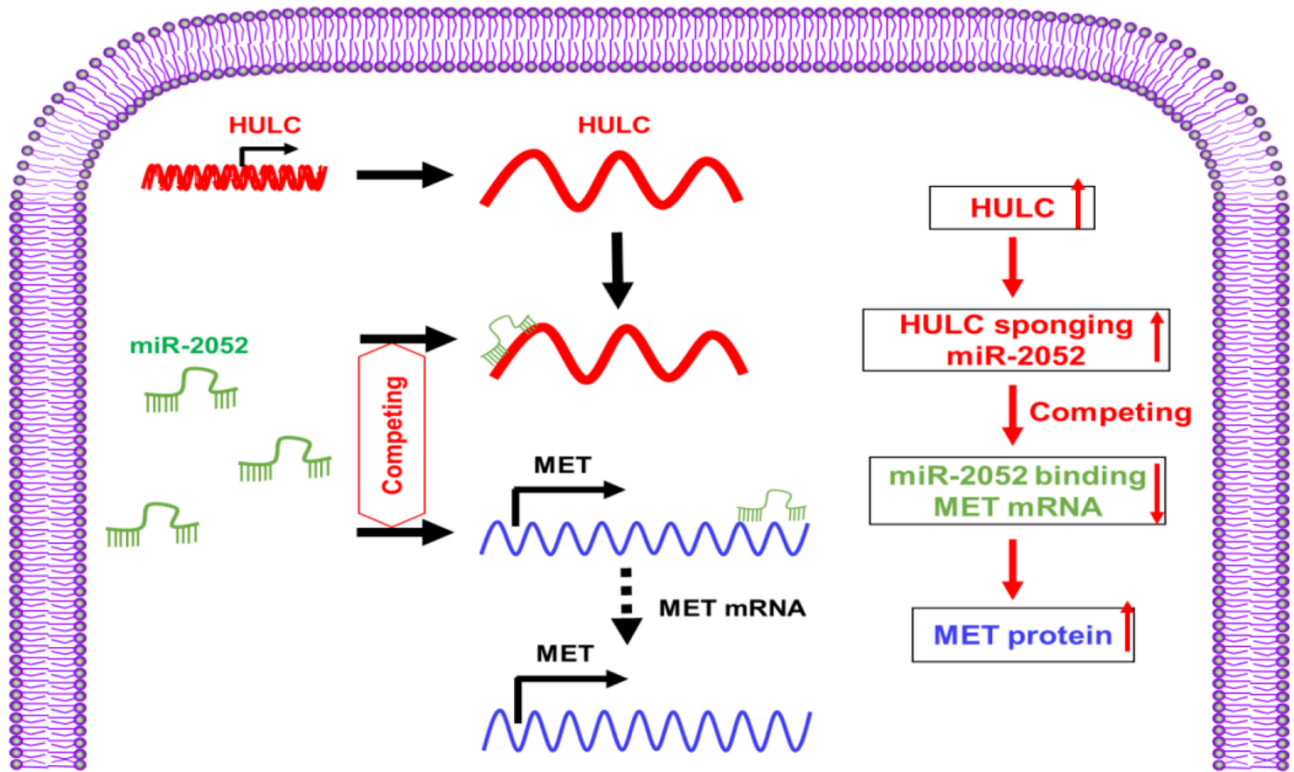
Supplementary Figure 1. HULC promotes HCC cells migration, and invasion. Quantitative PCR showing that HULC levels were (A) downregulated after siHULC transfection and (B) upregulated after pcDNA-HULC transfection. (C, D) Representative images of transwell assay. **P < 0.01.



Supplementary Figure 2. miR-2052 inhibits HCC cells proliferation and migration. (A–D) Viability of HCC cells transfected with miR-2052 mimic or inhibitor measured by CCK8 assays. (E–F) Transwell assay showing that miR-2052 suppressed HCC cell migration. **P < 0.01, ***P < 0.001.



Supplementary Figure 3. MET is a direct target of miR-2052. (A) Venn diagrams showing the number of potential mRNAs targeted by miR-2052. (B, C) qPCR analysis of the expression of four candidate mRNAs when treated with miR-2052 mimic or inhibitor. (D) MET protein levels in HCC tissues, and (E) statistical analysis of relative MET levels in HCC tissues compared to normal tissue controls (n=42). (F) Correlation between HULC and MET expression in paired HCC tissues (n=42). * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$.



Supplementary Figure 4. A schematic figure of the HULC/miR-2052/MET axis. (A) A schematic figure demonstrates the regulatory mechanism of the HULC/miR-2052/MET axis.