Table S1A. Primer sequences of shRNAs for construction of stably-transfected cell lines

Targets	Sequences (5'-3')
ShKLK11#1	F: GATCCCCGGTCTGTAACCAGTCTCTTTTCAAGAGA AAGAGACTGGTTACAGACCTTTTT
ShKLK11#2	F: GATCCCCCCAGTCTCTTCAAGGCATTTTCAAGAGA AATGCCTTGAAGAGACTGGTTTTT
ShKLK11#3	F: GATCCCCCCAGTCTCTTCAAGGCATTTTCAAGAGA AATGCCTTGAAGAGACTGGTTTTT
shNC	F: GATCCCCGCCAGCTTAGCACTGACTCTTCAAGAGA GAGTCAGTGCTAAGCTGGCTTTTT

Table S1B. Primers for RT-qPCR

Primers	Sequences (5'-3')
KLK11	F: AATCCTGCTTGCTCTGGC
	R: CGTGTTGGAGGTCTTCCTC
GAPDH	F: GGAGCGAGATCCCTCCAAAAT
	R: GGCTGTTGTCATACTTCTCATGG
ki67	F: AACTACCTGGACCGCTTCCT
	R: CCACTTGAGCTTGTTCACCA
Cyclin D1	F: GCTGCGAAGTGGAAACCATC
	R: CCTCCTTCTGCACACATTTGAA
CDK6	F: GCTGACCAGCAGTACGAATG
	R: GCACACATCAAACAACCTGACC
c-myc	F: GGCTCCTGGCAAAAGGTCA
	R: CTGCGTAGTTGTGCTGATG

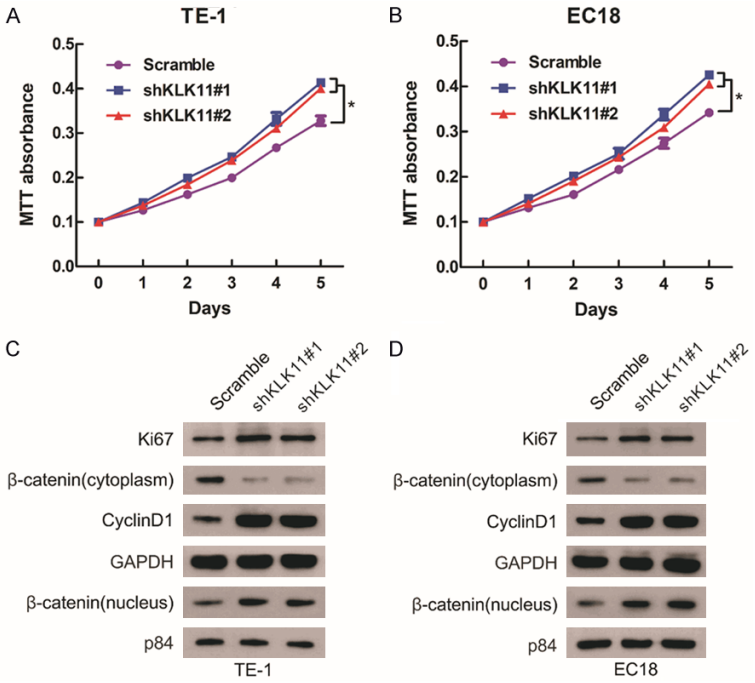

Figure S1. To detect the knockdown efficiency of shRNAs, shRNA#1 and shRNA#2 were selected for MTT assays and western blotting. A, B. Transfection of KLK11 shRNA#1 and shRNA#2, respectively, accelerated the proliferation of TE-1 and EC18 cells by MTT assays. C, D. Expression of Ki67, cyclin D1, β-catenin (cytosol), and β-catenin (nucleus) in TE-1 and EC18 cells transfected with shRNA#1 and shRNA#2 were determined.