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Supplemental Information

miRNA-129/FBW7/NF-κB, a Novel Regulatory Pathway in Inflammatory Bowel Disease

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Table S1. Basic characteristic of all subjects included in this study

Parameter	non-IBD	CD	UC
All (n)	189	172	147
Male	107 (56.6%)	114 (66.3%)	95 (64.6%)
Age (years)	41.7 ± 9.5	49.4 ± 11.3	45.2 ± 8.2
Location			
Colon	102	89	78
Rectum	51	33	28
Terminal ileum	22	28	26
Ceca	14	22	15

IBD, inflammatory bowel disease; CD, Crohn’s disease; UC, ulcerative colitis.

Figure S1

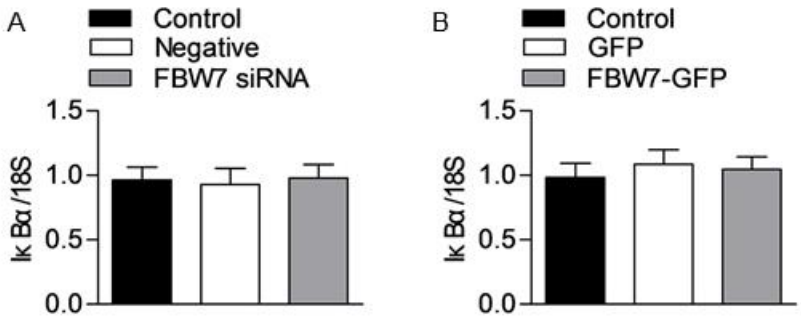

Figure S1. Knockdown or overexpression of FBW7 had no effect on IκBα mRNA level. (A and B) RT-PCR analysis of IκBα mRNA expression in Caco-2 cells treated with FBW7 siRNA (A) or FBW7-GFP adenovirus (B). n=6.

Figure S2

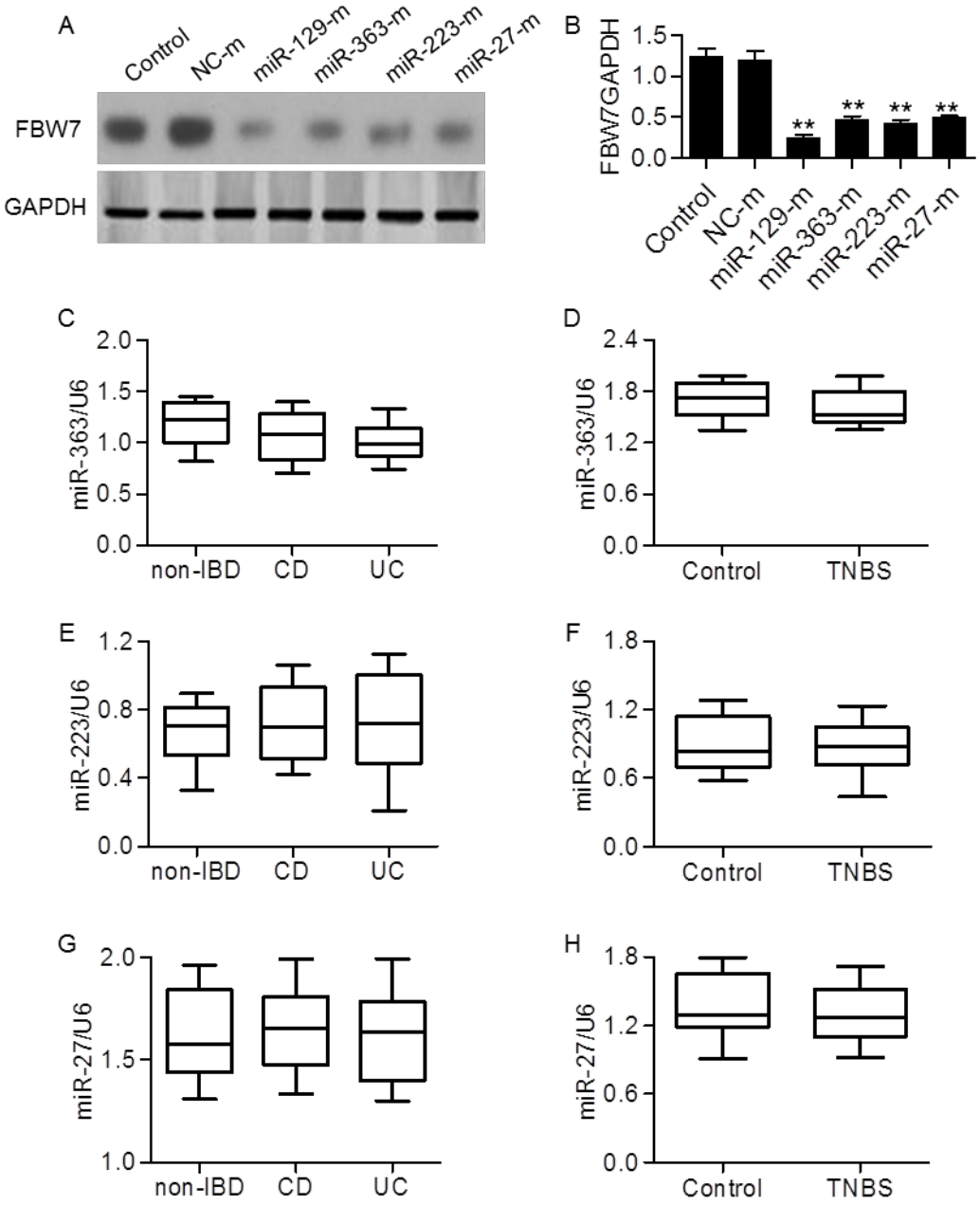

Figure S2. The expression of FBW7-binding miRNAs in colon tissues of inflammatory bowel disease patients and trinitrobenzene sulphonic acid (TNBS)-induced mouse colitis model. (A) Western blotting analysis of the extracts from Caco-2 cells transfected with indicated miRNA mimics. (B) Quantification of FBW7 protein level normalized to GAPDH. **P<0.01 vs. control, n=6. (C-H) The expression of miR-363, miR-223 and miR-27a in non-IBD individuals (n=189), patients with Crohn's disease (CD, n=172),

patients with ulcerative colitis (UC, n=147), control mice (n=12) and TNBS-treated mice (n=12) was determined by RT-PCR.