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Supplemental Information

An Artificial CTCF Peptide Triggers Efficient

Therapeutic Efficacy in Ocular Melanoma

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Supplementary figure legends

Figure S1 Expression of dsCTCF and deCTCF

A-B: qPCR showed the dsCTCF and deCTCF expressed in both tumor and normal transfected cells.

C: Quantitative analysis of western blot verified that the dsCTCF expressed in both tumor and normal transfected cells.

Figure S2 Decoy CTCF suppress tumor proliferation

A-B: CCK8 assay demonstrated that deCTCF could significantly reduce the proliferation of transfected ocular melanoma.

C: Quantitative analysis of plate clone formation assay verified that dsCTCF or deCTCF could significantly reduce the proliferation of transfected ocular melanoma.

Figure S3 Decoy CTCF suppress tumor migration

A: Quantitative analysis of transwell migration assay showed that dsCTCF or deCTCF could significantly reduce the migration ability of ocular melanoma.

B: Scratch test suggested that dsCTCF or deCTCF could significantly reduce the migration ability of OCM1.

C-D: Quantitative analysis of scratch test also suggested that dsCTCF or deCTCF could significantly reduce the migration ability of ocular melanoma.

Figure S4 Decoy CTCF suppress tumorigenesis

A-B: Quantitative analysis of soft agar assay showed fewer colony number in dsCTCF or deCTCF expressed ocular melanoma cells.

Figure S5 Decoy CTCF suppress *SELL* expression

A: Searching for genes affected by decoy CTCF. **Left:** RNA-seq screening of upregulated genes in ocular tumor; **Right:** Locating of the wild type CTCF binding site.

B: Quantitative analysis of western blot showed that *SELL* was highly expressed in ocular melanoma cells.

C: Quantitative analysis of western blot showed the expression of *SELL* was significantly decreased in ocular tumor cells after shRNA interference.

Figure S6 *SELL* interference could suppress tumor proliferation and migration

A: Quantitative analysis of plate clone formation assay verified that the proliferation of *SELL*-interfered group was significantly reduced.

B: Quantitative analysis of transwell migration assay showed that *SELL* interference could significantly reduce the migration ability of ocular melanoma.

C-D: Quantitative analysis of soft agar assay investigated fewer and smaller colonies in *SELL*-interfered groups.

Figure S7 STRING protein interaction network of CTCF

A: STRING protein interaction (www.string-db.org) network identified the potential CTCF-binding proteins, such as EZH2 and EP300.

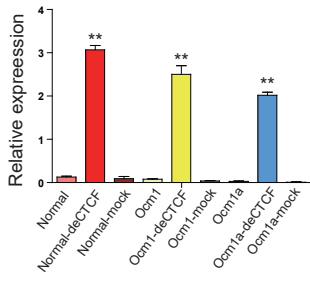
Figure S8 The antitumor effect of dsCTCF was not directed by DNA methylation

A: Genome-wide methylation microarrays showed that dsCTCF could only lead to a slight change of methylation levels near its binding sites.

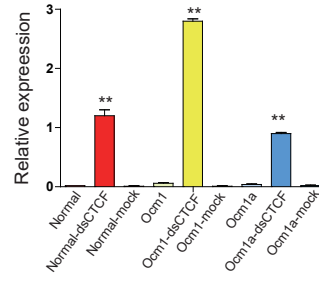
B: qPCR showed most of the methylation alteration could only affect gene expression

slightly and not consistent between cell types.

A



B



C

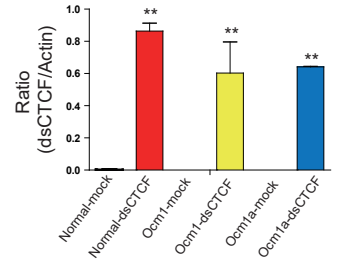


Figure S1

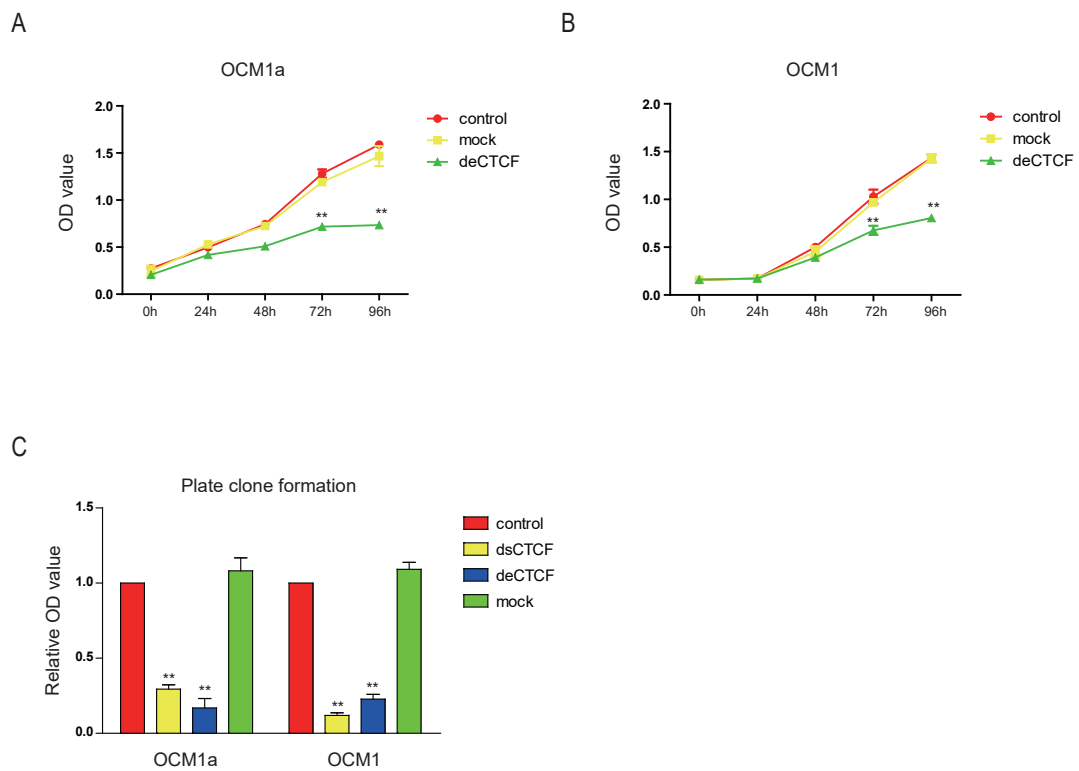
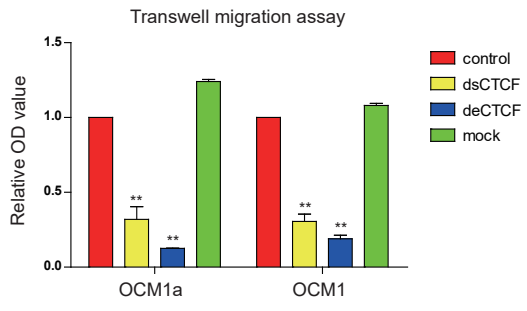
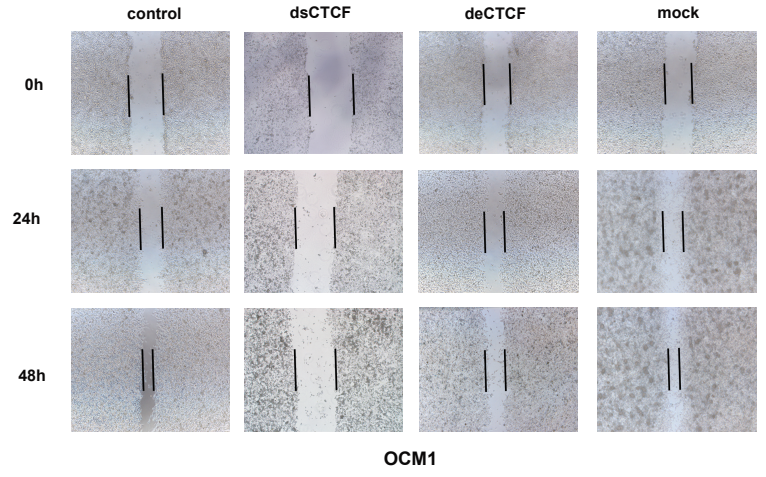


Figure S2

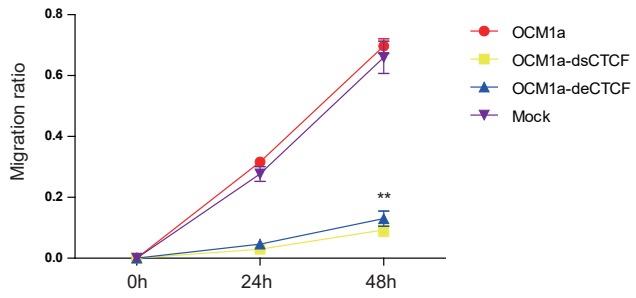
A



B



C



D

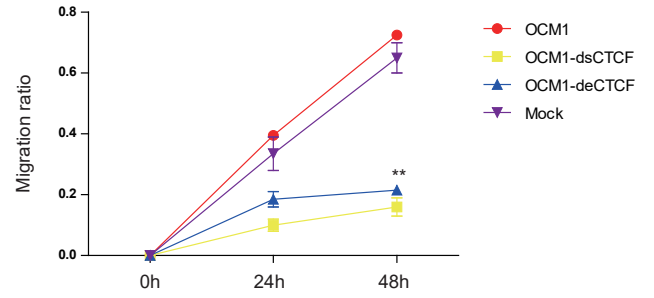
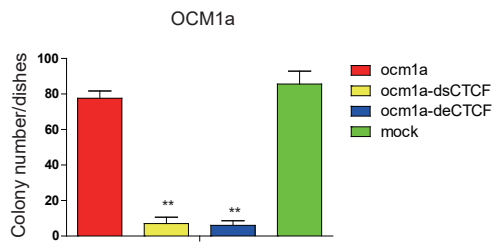


Figure S3

A



B

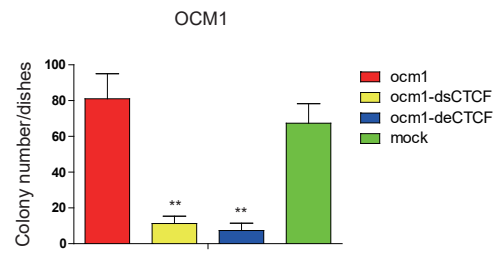
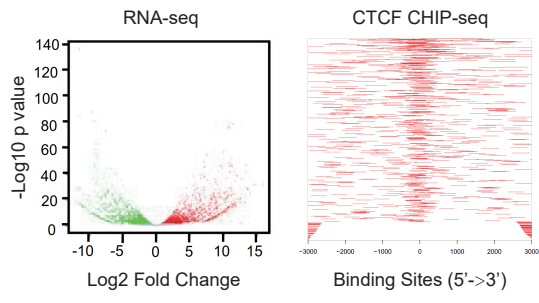
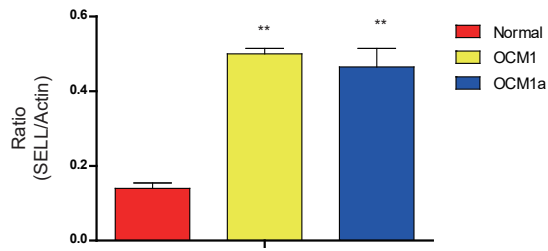


Figure S4

A



B



C

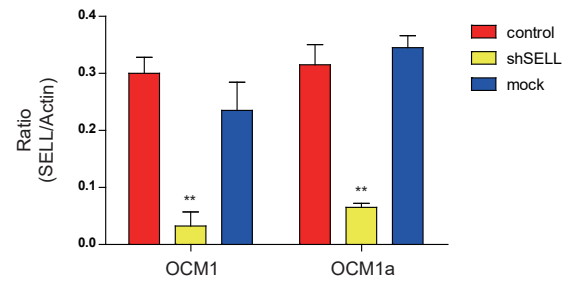
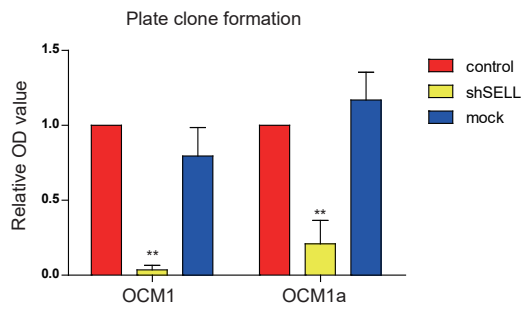
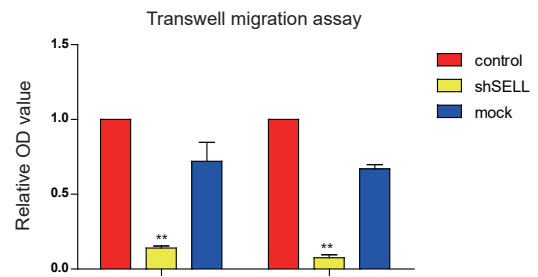


Figure S5

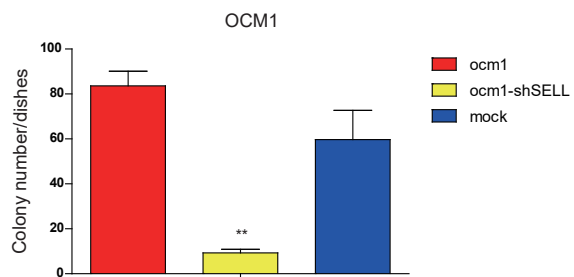
A



B



C



D

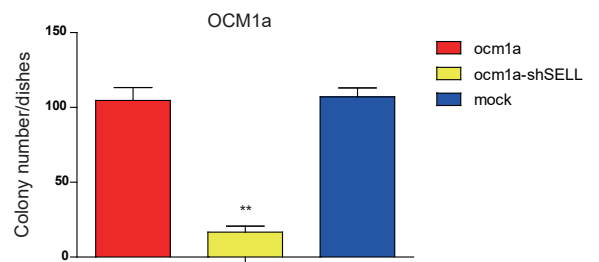


Figure S6

A

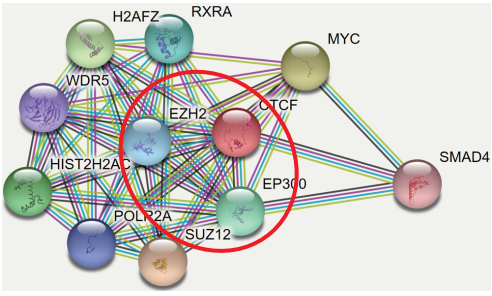
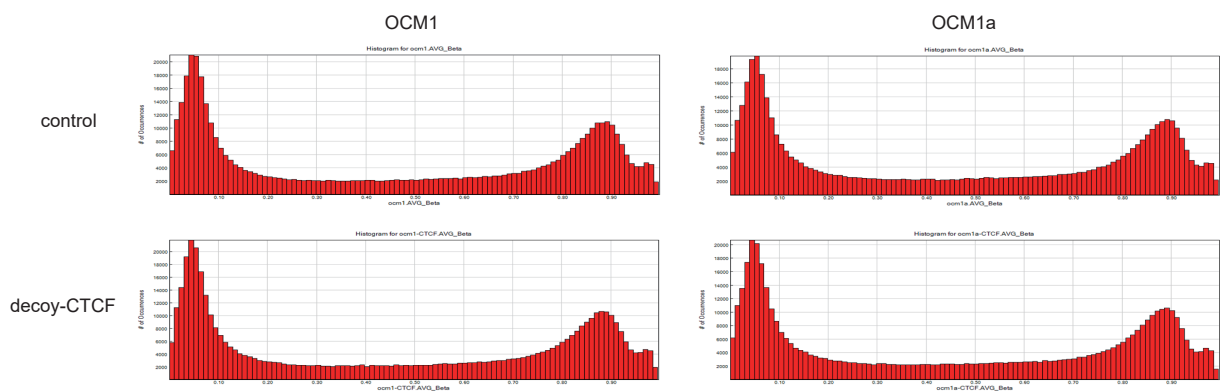


Figure S7

A



B

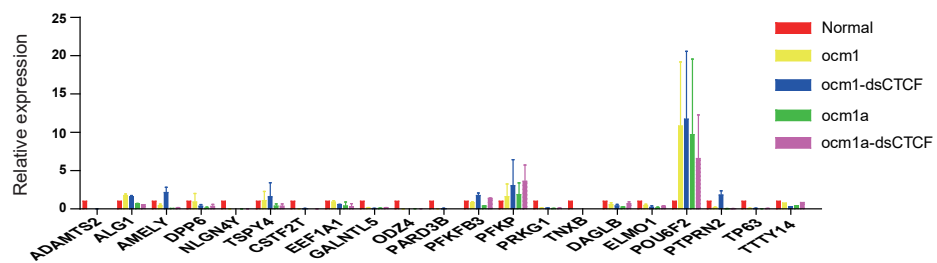


Figure S8