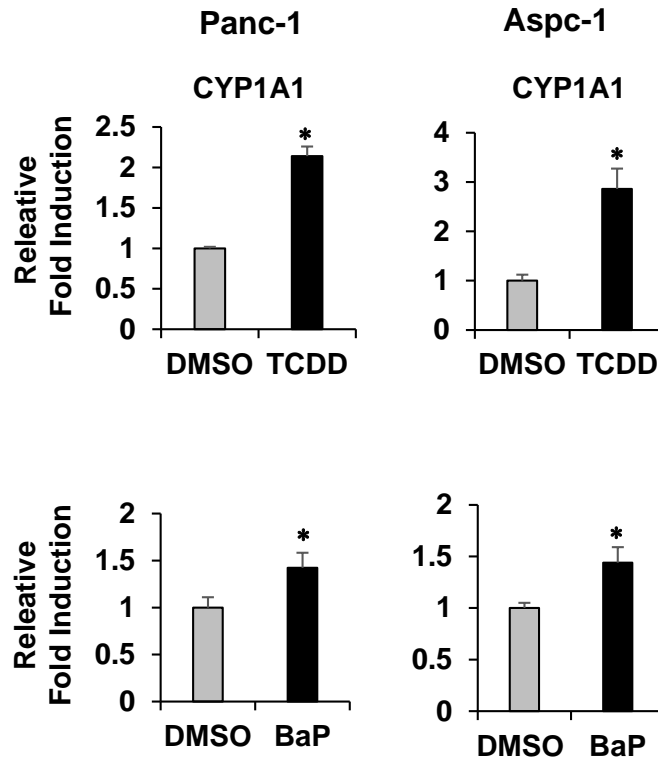


Supplementary Table 1. The primer sequences used for real-time PCR

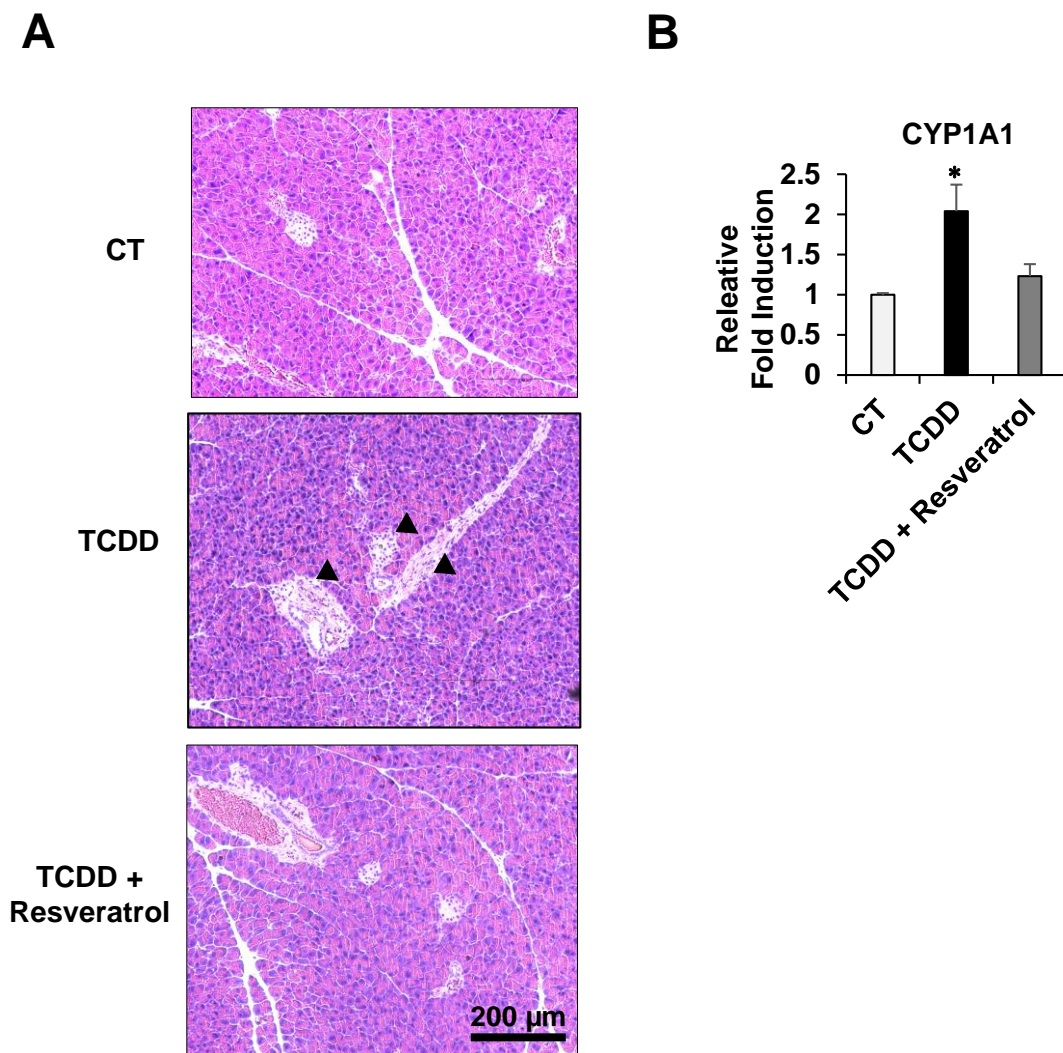
Gene	Forward Primer (5'-3')	Reverse Primer (5'-3')
hMALAT1	AGCTGTCCTTATAGGCTGGCCATT	TGTTTACACTGCTCTGGGTCTGCT
hMEG3	CAGCCAGCTGTCCCTCTTAC	CAAAGGGATCCTTCCATTCA
hH19	CACTGGCCTCCAGAGCCCGT	CGTCTTGGCCTTCGGCAGCTG
hHOTAIR	GGTAGAAAAAGCAACCACGAAGC	ACATAAACCTCTGTCTGTGAGTGCC
hXIST	GTGCTTTTTCGTGTTGGGTTT	CCCAGGTCTTCGCTGAGTAG
hCYP1A1	TCGGCCACGGAGTTTCTTC	GGTCAGCATGTGCCCAATCA
hACTIN	GTCTGCCTTGGTAGTGGATAATG	TCGAGGACGCCCTATCATGG
mMALAT1	CCTAACGACTAGCATTGGCA	GCACTCTTTCCTGGGCTATC
mCYP1A1	GACCCTTACAAGTATTTGGTCGT	GGTATCCAGAGCCAGTAACCT
mActin	ATGGTTGACGATGAGCTGACT	GACTCCGTGTTCAATGGGATAC

Supplementary Figure 1



Supplementary Figure 1. Induction of CYP1A1, a representative AHR downstream target gene, by TCDD or BaP in Panc-1 and Aspc-1 human pancreatic cancer cells.

Supplementary Figure 2



Supplementary Figure 2. Representative Haematoxylin and Eosin (H&E) staining images of pancreatic tissue sections treated with TCDD, TCDD plus Resveratrol, or control (CT). Inflammation and immune cell infiltration sites were shown as black arrows. Scale bar, 200 μ m. (A). The induction of CYP1A1 in the pancreatic tissues (B).