

Association between vitamin D, retinoic acid-related orphan receptors and vitamin D hydroxyderivatives in ovarian cancer

Anna A. Brożyna ^{1,*} ORCID ID 0000-0002-3195-9965, Tae-Kang Kim ² ORCID ID 0000-0003-1394-4134, Marzena Zabłocka ³, Wojciech Józwicki ⁴ ORCID ID 0000-0001-9311-1604, Junming Yue ⁵, Robert C. Tuckey ⁶ ORCID ID 0000-0002-5022-4729, Anton Jetten ⁷ ORCID ID 0000-0003-0954-4445 and Andrzej T. Slominski ^{2,8,*} ORCID ID 0000-0002-3792-8940

Table S1. Summary of ROR α expression in ovarian cancer samples.

| Sample | Cytoplasmic ROR α [mean A.U.] | Nuclear ROR α [mean A.U.] |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Normal ovary [n=5] | 90.0 | 168.0 |
| Primary cancer [n=15] | 27.7 | 22.4 |
| G1 | 5.0 | 23.8 |
| G2 | 25.3 | 20.2 |
| G3 | 44.4 | 26.7 |
| Metastatic cancer [n=4] | 23.8 | 6.8 |

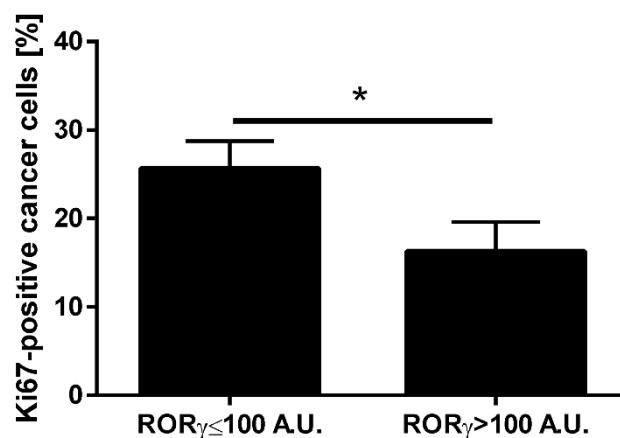


Figure S1. The relationship between nuclear ROR γ and percentage of Ki-67-positive cells in central parts of the tumor, defined as the older part of the tumor, with no signs of dynamic growth [60]. Statistically significant differences are denoted with asterisks as determined by Student's t-test ($*p < 0.05$).