## **Supplemental information**

Bisphenol A-induced DNA damages promote to lymphoma progression in human lymphoblastoid cells through aberrant CTNNB1 signaling pathway

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## **Supplemental information**

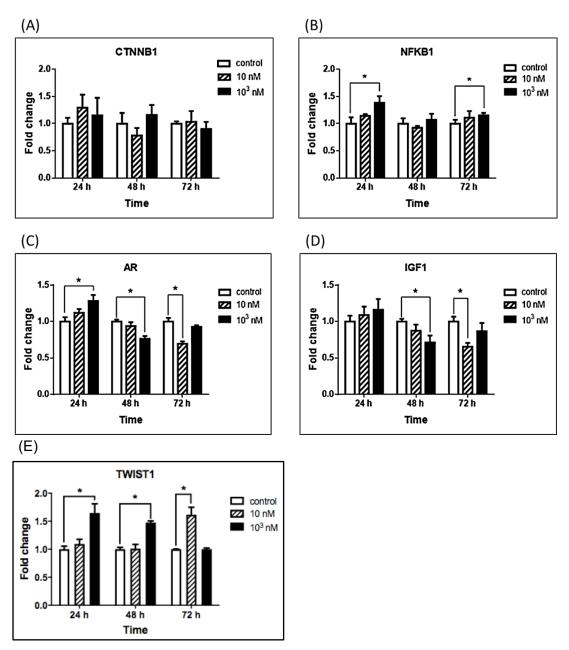


Figure S1 Gene expression of target genes of carcinogenesis in SUP-B15 cells after BPA exposure. SUP-B15 cells were treated with various concentrations (10 and  $10^3$  nM) of BPA for 24, 48 and 72 h. Fold changes of gene expression of (A) CTNNB1, (B) NFKB1, (C) AR, (D) IGF1 and (E) TWIST1 between BPA exposure and control. \*p < 0.05 indicated significant difference between BPA exposure and control. Related to Figure 4.

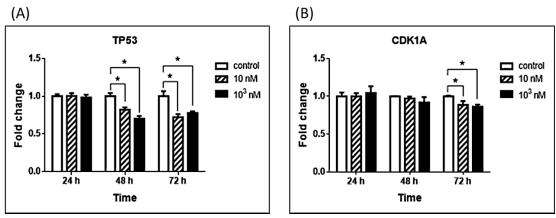


Figure S2 Expression of DNA repair associated-genes TP53 and CDKN1A in SUP-B15 cells after BPA exposure. SUP-B15 cells were treated with various concentrations (10 and  $10^3$  nM) of BPA for 24, 48 and 72 h. Fold changes of gene expression of (A) TP53 and (B) CDKN1A between BPA exposure and control. \*p < 0.05 indicated significant difference between BPA exposure and control. Related to Figure 7.

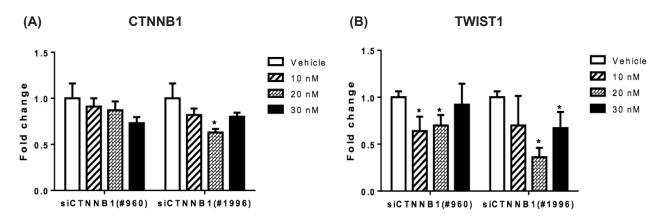


Figure S3 Fold changes of gene expression of CTNNB1 and TWIST1 in SUP-B15 cells after siCTNNB1 transfections. Two siCTNNB1 sequences homo-960 and homo-1996 were used to transfect in cells, respectively, for double confirmation. The efficacy of another CTNNB1 siRNA (homo-1996) at 10, 20 and 30 nM transfected into SUP-B15 cells was shown to significantly reduce the expression of CTNNB1 at 20 nM (Figure S3A) and predicted pathway transcription factor, TWIST1 at 20 and 30 nM (Figure S3B). Related to Figure 8.