Supplemental Tables S3-S5

The ratio of toxic-to-nontoxic microRNAs predicts platinum sensitivity in ovarian cancer

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Supplemental Table S3: Patient tumor samples used in analysis #1 (long-term vs. short-term survivors) and analysis #2 (primary vs. recurrent tumors).

Supplemental Table S4: Identification of the most abundant miRNAs enriched in Pt-R patients. Tab "All": A list of all reads collapsed into miRNAs according to their 6mer seeds in analysis #1 (comparison of short term and long term Pt sensitive patients). S, short-term sensitive; I, intermediate sensitive; L, long-term sensitive. Tab "Top abundant miRNAs". miRNA read numbers were correlated using Pearson correlations with the Pt sensitive days. All miRNAs as shown that had a correlation p value of <0.05 an average read number of >1000 and a downregulation of >1.5 fold between the Pt-S and Pt-R groups.

Supplemental Table S5: Different miRNAs are associated with Pt resistance in different models of OC and in OC patients. For each miRNA listed 6mer seed viability was determined in HeyA8 cells (6merdb.org). Only shown are miRNAs with average reads >1000 across all samples. Samples with average <1000 reads are labeled with /. nd, not detected = less than 10 reads across all samples. nd, not detected, less than 10 reads across all samples. In addition, miRNAs found to be enriched in Pt-R patients and to significantly correlate with Pt sensitive days are shown in the last column. Both Pearson coefficients and p-values are given. Only miRNAs are listed for which it has been demonstrated that overexpression of a miRNA mimic in Pt-S cells increases Pt resistance and inhibition of the same miRNA in isogenic Pt-R cells increases sensitivity. This was shown for miR-21 (1,2), miR-125b (3), miR-130a and miR-374a (4), miR-149-5p (5), miR-214-3p (6), miR-216a-5p (7), miR-551b-3p (8), and miR-194-5p (9).

References Supplemental Table S5

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