



Supplementally Figure 1. (A) Fluorescence in situ hybridization in Nthy-ori3-1, TPC1 and BCPAP cells (B) Fluorescence in situ hybridization of *BANCR* in papillary thyroid cancer, and metastatic lymph node and normal thyroid tissues. U6 and 18S were used as cytoplasmic and nuclear positive control.

Supplementary Table 1 Clinicopathological parameters of 60 papillary thyroid carcinoma patients

Characteristic	n	Tumor stage				p-value
		I	II	III	IV	
	60	48	1	9	2	
Gender						0.354
male	18	14	1	3	0	
female	42	34	0	6	2	
Age (mean&range)	41.8 (21-65)	38.3 (21-65)	64	54.4(46-64)	54.5 (47-62)	0.01**
Tumor size						0.244
≤1cm	16	12	0	4	0	
1-2cm	31	26	0	3	2	
2-4cm	11	9	1	1	0	
≥4cm	2	1	0	1	0	
average	1.58	1.58	2.60	1.44	1.55	0.706
Lymph node metastasis						0.084
Y	36	26	0	8	2	
N	24	22	1	1	0	
Pathological pattern						0.01**
CPTC	57	47	1	7	2	
Other PTC	3	1 (NIFTP)	0	2 (FVPTC)	0	
Advanced disease	2	0		1 (invade subcutaneous soft tissues)	1 (invade larynx)	

Notes: PTC, papillary thyroid cancer; CPTC, conventional papillary thyroid cancer; NIFTP, noninvasive follicular thyroid neoplasm with papillary-like nuclear features; FVPTC, invasive follicular-variant papillary thyroid cancer.

** Indicate statistical significance $P < 0.01$.