miR-552 promotes the proliferation and metastasis of cervical cancer cells through targeting MUC15 Pathway

Xinxin Zhang¹, Yi Zhang¹, Lei Dou^{1,*}

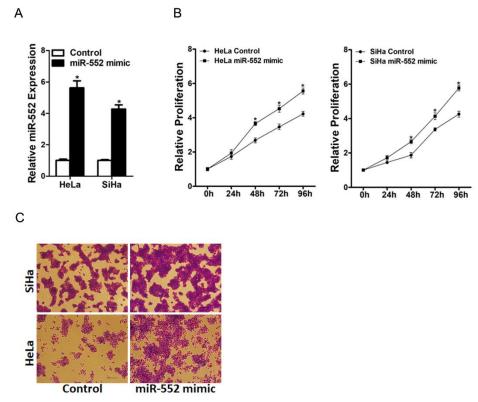
¹Department of Discipline Inspection Commission, China Medical University, Shenyang 110001, Liaoning, China.

²Department of Gynecology, the First Affiliated Hospital of China Medical University, Shenyang 110001, Liaoning, China.

Corresponding author: Dr. Lei Dou, Department of Gynecology, The First Affiliated Hospital of China Medical University, Shenyang 110001, China. Email address: <u>doulei840416@163.com</u>.

Running title: miR-552 drives cervical cancer cells progression.

Supplementary Figure 1



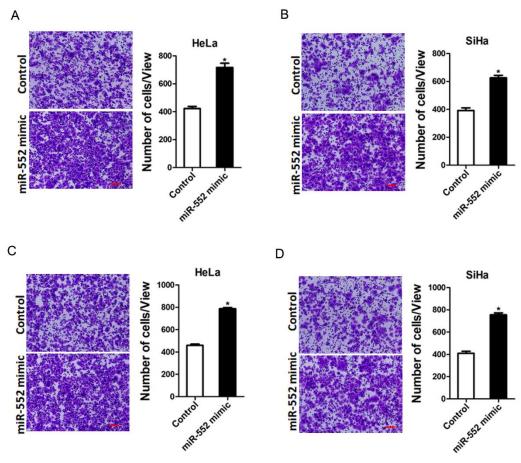
Supplementary Figure 1

A. The overexpression effect of miR-552 in HeLa and SiHa cells was checked by real-time PCR assay. (n=3, *p < 0.05)

B. Cell proliferation was measured using CCK-8 assays in HeLa miR-552 mimic or SiHa miR-552 mimic and their control cells. (n=6, p < 0.05)

C. Colony formation assays of HeLa miR-552 mimic or SiHa miR-552 mimic and their control cells. (n=4, p < 0.05)

Supplementary Figure 2



Supplementary Figure 2

A. The migration ability of HeLa miR-552 mimic and its control cells was performed utilizing polycarbonate membrane inserts in a 24-well plate. Scale bar=20 μ m (n=4, *p < 0.05).

B. The migration ability of SiHa miR-552 mimic and its control cells was performed utilizing polycarbonate membrane inserts in a 24-well plate. Scale bar=20 μ m (n=4, *p < 0.05).

C. The invasion ability of HeLa miR-552 mimic and its control cells was performed utilizing polycarbonate membrane inserts in a 24-well plate. Scale bar=20 μ m (n=4, *p < 0.05).

D. The invasion ability of SiHa miR-552 mimic and its control cells was performed utilizing polycarbonate membrane inserts in a 24-well plate. Scale bar=20 μ m (n=4, *p < 0.05).

Supplementary Tables

patients		
Characteristics		Total n=30
Age(year)	≤45	9
	>45	21
Tumor size(cm)	<4	14
	≥ 4	16
Stromal metastasis	Yes	16
	No	14
Lymph node metastasis	Yes	11
	No	19

Supplementary Table 1. Clinicopathological features of 30 cervical cancer