

Figure S1. FAM110A enhances the proliferation and invasion of pancreatic cancer.

A, Proliferation of BXPC-3 cells expressing shFAM110A and shCtrl. **B**, Transwell assays were used to evaluate the invasive potential of FAMM110A knockdown and control cells (scale bar: 100  $\mu$ m). shFAM110A inhibited the proliferation and invasion of BXPC-3 cells. Data are shown as the mean  $\pm$  SD. n = 3 \*P < 0.05, \*\*P < 0.01 and \*\*\* P < 0.001 were considered significant.



Figure S2. HIST1H2BK enhances the proliferation and invasion of pancreatic cancer.

A, Proliferation of BXPC-3 cells expressing shHIST1H2BK and shCtrl. **B**, Transwell assays were used to evaluate the invasive potential of HIST1H2BK knockdown and control cells (scale bar: 100  $\mu$ m). shHIST1H2BK inhibited the proliferation and invasion of BXPC-3 cells. Data are shown as the mean  $\pm$  SD. n = 3 \*P < 0.05, \*\*P < 0.01 and \*\*\* P < 0.001 were considered significant.



Figure S3. Bioinformatics analysis indicated that FAM110A was correlated with poor survival.

A GEPIA, **B** Kaplan–Meier Plotter and **C** Ualcan databases were used for survival analysis to evaluate the influence of FAM110A on the overall survival of PC patients.



## Figure S4. Subcellular localization of FAM110A in PANC-1 cells.

Immunofluorescent images of FAM110A (green) in PANC-1 cells. Nuclei stained with DAPI in blue. Scale bar =  $10 \ \mu m$ .

Target Gene	Primers (5'-3')
β-Actin	F: CATGTACGTTGCTATCCAGGC
	R: CTCCTTAATGTCACGCACGAT
	F: CGACATCTTCGAACGCATCG
HISTIH2BK	R: GTGTACTTGGTGACGGCCTTG
EAN/110A	F: GTCCCTGGCTACCTGCTAC
FAMIIUA	R: CTGTCACACAAGTCGATGAGG
	F: TCCAATGACACATCTTCGCTG
EHM12	R: CTGATGCGGTCAATCTTGGG
DOLISE1	F: GGGAGATTGATAACTGGTGTGTT
POUSFI	R: GTGTATATCCCAGGGTGATCCTC
	F: TTACCGTGCCAGCCTATTTCA
HSPAIL	R: AGCACATTAAGTCCAGCAATCA
TNEE	F: GAGGCCAAGCCCTGGTATG
INF-F	R: CGGGCCGATTGATCTCAGC
	F: CCGACTGGTTCGCTTCTACC
DDRI	R: CGGTGTAAGACAGGAGTCCATC
TNVD	F: GCCCTGCTCACTTGGACTG
INAB	R: GGAGCCGTGCATTGTAGGAG
STK19	F: GACCTTTGGAGTTAAGAGGCG
	R: CTGGACGATTCTGATCTCCCC
CVD2142	F: CAAGCTGGTGTCTAGGAACTACC
CIPZIAZ	R: TCTCATGCGCTCACAGAACTC
	F: CAAGGCTGTGGGACAGATGAT
SLC44A4	R: CCCAGTAGGCAATGCAGATGA
	F: CTGGGCTGGACATATTTGCCA
CLICI	R: GCTCGTTGCCATCCAAAAACT
TCE10	F: TTACCATCCCACGGTCTAGGG
	R: GCTGCCTATGGAGTTTAGGATCA

Supplementary Table S1. Primer sequences for quantitative PCR

F, Forward; R, Reverse

Antigen or description	Application	Origin	Dilution
Primary antibodies			
FAM110A	WB	orb166688, Biorbyt, UK	1:1000
HIST1H2BK	WB	orb548476, Biorbyt, UK	1:5000
P53	WB	orb99409, Biorbyt, UK	1:1000
CDKN1A	WB	orb48324, Biorbyt, UK	1:1000
PCNA	WB	orb48485, Biorbyt, UK	1:1000
BAX	WB	orb31066, Biorbyt, UK	1:1000
BCL2	WB	orb99416, Biorbyt, UK	1:1000
Beta-Actin	WB	orb378579, Biorbyt, UK	1:5000
GAPDH	WB	Orb555879, Biorbyt, UK	1:5000
Secondary antibodies			
Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG	WB	orb43514, Biorbyt, UK	1:5000
antibody (HRP)			
Goat Anti-Mouse IgG	WB	orb506151, Biorbyt, UK	1:5000
(H+L) antibody (HRP)			

Supplementary Table S2. Characteristics of antibodies used in the study

HRP, horseradish peroxidase; WB, Western blotting

Supplementary Table S3.

Sample No.	Age	Sex	Pathology diagnosis	Grade	Tumor diameter
01	62	Male	pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma	II	17
02	50	Male	pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma	II	24
03	57	Female	pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma	II	18
04	51	Male	pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma	Ι	12
05	42	Female	pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma	II	23
06	52	Male	pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma	Ι	10
07	61	Female	pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma	Ι	14
08	60	Male	pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma	Ι	15
09	56	Male	pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma	II	21
10	58	Male	pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma	Ι	16
11	39	Female	pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma	II	20
12	65	Male	pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma	Ι	13

# Surgical specimens of pancreatic cancer and peritumor samples