

Figure S1. TNF- α induces epithelial-mesenchymal transition in PLC/PRF/5 cells at various doses. Reverse transcription-quantitative PCR analysis demonstrated (A) lower expression of *E-cadherin* and *Occludin*, and (B) higher expression of *N-cadherin* and *Vimentin* upon treatment with TNF- α at concentrations of 0, 10, 20 and 30 ng/ml for 72 h. n=3. *P<0.05, **P<0.01, ***P<0.005, ****P<0.001. TNF- α , tumor necrosis factor- α .

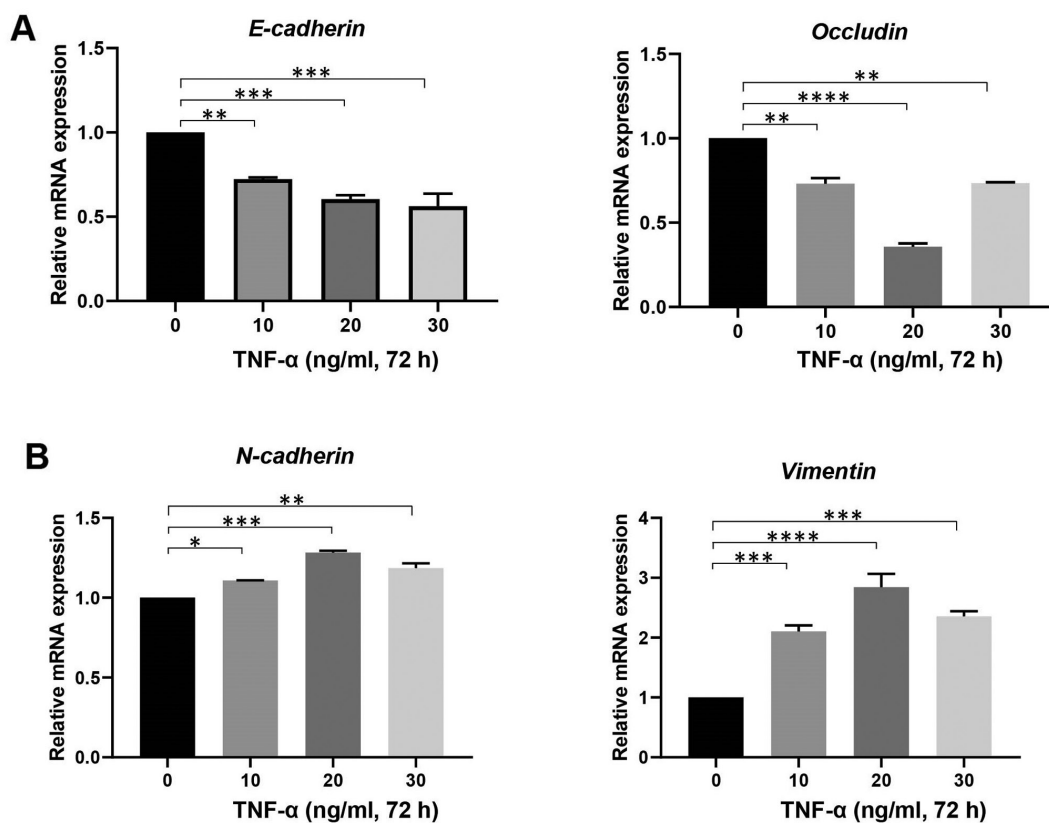


Figure S2. TNF- α -induced EMT in PLC/PRF/5 cells is reversible. Fluorescence microscopy revealed (A) lower expression of E-cadherin and higher expression of Vimentin upon EMT induction, and higher expression of E-cadherin and lower expression of Vimentin following reversal assay and (B) lower expression of Occludin upon EMT induction and higher expression of Occludin following reversal assay in PLC/PRF/5 cells. Scale bar, 100 μ m. Magnification, x40. (C) Western blot analysis demonstrated lower expression of E-cadherin and Occludin, and higher expression of Vimentin upon EMT induction, and higher expression of E-cadherin and Occludin, and lower expression of Vimentin following reversal assay in PLC/PRF/5 cells. GAPDH was used as the loading control. EMT, epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition; TNF- α , tumor necrosis factor- α ; MET, mesenchymal-to-epithelial transition.

