Figure S1. TRIM22 expression level in EnC cells. (A) Basic TRIM22 expression level in EnC cells. (B) TRIM22 expression increased following transfection with TRIM22 cDNA lentivirus in Ishikawa and KLE EnC cells and decreased following transient transfection with shRNA-TRIM22 in RL-952 cells. The human TRIM22 gene was amplified and reverse transcribed to synthesize a cDNA. The TRIM22 cDNA was cloned into the GV358 lentiviral expression vector; then transfecting the GFP- lentiviral vector and TRIM22 cDNA- lentiviral vector into the Ishikawa and KLE cells. Knocking down the TRIM22 by transfecting shRNA-TRIM22 plasmids in RL-952 cells. Detecting the efficiency of lentivirus transfection by western blotting. (C and D) The ratio of virus-infected cells, which were GFP-positive, was examined under a fluorescence microscope. TRIM22, tripartite motif-containing 22; EnC, endometrial cancer.

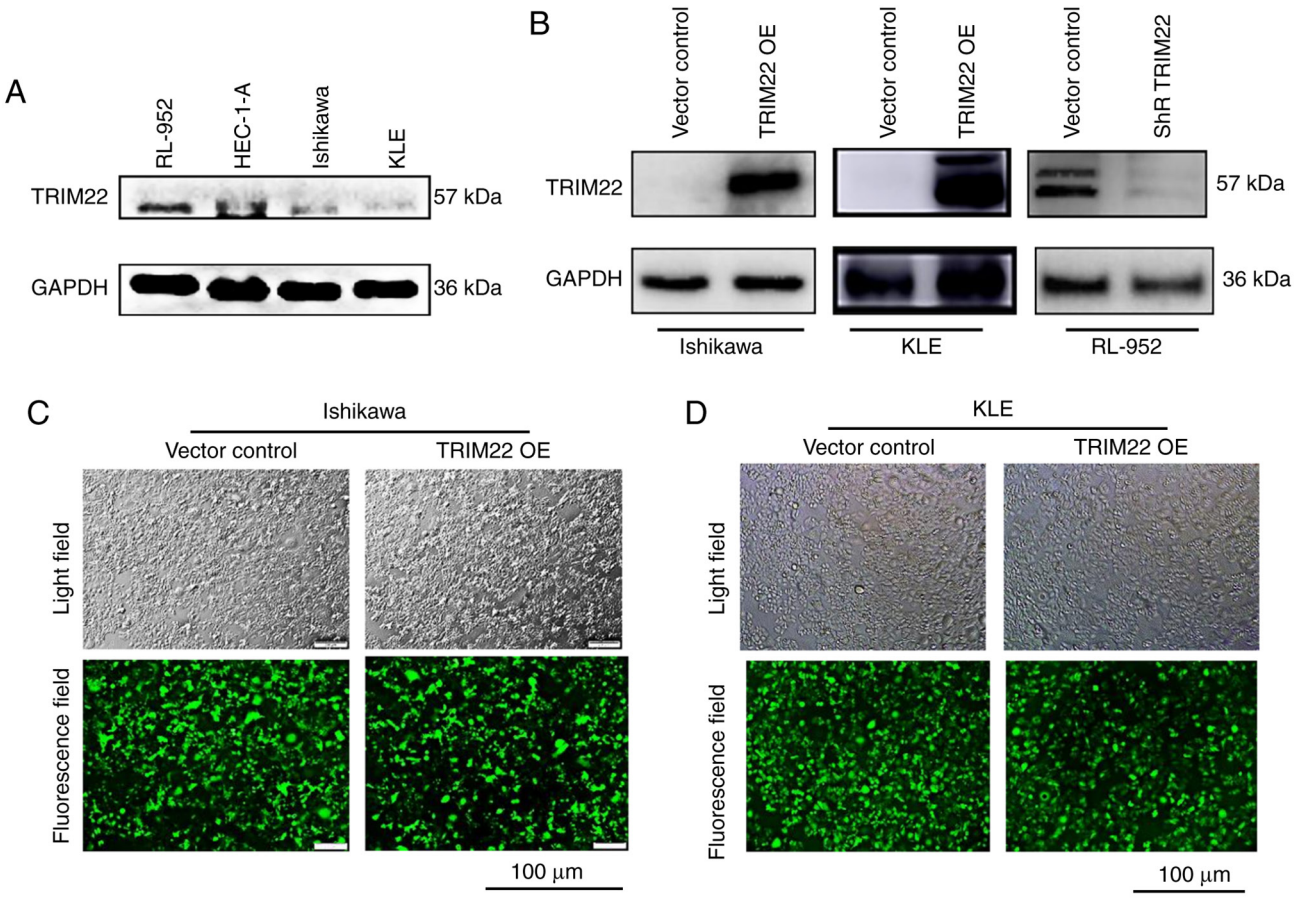

Figure S2. NF-κB-p65 expression decrease following transient transfection with NF-κB-p65 (RelA) shRNA (PSC68332-1. H1_A03). TRIM22-overexpressing Ishikawa cells TRIM22 OE Ishikawa cells were transfected with NF-κB-p65 RNAi (shRNA) using Lipofectamine 3000. The human NF-κB-p65 (RelA) shRNA has three different sequences (PSC68330-1, PSC68331-1 and PSC68332-1). Western blot analysis was used to observe the efficiency of NF-KB-P65 shRNA transfection. NC, untransfected cells; Con077, scramble shRNA; MOCK, negative control only with lip3000. NF-κB-p65 (RelA) shRNA (PSC68332-1.H1_A03) markedly decreased p65 expression and was the optimal choice for follow-up trials.