Figure S1. Flow cytometry histograms of the expression of HIF-1 α , epithelial-mesenchymal transition-related markers and β 1 integrin under hypoxic conditions in CD133⁻ and CD133⁺ cells. Black histograms represent the isotype control-stained cells; blue (CD133⁻) and red (CD133⁺) histograms represent the antibody-stained cells. HIF-1 α , hypoxia-inducible factor 1 α .



Figure S2. Immunofluorescence images of β -catenin nuclear translocation in CD133⁻ and CD133⁺ LoVo cells under normoxic and hypoxic conditions. Nuclear translocation of β -catenin was observed only in the CD133⁺ cells under hypoxia (white arrowheads).



Figure S3. Flow cytometry histograms of the time-course of E-cadherin expression in $CD133^{-}$ and $CD133^{+}$ cells following reoxygenation. $CD133^{-}$ and $CD133^{+}$ cells were stained with an isotype control antibody (black) and with an E-cadherin antibody under normoxia (blue), hypoxia (red) and 24 h after reoxygenation (yellow).



Figure S4. CD133 expression in tumor tissues from patients with CRC patients with synchronous liver or peritoneal metastasis. (A and B) Immunohistochemical staining of CD133 in (A) primary tumor and (B) liver metastasis from patients with CRC and synchronous liver metastasis. (C and D) Immunohistochemical staining of CD133 in (C) primary tumor and (D) peritoneal metastasis from patients with CRC and peritoneal metastasis. All images were obtained at x400 magnification. CRC, colorectal cancer.

