

Figure S1. Transfection efficiency. (A) RT-qPCR analysis of miR-150-5p expression in MCF7 and MDA-MB-468 cells transfected with NC mimics or miR-150-5p mimics. $^{\#}P<0.05$ vs. NC mimics. (B) RT-qPCR analysis of MAFG-AS1 expression in MCF7 cells transfected with the empty pcDNA vector or pcDNA-MAFG-AS1. $^{\#}P<0.05$ vs. pcDNA-NC. (C) RT-qPCR analysis of miR-150-5p expression in MCF7 cells transfected with NC inhibitor or miR-150-5p inhibitor. $^{\#}P<0.05$ vs. NC inhibitor. (D) RT-qPCR analysis of MYB expression in MCF7 cells transfected with the empty pcDNA vector or pcDNA-MYB. $^{\#}P<0.05$ vs. pcDNA. (E) RT-qPCR analysis of MAFG-AS1 expression in MCF7 cells transfected with sh-NC or sh-MAFG-AS1. sh-MAFG-AS1#1 was used for subsequent functional assays. $^{\#}P<0.05$ vs. sh-NC. RT-qPCR, reverse transcription-quantitative PCR; miR, microRNA; NC, negative control; MAFG-AS1, MAF BZIP transcription factor G antisense RNA 1; sh, short hairpin RNA.

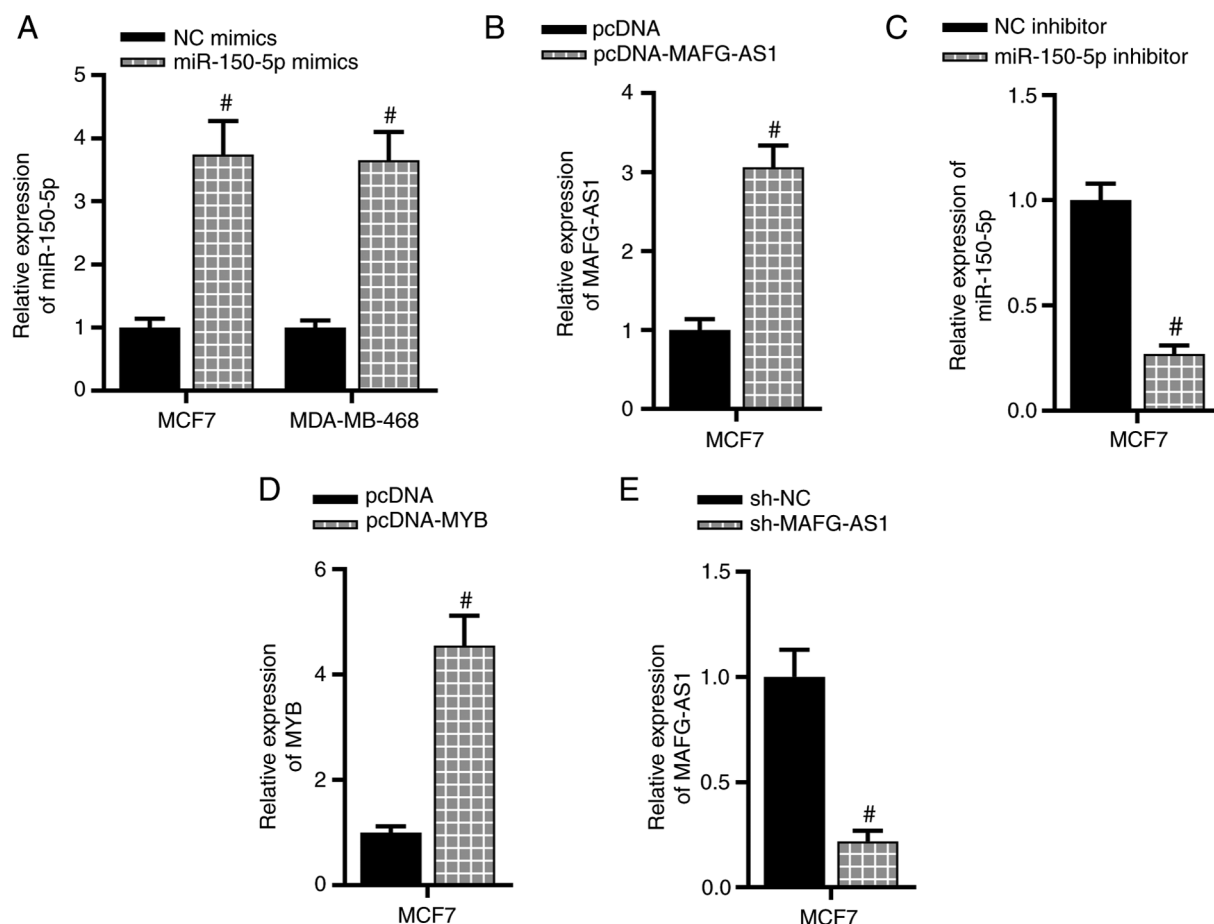


Figure S2. MAFG-AS1 regulates the progression of breast cancer *in vivo* by targeting the miR-150-5p/MYB axis. (A) Representative images of xenograft tumors in different groups indicating that miR-150-5p may be involved in the MAFG-AS1-mediated regulation of tumor growth. (B) Tumor volume and (C) tumor weight were determined in different groups. [#]P<0.05 vs. pcDNA + NC mimics; ^ΦP<0.05 vs. MAFG-AS1 + miR-150-5p mimics group. (D) Representative images of xenograft tumors in different groups indicating that MYB may be involved in the miR-150-5p-mediated regulation of tumor growth. (E) Tumor volume and (F) tumor weight were determined in different groups. [#]P<0.05 vs. NC mimics + pcDNA; ^ΦP<0.05 vs. miR-150-5p mimics + pcDNA. MAFG-AS1, MAF BZIP transcription factor G antisense RNA 1; miR, microRNA.

