Figure S1. IL-8 and VEGFA changes in CAFs following treatment with various doses of CHI3L1. (A) RT-qPCR demonstrated that treatment with CHI3L1 at concentrations ≥10 ng/ml markedly enhanced IL-8 mRNA expression in CAFs. (B) RT-qPCR revealed that treatment with CHI3L1 did not enhance VEGFA mRNA expression in CAFs except at a concentration of 1,000 ng/ml. Data are presented as the mean ± SEM. *P<0.05, **P<0.01. The relative mRNA expression levels of *IL-8* and *VEGFA* were normalized to *GAPDH* expression in each sample. CAFs without CHI3L1 treatment were used as controls. CAFs, cancer-associated fibroblasts; CHI3L1, chitinase 3-like 1; NS, not significant; RT-qPCR, reverse transcription-quantitative PCR; VEGFA, vascular endothelial growth factor-A.

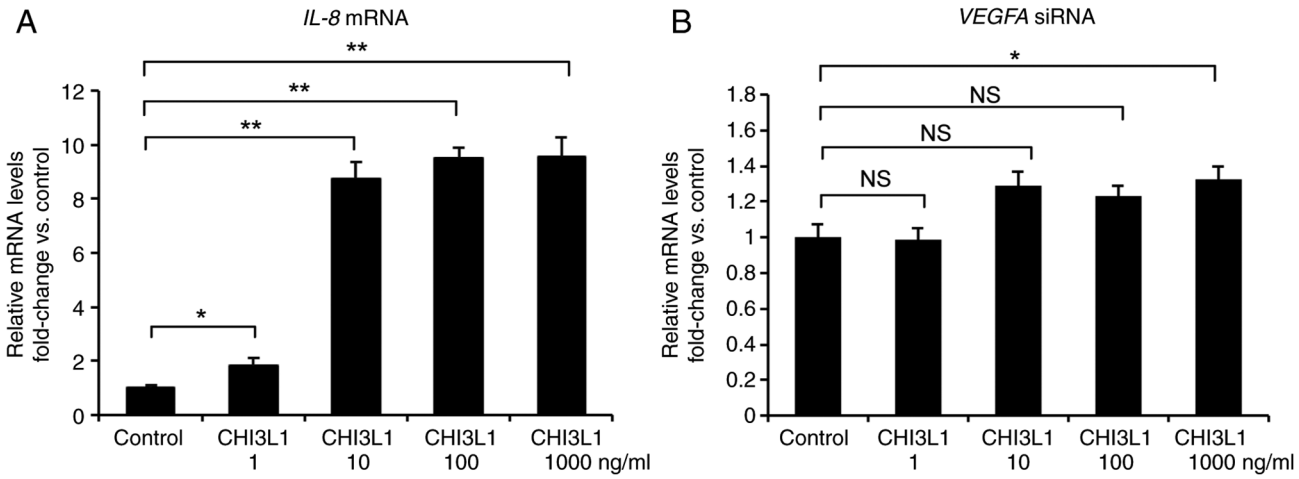

Figure S2. Changes in MCP-1 following the addition of 100 ng/ml CHI3L1. (A) A cytokine array of the cell culture supernatant indicated that both CAFs and NFs secreted MCP-1 (indicated by the rectangles). The two spots in three of the corners (arrowheads) are positive controls. (B) Reverse transcription-quantitative PCR revealed that 24-h treatment with 100 ng/ml CHI3L1 suppressed MCP-1 mRNA expression in CAFs. Data are presented as the mean ± SEM. *P<0.05, **P<0.01. The relative mRNA expression levels of *MCP-1* were normalized to *GAPDH* expression in each sample. CAFs, cancer-associated fibroblasts; CHI3L1, chitinase 3-like 1; MCP-1, monocyte chemoattractant protein-1; NFs, normal fibroblasts.

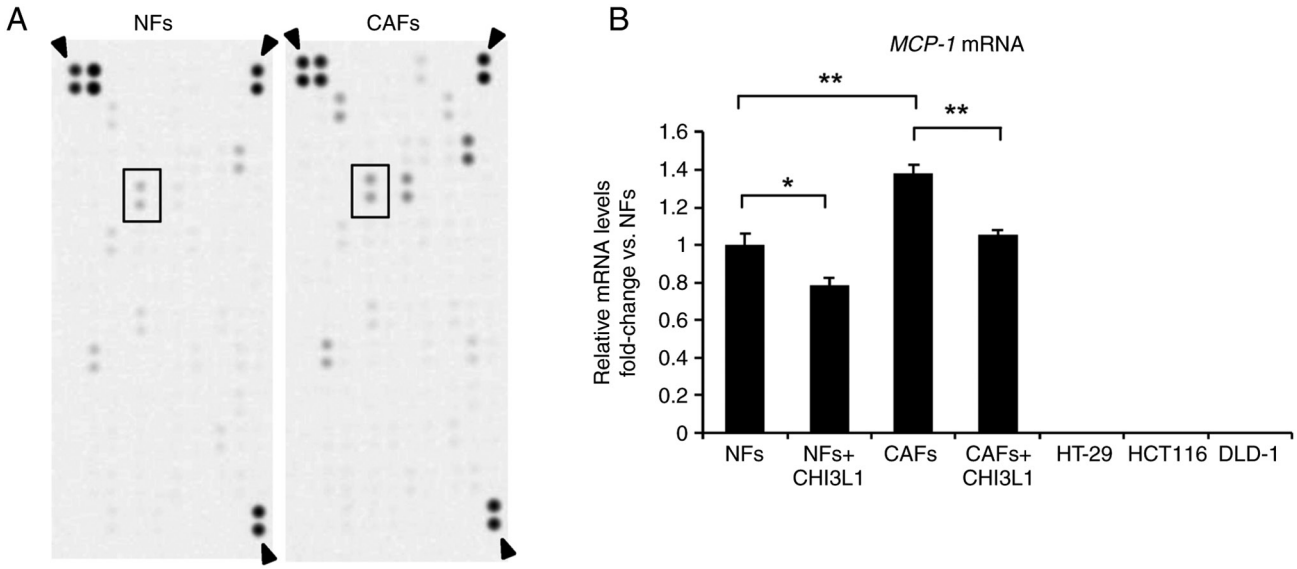

Figure S3. Effects of CHI3L1 on cancer cell proliferation and migration. (A) A cell proliferation assay revealed that there was no CHI3L1 dose-dependent effect on cancer cell proliferation after treatment with CHI3L1 at various concentrations. (B) A wound healing assay revealed that no significant change in cancer cell migration was observed after treatment with 100 ng/ml CHI3L1 (magnification, x40). Data are presented as the mean ± SEM. Cells without CHI3L1 treatment were used as controls. CHI3L1, chitinase 3-like 1; NS, not significant.