Figure S1. MTT assay with RSV to determine its IC_{50}. NCCIT cells were treated with different concentrations of RSV (25, 50, 100, 130, 150 and 200 μM) for 48 h. Cell viability was assessed using MTT assay and the calculated IC_{50} of RSV in NCCIT cells was 148 μM. RSV, resveratrol; IC_{50}, half-maximal inhibitory concentration.

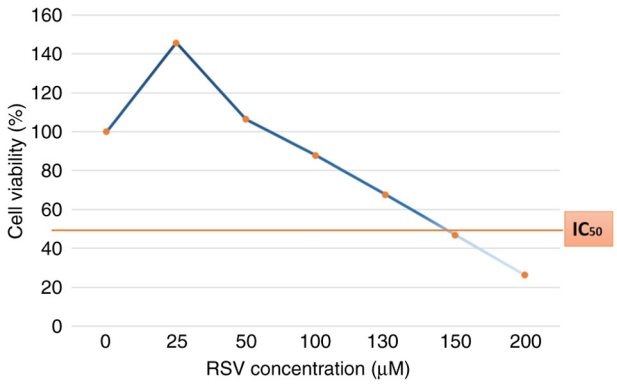

Figure S2. Western blot assessed the silencing of USP28 after transfection with siUSP28. Controls were the transfection of a siRNA that did not affect the gene of interest (USP28) and transfected NCCIT cells. 1, 2 and 3 refer to the different siRNAs used for silencing USP28. USP28, ubiquitin-specific protease 28; si, small-interfering; (-), nonspecific siRNA; Ctrl, control.

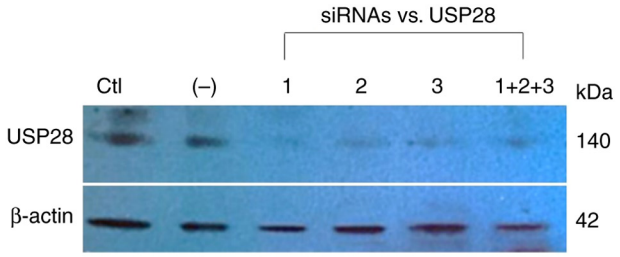

Figure S3. RSV at 150 μM can decrease the expression level of the Lin28A protein. NCCIT cells were treated with 150 μM RSV at different time periods (24, 48, 72 and 96 h). (A) Representative western blot of the expression of the Lin28A protein. (B) Analysis of the western blot. *P<0.05; ****P<0.0001 vs. Ctrl. RSV, resveratrol; Ctl, control.

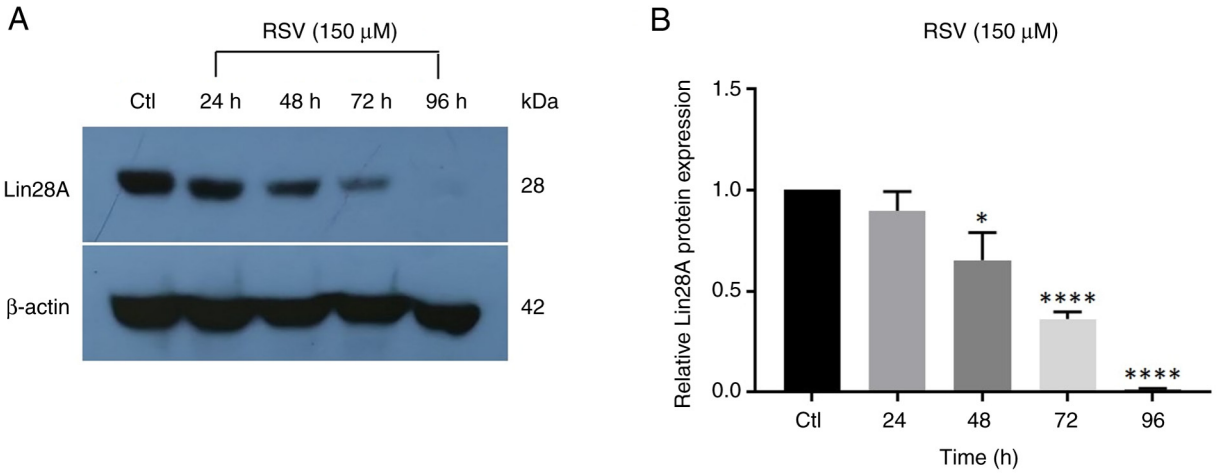

Figure S4. MTT assay with MAPK/ERK inhibitor (PD0325901) to determine IC_{50}. NCCIT cells were treated with different concentrations of MAPK/ERK inhibitor (1, 2, 5, 7.5 and 10 μM) for 48 h. Cell viability was tested using an MTT assay and the calculated IC_{50} of the MAPK/ERK inhibitor in NCCIT was 9 μM. IC_{50}, half-maximal inhibitory concentration.

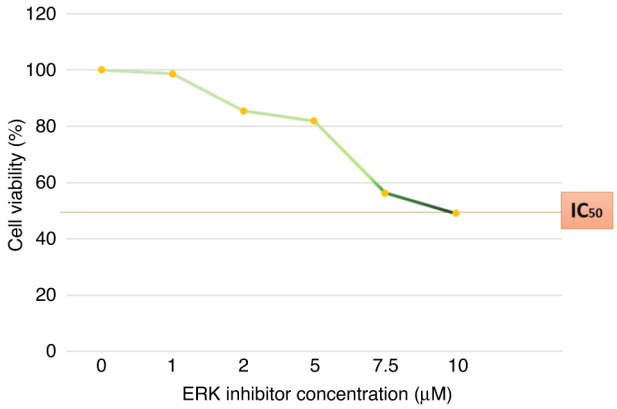

Figure S5. Western blots showing the expression of Lin28A protein in NCCIT cells treated with EtOH, RSV, si-USP28 or MAPK/ERK inhibitor, and with CHX at different treatment times (3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18 and 24 h). RSV, resveratrol; si, small-interfering; USP28, ubiquitin-specific protease 28; CHX, cycloheximide; EtOH, ethanol; PD, PD0325901.