

Figure S1. Schematic illustration of putative regulatory roles of UBE2T. During cancer progression, an increased level of UBE2T expression results in the ubiquitination of factor X, a putative repressor of IL-6 expression. Ubiquitinated factor X is then degraded by a proteasome system, leading to an upregulated expression of IL-6. IL-6 is secreted from the cells and upon accumulation in extracellular space, it activates the JAK/STAT signaling pathway resulting in the expression of genes related to EMT and cell motility. EMT, epithelial-mesenchymal transition; IL-6, interleukin-6; JAK, Janus protein tyrosine kinase; STAT3, signal transducer and activator of transcription 3; UBE2T, ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme E2 T.

