Figure S1. Validation of siRNA transfection efficiency and the effect of ATF6 overexpression on CXCL8. (A) Validation of IRE1α, PERK and ATF6 knockdown efficiency by RT-qPCR assay. Evaluation of CXCL8 (B) mRNA and (C) protein expression levels by RT-qPCR and western blot analysis in KYSE-150 and TE-1 cells transfected with pcDNA3.1 and pcDNA3.1-ATF6. (D) Validation of CXCR1 knockdown efficiency by RT-qPCR assay. All data are expressed as mean ± SD, n=3/group. *P<0.05 vs. siNS group or pcDNA3.1 group. si, small interfering; NS, non-silencing; CXCL, C-X-C motif chemokine ligand; IRE1α, inositol-requiring enzyme 1α; PERK, protein kinase R (PKR)-like endoplasmic reticulum kinase; ATF, activating transcription factor; XBP, X-box binding protein; CXCR, chemokine receptor; RT-qPCR, reverse transcription-quantitative PCR.

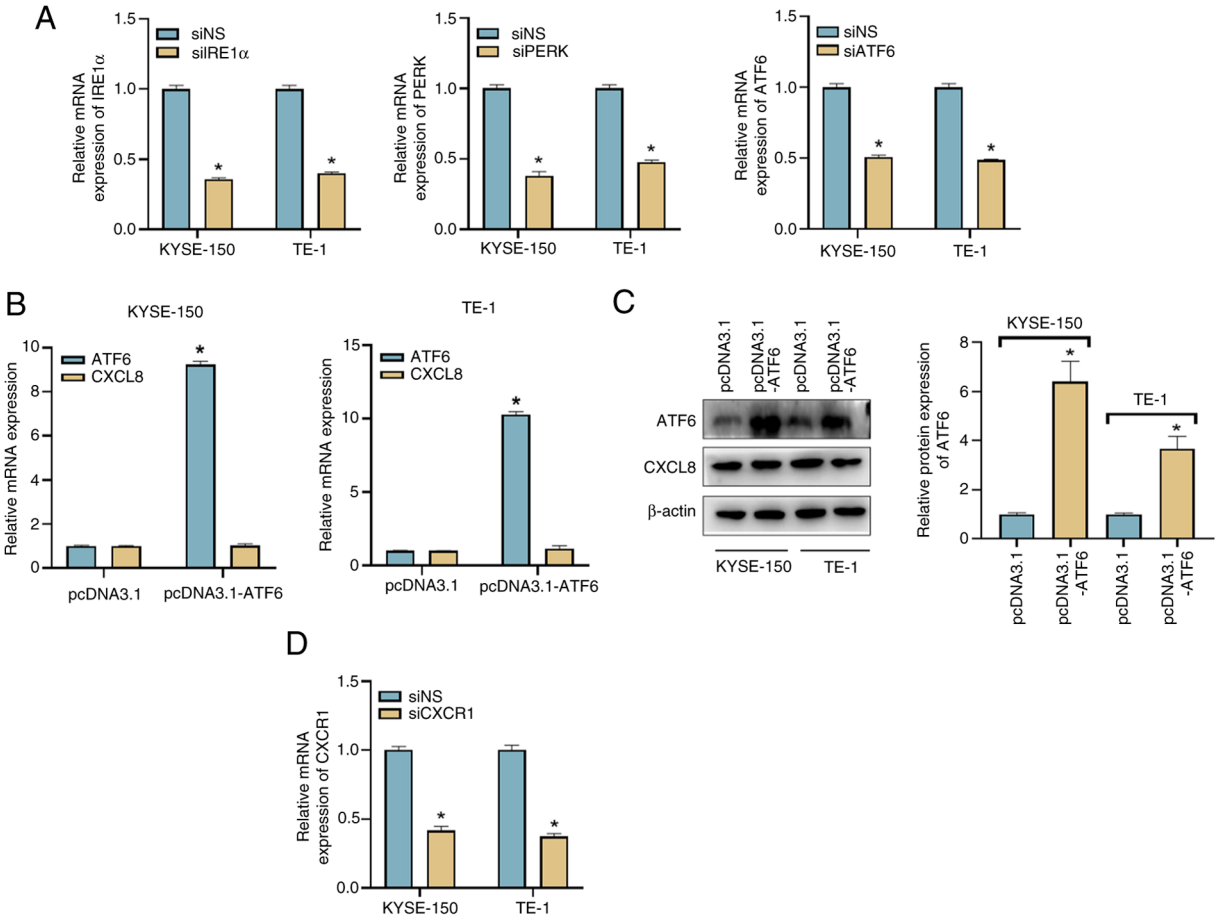

Figure S2. Screening epithelial-mesenchymal transition-related markers for CXCL8. TE-1 cells were treated with specified concentrations of rh-CXCL8 for 24 h, and SNAI2, ZEB1, TWIST1, SNAIL, FN1, TWIST2, CDH2, VIMENTIN and ZEB2 expression levels in TE-1 cells were examined by reverse transcription-quantitative PCR assay. All data are expressed as mean ± SD, n=3/group. *P<0.05 vs. 0 ng/ml rh-CXCL8-treated group. rh-CXCL, recombinant human C-X-C motif chemokine ligand.