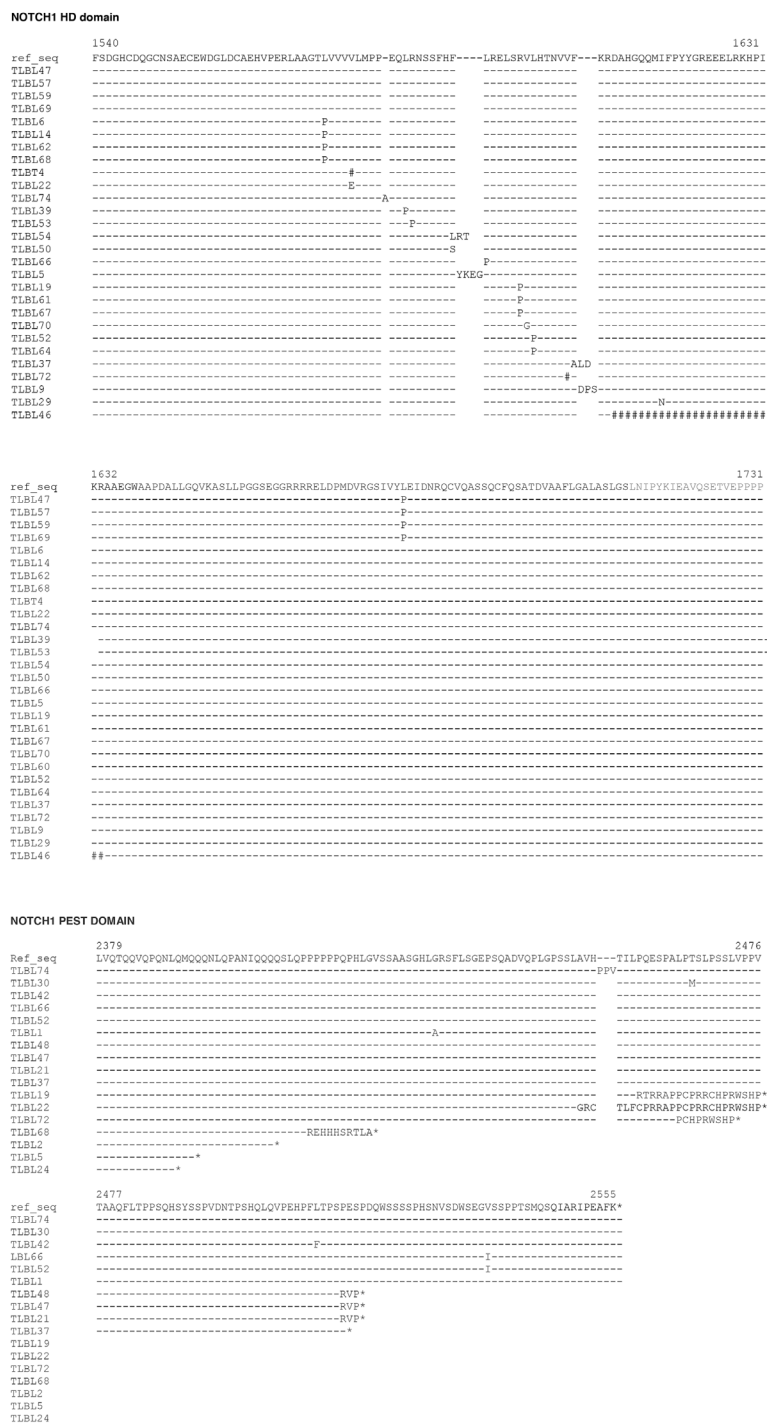
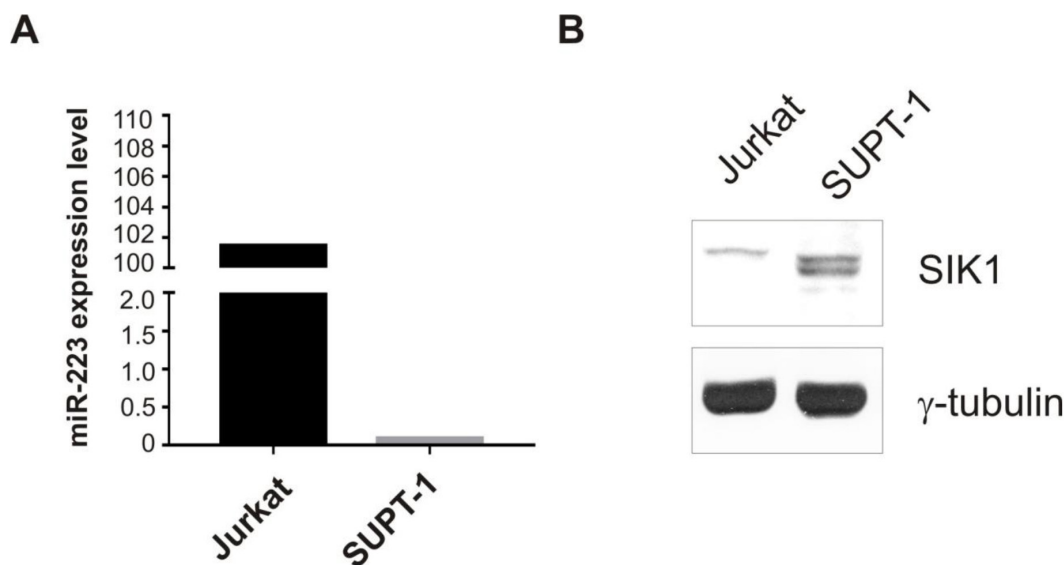


# Clinical impact of miR-223 expression in pediatric T-Cell lymphoblastic lymphoma

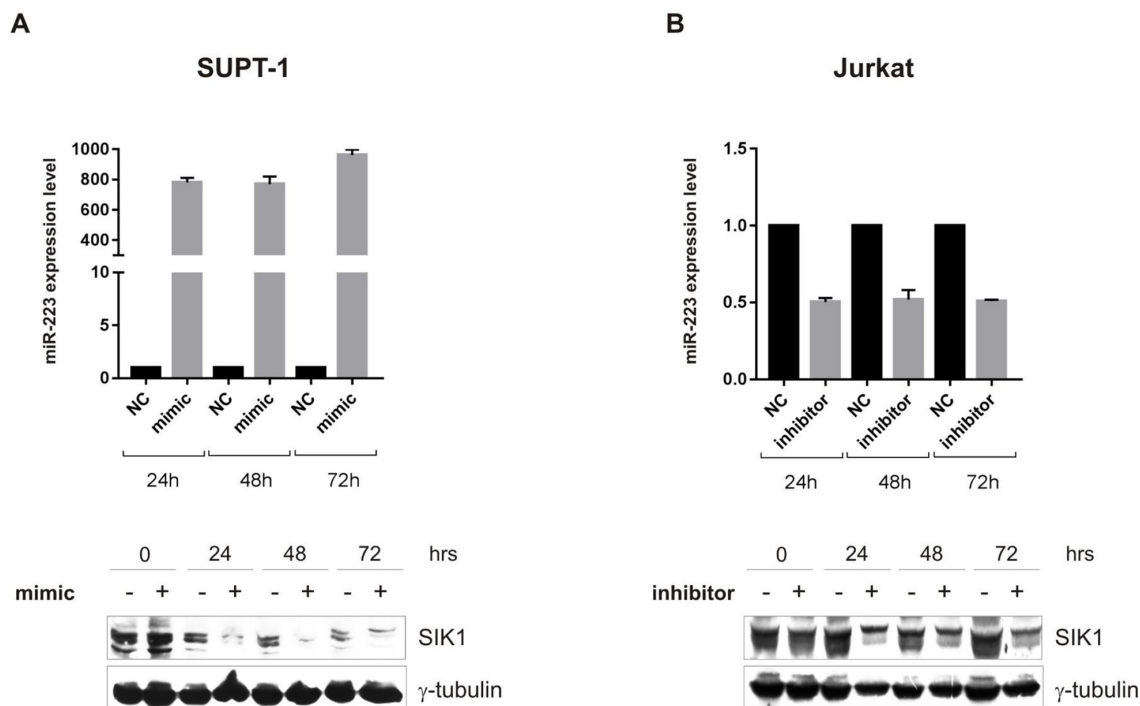
## SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS



**Supplementary Figure 1: Multiple sequence alignment of NOTCH1 wild-type and variants identified in the present study.** Number of first and last depicted amino acids of reference sequence (ref\_seq) are indicated based on NP\_060087.3. Sequence differences caused by missense mutations, insertions or frame-shifts are shown. \* premature stop codon, # deleted position.



**Supplementary Figure 2: Endogenous expression of miR-223 and SIK-1 in SUPT-1 and Jurkat cell lines.** (A) Expression levels of miR-223 in Jurkat and SUPT-1 cell lines measured by qRT-PCR. Data have been calculated according to the comparative delta Ct method ( $2^{-\Delta\Delta Ct}$ ), using RNU6 as endogenous control. (B) Western blotting analysis of SIK-1 in Jurkat and SUPT-1 cell lines.  $\gamma$ -tubulin was used as loading control.



**Supplementary Figure 3: Expression of miR-223 and SIK1 post-transfection of SUPT-1 and Jurkat cell lines.** (A) SUPT-1 and (B) Jurkat were transfected with pre-miR-223 (mimic) and anti-miR-223 (inhibitor), respectively. At the top, expression levels of miR-223 in SUPT-1 and Jurkat cell lines measured by qRT-PCR at indicated post-transfection time points. Data have been calculated according to the comparative delta Ct method ( $2^{-\Delta\Delta Ct}$ ), using RNU6 as endogenous control. Data mean ( $n=3 \pm SEM$ ) were compared to that of cells transfected with relative negative control (NC). Below, the Western blotting analysis of SIK-1 in SUPT-1 and Jurkat cell lines at indicated post-transfection time points;  $\gamma$ -tubulin was used as loading control.

