

B3GNT3 facilitates NF- κ B processing and non-canonical NF- κ B activation to drive lung adenocarcinoma progression

Ying Lin^{1,2,#}, Yao Zhang^{1,2}, Bo Yu^{1,2}, Jialei Wang^{1,2,3}, Zheng Wu^{4,#}, Huijie Wang^{1,2,#}

¹ Department of Medical Oncology, Fudan University Shanghai Cancer Center, Shanghai, China;

² Department of Oncology, Shanghai Medical College, Fudan University, Shanghai, China;

³ Institute of Thoracic Oncology, Fudan University, Shanghai, China;

⁴ Department of Radiation Oncology, Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine Affiliated Renji Hospital, Shanghai, China.

Table S1. Sequences of primers and sgRNAs.

Name	Sequence (5'-3')
COL6A3 primer	F: GAGACGCAGTGAGTGGGAAA
	R: CAGCCGCACCATTTTGTACA
LOX primer	F: GGTCTGAATCCCACCCTTGG
	R: GAGGACGTGGCTCACAGAAA
VIM primer	F: AGGCAAAGCAGGAGTCCACT
	R: TCTTGGTATTCAGGGAGGAAA
WNT5A primer	F: CGCTTCAGCTCCGGTTCAC
	R: GGACTTCTTCATGGCGAGGG
MMP2 primer	F: GCATCCAGACTTCCTCAGGC
	R: TTAGCGCCTCCATCGTAGC
18S RNA	F: GTAACCCGTTGAACCCCAT
	R: CCATCCAATCGGTAGTAGCG
gB3GNT3#1	F: CACCGGATCTGTGTCTGATTGCCGC
	R: AAACGCGGCAATCAGACACAGATCC
gB3GNT3#2	F: CACCGCGTGCGGATGCCGCTGTGGG
	R: AAACCCACAGCGGCATCCGCACGC
gNFKB2	F: TGCACCTAGCCATCATCCAC
	R: GTGGATGATGGCTAGGTGCA