

Simulated microgravity triggers epithelial mesenchymal transition in human keratinocytes.

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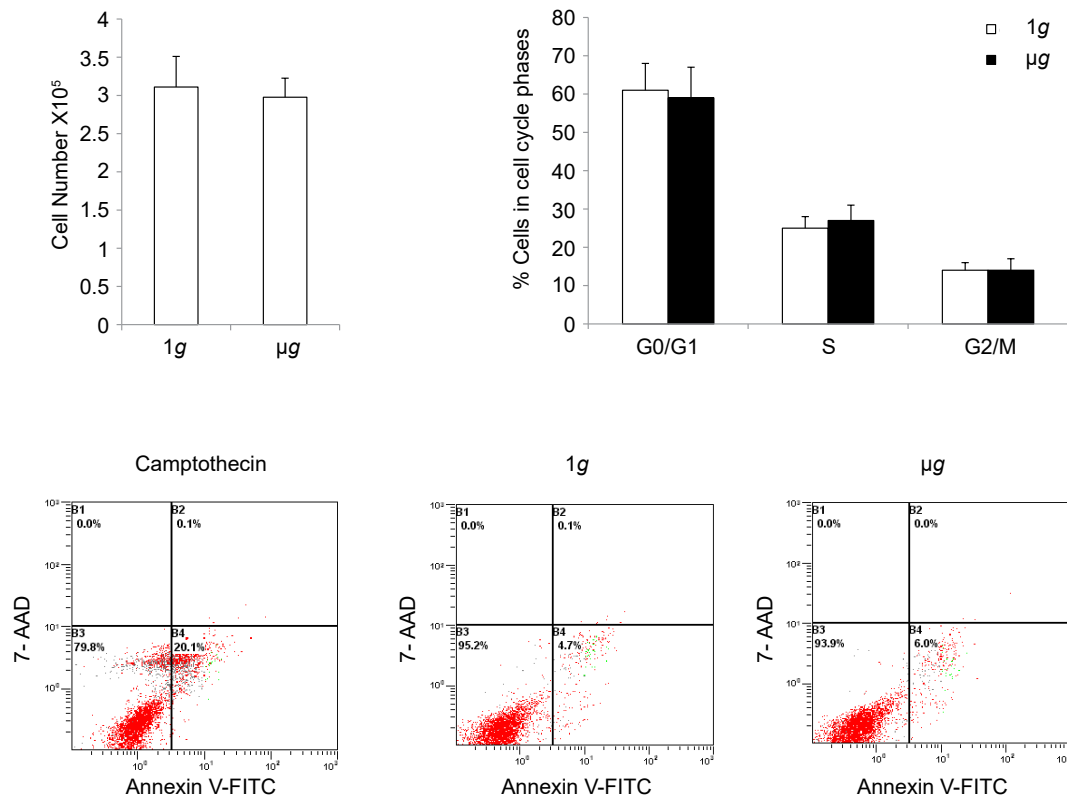
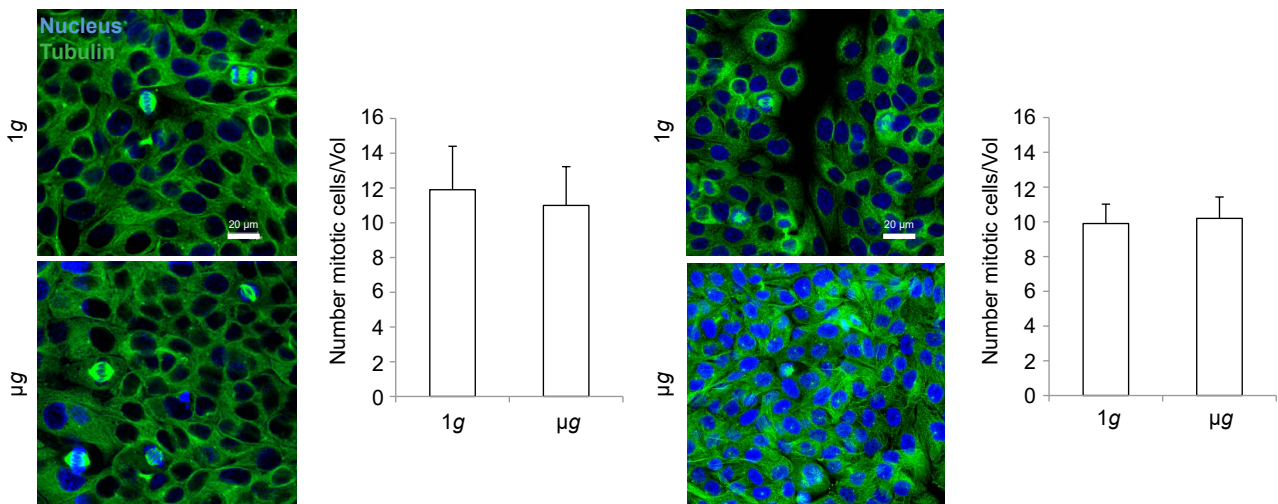
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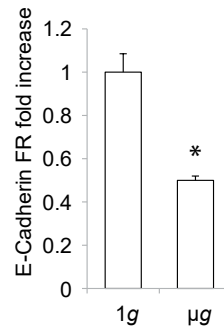
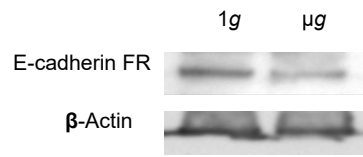
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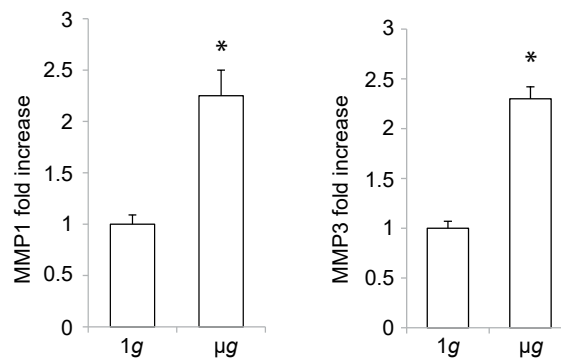
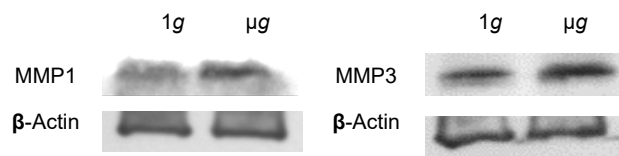
a**b**

Supplementary Figure S1. Simulated microgravity does not affect cell proliferation or apoptosis. **(a)** Proliferation assay, cytofluorimetric analysis of the percentage of cell cycle phase distribution and Annexin V cytofluorimetric assay using camptothecin treatment as positive control for apoptosis were performed in HaCaT cells exposed to simulated microgravity for 24 hours (μg) or kept at 1g. No significant differences in cell number increase (top left chart), in cell cycle phase distribution (top right chart) or in apoptotic rate are found in μg cells respect to control cells (bottom panels). Results are expressed as mean $\pm$ SD from three different experiments in duplicate. **(b)** Immunofluorescence analysis using anti- β tubulin antibody in μg or 1g HaCaT cells. Nuclei were stained with TOPRO-3. Mitotic spindles and midbodies count shows no significant differences in the number of mitotic cells/fields in μg cells respect to control cells. Results are expressed as mean $\pm$ SD from three different experiments.

a



b



Supplementary Figure S2. Simulated microgravity treatment induces metalloproteases and E-cadherine fragment (FR) protein expression in HaCaT cells. Cells were exposed to μg or kept at 1g for 24 hours. Western blot analysis shows a reduction of E-cadherin FR (**a**) and an increase of MMP1 and MMP3 protein levels (**b**) in simulated microgravity-treated cells compared to cells kept at 1g. The equal loading was assessed using anti- β actin antibody. For the densitometric analysis, the values from three independent experiments were normalized, expressed as fold increase and reported in graph as mean values $\pm$ SD. Student's *t* test was performed and significance levels have been defined as follows: * $p < 0.05$ vs 1g cells.

Supplementary Table S1. Primers used for target and housekeeping genes.

Gene	Primer sequence (5'-3')	Lenght	T _m
	Forward-Reverse		
Snail1	5'-GCTGCAGGACTCTAATCCAGA-3'	21	58.24
	5'-ATCTCCGGAGGTGGGATG-3'	18	57.70
Snail2	5'-TGTTGCTTCAAGGACACAT-3'	20	58.60
	5'-AGCAATGCTCTGTTGCAGTG-3'	21	59.20
ZEB2	5'-AAGCCAGGGACAGATCAGC-3'	19	59.39
	5'-CCACACTCTGTGCATTTGAACT-3'	22	59.38
N-cadherin	5'-CTCCATGTGCCGGATAGC-3'	18	57.63
	5'-CGATTTCACCAGAAGCCTCTAC-3'	22	58.81
MMP1	5'-ACTGAGAAAGAAGAC AAAGGCAAG-3'	24	59.42
	5'-TGGGCTGCTTCATCACCTTC-3'	20	60.32
MMP2	5'- CCTGATGTCCAGCGAGTGG-3'	19	60.15
	5'- TCTTCTTCACCTCATTGTATCTCCAG-3'	26	60.13
MMP3	5'- TGGACAAAGGATACAACAGGGAC-3'	23	60.24
	5'- TGTGAGTGAGTGATAGAGTGGGT-3'	23	60.50
MMP9	5'-CGCGCTGGGCTTAGATCATT-3'	20	60.88
	5'- GGGCGAGGACCATAGAGGT-3'	19	60.46
18s	5'-AACCAACCCGGTCAGCCCCT-3'	20	66.14
	5'-TTCGAATGGGTCGTCGCCGC-3'	20	65.80