MicroRNA-21 in cancer-associated fibroblasts supports progression of lung adenocarcinoma

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Supplementary Information

Supplementary Figure S1
Supplementary Figure S2

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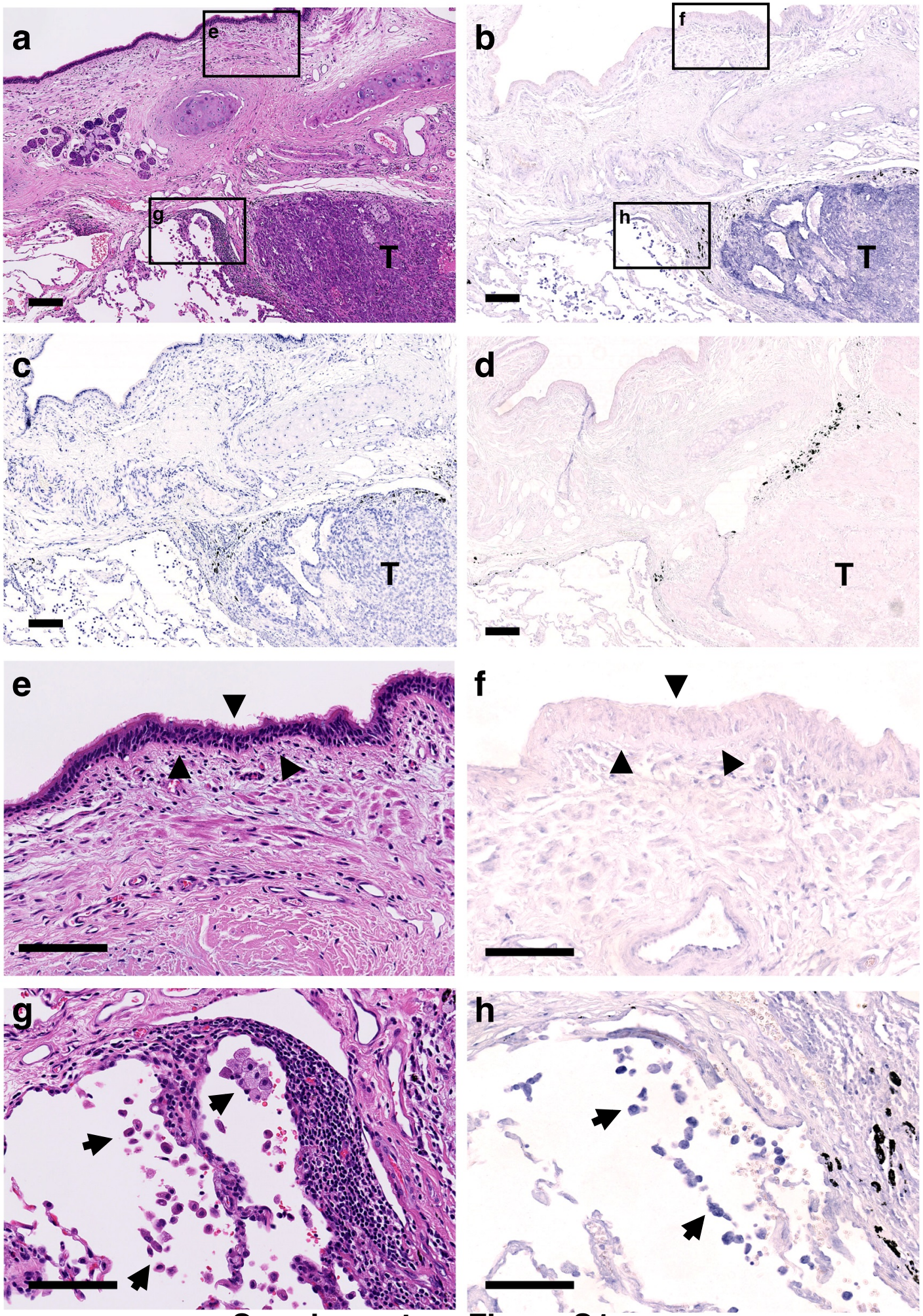
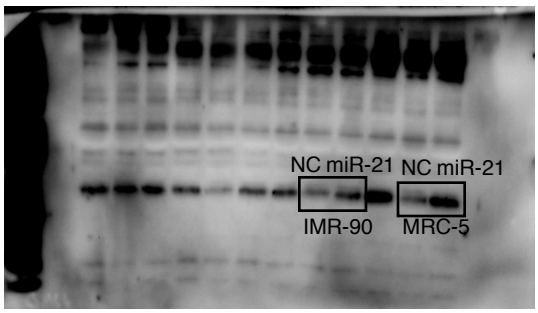
Supplementary Figure S1. *In situ* hybridization for microRNA-21 in the bronchopulmonary tissue.
Low power view (**a** and **b**) of the non-neoplastic bronchus and its surrounding lung tissue, adjacent to the tumor (T). (**a**) Hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) staining. (**b**) *In situ* hybridization (ISH) for miR-21. Note the boxes indicating the paired panels of e and f, and g and h, respectively. ISH with snRNA U6 probe as a positive control (**c**) and ISH with scramble probes as a negative control (**d**). The bronchial epithelium (**e**, arrowheads) served as an internal negative control (0) (**f**, arrowheads). Intra-alveolar macrophages (**g**, arrows) served as internal positive controls for miR-21 staining (2+) (**h**, arrows). Bars: 200 μm (**a**-**d**); 100 μm, (**e**-**h**).

Supplementary Figure S2. Full-length blots

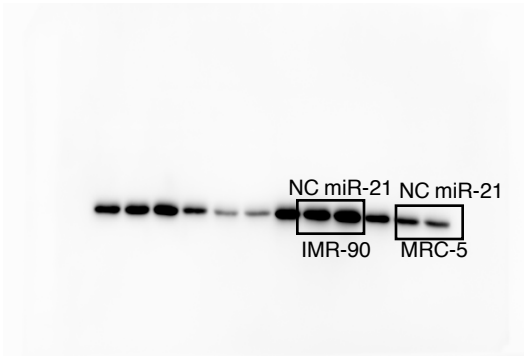


Supplementary Figure S1

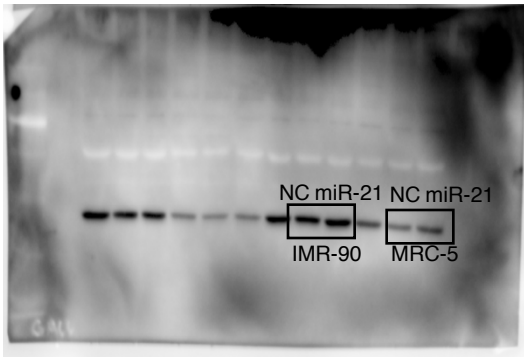
CALU



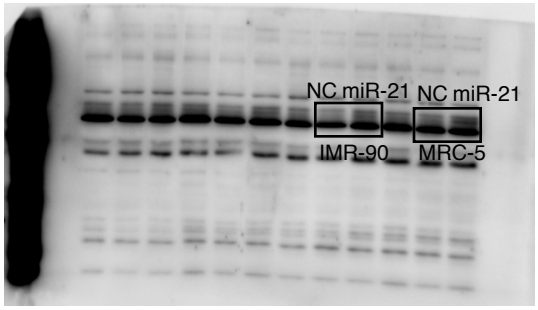
α-SMA



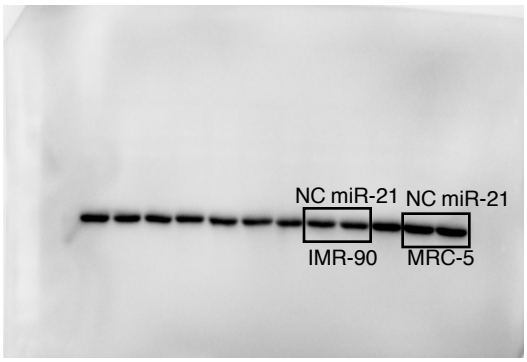
PDPN



POSTN



Actin



Supplementary Figure S2