

Additional information for

Impact of *c-MYC* expression on proliferation, differentiation and risk of neoplastic transformation in human mesenchymal stromal cells

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Figures S1-2

Table S1

Table S1. List of qRT-PCR primers used in this study.

Gene Name	Forward	Reversed
<i>ACTB</i>	GTGGCATCCACGAAACTACC	GTACTTGCGCTCAGGAGGAG
<i>COL2A1</i>	TGGCCTGAGACAGCATGAC	AGTGTTGGGAGCCAGATTGT
<i>COL10A1</i>	TTTACGCTGAACGATACCAAA	TTGCTCTCCTCTTACTGCTAT
<i>SOX9</i>	GTACCCGCACTTGCACAAC	TCGCTCTCGTTCAGAAGTCTC
<i>MYC</i>	CACCAGCAGCGACTCTG	GATCCAGACTCTGACCTTTTG
<i>MAX</i>	GAGCAACCGAGGTTTCAAT	TGATGTGGTCCCTACGTTTT
<i>P14ARF</i>	GGGTTTTTCGTGGTTCACATCC	CTAGACGCTGGCTCCTCAGTA
<i>P16INK4A</i>	CAACGCACCGAATAGTTACG	AGCACCACCAGCGTGTC
<i>PPARG</i>	TGACAGGAAAGACAACAGACAAAT	GGGTGATGTGTTTGAACCTTGAT

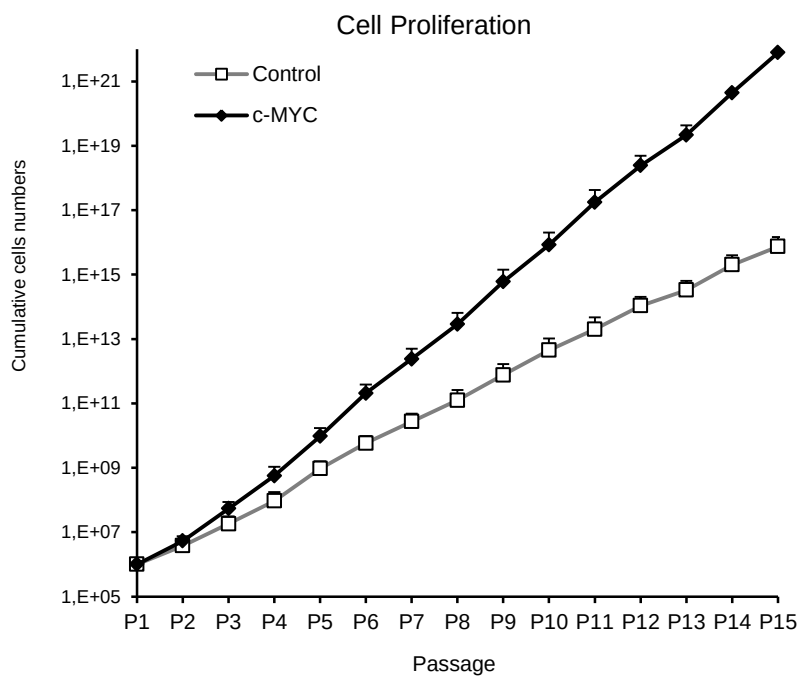


Figure S1. C-MYC overexpression promoted proliferation of MSC. Cell proliferation kinetics were assessed by recording cumulative cell numbers in the same-donor MSC, either control non-transduced or c-MYC-transduced, at every passage during expansion (passages 1 to 15); $n = 3$; $*P < 0.05$ (ANOVA test).

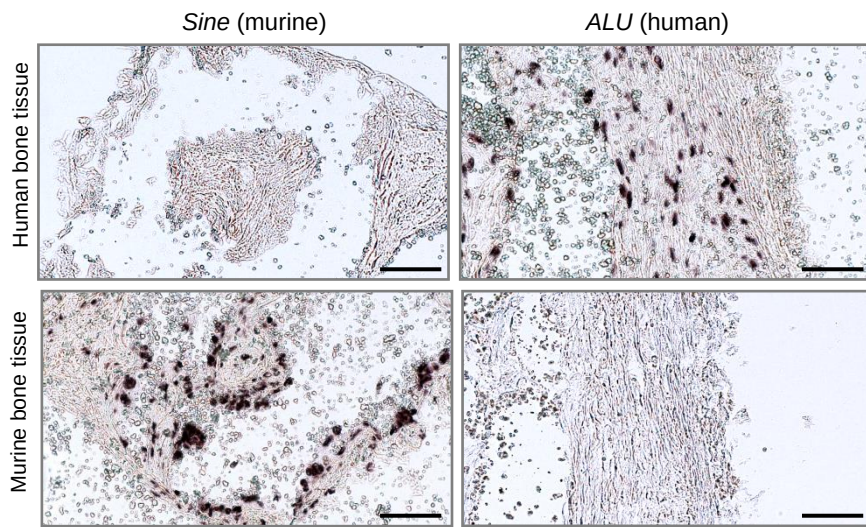


Figure S2. Human *ALU* and murine *Sine* probes used for *in situ* hybridization provide species-specific staining . *In situ* hybridization analysis using either human or mouse bone tissue as corresponding positive and negative species controls with probes specific to human genomic *ALU* sequences or to murine genome repetitive elements *Sine*, to demonstrate the absence of cross-reactivity staining ; Scale bar, 50 μ m.