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Supplementary Data

LncRNA *SNHG16* promotes colorectal cancer proliferation by regulating ABCB1 expression through sponging miR-214-3p

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Supplementary Table 1 The target sequences of siRNAs and $shRNAs$					
siRNAs	Target sequences (5'-3')				
si-SNHG16#1	CCTTCCAGGAACAGATCTT				
si-SNHG16#2	TGTTGACTCACCAAGGCAA				
si-SNHG16#3	GGAACAGATCTTTGCATAG				
si-ABCB1	CGAUACAUGGUUUUCCGAU				
shRNAs					
sh-SNHG16#1	GGAACAGATCTTTGCATAG				

Supplementary Table 2 The clinic-pathological factors of colorectal cancer patients in TCGA cohort						
Characteristics	No. of cases	SNHG16 expression		-P-valuea		
			High (n=206)	P-value		
Gender						
Female	196	98	98	1.000		
Male	216	108	108			
Tumor invasion depth						
T1-2	81	52	29	0.004		
T3-4	331	154	177			
Lymph node metastasis						
N0	248	134	114	0.044		
N1+N2	164	72	92			
Distant metastasis						
M0	346	176	170	0.420		
M1+M2	66	30	36			
TNM stage						
I + II	239	127	112	0.134		
III + III	173	79	94			
Bold fonts indicate <i>P</i> -values <0.05						

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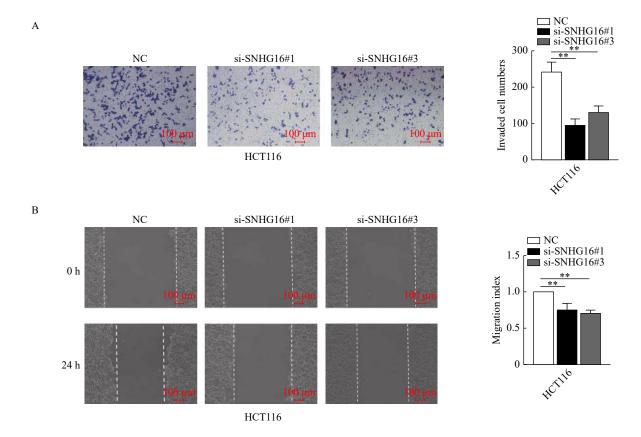
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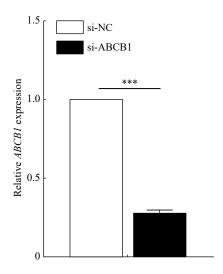
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Supplementary Fig. 1 SNHG16 promoted CRC cell invasion and migration in vitro. A: Transwell assays were used to determine the invasion and migration abilities of SNHG16 siRNAs transfected cells. B: Representative images of wound healing assays performed using HCT116 cells after SNHG16 silenced. Cells of the NC group were transfected with si-NC. Values are presented as mean±SD. Student's *t*-test was performed to indicate significance. Scale bar: 100 μm. *P<0.05, **P<0.01, and ***P<0.001.



Supplementary Fig. 2 The relative efficiency of knocking down ABCB1 expression in HCT116 cells. ABCB1 was quantified by quantitative reverse transcription PCR after transfection of *ABCB1* siRNAs in HCT116 cells. Cells of the NC group were transfected with si-NC. Values are presented as mean±SD. Student's *t*-test was performed to indicate significance. **P*<0.05, ***P*<0.01, and ****P*<0.001.