Supplementary Materials

Celecoxib attenuates hepatocellular proliferative capacity during hepatocarcinogenesis by modulating a PTEN/NF-κB/PRL-3 pathway

***Corresponding author:** Zhenpeng Qiu, M.D., College of Pharmacy, Hubei University of Chinese Medicine, No. 1, West Huangjiahu Road, Wuhan 430065, People's Republic of China; e-mail address: whuqq@hotmail.com.

Supplementary Table 1. Sequences of primers used in quantitative real-time PCR (qPCR).

Gene	Sequences (5' to 3')	Length (bp)
β-actin	**Forward:** CGTTGACATCCGTAAAGACCTC	110
	Reverse: TAGGAGCCAGGGCAGTAATCT	
c-Myc	**Forward:** CCAGCCAAGGTTGTGAGGTTAGG	176
	Reverse: CAGACGTAAACAGCTCCGAA	
Cyclin D1	**Forward:** GAACAAACAGATCATCCGCAAACAC	231
	Reverse: TGCTCCTGGCAGGCCCGGAGGCAGT	
PRL-3	**Forward:** GCCATCCAGTTCACCGACA	210
	Reverse: CAGAGCAGGGACGCACATAG	

Supplementary Table 2. List of the primary antibodies used for Western blot analysis (WB) and/or immunohistochemistry (IHC).

Protein	Antibody (and catalog number)	Application
β-actin	Mouse monoclonal (A1978)	WB ^
c-Myc	Rabbit polyclonal (10828-1-AP)	WB #
Cyclin D1	Rabbit monoclonal (2978)	WB †
E-cadherin	Rabbit polyclonal (GB11082)	IHC *
FASN	Rabbit monoclonal (3180)	WB †
Ki67	Rabbit monoclonal (12202)	IHC †
NF-κB	Mouse monoclonal (6956)	WB, IHC †
PRL-3	Rabbit polyclonal (6484)	WB †
PTEN	Rabbit polyclonal (22034-1-AP)	WB #

† Provided by Cell Signaling Technology Inc. (Danvers, MA).

* Provided by Servicebio (Wuhan, China).

Provided by Proteintech (Wuhan, China)

^ Provided by Sigma-Aldrich (St. Louis, MO)

Supplementary Figure 1. H&E staining of wild-type (WT), AKT/c-Met, AKT/c-Met-CELE-L and AKT/c-Met-CELE-H mouse livers at eight weeks post hydrodynamic injection of AKT and c-Met. CELE-L and CELE-H represent intragastric administration of celecoxib at low (125 mg) and high (250 mg) doses, respectively. The areas of neoplasm (indicated by T) were only observed the liver parenchyma of AKT/c-Met mice. The areas of steatosis were indicated by asterisk. Original magnification: 100×; Scale bar: 100 μm.