PUM1 represses CDKN1B translation and contributes to prostate cancer progression

Xin Li[1,△], Jian Yang[1,2,△], Xia Chen[1], Dandan Cao[1], Eugene Yujun Xu[1,3,✉]

¹State Key Laboratory of Reproductive Medicine, Nanjing Medical University, Nanjing, Jiangsu 211166, China;
²Department of Urology, the Second Affiliated Hospital of Nanjing Medical University, Nanjing, Jiangsu 211166, China;
³Department of Neurology, Feinberg School of Medicine, Northwestern University, Chicago, IL 60611, USA.

Supplementary Table 1 Clinical characteristics of the prostate cancer cohort

Characteristics	Patients (n=20)
Age (years)	
Mean±SD	70.5±4.59
Median (range)	68 (61–76)
Preoperative PSA (ng/mL)	
Mean±SD	12.33±5.42
Median (range)	11.9 (5.7–24.5)
Pathological stage (n)	
pT2	15
pT3	9
Gleason score (n)	
7	16
>7	4

Supplementary Table 2 Primers used for realtime RT-PCR

Human genes	Primer sequence (5′→3′)
PUM1	Forward: TGAATCCAGCAAAGATGGACC
	Reverse: ATACTCCACCATGCTAACGCC
CDKN1B	Forward: AACGTGCGAGTGTCTAACGG
	Reverse: CCCTCTAGGGGTTTGTGATTCT
ACTB	Forward: CATGTACGTTGCTATCCAGGC
	Reverse: CTCCTTAATGTCACGCACGAT