Table S1. Patient characteristics

Factor		E2F8 expression	
	N (%)	Low	High
Age (mean±SD)	80	48.11±9.99	50.37 ± 12.28
Stage			
I	27	7	20
II	16	4	12
III	27	5	22
IV	10	2	8
Lymphnode metastasis			
Yes	49	10	39
No	31	8	23
Lymphatic invasion			
Yes	19	5	14
No	61	13	48
Tumor size			
<2cm	16	3	13
2_4	10	2	8
≥4cm	54	13	41
Recur			
Yes	28	4	24
No	52	14	38
cell type			
Squamous cell carcinoma	52	14	38
Adenocarcinoma	15	3	12
Mixed	6	0	6
Other	7	1	6

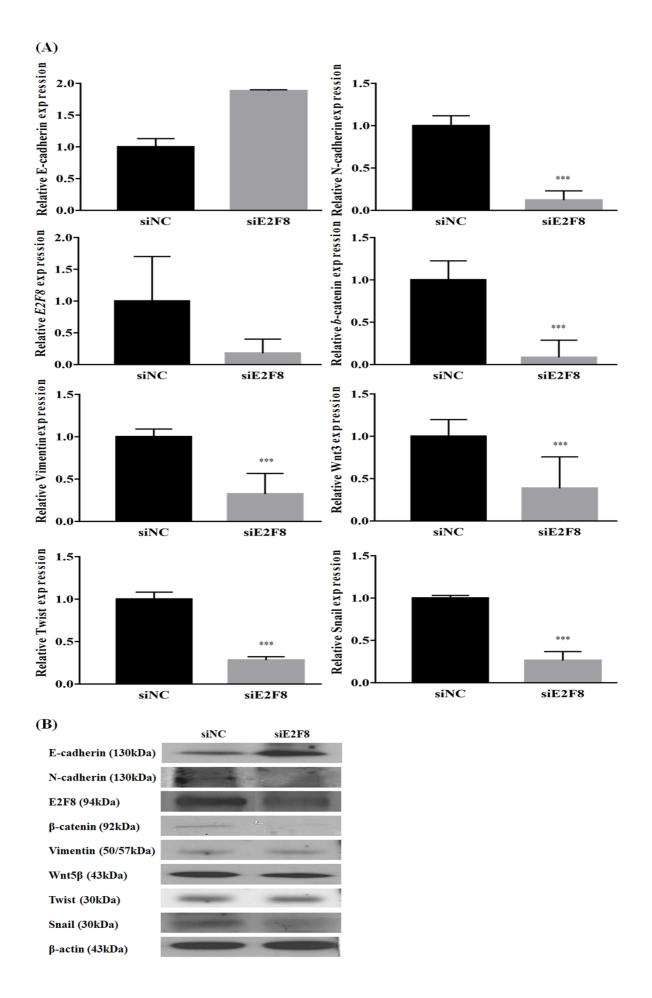
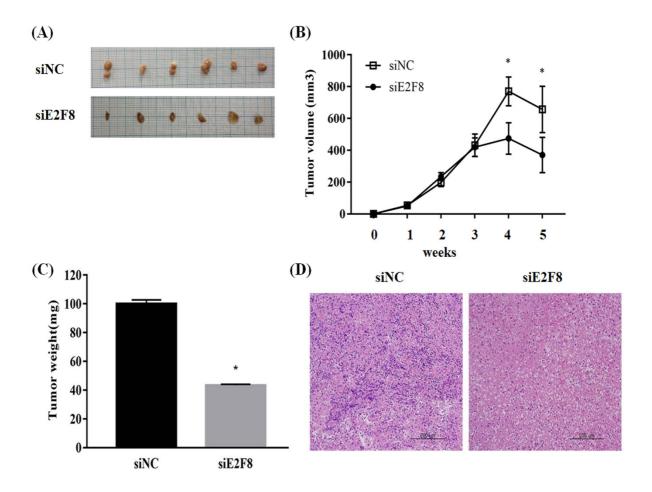


Figure S1. Effect of E2F8 Knockdown on the EMT progression.

(A) HeLa cells were transfected with siE2F8 and siNC for 48h. Real-time RT-PCR of EMT-related transcription factors after E2F8 knockdown in HeLa cells. Data represent means \pm SD. **P<0.01, ***P<0.001 vs. siNC. (B) Protein lysates were prepared using siE2F8 and siNC transfected HeLa cells 48h post-transfection



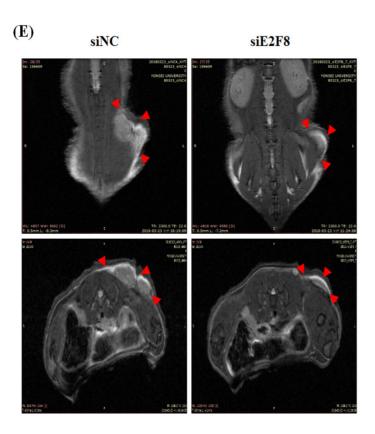


Figure S2. E2F8 knockdown decreases tumor size in a xenograft nude mouse model. (A) HeLa cells transfected with siE2F8 and siNC were injected subcutaneously dorsal scapula into the right tumor of nude mice. Gross images of tumor masses from representative mice from each group. (B) Tumor sizes in the experimental groups. (C) Tumor weights were compared after tumor harvest. (D) Hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) staining of siNC, and siE2F8-transfected HeLa cells (x200). (E) MRI image. *p<0.05, ***p<0.001 vs. siNC