

Supplementary Material

Methylated oligonucleotide (MON)-induced promoter hypermethylation is associated with repression of *CDHI* expression and contributes to the migration and invasion of human trophoblast cell lines

Xi Lan^A, *Li-Juan Fu*^B, *Zhuo-Ying Hu*^C, *Qian Feng*^A, *Xue-Qing Liu*^A, *Xue Zhang*^A, *Xue-Mei Chen*^A, *Jun-Lin He*^A, *Ying-Xiong Wang*^A and *Yu-Bin Ding*^{A,D}

^ALaboratory of Reproductive Biology, School of Public Health and Management, Chongqing Medical University, No.1 Yixueyuan Rd, Chongqing, 400016, P.R. China.

^BSchool of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Chongqing Medical University, No.1 Yixueyuan Rd, Chongqing, 400016, P.R. China.

^CDepartment of Obstetrics and Gynecology, The First Affiliated Hospital of Chongqing Medical University, No.1 Youyi Rd, Chongqing, 400016, P.R. China.

^DCorresponding author. Email: dingyb@gmail.com

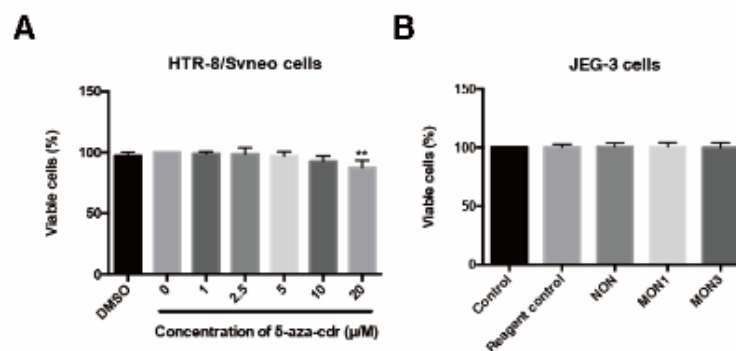


Fig. S1. Cell viability of HTR-8/SVneo and JEG-3 cells by CCK-8 kit after treatment with 5-aza-Cdr and MONs, respectively. (A) Cell viability of HTR-8/SVneo after being treated with 1, 2.5, 5, 10, 20 μM 5-aza-Cdr for 72 h. (B) Cell viability of JEG-3 cells after being transfected with MONs for 7 days (** $P < 0.01$).