

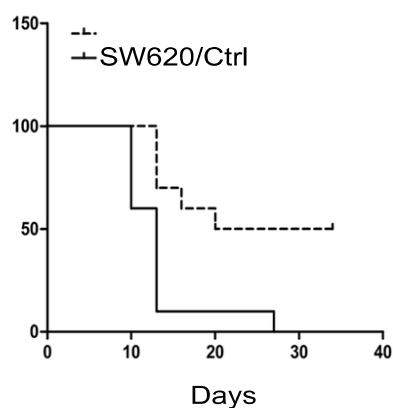
Supplementary Table 1. Clinical features of the 290 CRC patients involved in the study.

| | Value |
|--------------------|---------------|
| Number of patients | 290 |
| Gender | |
| Male | 164/290(57%) |
| Female | 126/290(43%) |
| Age | 65.96 ± 12.52 |
| Dukes stage | |
| A | 44/290(15.2%) |
| B | 94/290(32.4%) |
| C | 91/290(31.4%) |
| D | 61/290(21.0%) |

Supplementary Table 2. Colorectal cancer patient demographics and clinicopathology.

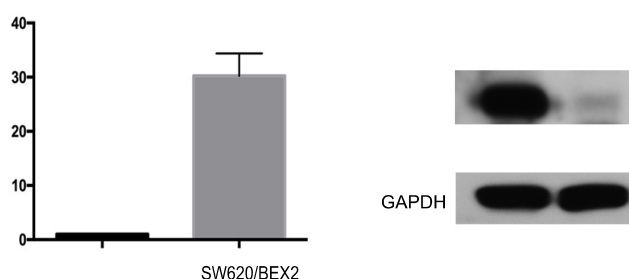
| | Value |
|----------------------------|--------------|
| Number of patients | 34 |
| Gender | |
| Male | 18/34(52.9%) |
| Female | 16/34(47.1%) |
| Age | 65.1 ± 11.9 |
| Histology | |
| Adenocarcinoma | 29/34(85.3%) |
| Mucinous adenocarcinoma | 3/34(8.8%) |
| Neuroendocrine carcinoma | 1/34(2.9%) |
| Signet-ring cell carcinoma | 1/34(2.9%) |
| pTNM stage | |
| I | 10/34(29.4%) |
| II | 7/34(20.6%) |
| III | 7/34(20.6%) |
| IV | 10/34(29.4%) |

Supplementary Figure 1. Tumor free survival in SW620/shBEX2 group and the control group.



The tumor free survival of Balb/c athymic nude mice with SW620/shBEX2 cells was significantly longer than that of mice with SW620/Ctrl cells in subcutaneous xenograft model (Log-rank test, $p=0.0021$). Tumor free survival was measured from the day of tumor inoculation to the day when tumor long axes was less than 2mm and was analyzed by the Kaplan-Meier curve.

Supplementary Figure 2. BEX2 transfection in SW620 cell.



BEX2 was overexpressed in SW620 cell by transfecting the mammalian expression vector pCMV-Myc-BEX2 and the efficiency was verified by qPCR and Western blot analysis. A. *BEX2* mRNA expression was quantified by qPCR. Shown are the relative ratios of over expressed BEX2 in SW620 (SW620/BEX2) to that in SW620 with control vector (SW620/vector). *GAPDH* expression was used for normalization. B. BEX2 expression was examined by Western blot analysis. Fold changes (RR) are relative to control.