SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE AND FIGURE LEGENDS

Table S1- miR-148b-3p or U44 Cts \pm SD and Δ Ct \pm SD for the different cell lines referring to Fig. S2. SD= Standard Deviation. Δ Ct=miR-148b-3p-U44.

Figure S1 – Axl-148b structure, annealing, stability and binding to AXL. (A) Schematic representation of the axl-148b aptamer conjugate. (B) Representative image of non-denaturing polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis showing 3P or 5P miR-148b oligonucleotide sequences and axl aptamers or axl-148b conjugates, stained with ethidium-bromide. Proper annealing was checked for every aptamer preparation. (C) Representative image of non-denaturing polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis showing axl-148b conjugate (4 μ M) stability in presence of 80% human serum for the indicated times (hours=h), stained with ethidium-bromide. (B-C) Referral= 1kb ladder DNA. (D) Binding of 400 nmol/L of axl or axl-148b conjugates on A549 cells measured by qRT-PCR after 30 min of incubation.

Figure S2 – AXL, miR-148b or let-7g expression in tumor cells treated or not with axl, axl-148b, scr-148b or axl-let-7g molecules. (A) qRT-PCR analysis of AXL mRNA levels in AXL⁺ A549 lung cancer cells, MA-2, MC-1 melanoma cells and MDAMB231, 4175-TGL breast cancer cells or AXL⁻ SKBR3 breast cancer cells. Results are shown as fold changes (mean±SD) relative to A549 cells, normalized on GAPDH levels. Two experiments were performed and a representative one is shown. (B-G) qRT-PCR analysis for miR-148b-3p (indicated as miR-148b) (B-F) or let-7g (G) expression for the indicated cell lines left untreated (controls = ctrl) or treated with 400 nmol/L of axl, axl-148b, scr-148b or axl-let7g aptamers. Alternatively, cells were transfected with 75 nmol/L of miR-148b precursor (pre-148b) or its negative control (pre-ctrl). Results are shown as fold changes (mean±SD) relative to controls (ctrl or pre-ctrl), normalized on U6 or U44 small nucleolar RNA levels. 2 experiments (with triplicates) were performed and a representative one is

shown. scr= scramble. ns = not significant; * p < 0.05, ** p < 0.01, *** p < 0.001. SD = standard deviation.

Figure S3 – Axl-148b conjugate inhibits tumor cell movement in AXL⁺, but not in AXL⁻ tumor cells. (A-D) Transwell assays were used to evaluate invasion through matrigel (A-B) or migration (C-D) for AXL⁺ 4175-TGL, MA-2 and A549 or AXL⁻ SKBR3 cells left untreated (controls = ctrl) or treated with 400 nmol/L of axl, axl-148b or scr-148b aptamers as indicated. Alternatively, cells were transfected with 75 nmol/L of miR-148 precursor (pre-148b) or its negative control (pre-ctrl). Representative pictures of invaded/migrated cells are shown on top of histograms referring to the ratio of mean±SEM of the area covered by invaded/migrated versus plated tumor cells. At least 2 independent experiments (with triplicates) were performed and representative results are shown. scr= scramble. ns = not significant; * p < 0.05, ** p < 0.01, *** p < 0.001; SEM = Standard Error of Mean; scale bar = 50 µm (A-D).

Figure S4 – Axl-148b conjugate does not significantly affect tumor cell growth. (A-H) Proliferation (A-B, E-F) or cell viability (C-D, G-H) of 4175-TGL (A-D) or MA-2 (E-H), cells left untreated (controls=ctrl) or treated with 400 nmol/L of axl, axl-148b or scr-148b aptamers. Alternatively, cells were transfected with 75 nmol/L of miR-148b precursor (pre-148b) or its negative control (pre-ctrl). Results are indicated as mean \pm SD of the proliferation or cell viability ratio versus plated cells, measured by optical density at 0-96h. At least 2 independent experiments (with triplicates) were performed and representative results are shown. scr= scramble; SD = Standard Deviation. Figure S5– Axl-148b conjugate inhibits formation and growth of mammospheres derived from AXL⁺ tumor cells. (A) Experimental scheme related to mammosphere assays for 4175-TGL breast cancer cells plated and grown in suspension for 5 days with no treatment, dissociated at day 5, re-plated and treated with 200/400 nmol/L of axl or axl-148b aptamers at day 5, 8 and 10, as indicated (numbers with squares) and evaluated at day 12. (B) qRT-PCR analysis for miR-148b expression in 4175-TGL derived-mammospheres left untreated (controls = ctrl) or treated with 200/400 nmol/L of axl or axl-148b aptamers. Results are shown as fold changes (mean±SD of triplicates) relative to controls (ctrl), normalized on U44 small nucleolar RNA levels. (C) Box-andwhisker plots of mammosphere number is shown, referring to 50 µl volume. (D) Representative images of mammospheres are presented on top of box-and-whisker plots referring to sphere dimensions as mean±SEM of sphere length (µm); black lines correspond to length measurements. (E) FACS analysis was used to evaluated the percentage (%) of PKH26 positive cells (versus total) in 4175-TGL derived-mammospheres at day 12, following dye treatment at day 5, shown as mean±SEM in box-and-whisker plots. For all results, 2 experiments with triplicates were performed and representative ones are shown. ns = not significant; * p < 0.05, ** p < 0.01, *** p < 0.001; SEM = Standard Error of Mean; scale bar = $25 \mu m$ (D).

Figure S6- Axl-148b conjugate induces primary tumor necrosis/apoptosis and prevents melanoma dissemination in mice. (A) Scheme of the experiment: Red fluorescent (RFP-expressing) MA-2 cells were injected into the flank of NOD/SCID/IL2R null mice and PBS or axl-148b aptamers were administered into the tumor starting at day 12 post-injection when tumors were palpable, (3 treatments/week, 300 pmol in 100 μ l, 9 injections in total, as indicated) CTCs or primary tumors growth characteristics were analyzed 32 days after tumor-cell injections. (B) FFPE sections of primary tumors were stained with H&E and necrotic areas evaluated: representative images are shown on top of box-and-whisker plots presenting the percentage (%) of necrotic (delimited) versus total areas shown as mean±SEM for the indicated number (n) of mice. (C-D)

Primary tumors were stained by IHC with Cleaved Caspase-3 (C) or Ki-67 (D) antibodies and nuclei were counterstained with Hematoxylin (blue): representative images are shown on top of box-and-whisker plots presenting the percentage (%) of positive versus total cells shown as mean±SEM for the indicated number (n) of mice (10 fields/each mouse were evaluated). (E) Evaluation of CTCs: representative images are presented on top of box-and-whisker plots representing the total number of RFP-positive cells obtained from blood (32 days post-injection), grown in culture for 7 days, shown as mean±SEM for the indicated number (n) of mice cells; IHC = immunohistochemistry; H&E = Hematoxilyin & Eosin; CTCs = circulating tumor cells; * p< 0.05, ** p< 0.01, *** p < 0.001; SEM = Standard Error of Mean; scale bar = 100 µm (B), 25 µm (C-D), 50 µm (E),

Figure S7 - AXL expression in primary tumors and metastases following axl-148b conjugate administration. (A-E) 4175-TGL cells in culture (A), or in primary tumors (B-D) or metastases (E), following primary tumor treatments as in Figure 5A, were stained with anti-AXL antibody by IHC and nuclei were counterstained with Hematoxylin (blue): representative images are shown on top of box-and-whisker plots representing the percentage (%) of AXL positive versus total cells shown as mean±SEM for 5 or 10 fields/mouse. (F) qRT-PCR analysis for miR-148b expression in primary tumors treated as in Figure 5A. Results are shown as fold changes (mean±SD) relative to controls (PBS), normalized on U6 small nucleolar RNA levels. 2 experiments (with triplicates) were performed and a representative one is shown. IHC = immunohistochemistry; n=number of mice; ns = not significant; * p< 0.05, ** p< 0.01, *** p < 0.001; SEM = Standard Error of Mean; scale bar = 25 μ m.

Figure S8 – **Axl-148b conjugate is not toxic for mice.** (A-C) Mice were injected with Red fluorescent (RFP-expressing) 4175-TGL cells and treated as described in Figure 5A. Liver (A), spleen (B) and kidneys (C) were weighted at day 32 (final point) and FFPE sections stained with

H&E. Representative H&E pictures (bar=100 or 200 μ m) are shown on top of box-and-whiskers plots representing the mean±SEM of organ weights for the indicated number (n) of mice. ns = not significant; SEM= Standard Error of Mean; H&E = Hematoxilyn & Eosin; FFPE: Formalin-Fixed, Paraffin Embedded; mg = milligrams.

A549	ctrl	axl	axl-148b	scr-148b	pre-ctrl	pre-148b
miR-148b-3p	31.616 ± 0.26	31.86 ± 0,11	25.602 ± 0.031	32.693 ± 0.243	33.555 ± 0.516	24.991 ± 0.079
U44	26.542 ± 0.06	27.51 ± 0.115	26.331 ± 0.145	28.492 ± 0.048	28.042 ± 0.058	27.446 ± 0.036
ΔCt	5.074 ± 0.267	4.35 ± 0.159	-0.729 ± 0.148	4.201 ± 0.248	5.5132 ± 0.519	-2.455± 0.087

4175-TGL	ctrl	axl	axl-148b	scr-148b	pre-ctrl	pre-148b
miR-148b-3p	33.536 ± 0.467	33.644 ± 0.676	29.656 ± 0.054	33.49 ± 0.257	33.697 ± 0.412	21.668 ± 0.033
U44	30.273 ± 0.14	30.338 ± 0.177	31.998±0.18	30.501 ± 0.014	27.564 ± 0.186	26.898±0.111
ΔCt	3.263 ± 0.487	3.306 ± 0.699	-2.342 ± 0.188	2.989 ± 0.257	6.133 ± 0.452	-5,23 ± 0.116

MA-2	ctrl	axl	axl-148b	scr-148b	pre-ctrl	pre-148b
miR-148b-3p	31.976 ± 0.032	32.376 ± 0.041	30.079±0.11	32.013 ± 0.146	33.199 ± 0.166	24.929 ± 0.31
U44	24.994 ± 0.044	24.974 ± 0.039	25.691 ± 0.068	24.829 ± 0.013	25.178 ± 0.076	25.563 ± 0.056
ΔCt	6,982 ± 0.054	7.402 ± 0.056	4.388 ± 0.129	7.184 ± 0.146	8.021 ± 0.182	-0.634 ± 0.315

SKBR3	ctrl	axl	axl-148b	scr-148b	pre-ctrl	pre-148b
miR-148b-3p	32.901 ± 0.038	32.941 ± 0.163	33.389 ± 0.218	33.196 ± 0.562	28.653 ± 0.324	18.052 ± 0.21
U44	27.386 ± 0.092	27.55 ± 0.501	27.648 ± 0.084	27.929 ± 0.267	27.167 ± 0.023	27.28 ± 0.294
ΔCt	5.515 ± 0.099	5.391 ± 0.527	5.741 ± 0.234	5.267 ± 0.622	1.486 ± 0.325	-9.228 ± 0.361







Fig. S1

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В

ctrl



Fig. S3



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Fig. S4

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Fig. S7

PBS

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axl-148b

Fig. S8