

Supplementary figure legends

Figure S1. Knockdown of Glut5 expression impairs tumorigenesis

(A) DU145 cells were stably expressed with distinct Glut5 shRNAs. Immunoblots were performed with indicated antibodies.

(B) DU145 cells with stable expression of IL-6 and Glut5 shRNA were subcutaneously injected in mice. The images of two representative xenografts from each group were shown (left panel). The volume of mice tumor xenografts ($n = 7$) was measured at indicated time points after injection (right panel). Data represent the mean and SD.

*** $P < 0.001$.

(C) Scores of the immunohistochemical staining in Figure 4D.

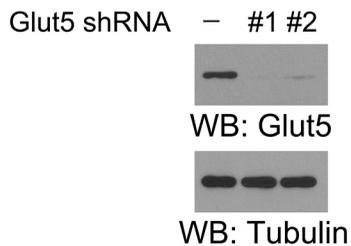
Figure S2. Glut5 expression correlates with clinical aggressiveness of multiple cancers

(A-C) Immunohistochemical staining were performed using human prostate cancer (A), colorectal cancer (B), and glioma (C) samples with indicated antibodies (left panel), and the immunohistochemical staining scores were analyzed by linear regression (right panel). Scale bar, 80 μm (A); Scale bar, 80 μm (B); Scale bar, 150 μm (C).

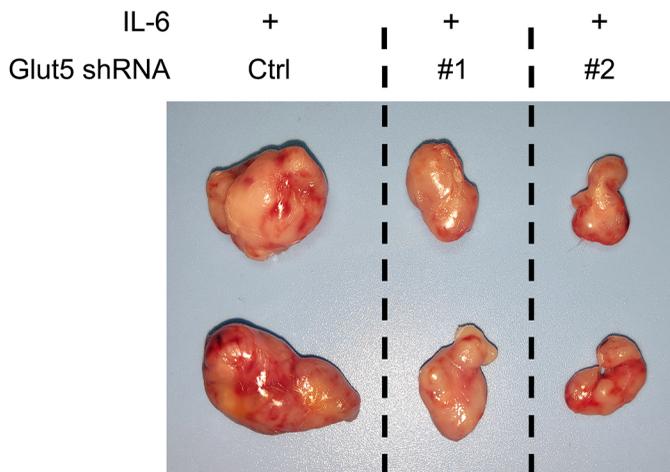
(D-F) Kaplan-Meier plots of the overall survival time of human prostate cancer (D), colorectal cancer (E), and glioma (F) samples with high or low Glut5 expression was performed. P value was calculated using the log-rank test. The results of (E) and (F) were generated by Human Protein Atlas website.

Figure S1

A



B



C

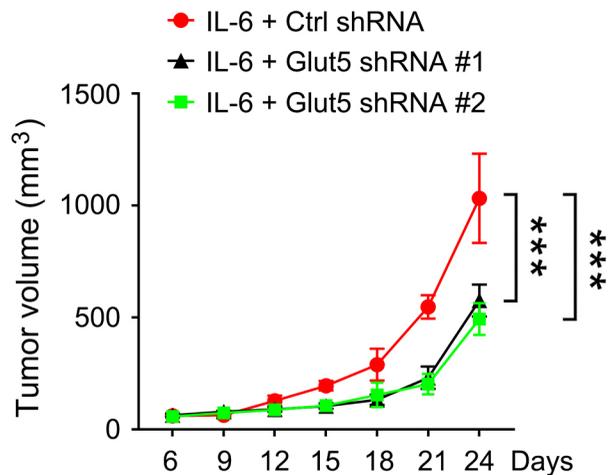
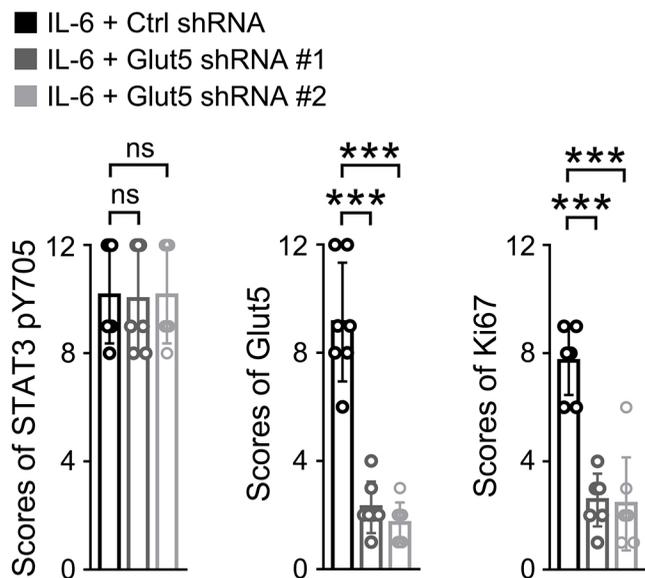
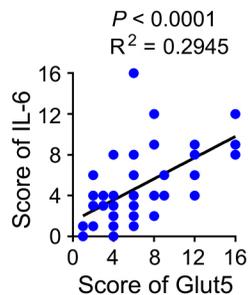
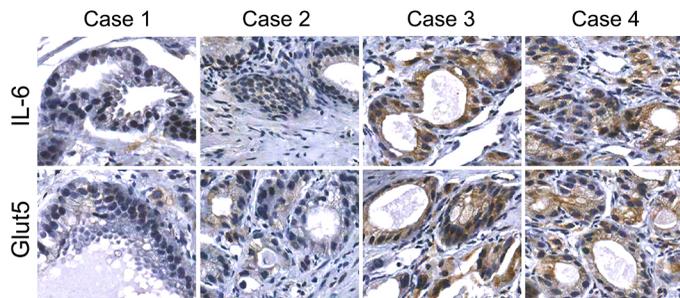
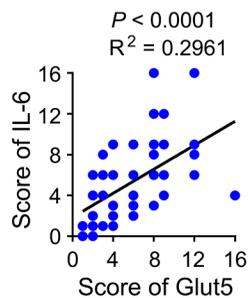
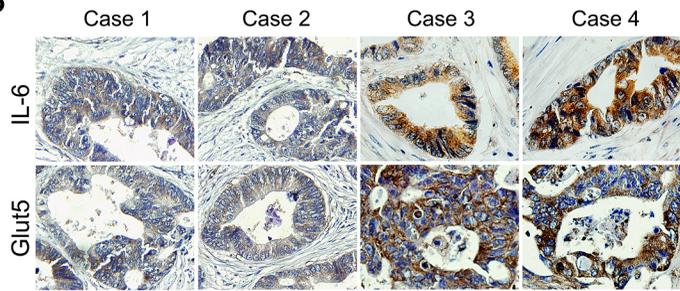


Figure S2

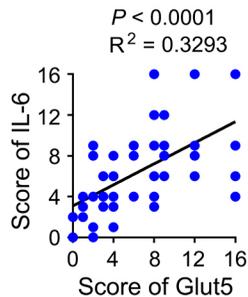
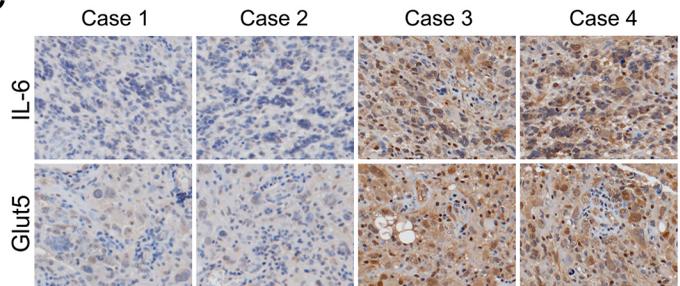
A



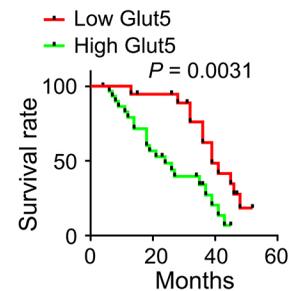
B



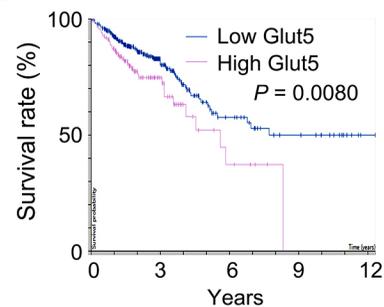
C



D



E



F

