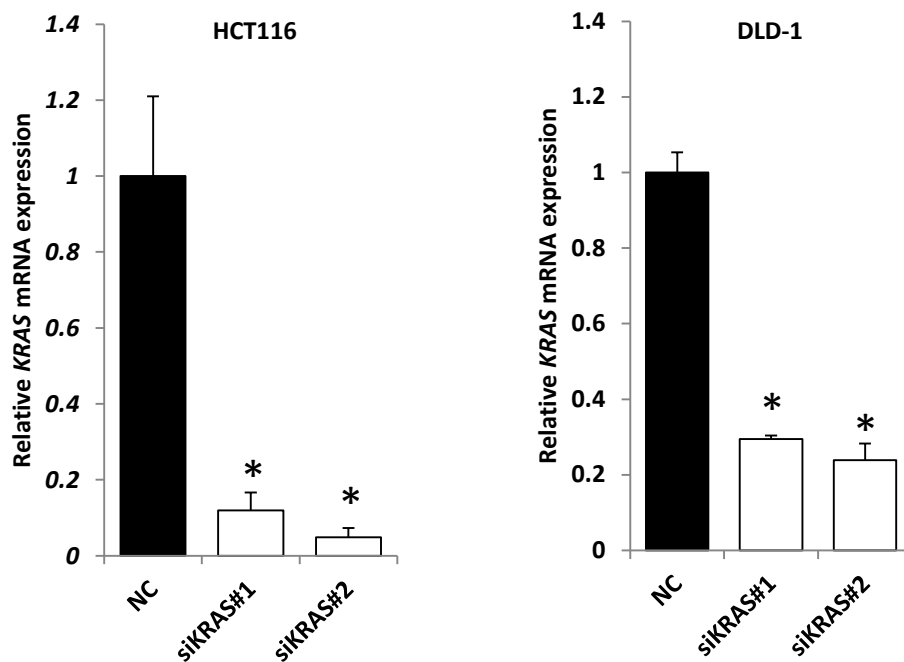


Figure S1. The analysis of KRAS knockdown in CRC cell lines. **(a)** Quantitative RT-PCR showing relative mRNA levels for KRAS. HCT116 cells (left) and DLD-1 cells (right) were treated separately with two independent siRNA constructs (#1 and #2) targeting KRAS and negative control (NC) siRNA. Mean; bars, \pm SD, $n = 3$ (Student's t -test; $*p < 0.05$); **(b)** Relative mRNA levels of SLC25A22 and SLC25A13. Mean; bars, \pm SD, $n = 3$ (Student's t -test; $*p < 0.05$).

a



b

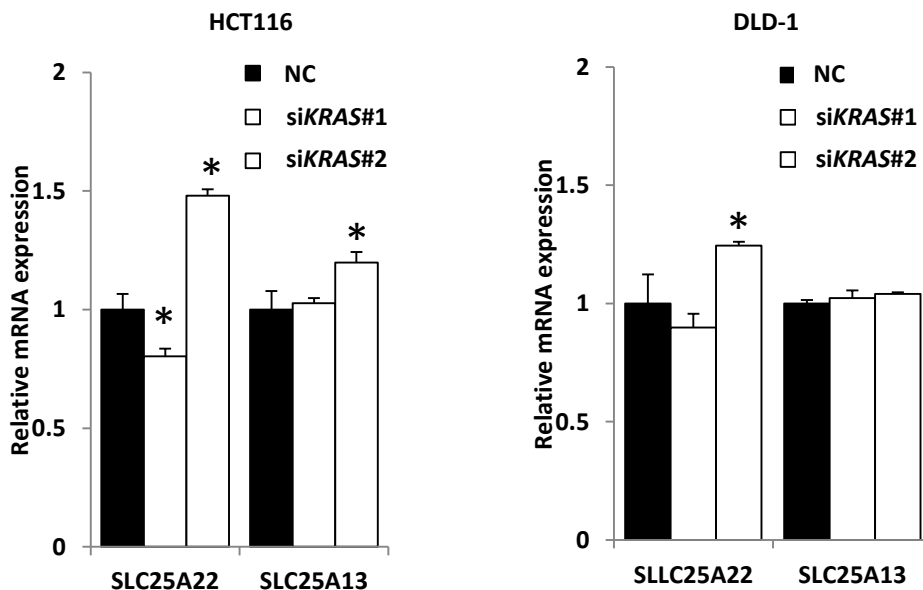


Figure S2. The effect of siSLC1A5 in colorectal cancer (CRC) cell lines. CRC cell lines were treated separately with two independent siRNA constructs (#1 and #2) targeting SLC1A5 and negative control (NC) siRNA and we performed western blotting 72hr after transfection.

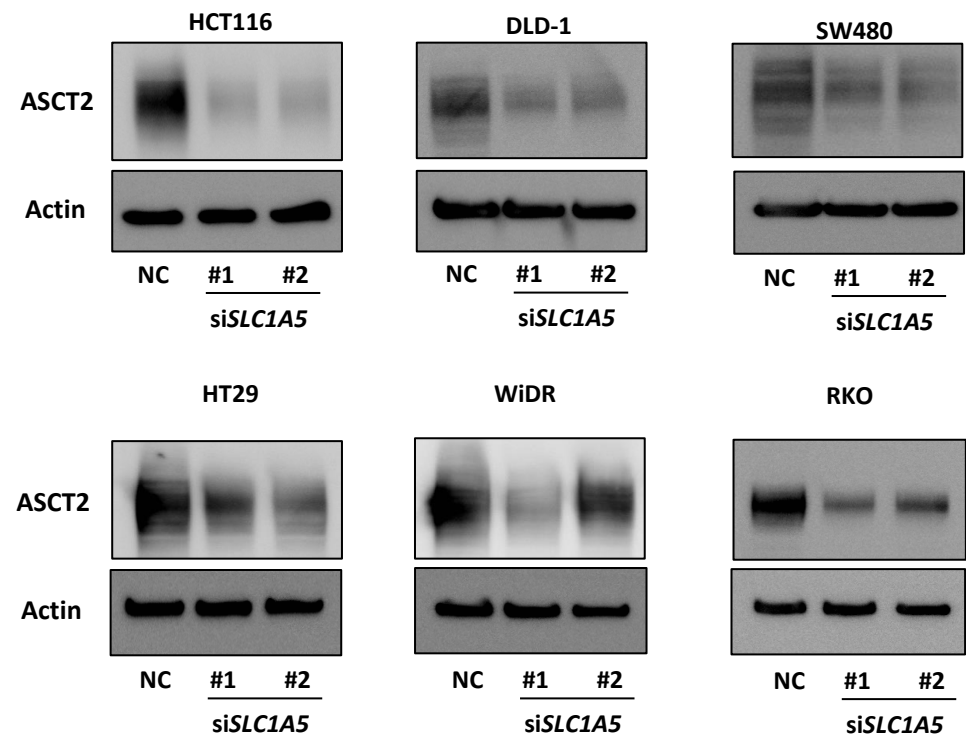


Figure S3. The effect of shSLC1A5 in HCT116. Quantitative RT-PCR (a) and western blotting (b) show the suppression of SLC1A5 (ASCT2) expression in HCT116.

