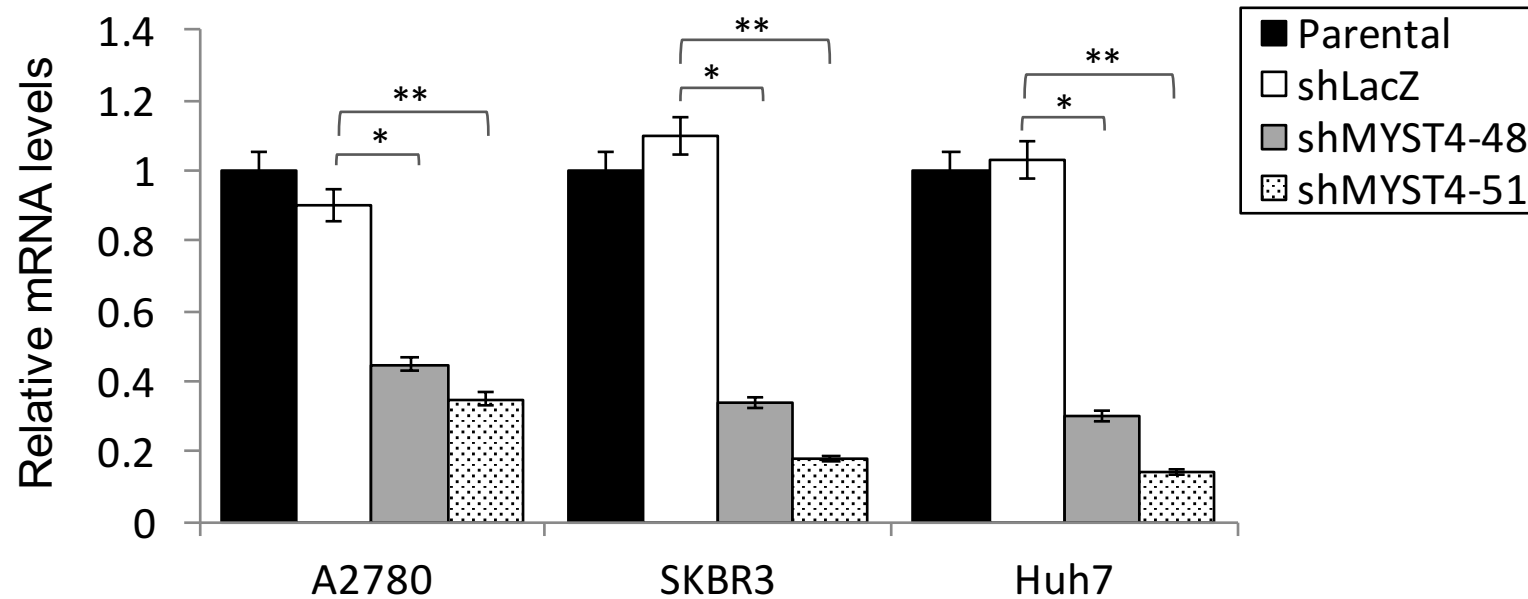
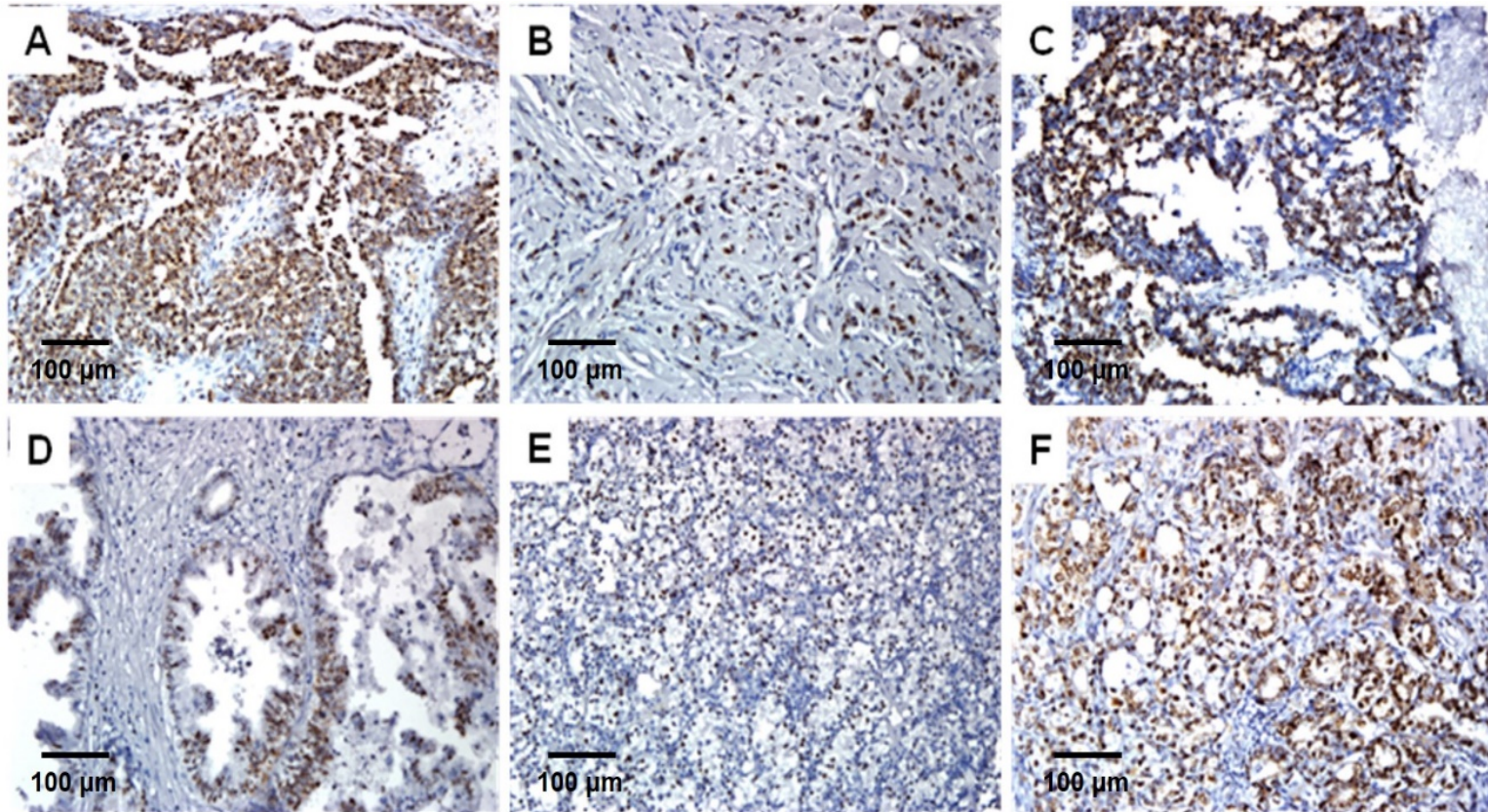


# Supplemental Results

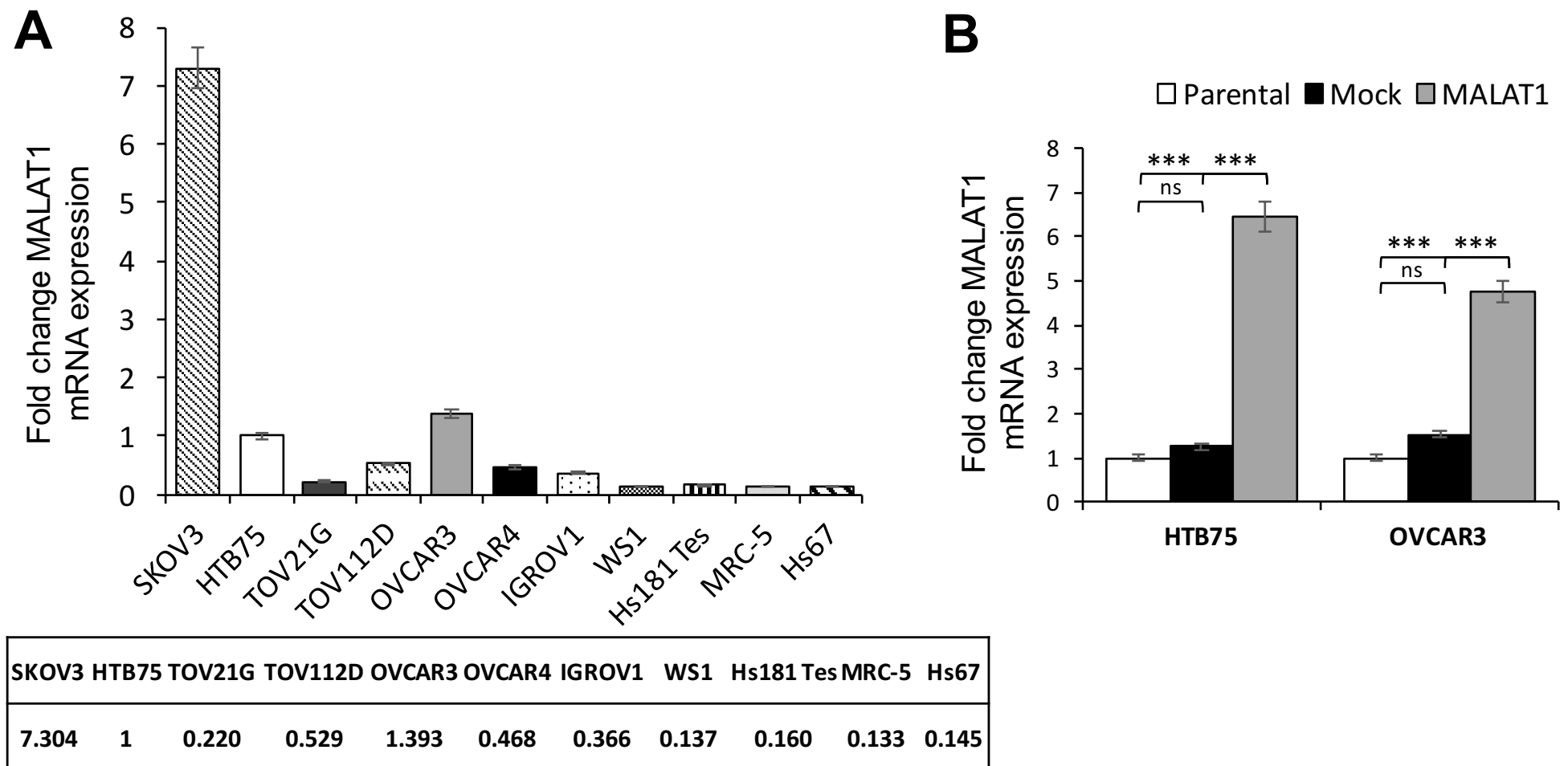
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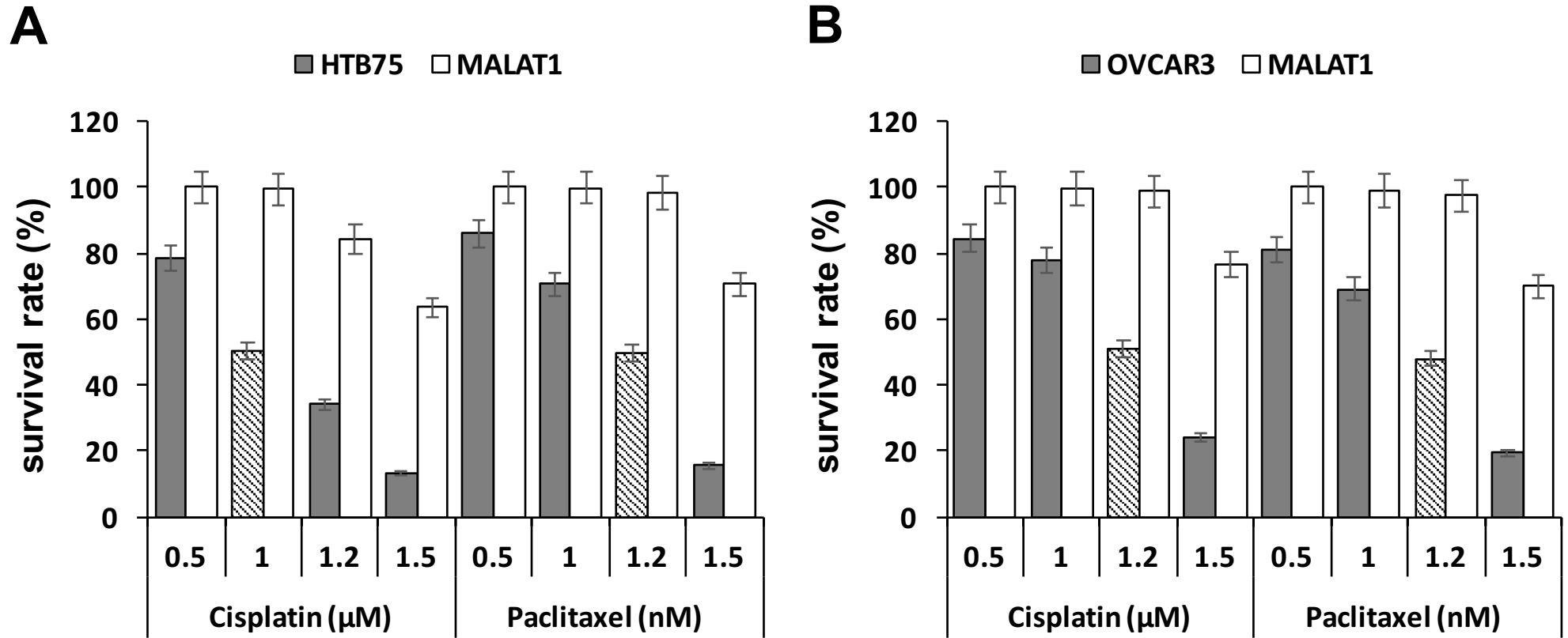
**Figure S1. Three different cancer cell lines (A2780, SKBR3, and Huh7) were selected for a further MYST4-knockdown investigation.** shMYST4-48 and -51 clones showed significant MYST4 silencing efficacy compared to the control (shLacZ) and parental cells. Data are presented as the mean  $\pm$  SD of three independent experiments. \* $P < 0.05$ , \*\* $P < 0.01$ .



**Figure S2. Representative figures of MALAT1 RNA in situ hybridization in** A: ovarian high-grade serous carcinoma (HGSC), B: Breast invasive carcinoma of no special type, C: Lung adenocarcinoma, D: Cholangiocarcinoma, E: Renal cell carcinoma, F: Prostate adenocarcinoma.



**Figure S3. MALAT1 expression in cell lines.** (A) MALAT1 mRNA levels were detected in 7 EOC cell lines and 4 normal human cell lines by RT-qPCR analysis. Relative levels of MALAT1 were normalized by the expression levels in HTB75. (B) Effect of MALAT1-transduced overexpression in HTB75 and OVCAR3 cells and mRNA levels were examined by RT-qPCR analysis. Mock-transduced (Mock) and non-transduced (Parental) were used as negative and blank controls, respectively. Representative data are shown from at least 3 independent experiments with the mean  $\pm$  SD, \*\*\* $p$  < 0.001.



**Figure S4. Growth inhibition of cisplatin (CDDP) and paclitaxel (PTX) in HTB75/OVCAR3 parental cells (HTB75/OVCAR3) and HTB75/OVCAR3 cells transduced with MALAT1 (MALAT1).** Both CDDP and PTX were tested in the concentration ranges of 0.5-1.5  $\mu\text{M}$  and 0.5-1.5 nM, respectively. The growth inhibition effect was considered significant when the inhibition rate was around 50% (IC<sub>50</sub>). The IC<sub>50</sub> of CDDP and PTX in (A) HTB75 and (B) OVCAR3, respectively, are shown by slashed bars. Data shown were acquired from three independent experiments.