

Supplementary Materials

Downstream Neighbor of SON (DONSON) Expression is Enhanced in Phenotypically Aggressive Prostate Cancers

Niklas Klümper, Marthe von Danwitz, Johannes Stein, Doris Schmidt, Anja Schmidt, Glen Kristiansen, Michael Muders, Michael Hölzel, Manuel Ritter, Abdullah Alajati and Jörg Ellinger

Table S1. Clinical-pathological characteristics of the Prostate Cancer TCGA Cohort.

Prostate Cancer TCGA Cohort (<i>n</i> = 498)		
Clinical-Pathological Parameters	Mean or Sample Size	Range
Age	61.01	41–78
Gleason	7.6	6–10
ISUP	3.2	1–5
Initial PSA	1.74	0.0–323.0
TNM Stage	-	-
≥T3	301	-
N+	79	-
M+	3	-
Survival Endpoints	-	-
OS event	10	-
Overall Survival (months)	35.7	0–165
PFS Events	29	-
Progression-Free Survival (months)	31.7	0–165

Table S2. Clinical-pathological characteristics of the Bonn Prostate Cancer Tissue Microarray.

Prostate Cancer Tissue Microarray (<i>n</i> = 116)		
Clinical-Pathological Parameters	Mean or Sample Size	Range
Age	65.25	45–83
Gleason	6.9	6–10
ISUP	2.3	1–5
Initial PSA	10.3	0.7–58.4
TNM Stage	-	-
≥T3	38	-
N+	12	-
M+	3	-
Survival Endpoints	-	-
OS Event	10	-
Overall Survival (months)	76.5	0–120*
PFS Events	29	-
Progression-Free Survival (months)	60.5	0–120*

*Endpoints OS and PFS are limited to 120 months follow up.

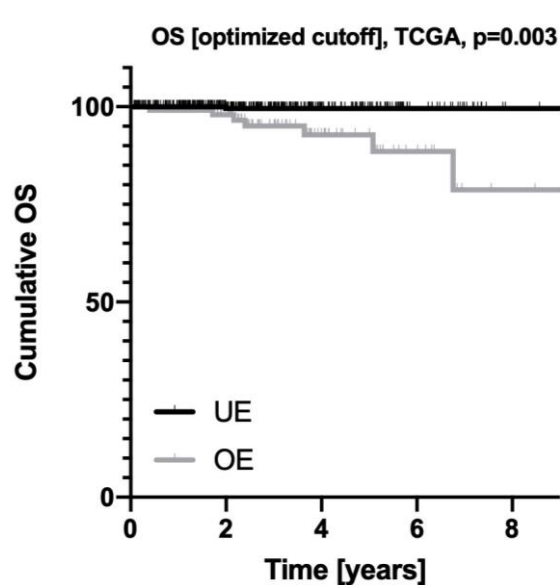


Figure S1. DONSON overexpression is associated with an unfavorable OS in the PCa TCGA cohort.

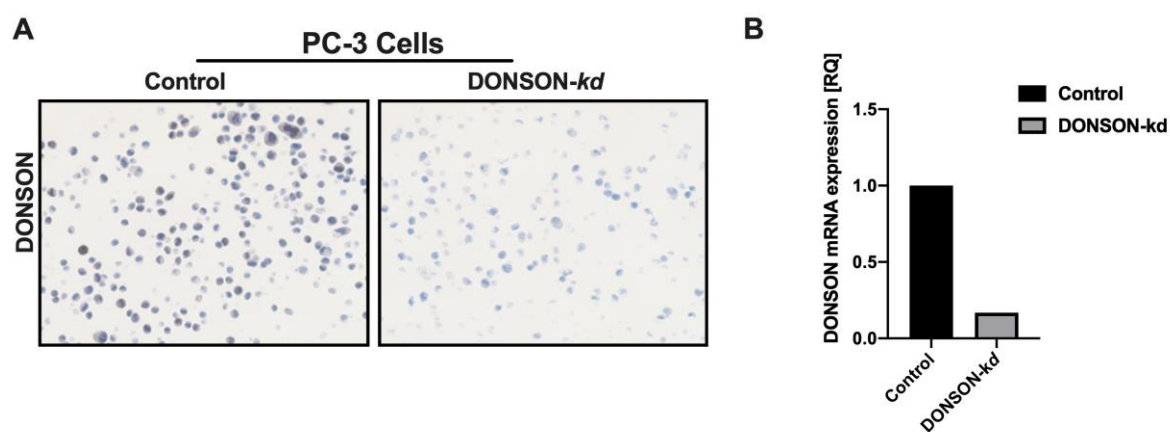
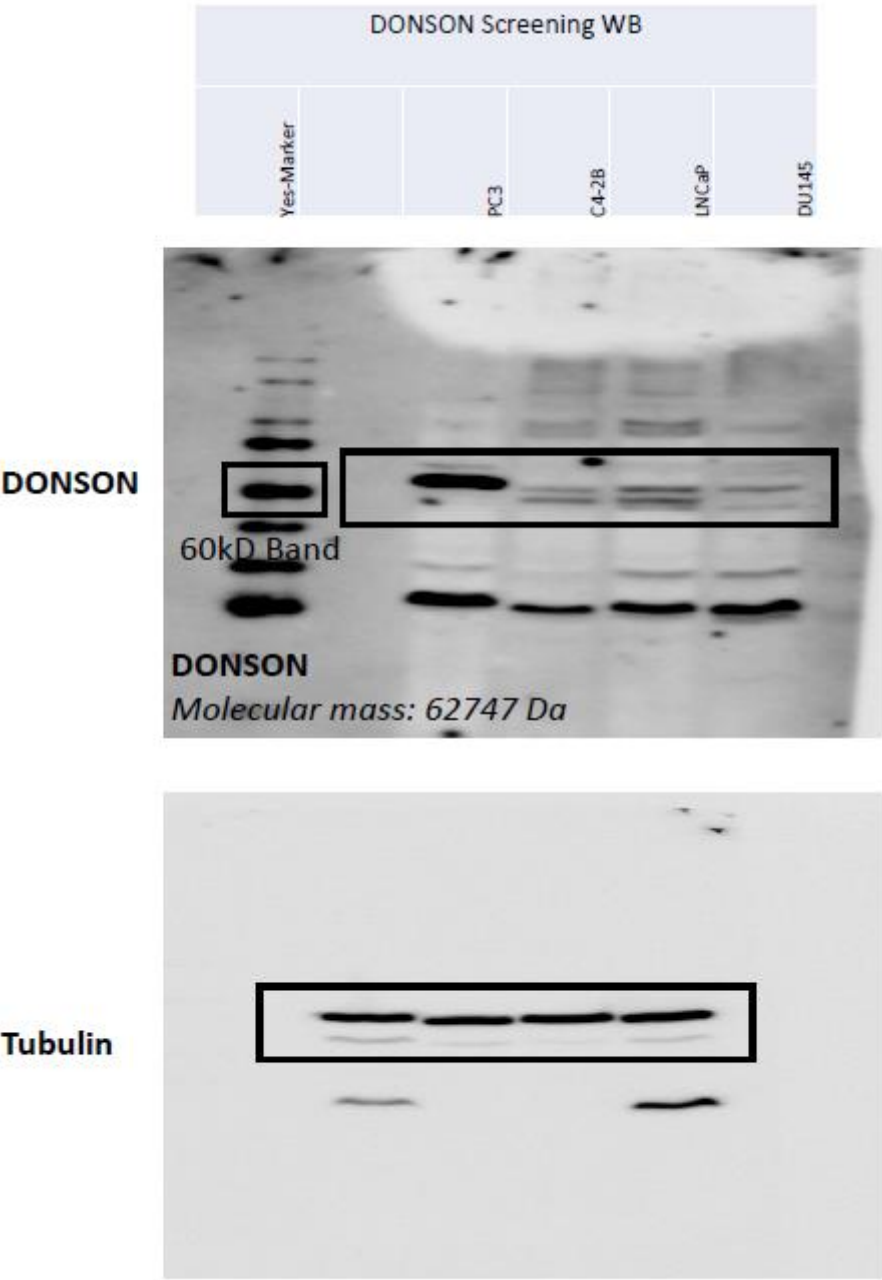
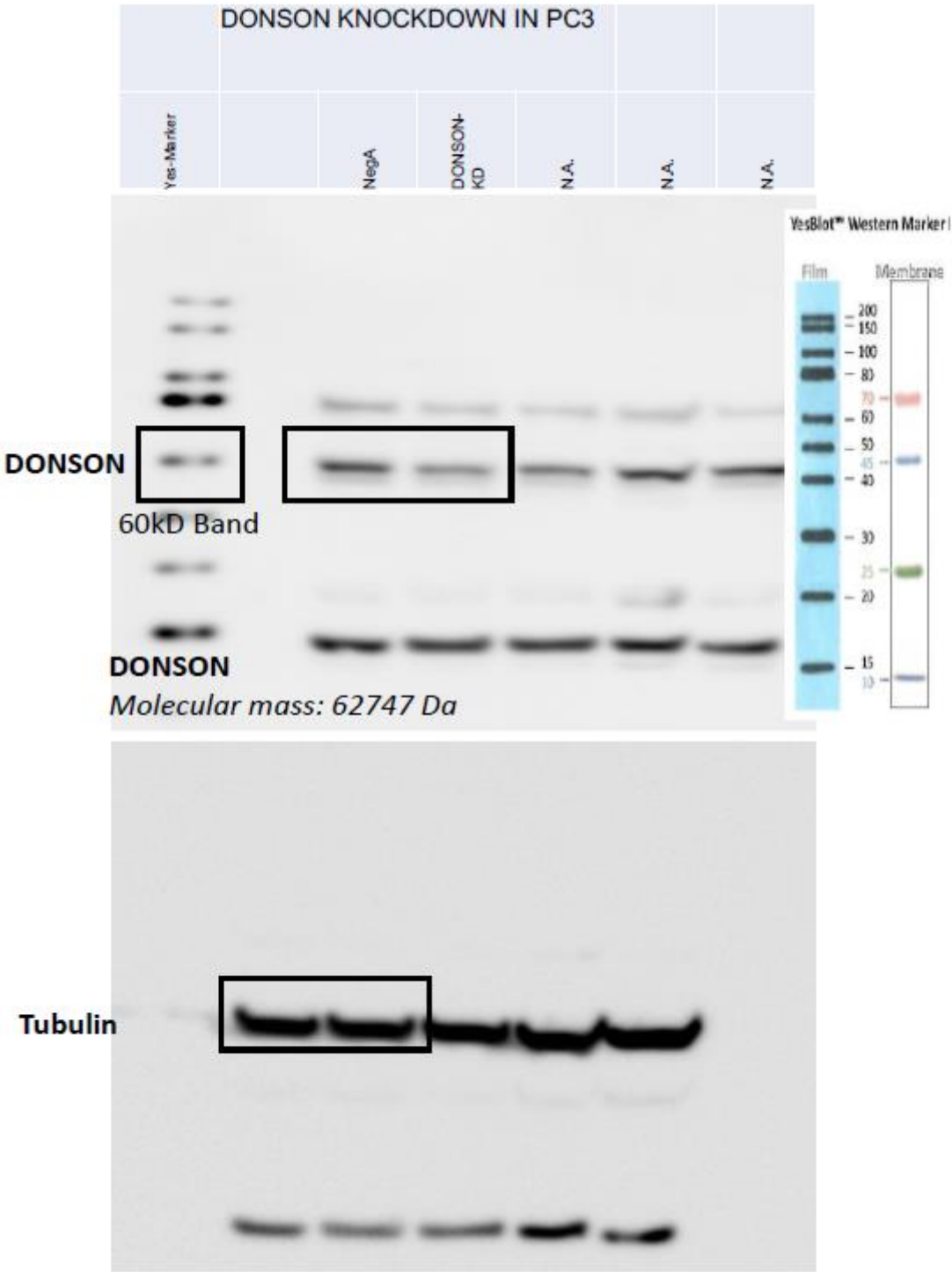


Figure 2. **A**, Immunocytochemical staining of DONSON in PC-3 control cells (NegA) compared to DONSON-knockdown. Images depicted in 10× objective magnification. **B**, The DONSON knockdown efficacy of the respective stained cells was confirmed via qPCR.





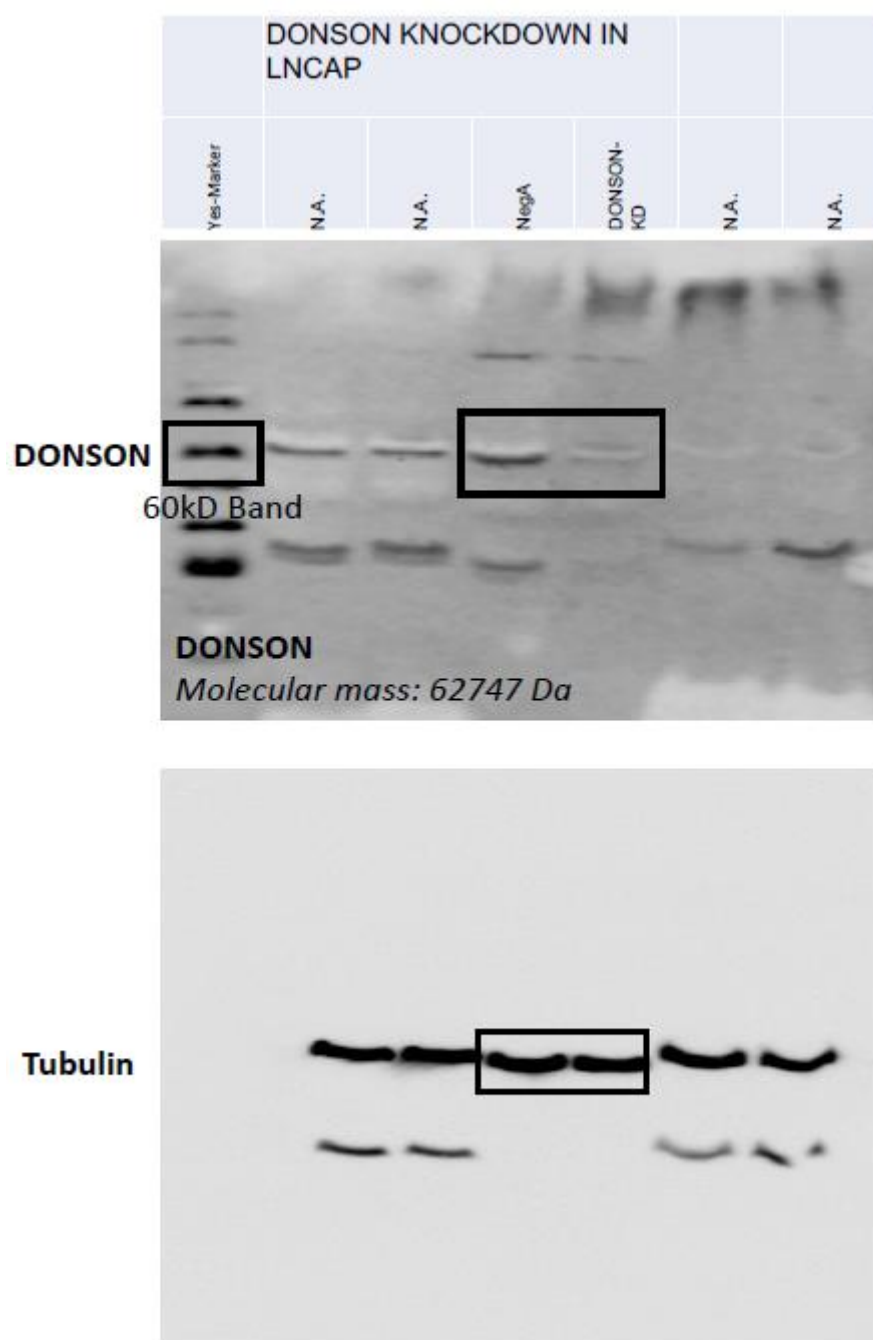


Figure S3. Uncropped Western Blot images.

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