Supplementary Materials

The following are available online at www.mdpi.com/xxx/s1,

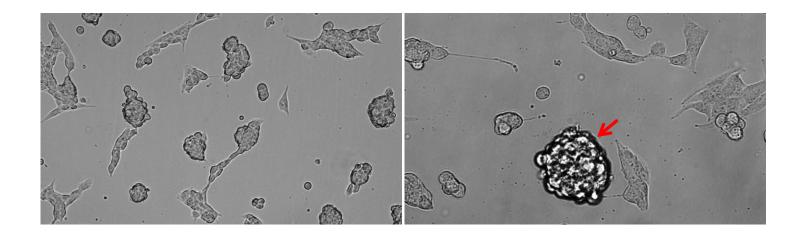
Figure S1. TGF-β promoted nodule formation. TGF-β, an EMT-stimulant, induced nodule formation of H69 cholangiocytes. Cells were cultured in the presence of 5 ng/ml TGF-β in serum- and hormone-free medium for 24 hours. Micrographs at 0 (left) and 24 (right) hours; $5 \times \text{magnification}$.

Figure S2. Size of colonies of cholangiocytes in soft agar. Colonies with a diameter ≥ 50 µm were counted and the diameter measured; mean values were 77.63, 91.62, 95.25 and 81.46 µm diameter at MOI of 0, 10, 50, and 100, respectively.

Figure S3. Growth of *Helicobacter bilis*-infected cholangiocytes as determined by the xCELLigence approach. H69 cells were exposed to increasing numbers of *H. bilis* (ATCC 43879) at MOI of 0, 10, 50, and 100. Cell growth was inhibited when compared to the uninfected cells, at all MOIs. Assay was performed in E-plates in minimal (serum-depleted) medium [97].

Table S1. Nucleotide sequences of primers specific for human EMT-associated and cancer stem cell marker genes.

Figure S1



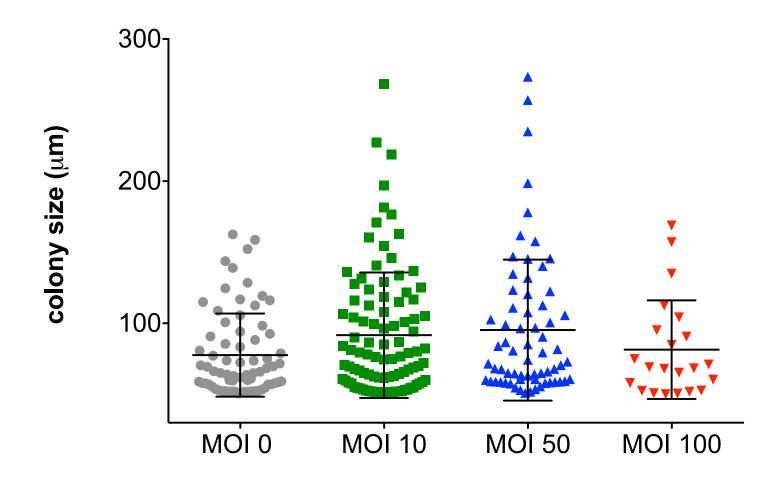


Figure S3

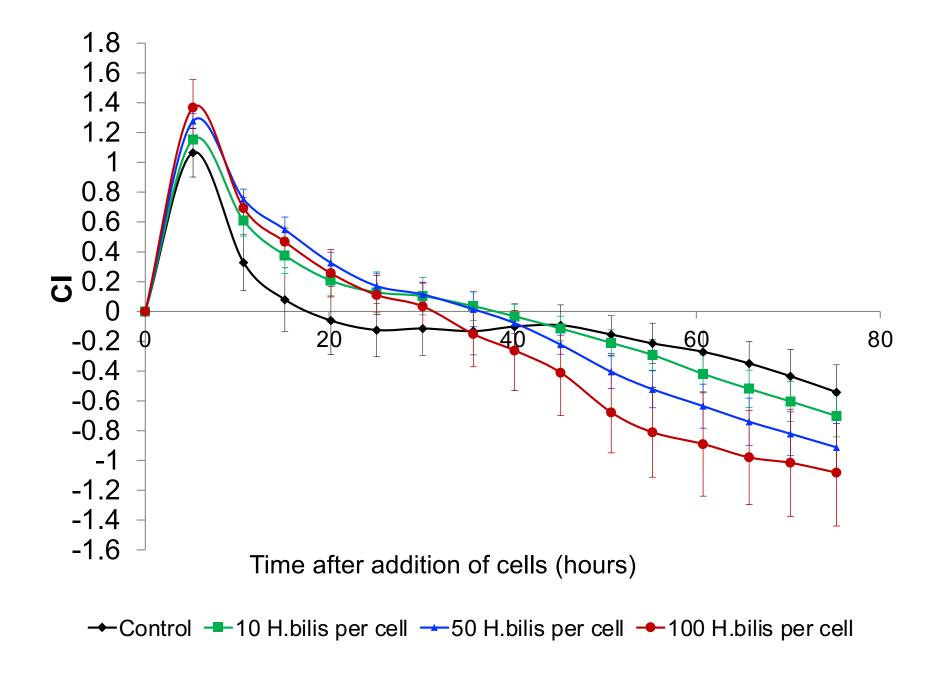


Table S1. Nucleotide sequences of primers specific for human EMT-associated and cancer stem cell maker genes.

Gene	GenBank accession	Primer sequence, 5'-3'	Amplicon size (bp)
CD24	NM_013230.3	Forward CACCCAGCATCCTGCTAGAC	259
		Reverse GAGACCACGAAGAGACTGGC	
CD44	NM_00610.3	Forward GGGAGTCAAGAAGGTGGAGC	237
		Reverse CTGAGACTTGCTGGCCTCTC	
F11r/Jam1	NM_016946.5	Forward GTGCCTACTCGGGCTTTTCT	201
		Reverse GAGCTTGACCTTGACCTCCC	
Gapdh	NM_002046.5	Forward CCCATGTTCGTCATGGGTGT	366
		Reverse TTCTAGACGGCAGGTCAGGT	
MMP7	NM_002423.5	Forward GGAGCTCATGGGGACTCCTA	172
		Reverse GGCCAAGTTCATGAGTTGCAG	
Snai1	NM_005985.3	Forward AGCTCTCTGAGGCCAAGGAT	325
		Reverse GACATTCGGGAGAAGGTCCG	
Vimentin	NM_003380.5	Forward GCAGGAGGCAGAAGAATGGT	216
		Reverse GCAGCTTCAACGGCAAAGTT	
Zeb1	NM_001128128.2	Forward CGCAGTCTGGGTGTAATCGT	477
		Reverse CCATGCCCTGAGGAGAACTG	