

Supplementary Material: Stem Cell Markers CXCR-4 and CD133 Predict Aggressive Phenotype and Their Double Positivity Indicates Poor Prognosis of Oral Squamous Cell Carcinoma

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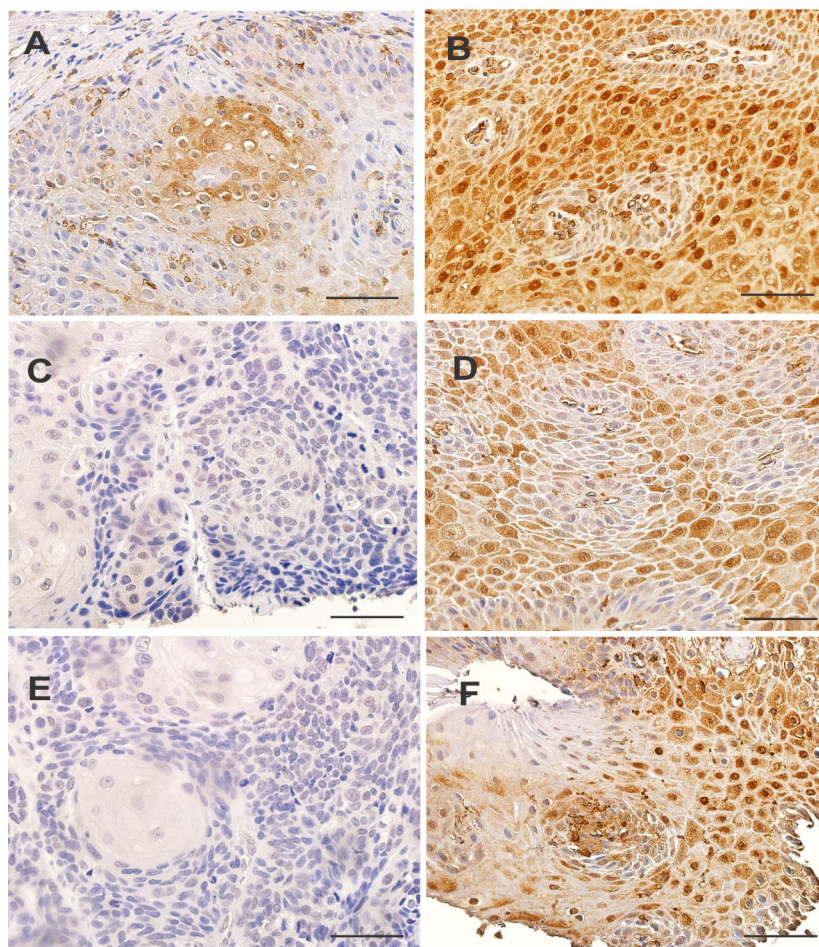


Figure S1. Representative images of Immunostaining of CXCR-4 (A & B), PKC- δ (C & D) and CD133 (E & F) in oral squamous cell carcinoma tissues. The representative images of negative score was provided in the left panel and positive score was provided in the right panel. Scale bar = 20 μ m.

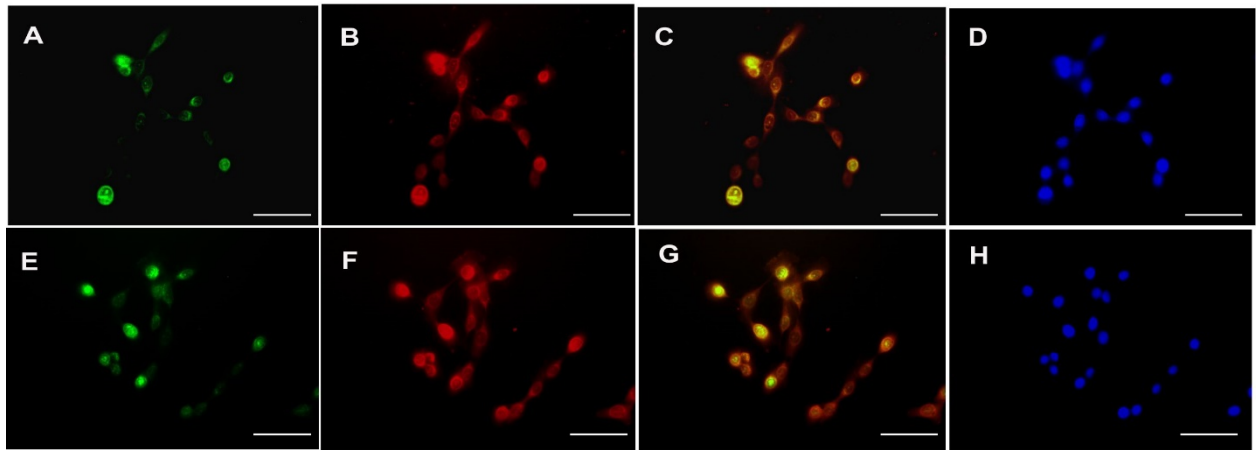


Figure S2. Double Immunofluorescence analysis of CXCR-4 with PKC- δ and CD133 in human esophageal cancer cell line CAL27. Upper panel: CXCR4 (A), PKC- δ (B), CXCR-4 and PKC- δ co-localization (C) and DAPI (D) staining in CAL27 cells. Lower panel: CXCR4 (E), CD133 (F), CXCR-4 and CD133 co-localization (G) and DAPI (H) staining in CAL27 cells. (Scale bar - 20 μ m).

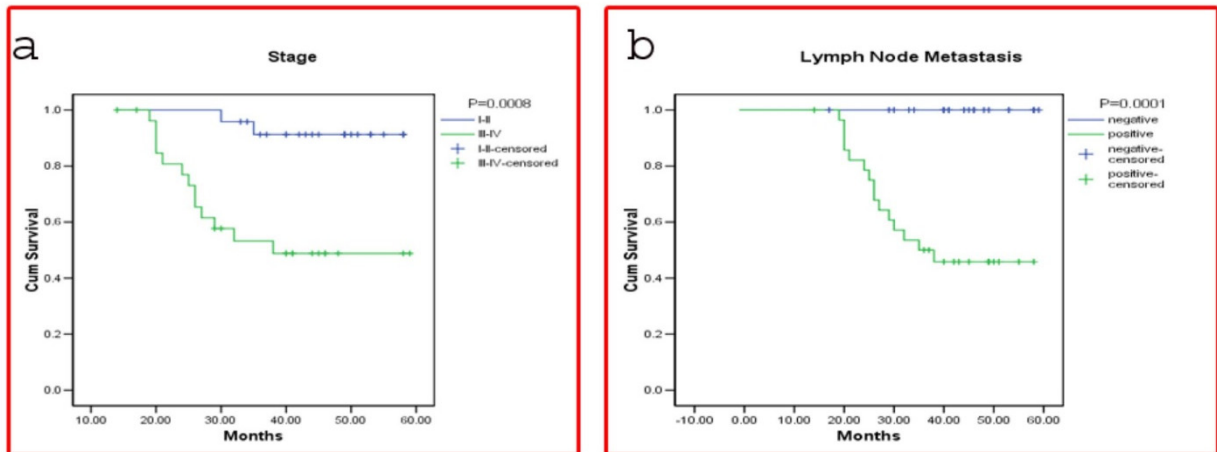


Figure S3. Overall survival of patients with oral squamous cell carcinoma according to Stage ($p=0.0008$) (a) and Lymph node metastasis ($p=0.0001$) (b) calculated by the Kaplan-Meier method.

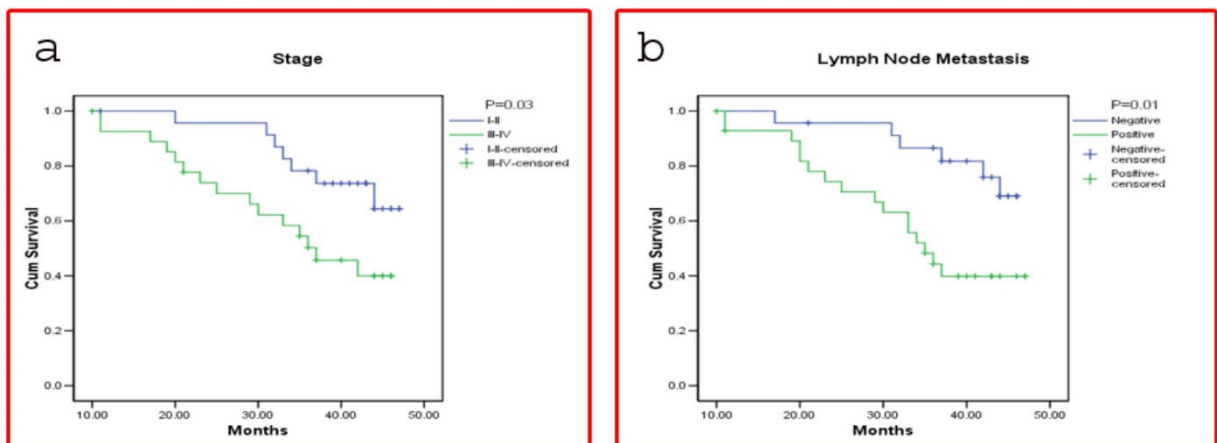


Figure S4. Disease-free survival of patients with oral squamous cell carcinoma according to Stage ($p=0.03$) (a) and Lymph node metastasis ($p=0.01$) (b) calculated by the Kaplan-Meier method.