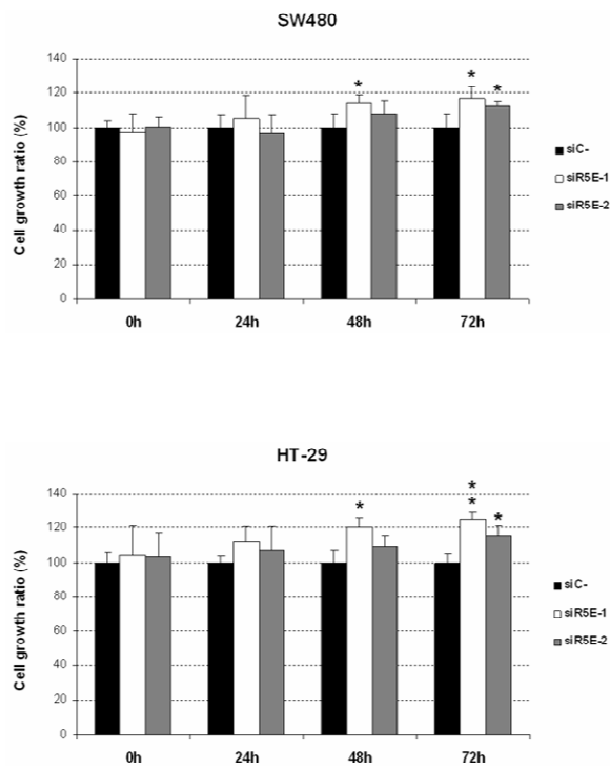
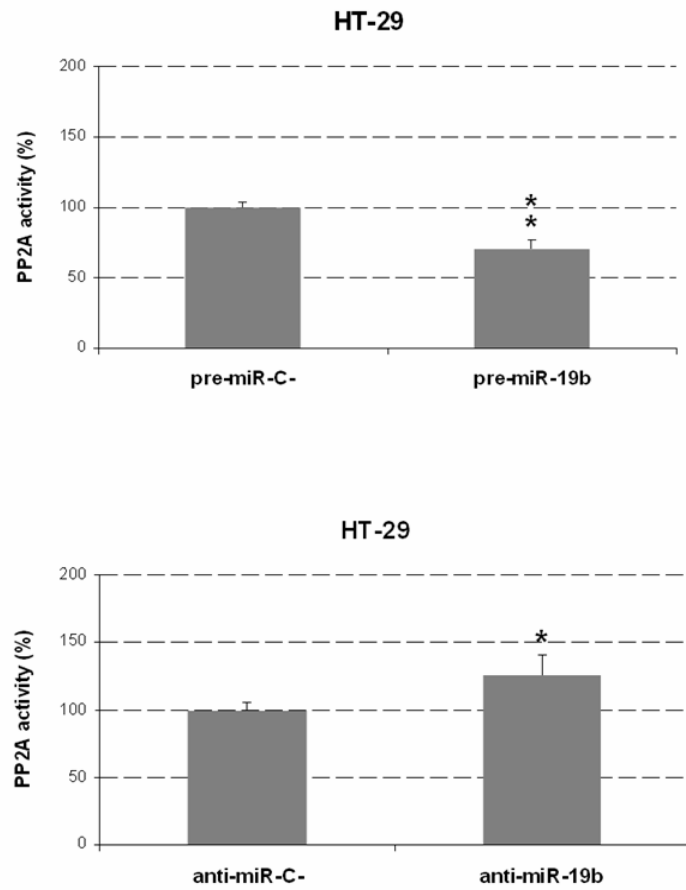


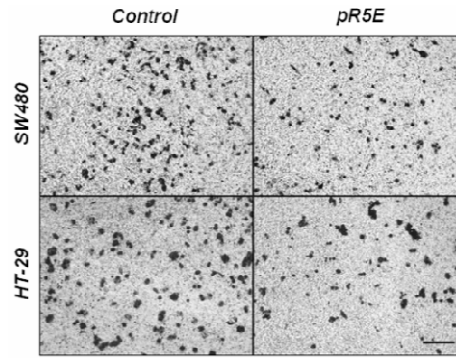
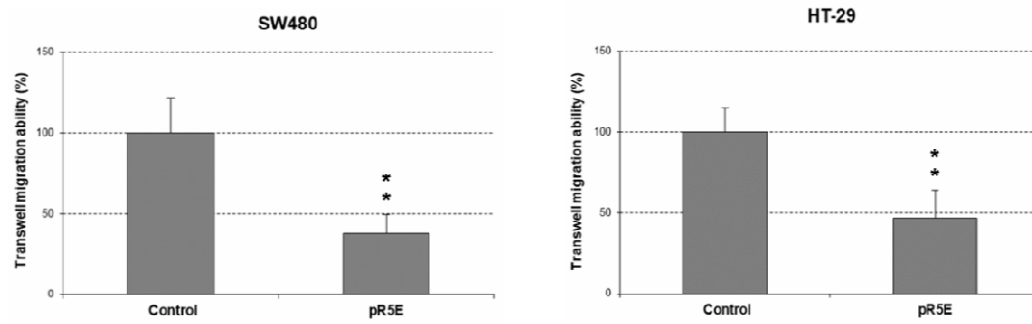
**Figure S1.** MTS assays showing the effects of ectopic PPP2R5E overexpression in SW480 and HT-29 cell viability; \*  $p < 0.05$ ; \*\*  $p < 0.01$ .



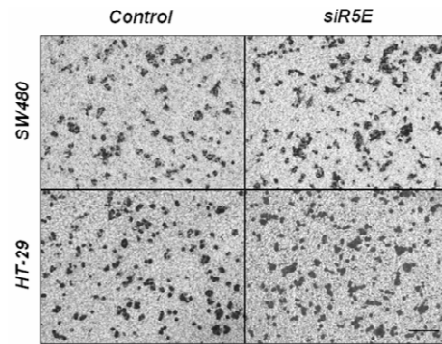
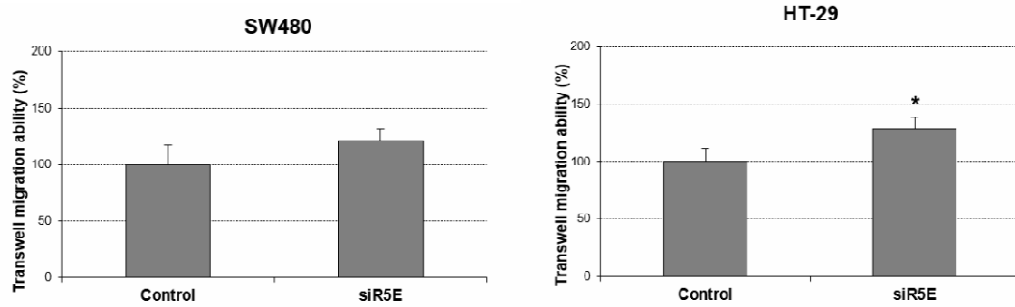
**Figure S2.** MTS assays showing the effects of ectopic PPP2R5E silencing in SW480 and HT-29 cell viability;  
 \*  $p < 0.05$ ; \*\*  $p < 0.01$ .



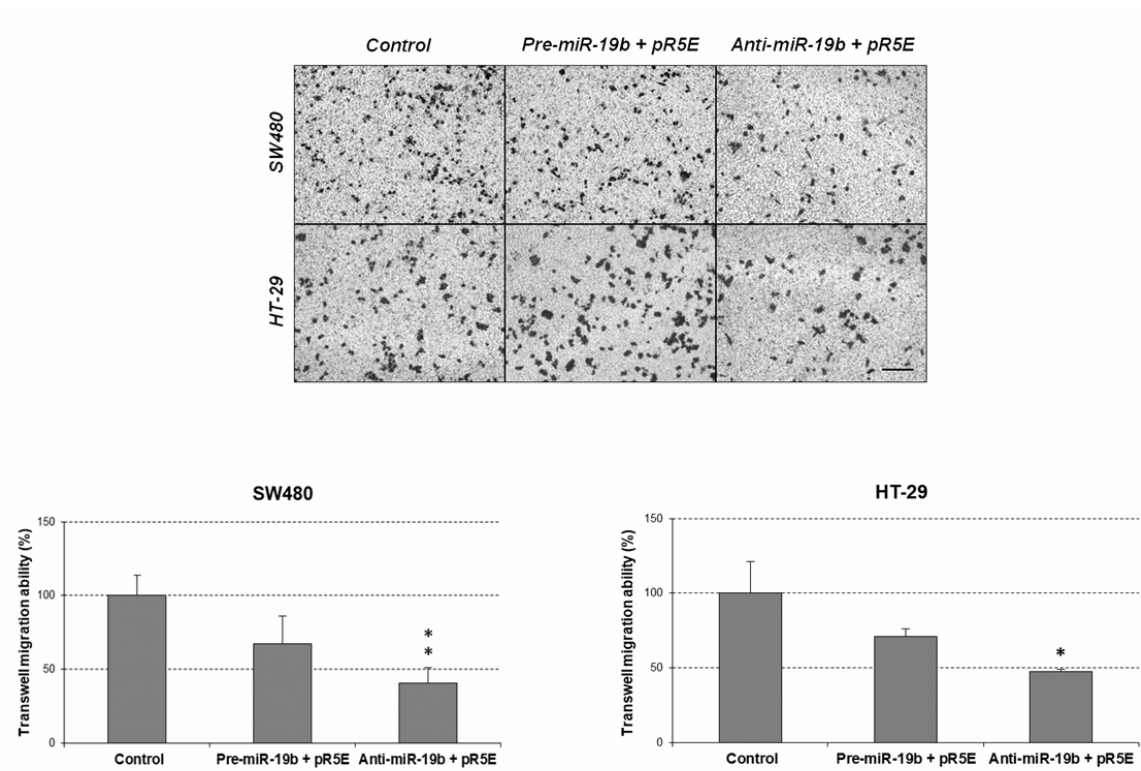
**Figure S3.** PP2A phosphatase activity assays in HT-29 cells after miR-19b overexpression or silencing. Graphs show the mean of three independent experiments  $\pm$ SD; \*  $p < 0.05$ ; \*\*  $p < 0.01$ .

**A****B**

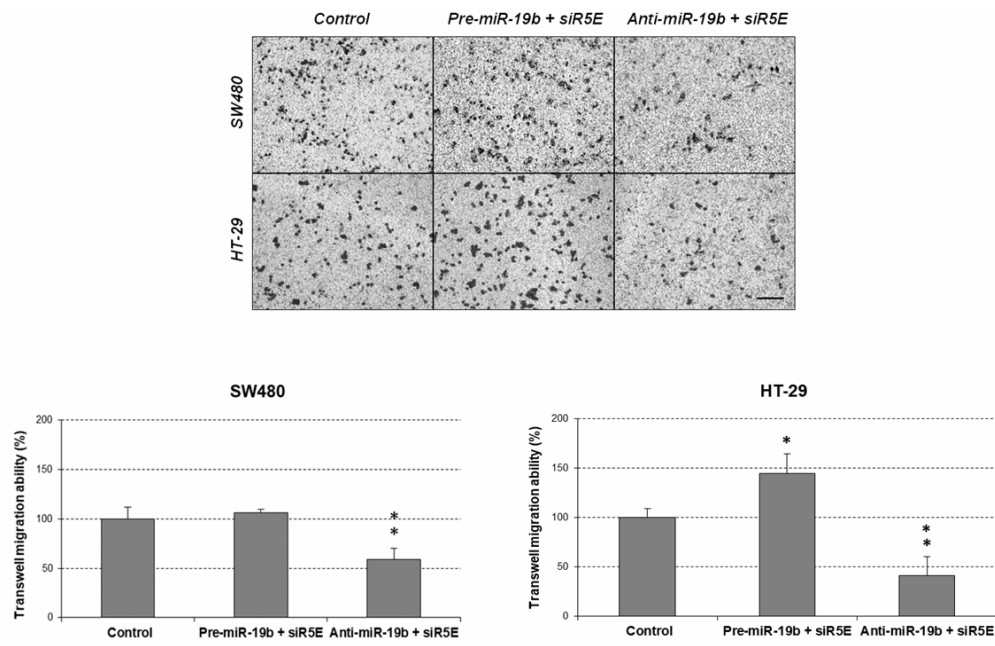
**Figure S4.** PPP2R5E overexpression inhibits CRC transwell migration. **(A)** Optical microscope images (amplification x100). **(B)** Changes in migration of SW480 and HT-29 cells after PPP2R5E overexpression; \*  $p < 0.05$ ; \*\*  $p < 0.01$ . Scale bar: 200  $\mu\text{m}$ .

**A****B**

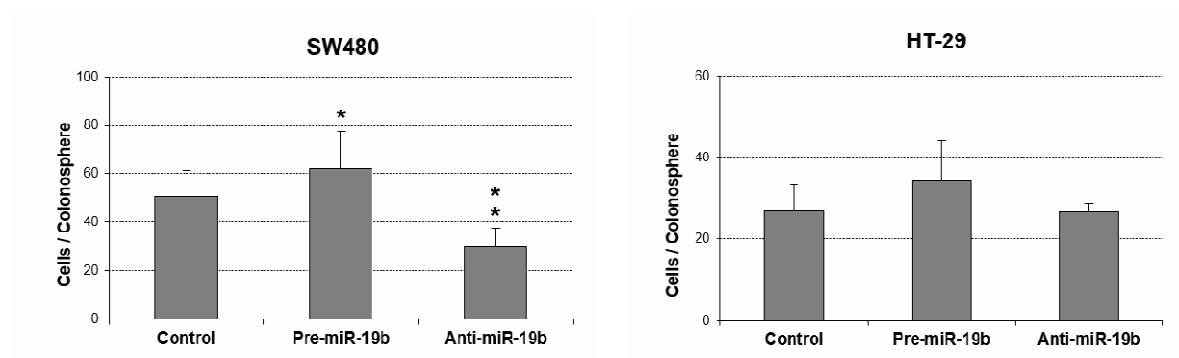
**Figure S5.** PPP2R5E silencing enhances CRC transwell migration. **(A)** Optical microscope images (amplification x100). **(B)** Changes in migration of SW480 and HT-29 cells after PPP2R5E silencing; \*  $p < 0.05$ ; \*\*  $p < 0.01$ . Scale bar: 200  $\mu\text{m}$ .



**Figure S6.** Effects of miR-19b modulation in cell migration of SW480 and HT-29 ectopically expressing PPP2R5E; \*  $p < 0.05$ ; \*\*  $p < 0.01$ .

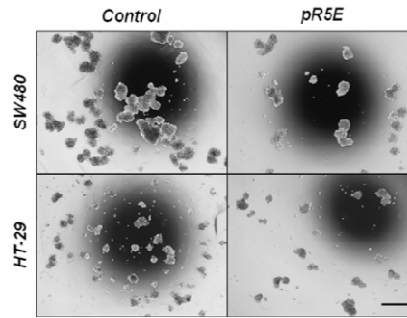
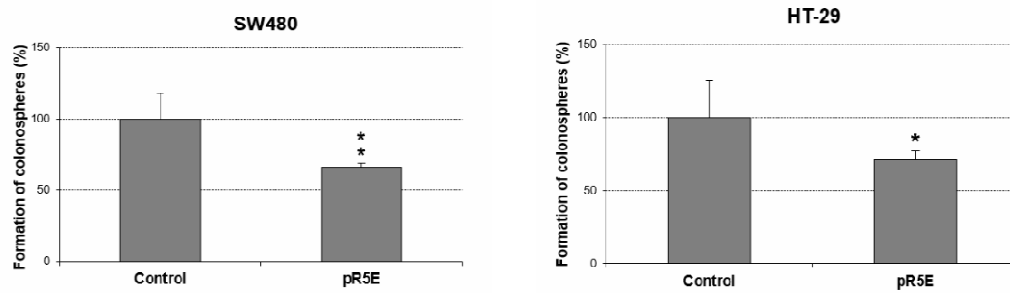


**Figure S7.** Effects of miR-19b modulation in cell migration of SW480 and HT-29 after PPP2R5E silencing; \*  $p < 0.05$ ; \*\*  $p < 0.01$ .

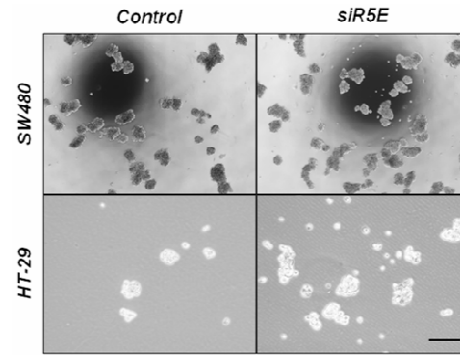
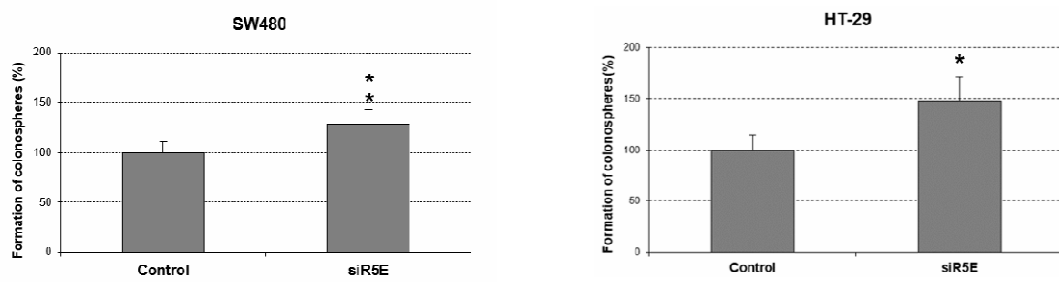


**Figure S8.** Effect of miR-19b in the size of the colonospheres obtained from SW480 and HT-29 cells after ectopic miR-19b modulation; \*  $p < 0.05$ ; \*\*  $p < 0.01$ .

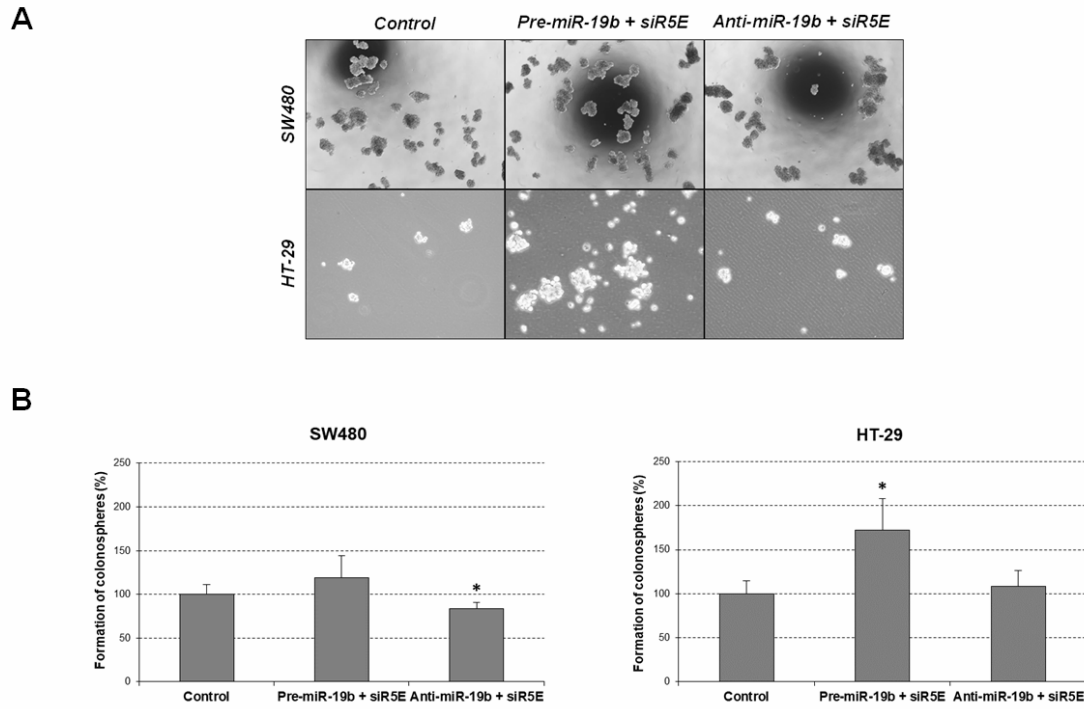


**A****B**

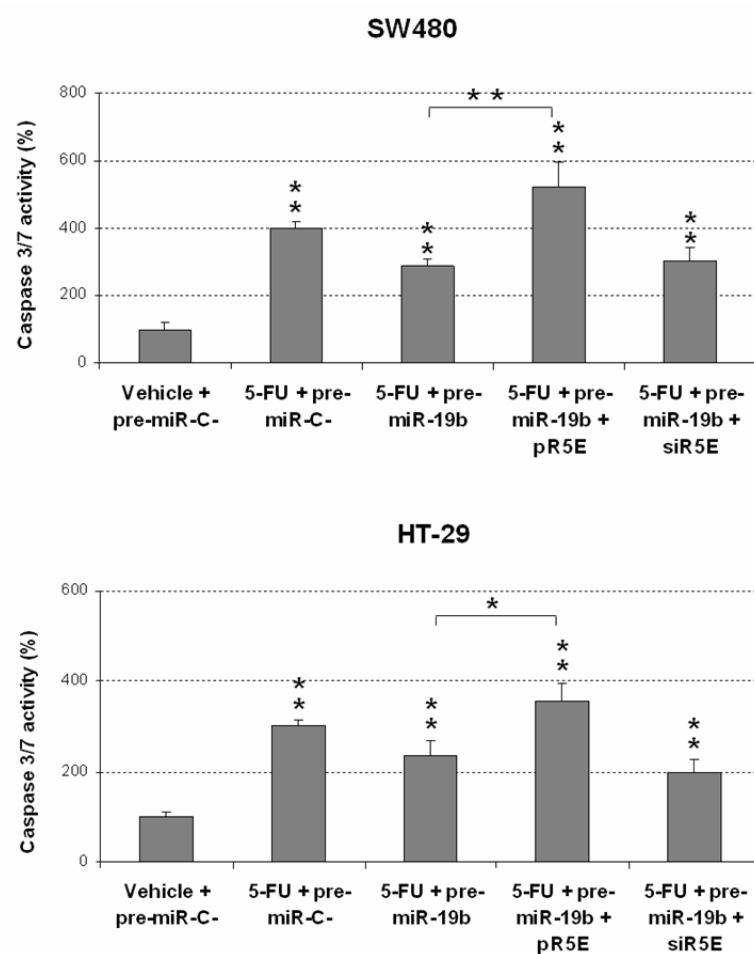
**Figure S9.** Effect of PPP2R5E overexpression in colonosphere formation ability. **(A)** Optical microscope images (amplification x100) showing colonospheres formed in the different conditions. **(B)** Number of colonospheres obtained from SW480 and HT-29 cells after ectopic PPP2R5E overexpression; \*  $p < 0.05$ ; \*\*  $p < 0.01$ . Scale bar: 200  $\mu\text{m}$ .

**A****B**

**Figure S10.** Effect of PPP2R5E silencing in colonosphere formation ability. **(A)** Optical microscope images (amplification x100) showing colonospheres formed in the different conditions. **(B)** Number of colonospheres obtained from SW480 and HT-29 cells after PPP2R5E silencing; \*  $p < 0.05$ ; \*\*  $p < 0.01$ . Scale bar: 200  $\mu\text{m}$ .



**Figure S11.** Regulation of colonosphere formation ability by the miR-19b/PPP2R5E axis. **(A)** Optical microscope images (amplification x100) showing colonospheres formed in the different conditions. **(B)** Number of colonospheres obtained from SW480 and HT-29 cells after transfection with pre- or anti-miR-19b and PPP2R5E silencing; \*  $p < 0.05$ ; \*\*  $p < 0.01$ . Scale bar: 200  $\mu\text{m}$ .



**Figure S12.** Caspase 3/7 assay showing the role of the miR-19b/PPP2R5E interplay in the regulation of CRC response to 5-FU treatment; \*  $p < 0.05$ ; \*\*  $p < 0.01$ .