

Table S1. siRNAs and QRT-PCR primers

| Name | | Sequence |
|------------|------------|------------------------------|
| NC | Sense | 5'-UUCUCCGAACGUGUCACGUTT-3' |
| | Anti-sense | 5'-ACGUGACACGUUCGGAGAATT-3' |
| HOXD-AS1 | Sense | 5'-GACCUUCCUUAGACCUAUAAC-3' |
| | Anti-sense | 5'-UAUAGGUCUAAGGAAGGUCCU-3' |
| HOXD-AS1-1 | Sense | 5'-AGAGGGAAGUUUCAGCUAAUU-3' |
| | Anti-sense | 5'-UUAGCUGAAACUCCCUCUGA-3' |
| GAPDH | Sense | 5'-GUAUGACAACAGCCUCAAGTT-3' |
| | Anti-sense | 5'-CUUGAGGCUGUUGUCAUACTT-3' |
| RGS3 | Sense | 5'- GACAGUGCAGACCAUGAAGTT-3' |
| | Anti-sense | 5'- CUUCAUGGUCUGCACUGUCTT-3' |
| ARHGAP11A | Sense | 5'-TCTTAGATCCAGTGAGAATTT-3' |
| | Anti-sense | 5'-ATTCTCACTGGATCTAAGATT-3' |

Table S2. QRT-PCR primers

| Name | Sequence |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Human- β -actin-RT-F | TGTGTTGGCGTACAGGTCTTTG |
| Human- β -actin-RT-R | GGGAAATCGTGCGTGACATTAAG |
| Human-18sRNA-RT-F | CGTTCTTAGTTGGTGGAGCG |
| Human-18sRNA-RT-R | CGCTGAGCCAGTCAGTGTAG |
| HOXD-AS1-RT-F | TCTGAAAGAAGGACCAAAGTAA |
| HOXD-AS1-RT-R | ATTCAAGGGACAGTCACAGG |
| Human-RGS3-F | CGCTTTCTCCGTTCTGACCTCT |
| Human-RGS3-R | GCTTCCGTATGTCTATCCGTCTGTC |
| Human- ARHGAP11A-F | AAGCGGGTCTGTGTAAGTGG |
| Human- ARHGAP11A-R | CCTCTGATCCCACATTCCGG |
| Human- GAPDH-F | GAGTCAACGGATTTGGTCGT |
| Human- GAPDH-R | GACAAGCTTCCCGTTCTCAG |

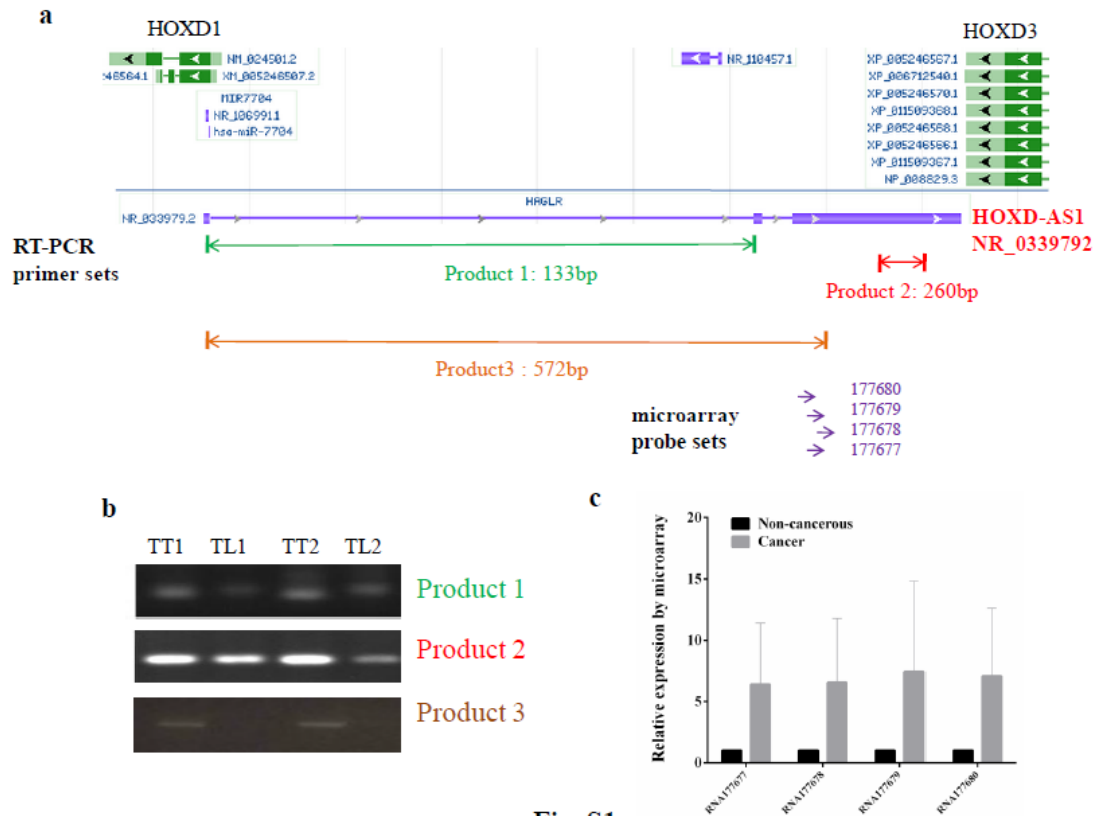


Fig. S1

Fig. S1. Overexpression of HOXD-AS1 in HCC tissue samples. **a** Positions of different primer pairs targeting different annotated exons mapped in NCBI relative to HOXD-AS1 RefSeq NR_033979.2. For lncRNA + mRNA microarray analysis, probe sets were shown in purple. **b** RT-PCR detection of PCR product using primer 1-3 in metastatic tumor (TT) or paired non-tumor (TL) tissue. **c** The signal intensities of the probe set of HOXD-AS1 in six paired cancer and non-cancerous tissue samples detected by lncRNA + mRNA microarray analysis.

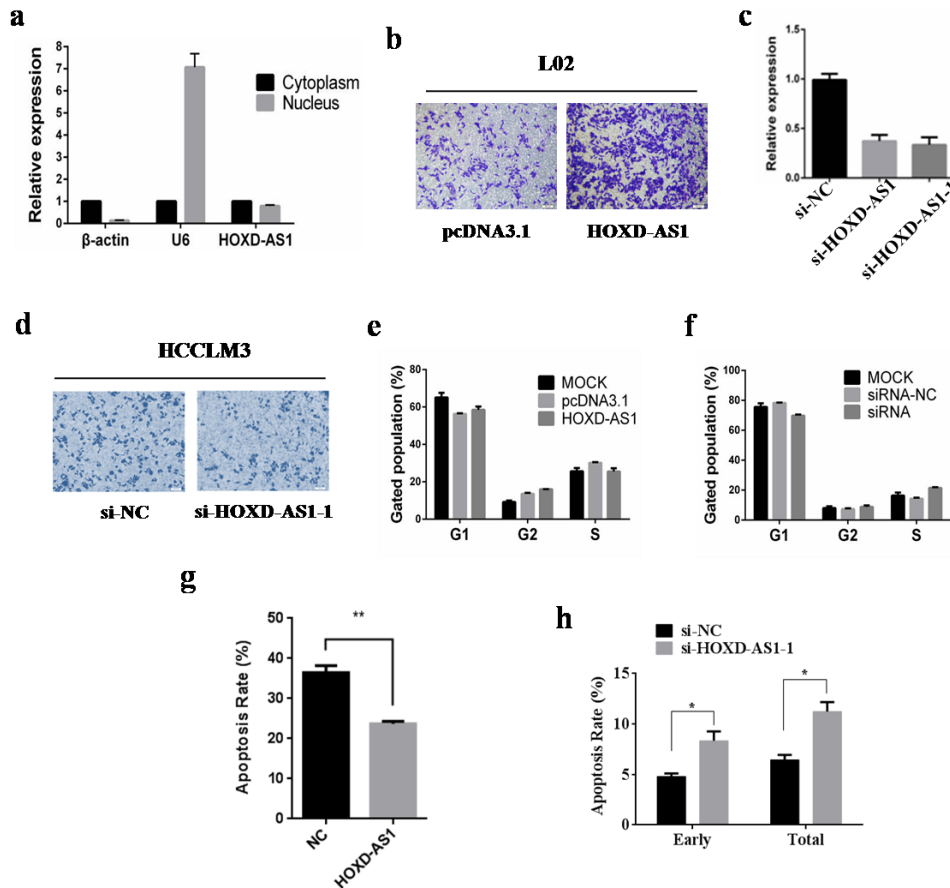


Fig. S2

Fig. S2. The biological role of HOXD-AS1 in HCC. **a** Nuclear and cytoplasmic RNA were extracted from HCCLM3 cells and the expression of HOXD-AS1 was analyzed in both fractions. **b** The effects of HOXD-AS1 overexpression on L02 cell metastasis were determined by using the Millipore Transwell chambers. **c** HOXD-AS1 was knocked down by two independent siRNAs. **d** The metastatic potential of HCCLM3 cells was inhibited via another siRNA sequence, si-HOXD-AS1-1. **e** and **f** The effect of HOXD-AS1 overexpression or knockdown in cell cycle distribution in HCCLM3 cells were analyzed by flow cytometry 72 hours after transfection. **g** Apoptotic rates in L02 cells were determined by flow cytometry after HOXD-AS1 overexpression. **h** Apoptotic rates in HCCLM3 cells were determined by flow cytometry after si-HOXD-AS1-1 treatment.

a

| Pathway | Count | p-Value | Gene |
|---|-------|---------|---|
| Small GTPase mediated signal transduction | 8 | 369E-07 | IGF1; ARHGAP5; ARL5A; NOTCH2; RAB28; RAP2A; RAPGEF2; RAPGEF6 |
| Enzyme activator activity | 7 | 298E-06 | RASA4; RGS3 ; UBA7; ARHGAP11A ; ARHGAP5; RABGAP1; RAPGEF2 |
| Enzyme binding | 6 | 166E-06 | AKAP12; DOCK11; DOCK2; DOCK8; AKAP2; RAPGEF6 |
| Small GTPase regulator activity | 6 | 199E-06 | DOCK11; DOCK2; DOCK8; ARHGAP5; RAPGEF2; RAPGEF6 |
| GTPase activator activity | 6 | 455E-06 | RASA4; RGS3 ; ARHGAP11A ; ARHGAP5; RABGAP1; RAPGEF2 |
| Cellular morphogenesis | 6 | 571E-06 | CD3G; OSM; AKAP2; CAP2; NOTCH2; SOCS5 |
| Kinase activity | 6 | 614E-06 | PLAU; ALPK2; AKAP2; PKN2; WDR65; IPMK |
| Extracellular matrix | 6 | 114E-05 | ADAMTS4; COL8A1; LTBP2; MFAP4; SMOG2; DMP1 |
| Regulation of cell proliferation | 6 | 724E-05 | AZGP1; ADAM33; IGF1; OSM; PTHLH; NOTCH2 |
| Extracellular space | 6 | 128E-04 | PLAU; ANGPTL2; CHIT1; LTBP2; OSM; PTHL |

b

| Gene Symbol | LM3 (mRNA microarray) HOXD-AS1 vs pcDNA31 | HCC tissue (lncRNA + mRNA microarray) | |
|-------------|--|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | Metastatic/ non-metastatic | Cancer/ non-cancerous |
| ARHGAP11A | 231 (up) | 259 (up) | 167 (up) |
| RGS3 | 037 (down) | 056 (down) | 033 (down) |

Fig. S3

Fig. S3. Potential downstream effectors of HOXD-AS1. **a** HOXD-AS1 overexpression or empty plasmids were transfected into HCCLM3 cells and then total RNA was extracted and analyzed by mRNA microarray analysis. Differentially regulated genes were subjected to GeneMAPP analysis and signal pathways containing the top 10 largest number of genes were listed. RGS3 and ARHGAP11A (red) were studied in the present investigation as the downstream effectors of HOXD-AS1. **b** ARHGAP11A and RGS3 expression in HCC tissue and cell samples. In HCCLM3 cells, HOXD-AS1 or pcDNA3.1 plasmids were transfected and cells were collected after 72 h for mRNA microarray analysis. For HCC tissue samples, the expression levels of ARHGAP11A and RGS3 were compared across different sets.

Table S3 Correlation between gene expression and clinicalpathological characteristics

| Variables | HOXD-AS1 expression | | | | ARHGAP11A expression | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------|-----------|----------------------|-------------------|------------|-----------|
| | Overexpression | Normal expression | Chi-square | P value | Overexpression | Normal expression | Chi-square | P value |
| | n (%) | n (%) | | | n (%) | n (%) | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | |
| <55 | 6 (42.9%) | 2 (28.6%) | | 0.6657 | 4 (30.8%) | 4 (50%) | | 0.6458 |
| ≥55 | 8 (57.1%) | 5 (71.4%) | | | 9 (69.2%) | 4 (50%) | | |
| Gender | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 15 (88.2%) | 5 (83.3%) | | n.s. | 12 (92.3%) | 8 (80%) | | 0.5596 |
| Female | 2 (11.8%) | 1 (16.7%) | | | 1 (7.7%) | 2 (20%) | | |
| HBV | | | | | | | | |
| Negative | 3 (17.6%) | 0 (0%) | | 0.5296 | 1 (6.3%) | 2 (25%) | | 0.2490 |
| Positive | 14 (82.4%) | 7 (100%) | | | 15 (93.7%) | 6 (75%) | | |
| Disease Stage | | | | | | | | |
| I and II | 2 (11.8%) | 7 (100%) | | <0.001*** | 0 (0%) | 9 (100%) | | <0.001*** |
| III and IV | 15 (88.2%) | 0 (0%) | | | 15 (100%) | 0 (0%) | | |
| Serum AFP concentration | | | | | | | | |
| <20μg/L | 6 (35.3%) | 2 (28.6%) | | 0.6241 | 4 (25%) | 4 (50%) | | 0.3625 |
| ≥20μg/L | 11 (64.7%) | 5 (71.4%) | | | 12 (75%) | 4 (50%) | | |
| Portal vein thrombosis | | | | | | | | |
| No | 9 (33.3%) | 11 (64.7%) | 4.141 | 0.0419* | 8(29.6%) | 12 (70.6%) | 7.059 | 0.0079** |
| Yes | 18 (66.7%) | 6 (35.3%) | | | 19 (70.4%) | 5 (29.4%) | | |

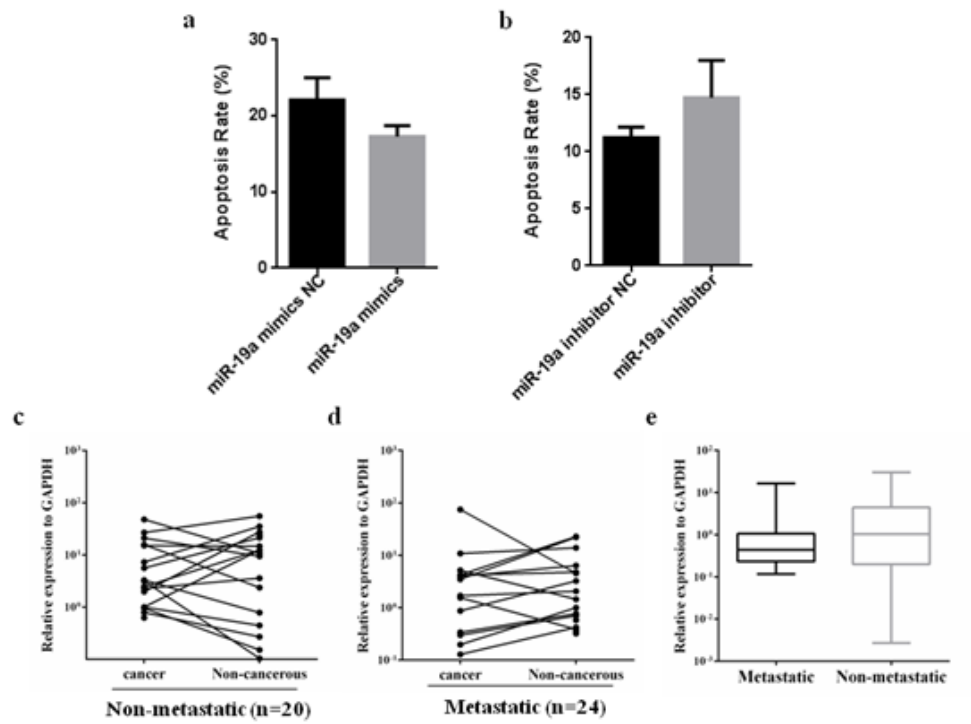


Fig. S4

Fig. S4. Biological roles of miR-19a in liver cancer. **a** and **b** HCCLM3 cells were treated with miR-19a mimics or inhibitor, apoptosis was induced by the addition of doxorubicin (Dox, 1 μ M). Flow cytometry was used to determine the apoptotic rates in the different groups. **c-e** Expression levels of miR-19a in Non-metastatic **c**, metastatic **d** or both groups **e**.

Table S4 Correlation between miR-19a expression and clinicalpathological characteristics

| Variables | Down expression | Normal expression | Chi-square | P value |
|-------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------|----------|
| | n (%) | n (%) | | |
| Age | | | | |
| <55 | 5 (45.5%) | 3 (33.3%) | | 0.6699 |
| ≥55 | 6 (54.5%) | 6 (66.7%) | | |
| Gender | | | | |
| Male | 12 (92.3%) | 7 (77.8%) | | 0.5442 |
| Female | 1 (7.7%) | 2 (22.2%) | | |
| HBV | | | | |
| Negative | 1 (7.7%) | 1 (10%) | | n.s. |
| Positive | 12 (92.3%) | 9 (90%) | | |
| Disease Stage | | | | |
| I and II | 1 (7.1%) | 6 (50%) | | 0.0023** |
| III and IV | 13 (92.9%) | 2 (50%) | | |
| Serum AFP concentration | | | | |
| <20μg/L | 4 (30.8%) | 3 (33.3%) | | n.s. |
| ≥20μg/L | 9 (69.2%) | 6 (66.7%) | | |
| Portal vein thrombosis | | | | |
| No | 8 (66.7%) | 11 (73.3%) | | 0.0448* |
| Yes | 14 (33.3%) | 4 (26.7%) | | |

P values of Fisher's exact test.