

Figure S1. VEGF mRNA level in PL. An effective VEGF expression in PL placentas : The expression of VEGF in the decidua and villi of PL and IA. Data were presented as mean \pm SEM, $n = 6$ (** $p < 0.01$, vs. IA).

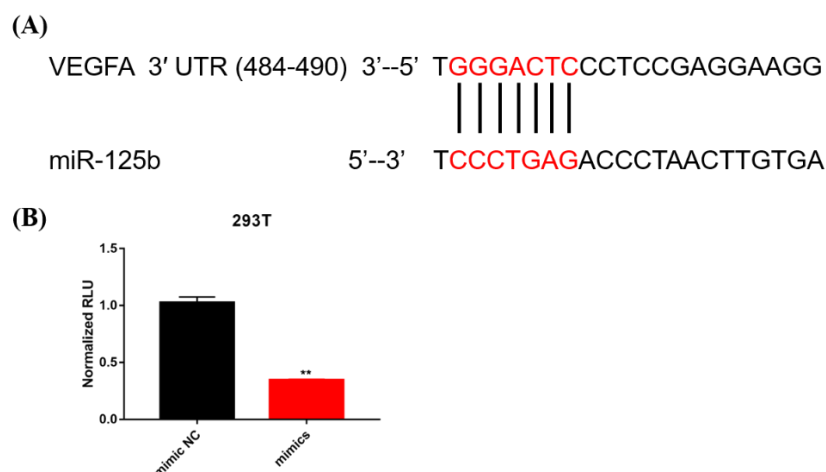


Figure S2. VEGFA may be a hypothetical direct miR-125b target (A) Luciferase report contains the miR-125b targeting sequences and mutated version of the VEGFA 3' UTR wild type, including the site where the binding agent was altered (red). The luciferase reporter gene containing wild-type (Wt) VEGFA 3' UTR (Mut) was cotransfected into 293t cells by simulating NC or miR-125b; (B) Luciferase activity was measured and normalized 72 h after transfection. Data were presented as mean \pm SEM, $n = 3$ (** $p < 0.01$).

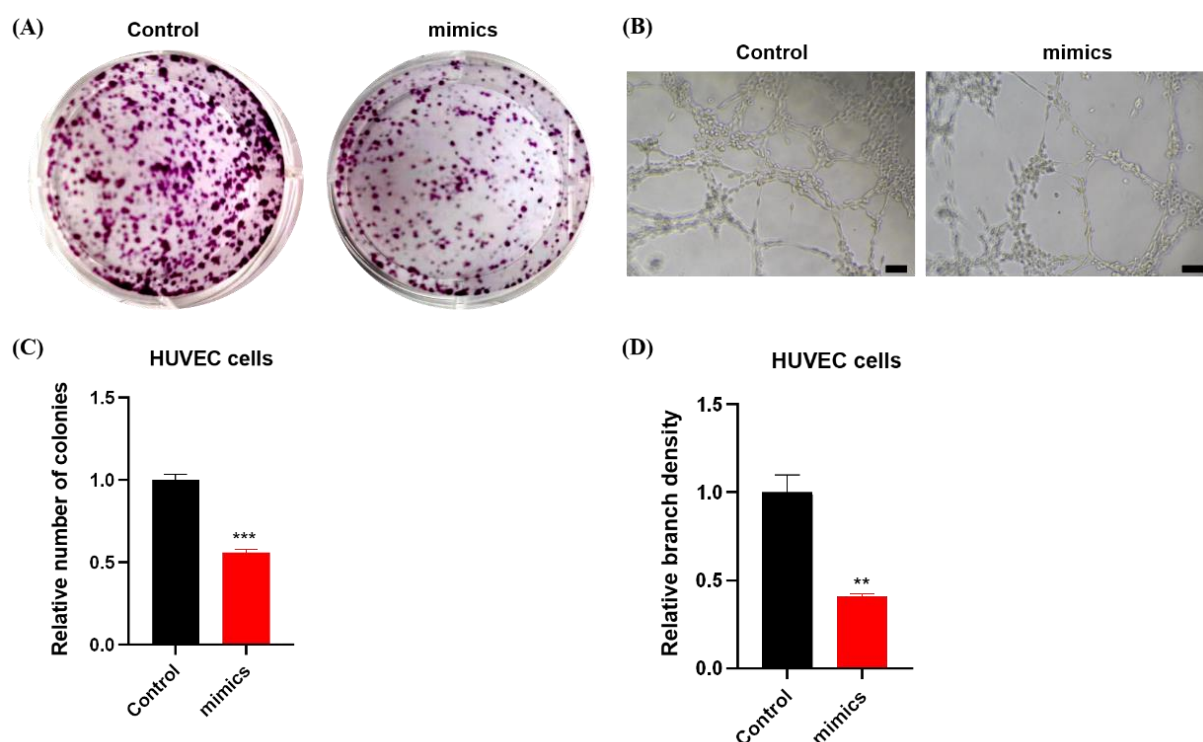


Figure S3. miR-125b inhibits angiogenesis. miR-125b inhibited the colony formation ability and angiogenesis of HUVEC cells (A,C) The result of the colony formation assays with HUVEC cells treated with miR-125b mimics. Data were presented as mean \pm SEM, $n = 3$, ** $p < 0.01$ vs. control; (B) The pictures of tube formation. Scale bars: 200 μ m; (D) The branch density of HUVEC after miR-125b mimics treatment. Data were presented as mean \pm SEM, $n = 3$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$ vs. control.

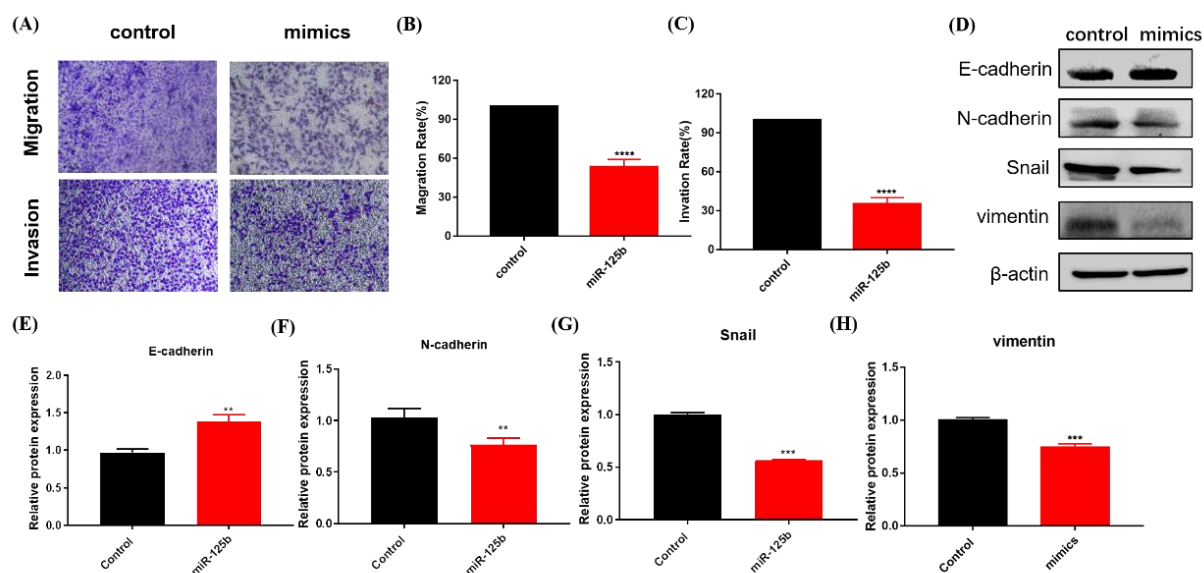


Figure S4. miR-125b suppressed the migration and invasion by inhibiting EMT (A) Transwell test was used to detect the effect of miR-125b on migration and invasion ability of HUVECs. (B) The invasion result of the Transwell assays with HUVECs treated with miR-125b mimics. (C) The migration result of the Transwell assays with HUVECs treated with miR-125b mimics. (D) Effects of miR-125b on the expression levels of the N-cadherin, E-cadherin, Vimentin, Snail determined by Western blot analysis. (E-H) The quantification of the N-cadherin, E-cadherin, Vimentin, Snail. Data were presented as mean \pm SEM, $n = 3$, * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, **** $p < 0.001$ vs. control.