

Supplementary Materials: Novel Role of Sox2 as Early Predictor of Cancer Risk in Patients with Laryngeal Precancerous Lesions

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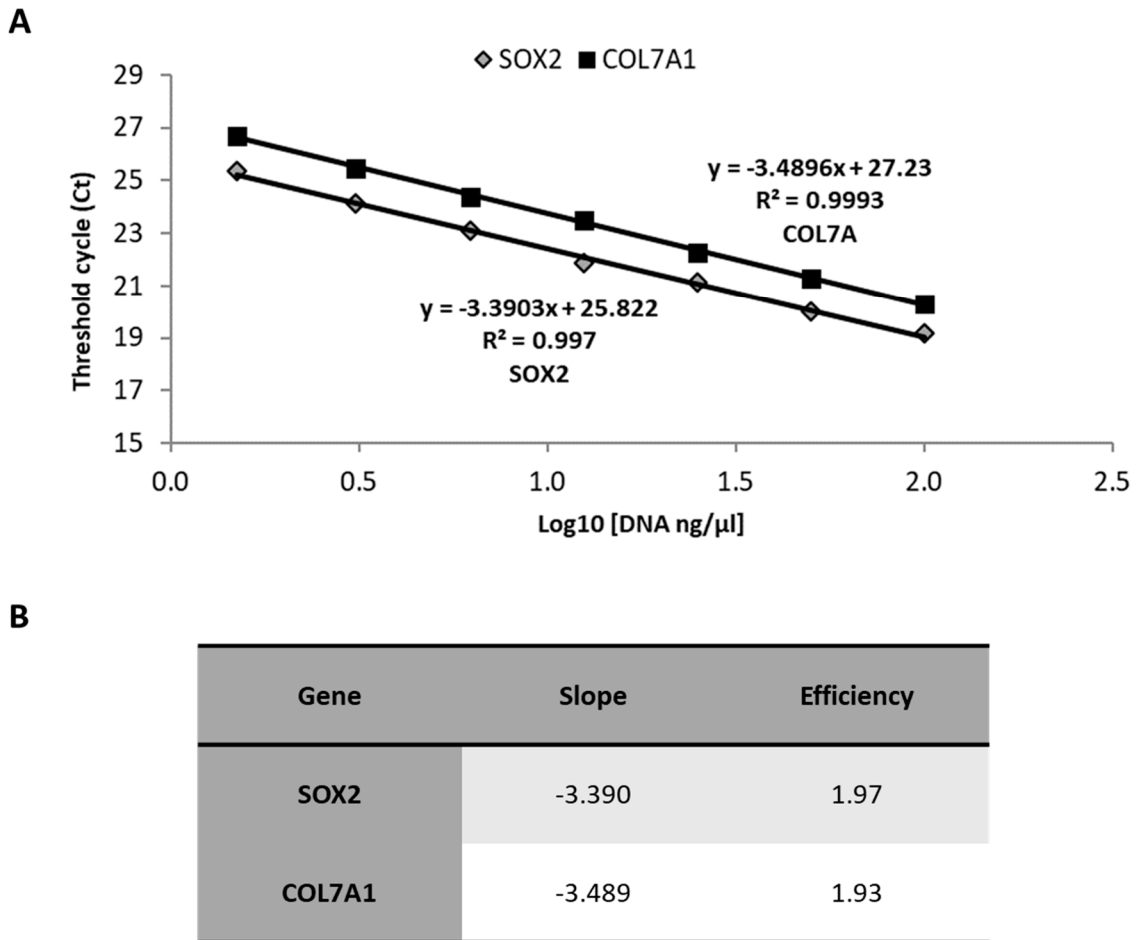


Figure S1. Standard curve showing the Log10 DNA amount, in ng per μL, plotted against threshold cycle (Ct) for different dilutions of genomic DNA in PCR-grade water by real-time PCR (A). The table shows the efficiency of amplification for each primer pair, calculated using the slope of the corresponding standard curve (B).

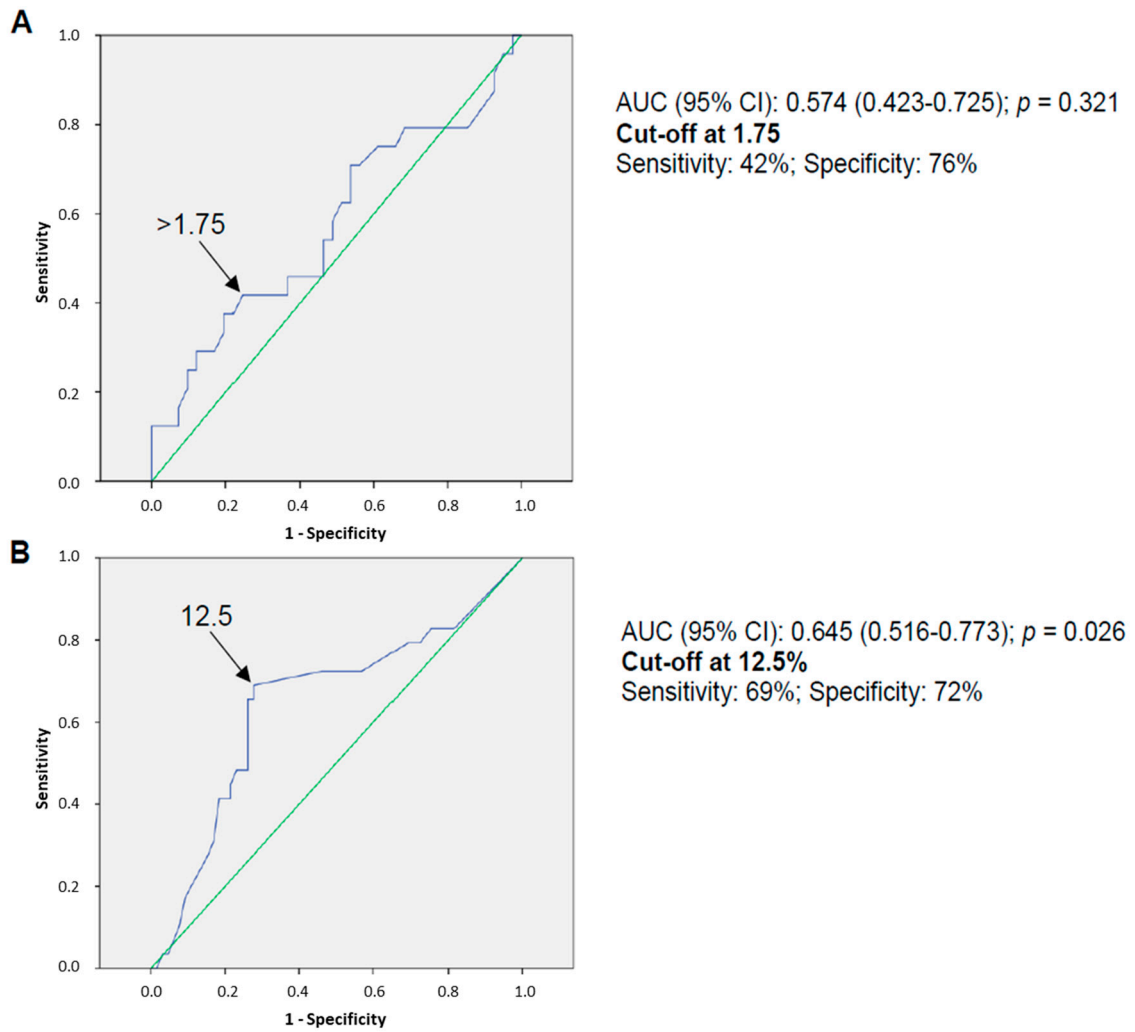


Figure S2. Determination of the optimal cut-off values for SOX2 amplification and SOX2 expression by receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve analysis. ROC curves for SOX2 amplification (**A**) and SOX2 expression (**B**) (as percentage of positive nuclei). The optimal cut-off values calculated were 1.75 for SOX2 amplification and 12.5% for SOX2 expression. The area under de curve (AUC), with 95%CI, the p values, and the sensitivity and specificity calculated for each optimal cut-off are shown.

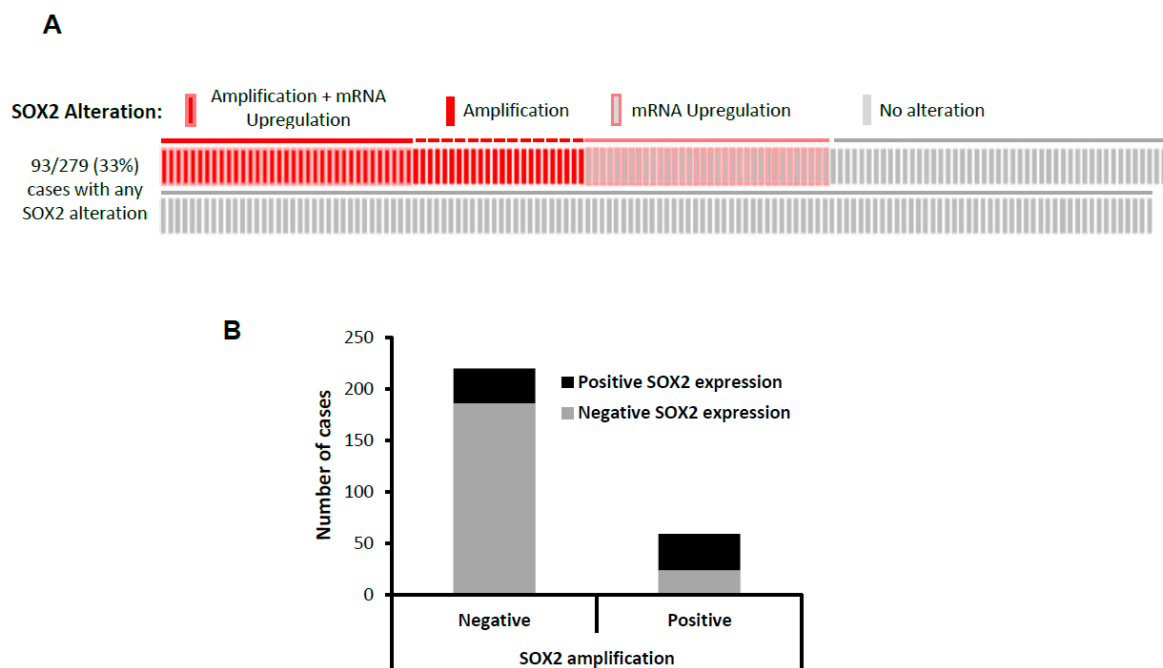


Figure S3. Analysis of *SOX2* gene amplification and mRNA expression from the TCGA cohort of 279 HNSCC patients [44] using cBioPortal [45]. Schematic representation (A) showing the number of cases with gene amplification and/or mRNA upregulation or no alteration. Correlations between *SOX2* expression and gene amplification in this cohort (B).

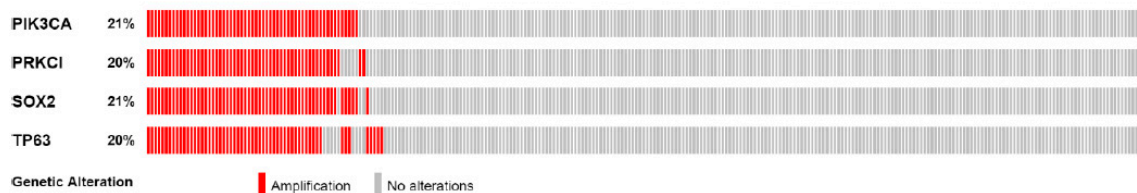


Figure S4. Gene amplification analysis of *SOX2* and other driver genes (*PIK3CA*, *PRKCI* and *TP63*) mapping at 3q26 amplicon using the TCGA cohort of 279 HNSCC patients [44] and the platform cBioPortal [45]. Oncoprint illustrates frequent co-amplification of all these genes.