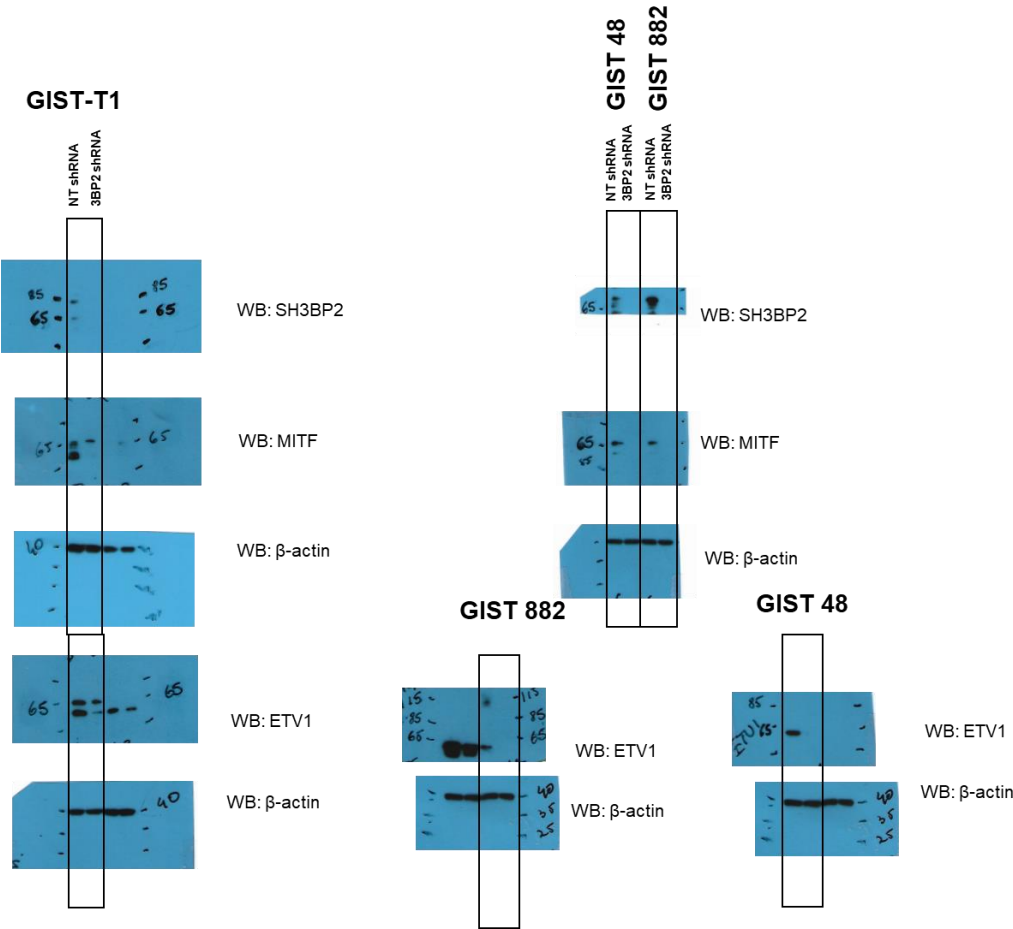


SH3BP2 silencing increases miRNAs targeting ETV1 and microphthalmia-associated transcription factor, decreasing the proliferation of gastrointestinal stromal tumors.

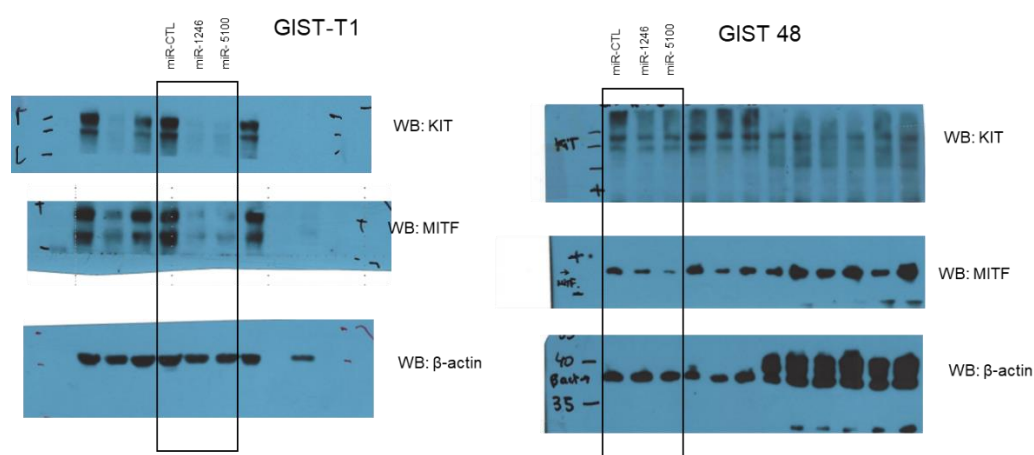
Elizabeth Proaño-Pérez, Eva Serrano-Candelas, Cindy Mancía, Arnau Navinés-Ferrer, Mario Guerrero and Margarita Martín.

UNCUT BLOTS

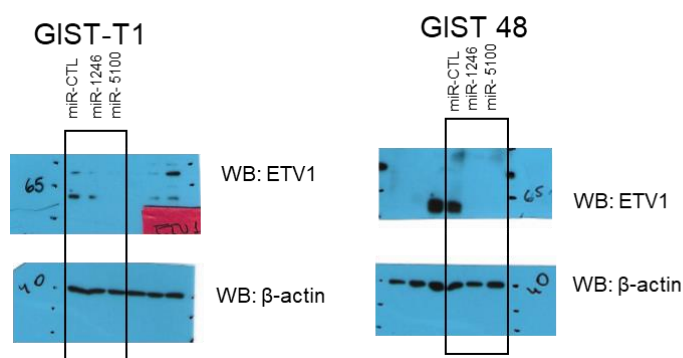
Figure 1.



**Figure 1:** Western blot images with molecular weight for MITF, ETV1, and SH3BP2. β-actin was used as a loading control, bands shown in Figure 1. The black rectangle indicates the area demonstrated in Figure 1.

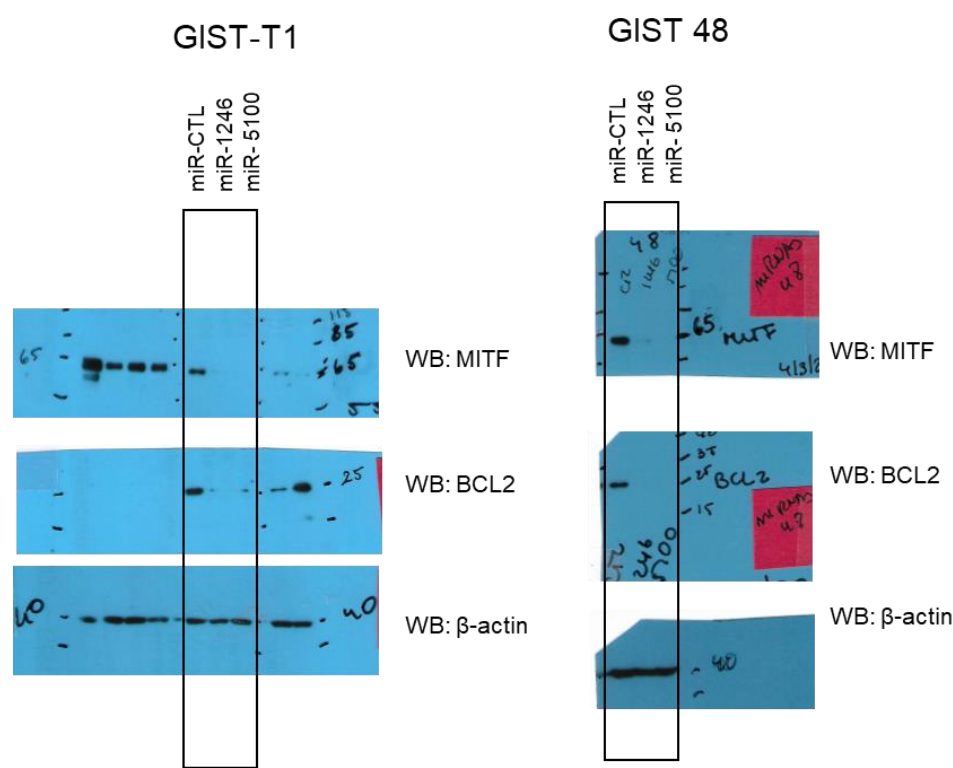
**Figure 4A.**

**Figure 4A.** Western blot images with molecular weight for KIT, MITF, and the respective β-actin control bands shown in Figure 4A. The black rectangle indicates the area shown in Figure 4A.

**Figure 4B.**

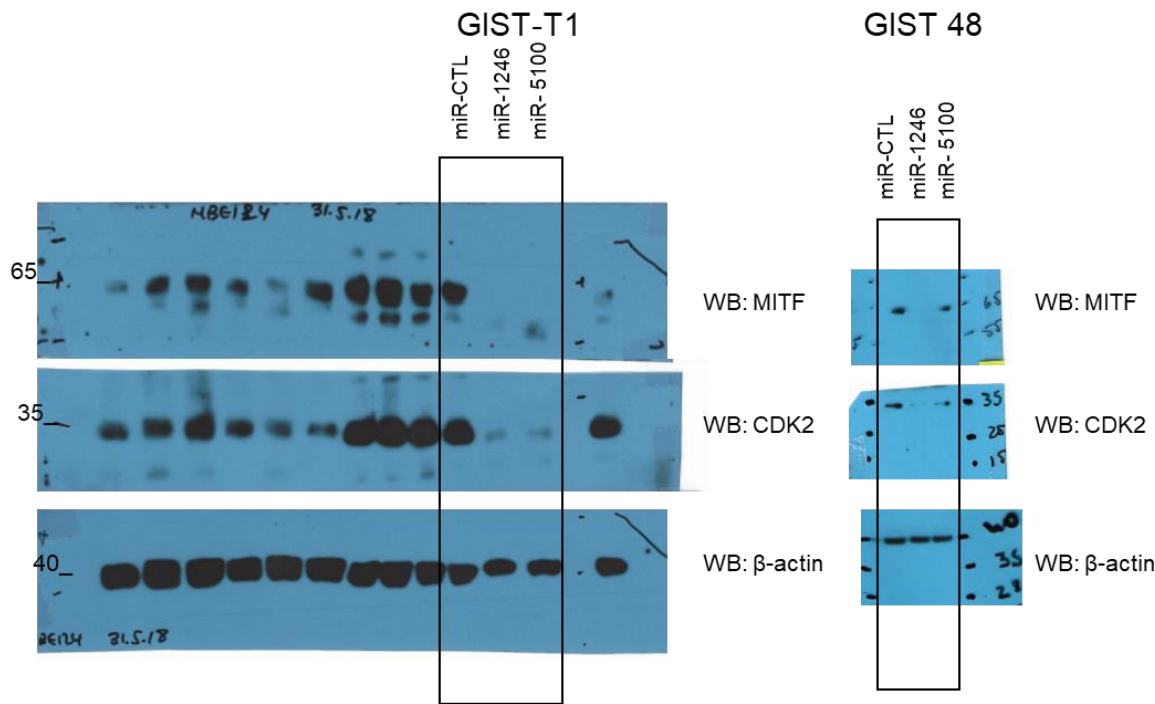
**Figure 4B.** Western blot images with molecular weight for ETV1, and β-actin control bands shown in Figure 4B. The black rectangle indicates the area shown in Figure 4B.

Figure 5A.



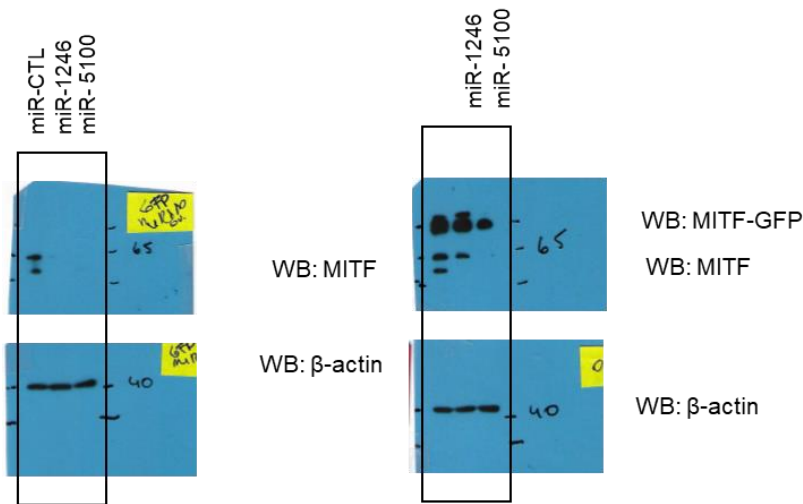
**Figure 5A.** Western blot images with molecular weight for MITF, BCL2, and β-actin control bands demonstrated in Figure 5A. The black rectangle indicates the area shown in Figure 5A.

Figure 6A.



**Figure 6A.** Western blot images with molecular weight for MITF, CDK2, and β-actin control bands shown in Figure 6A. The black rectangle indicates the area indicated in Figure 6A.

**Figure 7.**



**Figure 7.** Western blot images with molecular weight for MITF-GFP and MITF (endogenous), and β-actin control bands shown in Figure 7. The black rectangle indicates the area indicated in Figure 7.