Supplementary Figure 10. Liver metastases from SBNETs appear to have features of mesenchymal-to-epithelial transition (MET) thereby allowing tumor cell colonization. As we noticed stable or increased expression of miR-200 family members in lymph-node and liver metastases from SBNETs (Figure 1, Table 2, Supplementary Figure 3), we investigated the expression of known epithelial and mesenchymal markers in gene profiling dataset (GSE27162). We found that compared to SBNETs, liver metastases have stable and reduced mesenchymal markers (A) ZEB1 and (B) ZEB2 respectively. This is relevant as miR-200 members act to regulate ZEB1/2 expression. Furthermore, we found that (C) CDH1 expression (gene encoding epithelial marker E-cadherin) was reduced in lymph-node (LN) metastases, but not in liver metastases. This suggests that MET is occurring in liver metastases from SBNETs enforcing colonization of this distant site.