Supplementary Figure 9. Reduction in miR-1 and miR-143 levels allows release of matrix metalloproteinases (MMP8 and MMP19) important in SBNET progression. Using the miRanda-mirSVR target prediction algorithm, we identified (A) miR-1 targets MMP8 and (B) miR-143 targets MMP19. Furthermore, assessing a publically available dataset of gene profiling (GSE27162), we found that (C) MMP8 and (D) MMP19 expression levels are increased in lymph-node (LN) metastases compared to primary SBNETs. These data suggest that the reduction in miR-1 and miR-143 in LN metastases from SBNETs may allow reduced repression of MMPs and therefore contribute to disease progression, by enhancing cell invasion and metastasis through extracellular matrix degradation. P values were calculated using unpaired, two-tailed t-test.