

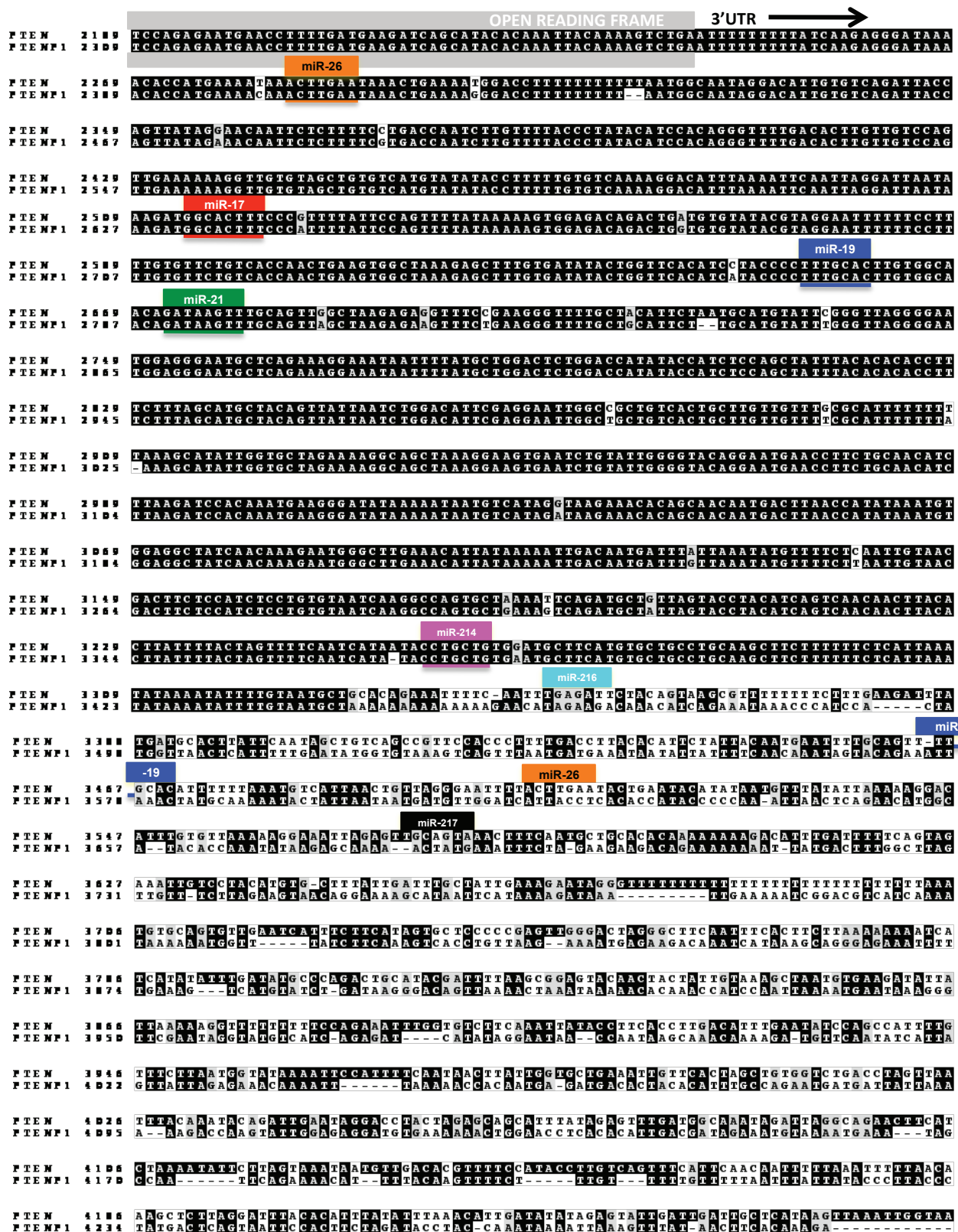
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA ANALYSIS**Analysis of *PTENP1* genomic status**

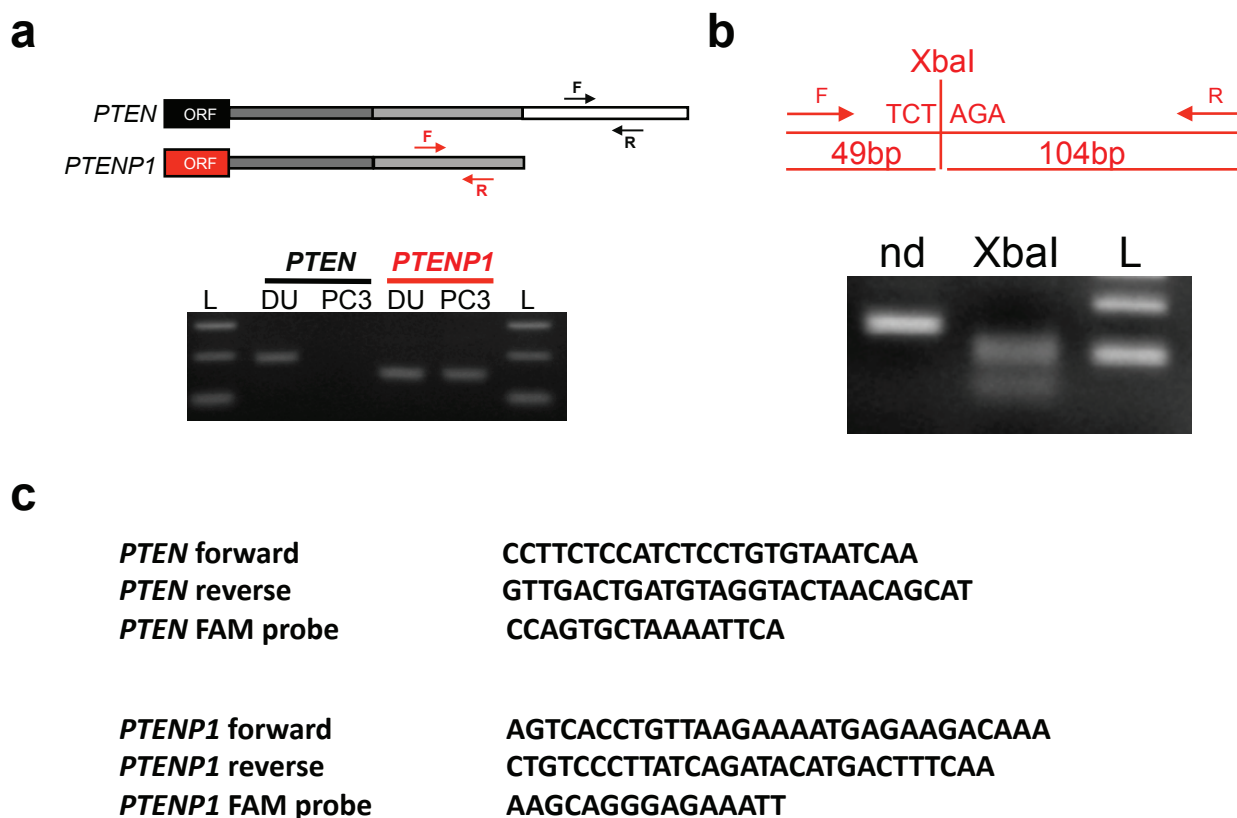
We examined alterations of the *PTENP1* genomic locus. Array-based comparative genomic hybridization (aCGH) databases from *The Cancer Workbench* (<https://cgwb.nci.nih.gov/cgi-bin/heatmap>) indicated that the *PTENP1* locus undergoes copy number (CN) losses in a subset of tumors. For instance, in the TARGET Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia (ALL) project (St. Jude/NCI), *PTENP1* is lost in approximately 20% of ALL patient samples (**Supplementary Fig. 9a**). In these tumors *PTENP1* loss is commonly, but not always part of larger losses of the 9p arm. This observation corroborates previous reports in different tumor types, *PTENP1* has been shown to undergo LOH (detected as loss of the microsatellite marker D9S1878)^[1-3]. Importantly, concomitant loss of *CDKN2A* with *PTENP1*, as observed in large losses of 9p, may provide an additional advantage over specific loss of only *CDKN2A*, because PTEN expression would be consequently decreased.

Furthermore, we mined various databases available through NCBI GEO (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/geo/>) for changes in *PTENP1* genomic status. In a study of 118 breast cancer and 44 normal samples, 11/118 (9.3%) demonstrated significant deletion of a region overlapping with *PTENP1* (chr 9:33592959-33692166) and 11 independent breast cancer samples had significant deletion on chromosome 10 region overlapping with *PTEN* (chr10:89499031-89747774; **Table 1**). The magnitude of deletion was similar for *PTEN* and *PTENP1* with 1.48 and 1.4 copies, respectively compared to normal copy number 2. Upon closer analysis of 9p in the 11 cases of *PTENP1* CN losses, it is apparent that *PTENP1* losses can occur independently of *CDKN2A* loss (**Supplementary Fig. 9b**). However, only 1/11 cases demonstrated a statistically significant loss of the *PTENP1* region only (**Supplementary Fig. 9b, bottom panel**). These findings indicate that both *PTEN* and *PTENP1* copy number losses occur in breast cancer.

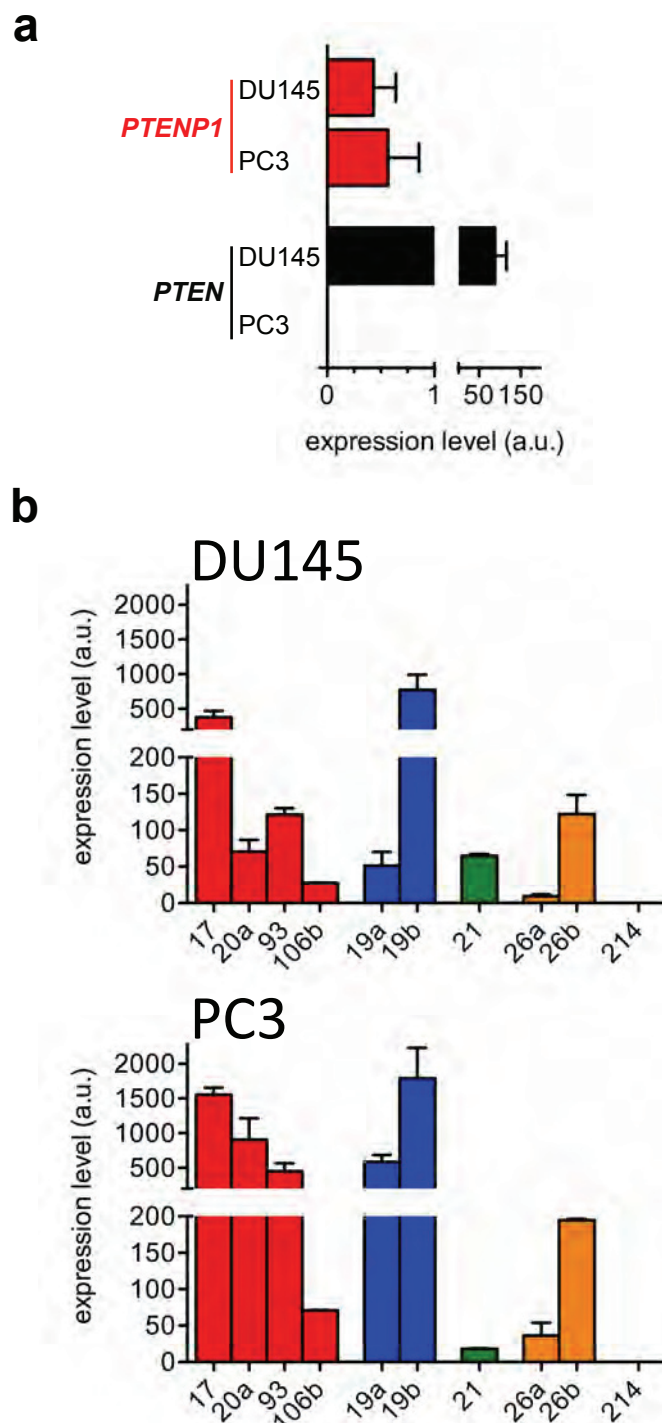
1. Herbst, R.A., et al., *PTEN and MXI1 allelic loss on chromosome 10q is rare in melanoma in vivo*. Arch Dermatol Res, 1999. **291**(10): p. 567-9.
2. Perinchery, G., et al., *High frequency of deletion on chromosome 9p21 may harbor several tumor-suppressor genes in human prostate cancer*. Int J Cancer, 1999. **83**(5): p. 610-4.
3. Marsit, C.J., et al., *Alterations of 9p in squamous cell carcinoma and adenocarcinoma of the lung: association with smoking, TP53, and survival*. Cancer Genet Cytogenet, 2005. **162**(2): p. 115-21.



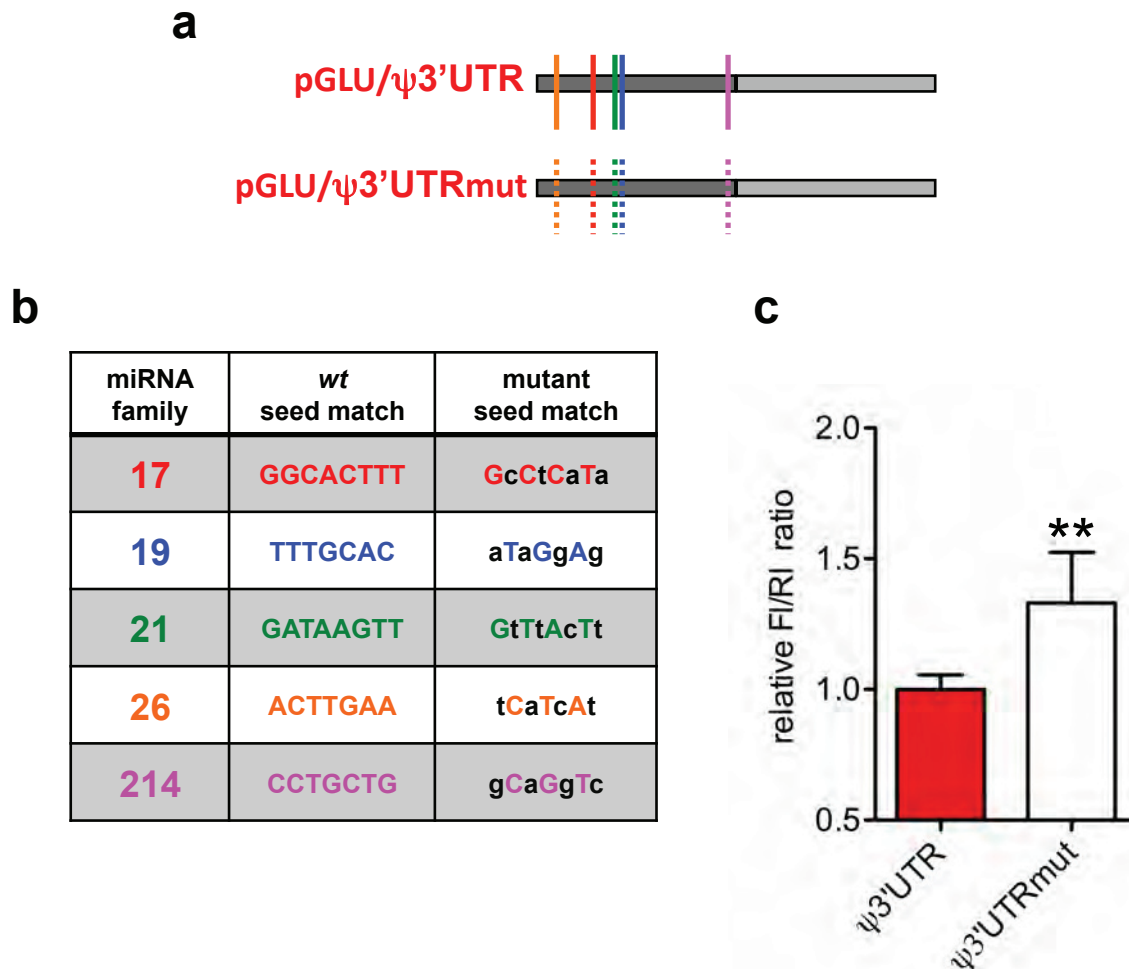
Supplementary Figure 1. Alignment between *PTEN* and *PTENP1* 3'UTR. *PTEN* (NM_000314) and *PTENP1* (NM_023917) 3'UTR are shown. Matched nucleotides are in black, unmatched are in white. The seed matches for the different *PTEN*-targeting microRNA families are shown as colored boxes.



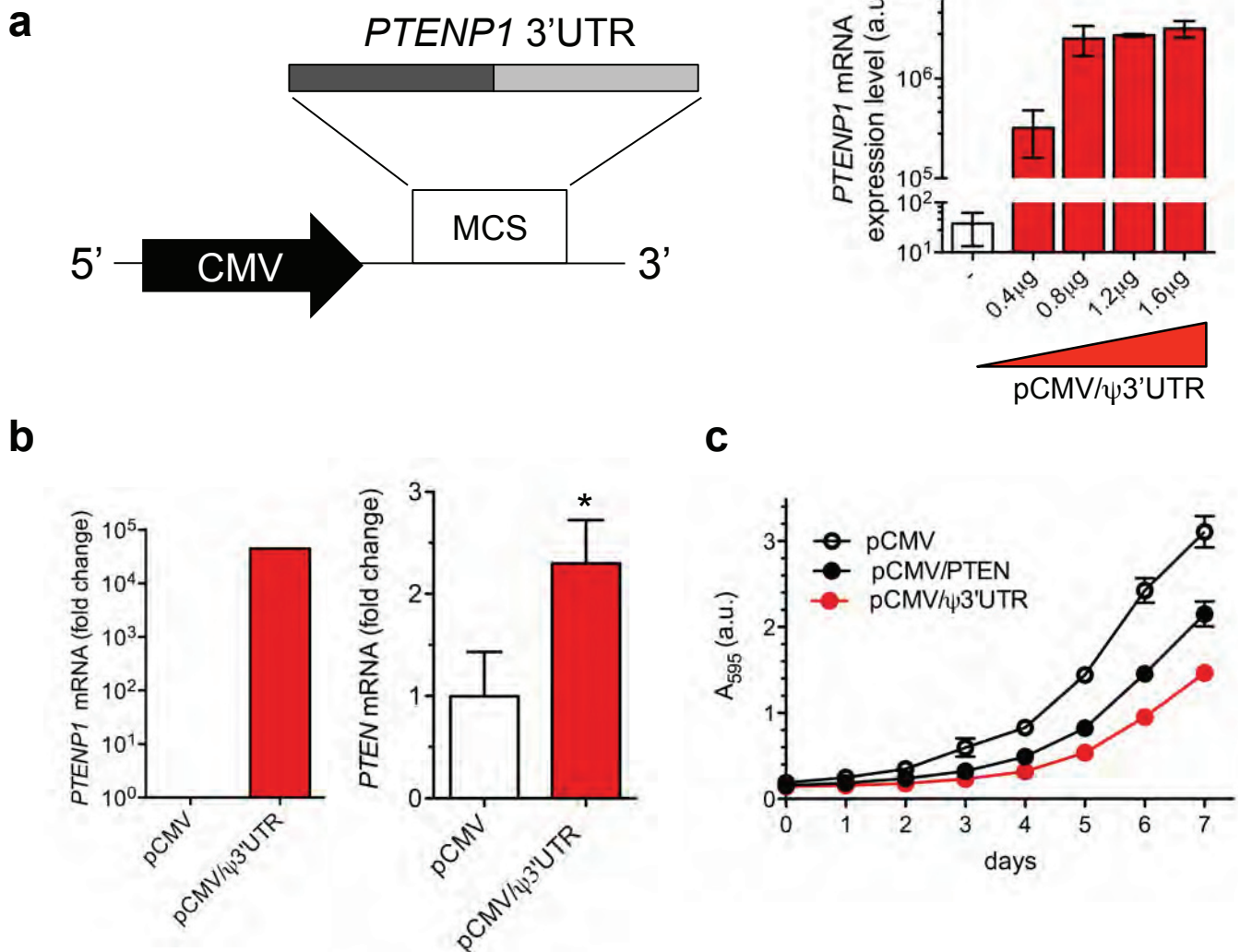
Supplementary Figure 2. Characterization of *PTEN* and *PTENP1* specific primers. **a-b.** Real time PCR primers. **a.** (*upper*) Localization of *PTEN*-specific (black) and *PTENP1*-specific (red) primers used for real time PCR. *PTEN*-specific primers bind to the 3'UTR region that is not present in *PTENP1* (white rectangle). *PTENP1*-specific primers bind to the 3'UTR region that has low homology with the corresponding *PTEN* region (light grey rectangle). (*lower*) Regular PCR performed in DU145 and PC3 cell lines. While DU145 cells express both *PTEN* and *PTENP1*, PC3 cells, which harbor a homozygous deletion of *PTEN*, express only the pseudogene. **b.** Diagnostic restriction analysis performed on the PCR product obtained with the *PTENP1*-specific primers. The *Xba*I site is present only in the *PTENP1* sequence and not in the *PTEN* sequence. Therefore, the PCR product obtained using the *PTENP1*-specific primers is indeed derived from *PTENP1*. nd: non digested; L: 100bp ladder. **c.** Taqman probes for *PTEN* (*upper*) and *PTENP1* (*lower*).



Supplementary Figure 3. Expression level of *PTEN*, *PTENP1* and the *PTEN*-targeting microRNAs in DU145 and PC3 cell lines. a. Real time PCR performed with the isoform-specific primers described in **Supplementary Figure 2a-b** (mean \pm s.d, n = 3). In DU145, *PTENP1* is expressed at lower level compared to *PTEN*. This line is therefore suitable for *PTENP1* overexpression experiments. **b.** Real time PCR of the *PTEN*-targeting microRNA family members performed on DU145 (*upper*) and PC3 (*lower*). *miR-17* family: red; *miR-19* family: blue; *miR-21*: green; *miR-26* family: orange; *miR-214*: pink. mean \pm s.d, n = 3.



Supplementary Figure 4. Luciferase assay on *wt* and mutant *PTENP1* 3'UTR. **a.** Schematic representation of **pGLU** luciferase plasmid expressing the *wt* *PTENP1* 3'UTR (**pGLU/ψ3'UTR**) or the 3'UTR in which the seed matches of the 5 *PTEN*-targeting microRNAs have been mutagenized (**pGLU/ψ3'UTRmut**). **b.** Sequences of the *wt* and the mutagenized seed matches. **c.** The *wt* and the mutant reporter plasmids were transfected into DU145 cells. 24h later, the luciferase activity of the mutant plasmid was found to be higher than that of the *wt* plasmid. This indicates that the mutations introduced in the seed matches impair the ability of endogenous microRNAs to bind to *PTENP1* 3'UTR, so that the translation of firefly luciferase is increased (mean ± s.d, n > 3).



Supplementary Figure 5. *PTENP1* 3'UTR increases *PTEN* expression level and inhibits cell growth. **a.** Characterization of pCMV/ψ3'UTR plasmid. (*left*) The full ~2kb *PTENP1* 3'UTR was cloned in the multicloning site (MCS) of pCMV-MCS expression plasmid. The 5' region that is highly homologous to *PTEN* 3'UTR and the 3' low homology region are depicted as a dark grey and a light grey rectangle, respectively. (*right*) Increasing amounts of pCMV/ψ3'UTR plasmid were transiently transfected in 293T cells and 24h later the expression of the insert was measured by real time PCR. **b.** *PTENP1* (*left*) and *PTEN* (*right*) mRNA level 24h after the transient transfection of the empty pCMV plasmid or pCMV/ψ3'UTR plasmid in DU145 cells. **c.** Growth curve of DU145 prostate cancer cells transiently transfected with equimolar amounts of pCMV empty plasmid, pCMV/PTEN plasmid (expressing PTEN protein) and pCMV/ψ3'UTR plasmid (expressing *PTENP1* 3'UTR). **a**, **b**, and **c**. mean ± s.d., n ≥ 3.

***PTEN*-specific SMARTpool (si-*PTEN*):**

D-120509-01 GGAAATTAGAGTTGCAGTA
D-120509-02 ACTTATTGGTGCTGAAATT
D-120509-03 GGCAAATAGATTACCCAGA
D-120509-04 GATTCTACAGTAAGCGTTT

***PTENP1*-specific SMARTpool (si-*PTENP1*):**

D-120498-01 TGAATAAAGGGTTCGAATA
D-120498-02 GCCAGAATGATGATTATTA
D-120498-03 CATCAGAGATCATATAGGA
D-120498-04 CCTCACACATTGACGATAG

Supplementary Figure 6. si-*PTEN* and si-*PTENP1*. The sequences of the *PTEN* and *PTENP1*-specific SMARTpools are reported.

a

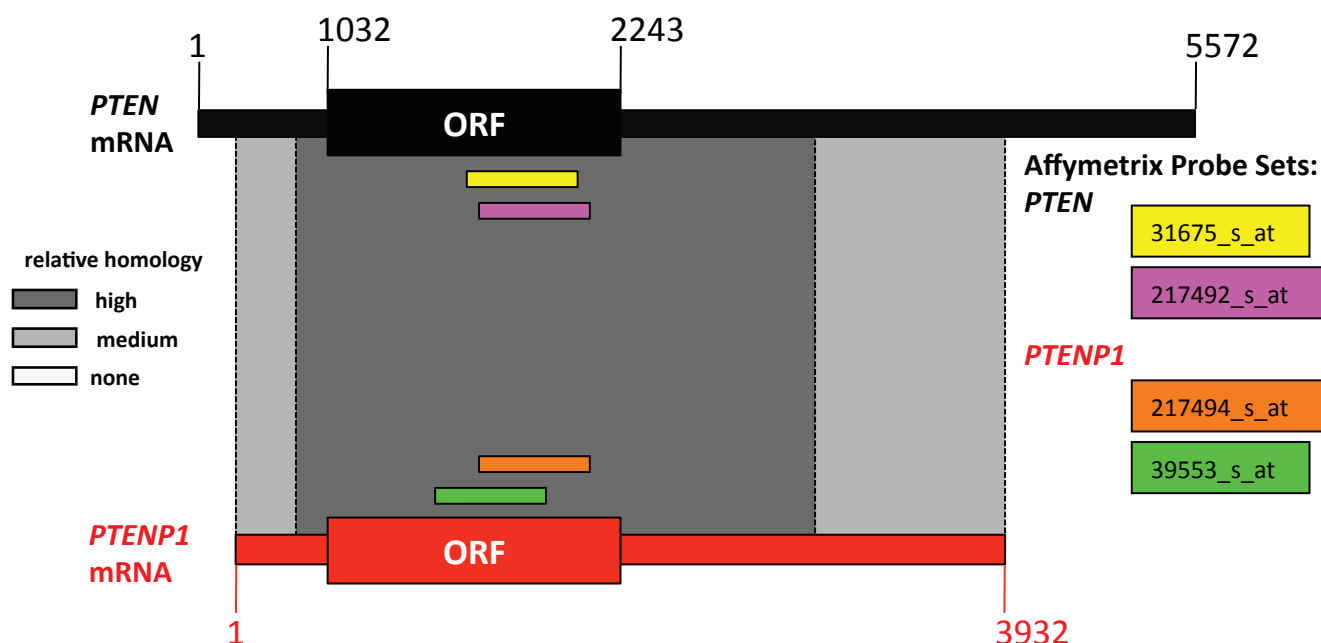
PTEN 2214-GATCAGCATAACACAAATTA-2232
 J-003023-09 GAUCAGCAUACACAAAUUA
PTENP1 1952-GATCAGCATAACACAAATTA-1970

PTEN 1095-GACTTAGACTTGACCTATA-1113
 J-003023-10 GACUUAGACUUGACCUAUA
PTENP1 833-GACTTAGACTTGACCTATA-851

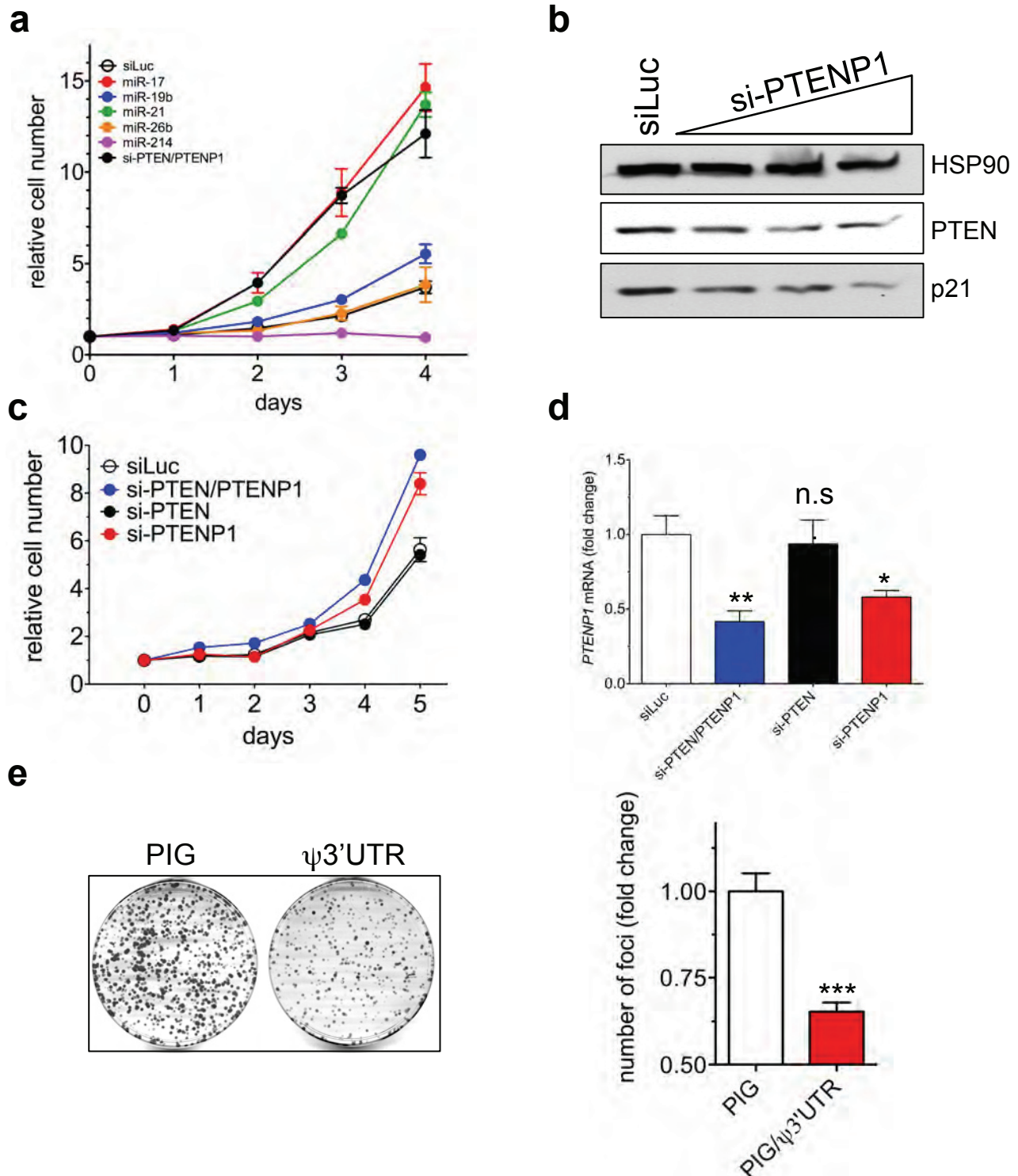
PTEN 1350-GATCTTGACCAATGGCTAA-1368
 J-003023-11 GAUCUUGACCAAUGGCUAA
PTENP1 1088-GATCTTGACCAATGGCTAA-1106

PTEN 1931-CGATAGCATTTCAGTATA-1949
 J-003023-12 CGAUAGCAUUUGCAGUAUA
PTENP1 1670-TGATAGCATTTCAGTATA-1687

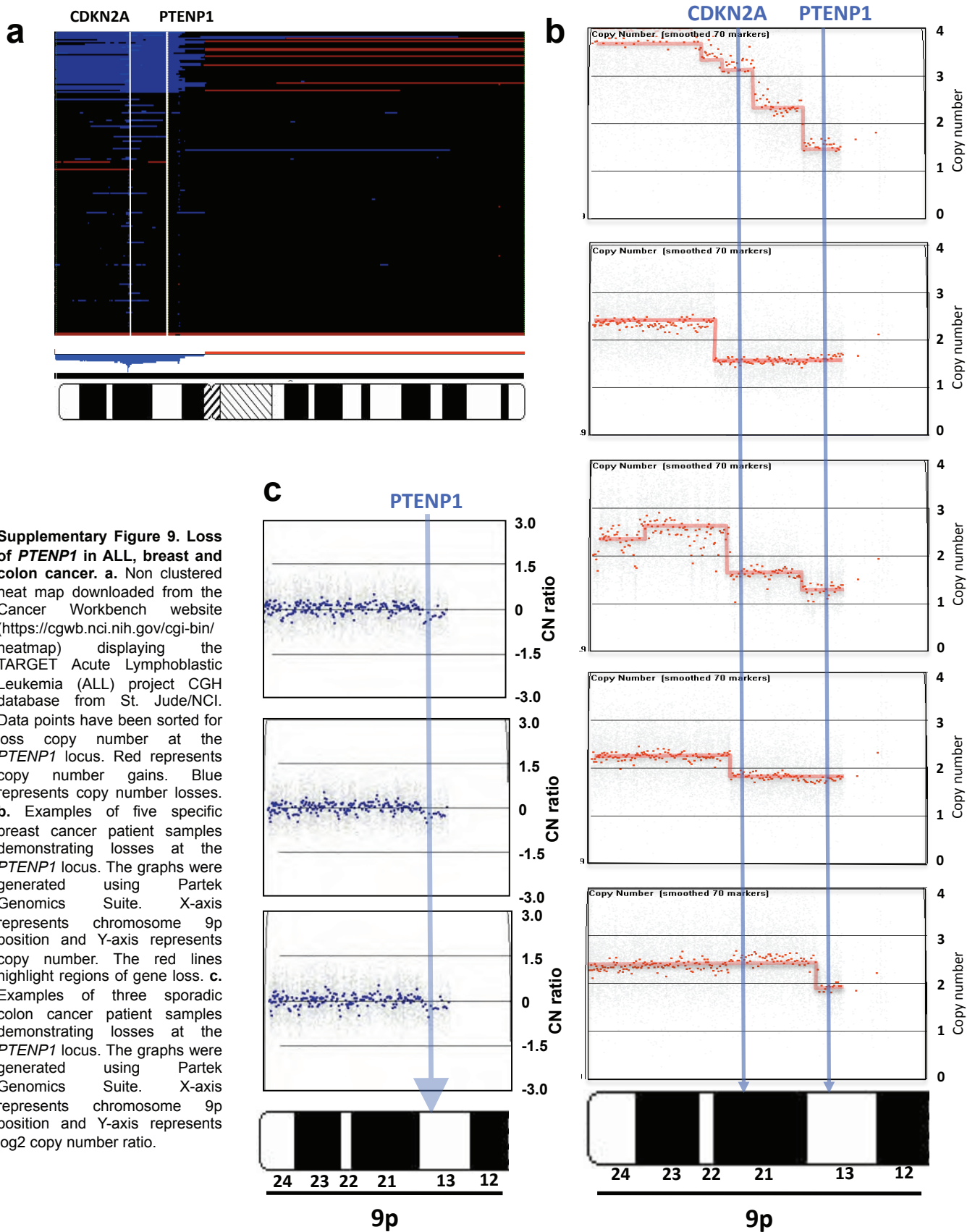
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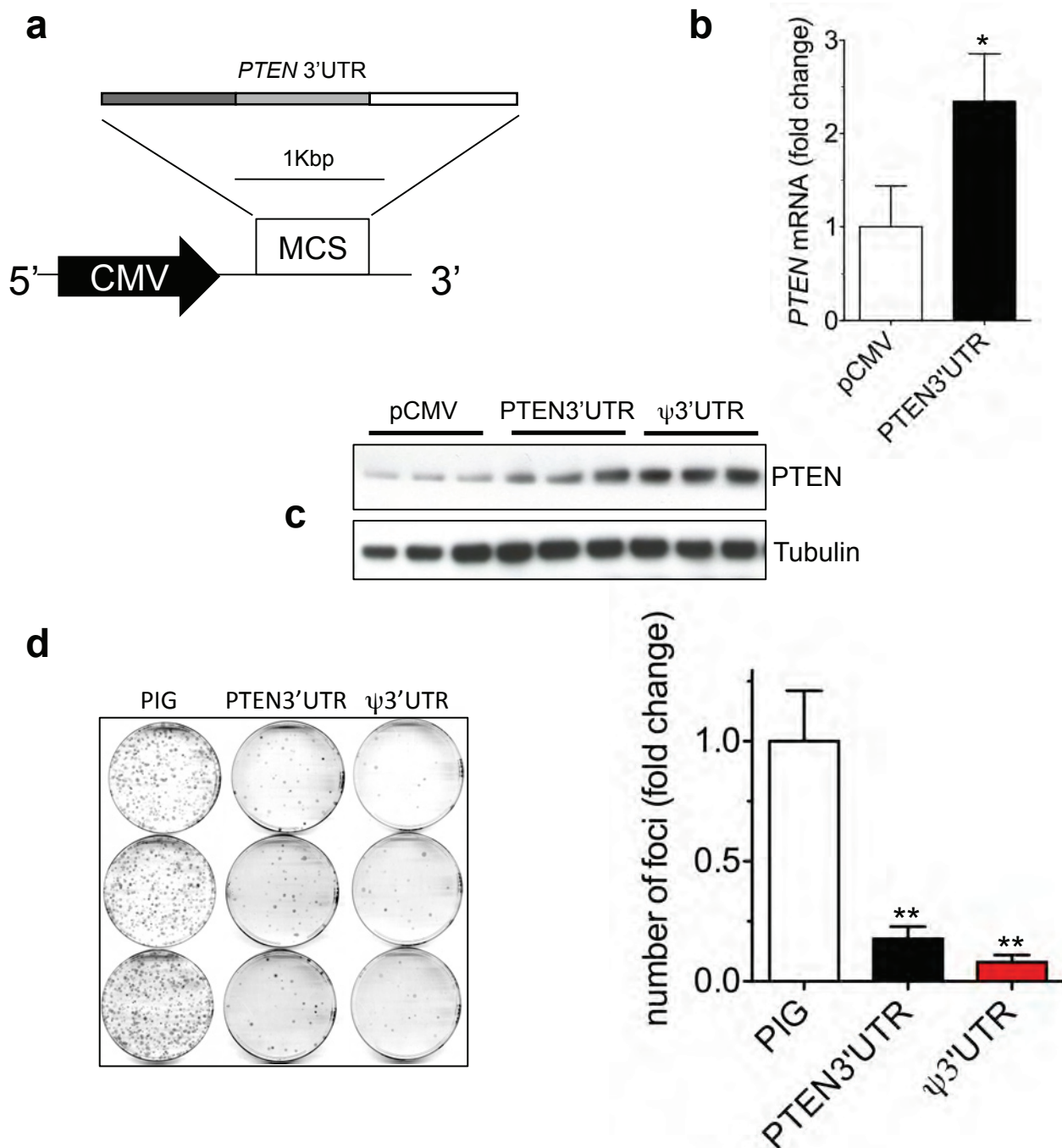


Supplementary Figure 7. Specificity of commercially available siRNAs and Affymetrix probes for *PTEN* and *PTENP1*. a. The four siRNAs that comprise the Dharmacon SMARTpool against *PTEN* are all complementary to the open reading frame, therefore they match *PTENP1* as well. Only one mismatch in the 3'nt of probe J-003023-12 is present (underlined). We call these bi-specific SMARTpool si-*PTEN/PTENP1* b. The Affymetrix microarray platform contains two probes for *PTEN* (yellow and pink boxes) and two probes for *PTENP1* (orange and green boxes). These two probe sets pair to *PTEN* and *PTENP1* in the open reading frame. Due to the high homology between the two molecules in this region, the probes fail to be specific. Black rectangles: *PTEN* 5'UTR, open reading frame and 3'UTR; red rectangles: *PTENP1* 5'UTR, open reading frame and 3'UTR. The region of high and low conservation between *PTEN* and *PTENP1* are shadowed in dark and light grey, respectively.

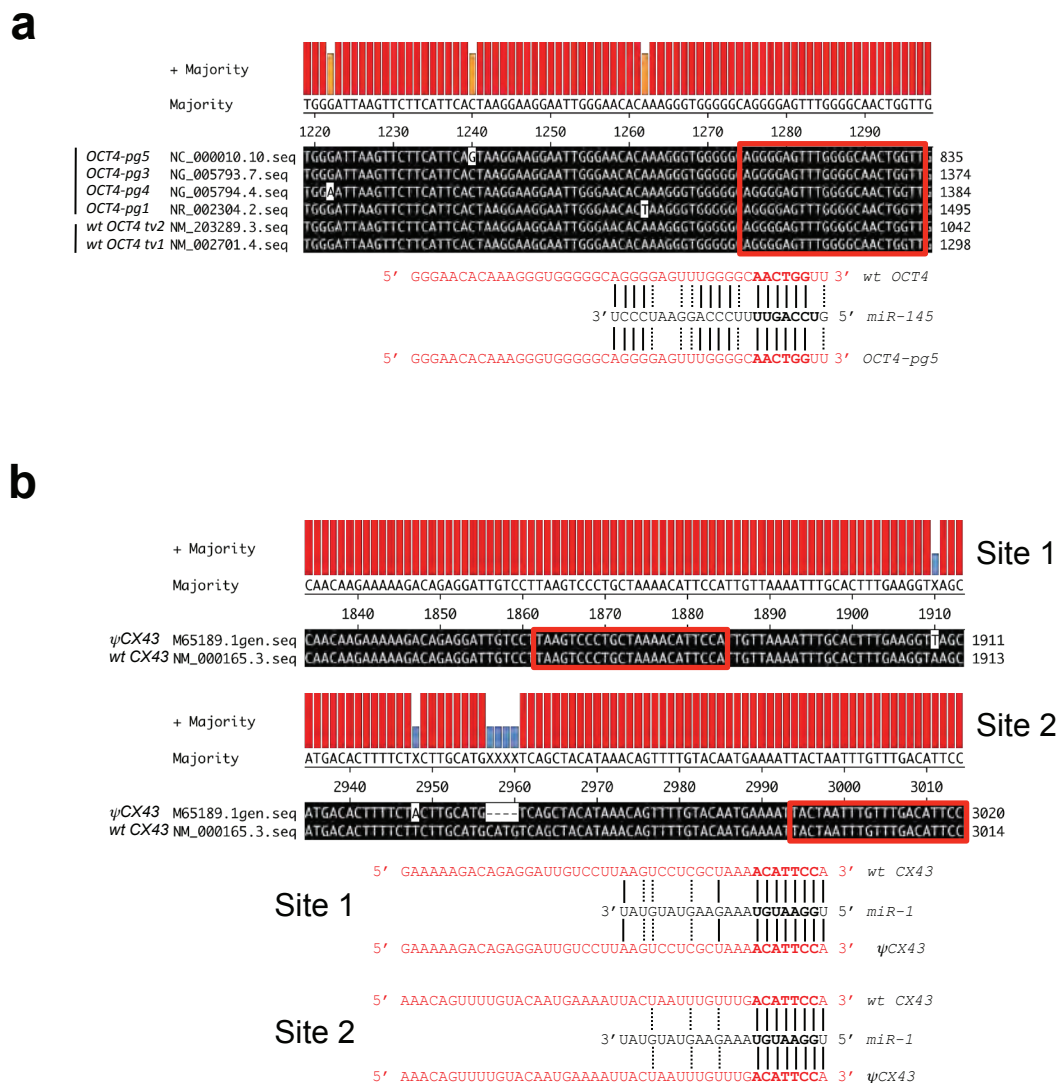


Supplementary Figure 8. *PTEN1* 3'UTR has *PTEN*-independent functions. **a.** Growth curve of PC3 cells transiently transfected with a representative member of each of the *PTEN*-targeting microRNA families: *miR-17* (red), *miR-19* (blue), *miR-21* (green), *miR-26* (orange) and *miR-214* (pink). si-*PTEN*/*PTENP1* is included as positive control **b.** Western blot of DU145 cells transiently transfected with control siLuc or increasing doses of si-*PTENP1*. Two among the targets of miR-17 family, *PTEN* and p21, are detected. **c.** Growth curve of *PTEN*-null PC3 cells transiently transfected with control siLuc, si-*PTEN*/*PTENP1*, si-*PTEN* and si-*PTENP1*. **d.** Real time PCR of *PTEN1* performed 24h after the transient transfection of the indicated siRNAs in PC3 cells. **e.** Foci assay of PC3 cells stably infected with **PIG** empty or **PIG/ψ3'UTR** plasmids. A representative of 3 plates (left) and the colony counts (right) are shown. **a**, **c**, **d** and **e**. mean \pm s.d, $n \geq 3$.

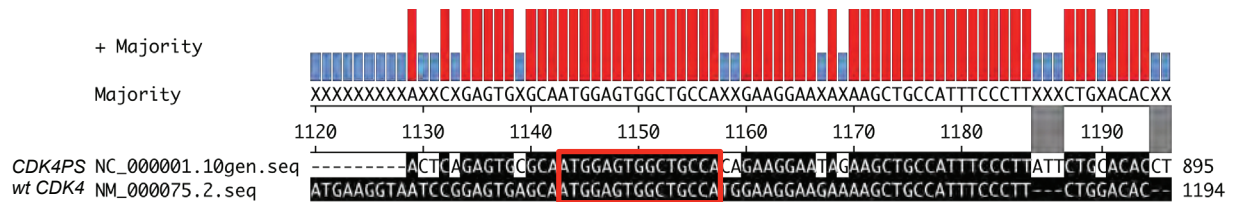




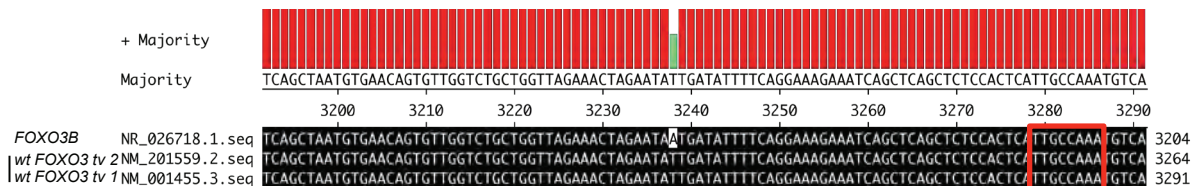
Supplementary Figure 10. *PTEN* 3'UTR increases *PTENP1* expression level and inhibits cell growth. **a.** Characterization of pCMV/*PTEN*3'UTR plasmid. A ~3kb *PTEN* 3'UTR was cloned in the multicloning site (MCS) of pCMV-MCS expression plasmid, so that pCMV/*PTEN*3'UTR was obtained. The 5' region that is highly homologous to *PTENP1* 3'UTR and the middle low homology region are depicted as a dark grey and a light grey rectangle, respectively. The 3' region that is not present in *PTENP1* 3'UTR is depicted as a white rectangle. **b.** *PTEN* mRNA level 24h after the transient transfection of the empty pCMV plasmid or pCMV/*PTEN*3'UTR plasmid in DU145 cells. **c.** *PTEN* level 48h after the transient transfection of the indicated plasmids in DU145. **d.** Foci assay of DU145 cells stably infected with PIG empty, PIG/*PTEN*3'UTR and PIG/ ψ 3'UTR plasmids. Representative plates (*left*) and the colony counts (*right*) are shown (mean \pm s.d, $n \geq 3$).



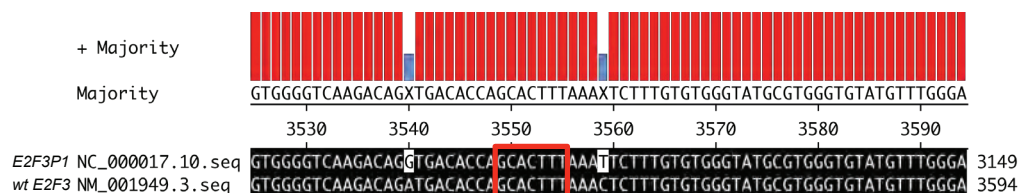
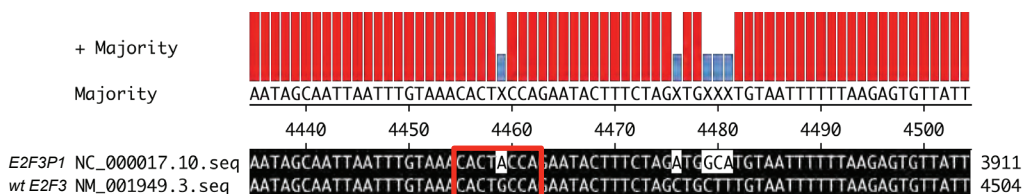
Supplementary Figure 11. Pseudogenes aberrantly expressed in cancer that maintain the binding sites for validated microRNAs. a. *miR-145* binding site is conserved in *OCT4* pseudogenes *OCT4-pg1*, 3, 4 and 5. (upper) Sequence alignment between the two *OCT4* transcript variants (*tv1* and *tv2*) and 4 out of 6 *OCT4* pseudogenes (*OCT4-pg1*, 3, 4 and 5).



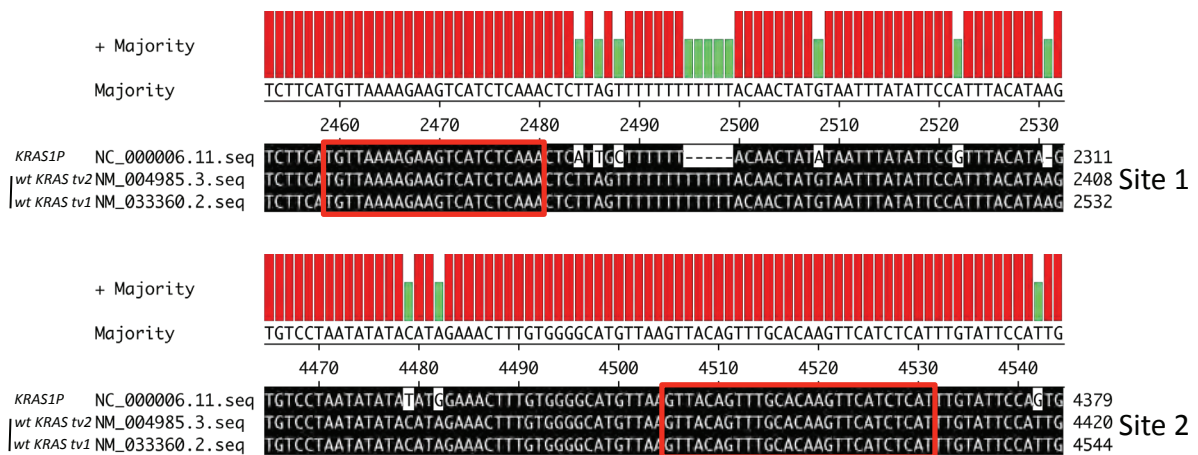
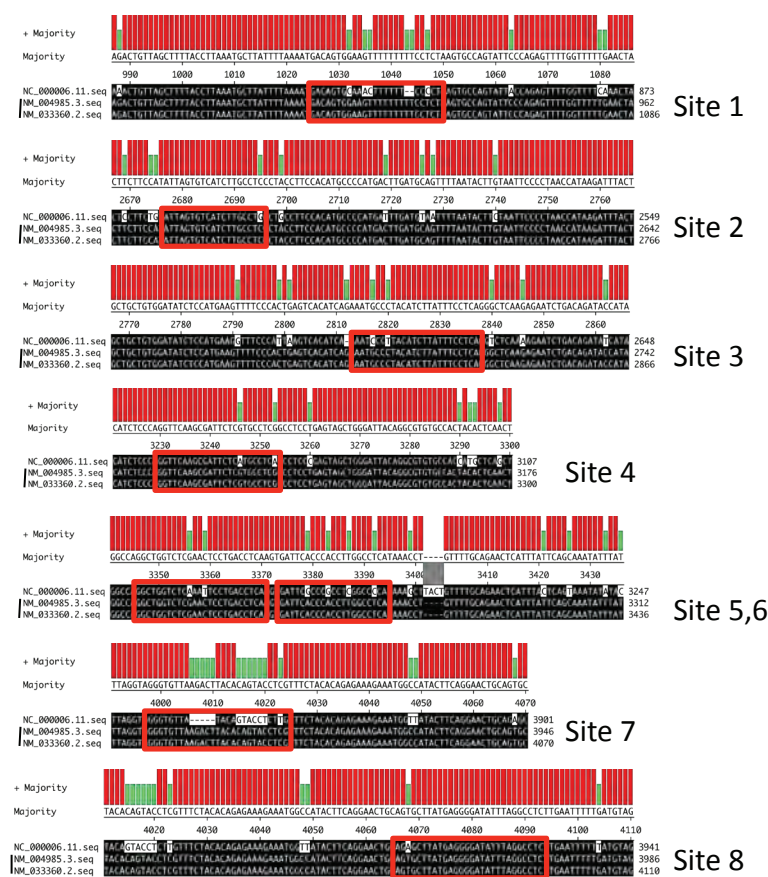
Supplementary Figure 12. *CDK4* pseudogene *CDK4PS* maintains the validated binding site for *miR-34* family. The reported *CDK4PS* sequence has been extended in the 3'UTR region by Blast search.



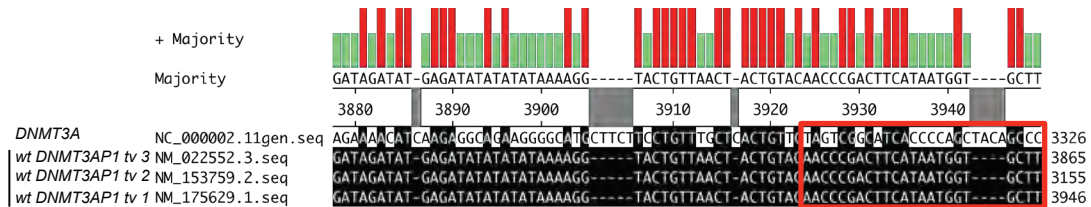
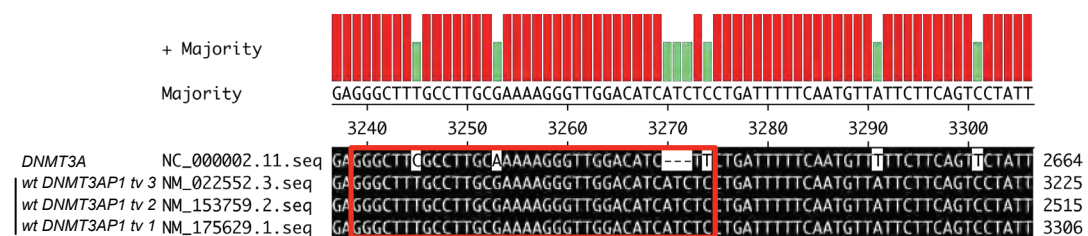
Supplementary Figure 13. *FOXO3* pseudogene *FOXO3B* maintains the validated binding site for *miR-182*. Two transcript variants of *FOXO3* (*tv1* and *tv2*) are reported.

a *miR-17* family binding site**b** *miR-34* family binding site

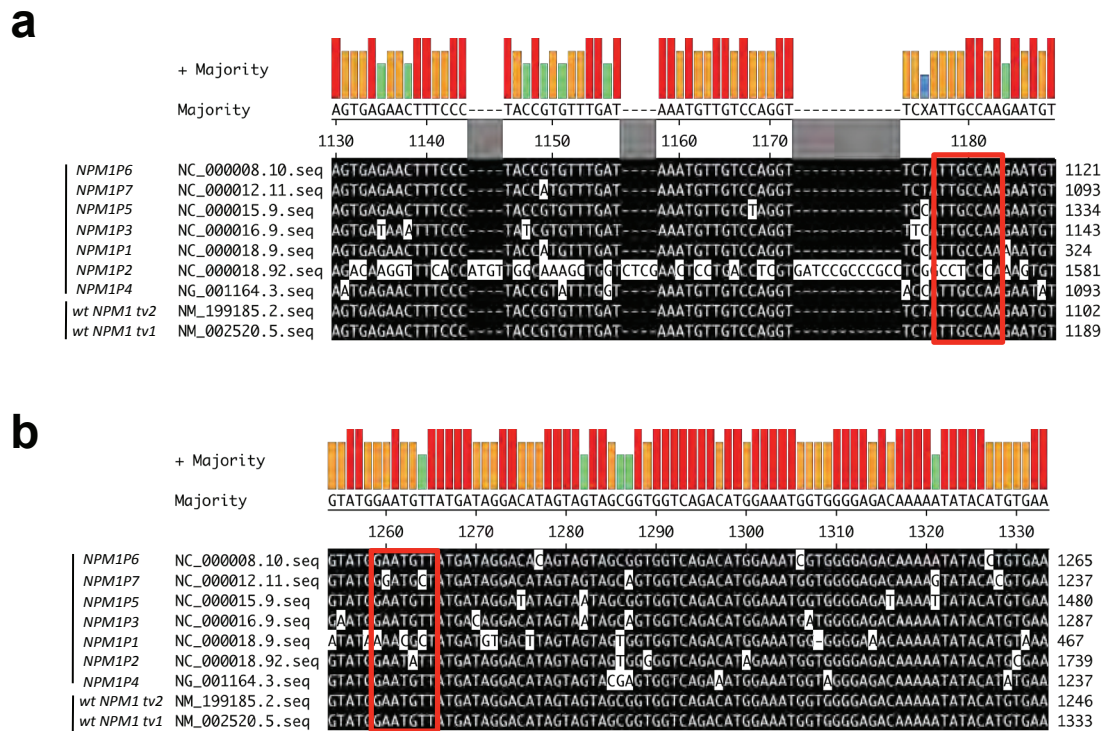
Supplementary Figure 14. *E2F3* pseudogene *E2F3P1* maintains the validated binding site for *miR-17* family, but not for *miR-34* family. The binding site for *miR-17* and *miR-34* families are reported in **a** and **b**, respectively.

a *miR-143* binding sites**b** *let-7* family binding sites

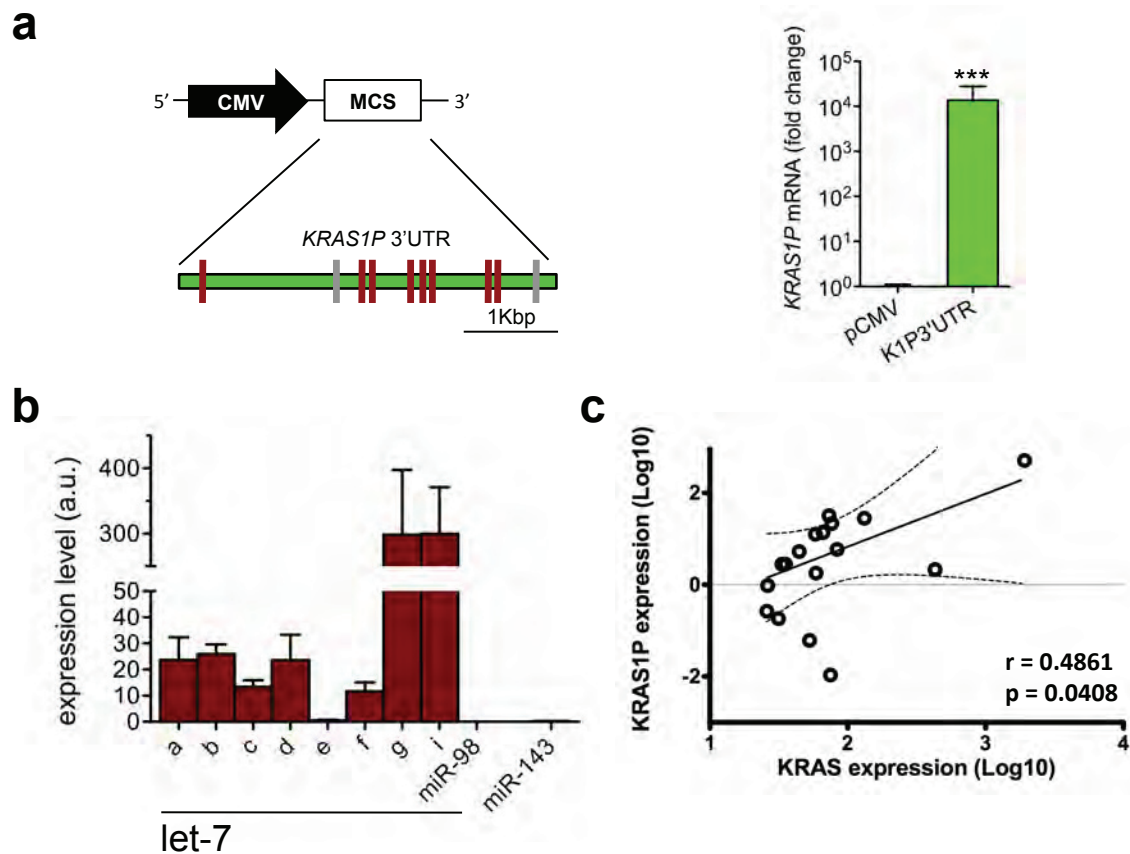
Supplementary Figure 15. *KRAS* pseudogene *KRAS1P* maintains the validated binding sites for *miR-143* and *let-7* family. a. The two binding sites for *miR-143* are both conserved in *KRAS1P*. **b.** *let-7* family has 8 binding sites along *KRAS* 3'UTR. All of them show extensive conservation in *KRAS1P*, especially site 3, 5 and 8 in which the seed match is intact. Two transcript variants of *KRAS* (*tv1* and *tv2*) are reported.

a *miR-29* family binding site**b** *miR-143* binding site

Supplementary Figure 16. *DNMT3A* pseudogene *DNMT3AP1* does not maintain the validated binding site for *miR-29* family and *miR-143*. The binding site for *miR-29* family and *miR-143* are reported in **a** and **b**, respectively. Three transcript variants of *DNMT3A* (*tv1*, *tv2* and *tv3*) are reported.



Supplementary Figure 17. *NPM1* pseudogenes *NPM1P1*, *3*, *4*, *5*, *6*, *7* maintain the predicted binding sites for *miR-181* and *miR-182*. No microRNAs have yet been reported to target *NPM1*. Nonetheless, PicTar prediction algorithm (<http://pictar.mdc-berlin.de/>) predicts *miR-181* and *miR-182* to bind *NPM1* 3'UTR. **a. The predicted *miR-182* seed match is conserved in all *NPM1* pseudogenes except for *NPM1P2*. **b**. The predicted *miR-181* seed match is conserved in *NPM1P3*, *4*, *5* and *6*. Two transcript variants of *NPM1* (*tv1* and *tv2*) are reported.**



Supplementary Figure 18. *KRAS1P* 3'UTR increases *KRAS* expression level and promotes cell growth. **a.** (left) Characterization of pCMV/K1P3'UTR expression plasmid. The full ~4kb 3'UTR was cloned in the multicloning site (MCS) of pCMV-MCS, so that pCMV/K1P3'UTR was obtained. The seed matches for *miR-143* and *let-7* family are indicated as grey and brown lines, respectively. (right) *KRAS1P* mRNA level 24h after the transient transfection of the empty pCMV plasmid or pCMV/K1P3'UTR plasmid in DU145 cells. **b.** Real time PCR (mean \pm s.d, $n = 3$) of *KRAS*-targeting microRNAs in DU145. *miR-143*: grey. *let-7* family: brown. **c.** Regression analysis of *KRAS* and *KRAS1P* expression in 18 human prostate tumor samples.

miRNA	RT primer (5'-3')	PCR primer F (5'-3')
17	GTCGTATCCAGTGCAGGGTCCGAGGTATTC GCACTGGATACGACctacct	CGGCGGcaaagtgcttacagtgc
20	GTCGTATCCAGTGCAGGGTCCGAGGTATTC GCACTGGATACGACctacct	CGGCGGtaaagtgcttatagtgc
93	GTCGTATCCAGTGCAGGGTCCGAGGTATTC GCACTGGATACGACctacct	CGGCGGcaaagtgctgttcgtgc
106b	GTCGTATCCAGTGCAGGGTCCGAGGTATTC GCACTGGATACGACatctgc	CGGCGGtaaagtgctgacagtgc
19a	GTCGTATCCAGTGCAGGGTCCGAGGTATTC GCACTGGATACGACTcagtt	CGGCGGgtgcaaatctatgc
19b	GTCGTATCCAGTGCAGGGTCCGAGGTATTC GCACTGGATACGACTcagtt	CGGCGGgtgcaaatccatgc
21	GTCGTATCCAGTGCAGGGTCCGAGGTATTC GCACTGGATACGACTcaaca	CGGCGGtagcttatcagactgatg
26a	GTCGTATCCAGTGCAGGGTCCGAGGTATTC GCACTGGATACGACagccta	CGGCGGttcaagtaatccagg
26b	GTCGTATCCAGTGCAGGGTCCGAGGTATTC GCACTGGATACGACacctat	CGGCGGttcaagtaattcagg
214	GTCGTATCCAGTGCAGGGTCCGAGGTATTC GCACTGGATACGACactgcc	CGGCGGacagcaggcacagacag
let-7a	GTCGTATCCAGTGCAGGGTCCGAGGTATTC GCACTGGATACGACaacta	GCCGCtgaggtagtaggttgta
let-7b	GTCGTATCCAGTGCAGGGTCCGAGGTATTC GCACTGGATACGACaatcac	GCCGCtgaggtagtaggttggt
let-7c	GTCGTATCCAGTGCAGGGTCCGAGGTATTC GCACTGGATACGACaaccat	GCCGCtgaggtagtaggttgta
let-7d	GTCGTATCCAGTGCAGGGTCCGAGGTATTC GCACTGGATACGACactatg	GCCGCagaggtagtaggttg
let-7e	GTCGTATCCAGTGCAGGGTCCGAGGTATTC GCACTGGATACGACactata	TGCCGGtgaggtaggagg
let-7f	GTCGTATCCAGTGCAGGGTCCGAGGTATTC GCACTGGATACGACaacta	GCCGCtgaggtagtagattgtat
let-7g	GTCGTATCCAGTGCAGGGTCCGAGGTATTC GCACTGGATACGACaactgt	GCCGCtgaggtagtagttgtac
let-7i	GTCGTATCCAGTGCAGGGTCCGAGGTATTC GCACTGGATACGACaacagc	GCCGCtgaggtagtagttgtgc
98	GTCGTATCCAGTGCAGGGTCCGAGGTATTC GCACTGGATACGACaacaa	GCCGCtgaggtagtaagttgta
143	GTCGTATCCAGTGCAGGGTCCGAGGTATTC GCACTGGATACGACgagcta	CGGCGGtgagatgaagcactg

Supplementary Figure 19. Sequence of the microRNA-specific primers used for the retrotranscription and the real-time PCR. See Supplementary Methods section for details. The portions of the primers that recognize the microRNAs are in color: red for *miR-17* family, blue for *miR-19* family, green for *miR-21* family, orange for *miR-26* family, pink for *miR-214*, brown for *let-7* family, grey for *miR-143*. In some cases (*miR-17/20/93*; *miR-19alb*; *let-7alf*), the RT primer is shared by more than one microRNA of the same family.

Table 2. Pseudogenes aberrantly expressed in human cancer and validated miRNAs binding to their cognate *wt* genes.

Pseudogene	Role in human cancer	<i>wt</i> gene	Validated miRNA families	Conservation of the binding site between <i>wt</i> and pseudo
<i>PTENP1</i>	see text	<i>PTEN</i> : see text	<i>miR-17</i> <i>miR-19</i> <i>miR-21</i> <i>miR-26</i> <i>miR-214</i> <i>miR-216</i> <i>miR-217</i>	yes yes yes yes yes no no
ψ <i>CX43</i>	specifically expressed in breast cell lines (not in normal mammary epithelium) ¹	<i>CONNEXIN 43 (CX43)</i> : one of the monomers that compose gap junctions. CX43 expression is aberrantly lost in cancer.	<i>miR-1</i> ²	yes
<i>NA88-A</i>	specifically expressed in melanoma cell lines (not in normal melanocytes) ³	<i>HPX42B</i>	-	
<i>OCT4-pg1</i> <i>OCT4-pg5</i>	specifically expressed in cancer cell lines and tissues (not in normal tissues) ⁴	<i>OCT4</i> : transcription factor expressed in embryonic stem cells where it plays a critical role in maintaining the pluripotent and self-renewing state. Oct4 is aberrantly expressed in cancer cells.	<i>miR-145</i> ⁵ <i>miR-470</i> ⁶	yes <i>miR-470</i> is mouse-spec
<i>NANOGP8</i>	specifically expressed in cancer cell lines and tissues (not in normal fibroblasts and fetal liver) ⁷	<i>NANOG</i> : transcription factor expressed in embryonic stem cells where it plays a critical role in maintaining the pluripotent and self-renewing state. Oct4 is aberrantly expressed in cancer cells	<i>miR-134</i> ⁸ <i>miR-296</i> ⁶	no* <i>miR-296</i> binding sites are not conserved between human and mouse
ψ <i>BRAF</i>	specifically expressed in thyroid tumor samples (especially if they don't carry BRAF mutations), and not in normal thyroid ⁹	<i>BRAF</i> : Ser/Thr kinase that serves as downstream effector of RAS in the MAPK signaling cascade. Mutations that render BRAF constitutively active are common in cancer.	-	-

The conservation of *miR-17*, *19*, *21*, *26* and *214* binding sites in *PTENP1* has been discussed elsewhere (**Fig. 1**). The asterisk indicates those *wt/pseudogene* pairs that show an overall low sequence conservation (<60%).

References 1-9

- ¹ Kandouz, M., Bier, A., Carystinos, G.D., Alaoui-Jamali, M.A., & Batist, G., Connexin43 pseudogene is expressed in tumor cells and inhibits growth. *Oncogene* 23 (27), 4763-4770 (2004).
- ² Anderson, C., Catoe, H., & Werner, R., MIR-206 regulates connexin43 expression during skeletal muscle development. *Nucleic Acids Res* 34 (20), 5863-5871 (2006).
- ³ Moreau-Aubry, A. *et al.*, A processed pseudogene codes for a new antigen recognized by a CD8(+) T cell clone on melanoma. *J Exp Med* 191 (9), 1617-1624 (2000).
- ⁴ Suo, G. *et al.*, Oct4 pseudogenes are transcribed in cancers. *Biochem Biophys Res Commun* 337 (4), 1047-1051 (2005).
- ⁵ Xu, N., Papagiannakopoulos, T., Pan, G., Thomson, J.A., & Kosik, K.S., MicroRNA-145 regulates OCT4, SOX2, and KLF4 and represses pluripotency in human embryonic stem cells. *Cell* 137 (4), 647-658 (2009).
- ⁶ Tay, Y., Zhang, J., Thomson, A.M., Lim, B., & Rigoutsos, I., MicroRNAs to Nanog, Oct4 and Sox2 coding regions modulate embryonic stem cell differentiation. *Nature* 455 (7216), 1124-1128 (2008).
- ⁷ Zhang, J. *et al.*, NANOGP8 is a retrogene expressed in cancers. *FEBS J* 273 (8), 1723-1730 (2006).
- ⁸ Tay, Y.M. *et al.*, MicroRNA-134 modulates the differentiation of mouse embryonic stem cells, where it causes post-transcriptional attenuation of Nanog and LRH1. *Stem Cells* 26 (1), 17-29 (2008).
- ⁹ Zou, M. *et al.*, Oncogenic activation of MAP kinase by BRAF pseudogene in thyroid tumors. *Neoplasia* 11 (1), 57-65 (2009).

Table 3. Conservation of validated miRNA binding sites in cancer-related target genes.

<i>wt</i> genes	corresponding pseudogene(s)	validated miRNA families	conservation of the binding site between <i>wt</i> and pseudo
<i>CCND3</i>	<i>CCND3P</i>	<i>miR-16</i> ¹	no*
<i>CDK4</i>	<i>CDK4PS</i>	<i>miR-34</i> ²	yes
<i>DNMT3A</i>	<i>DNMT3AP1</i>	<i>miR-29</i> ³	no
		<i>miR-143</i> ⁴	no
<i>E2F3</i>	<i>E2F3P1</i>	<i>miR-17</i> ⁵	yes
		<i>miR-34</i> ⁶	no
<i>c-MYC</i>	<i>MYCL3</i>	<i>let-7</i> ⁷	no*
		<i>miR-145</i> ⁸	no*
<i>OCT4</i>	<i>OCT4-pg1,2,3,4,5,6</i>	<i>miR-145</i> ⁹	yes
<i>KRAS</i>	<i>KRAS1P</i>	<i>let-7</i> ¹⁰	yes
		<i>miR-143</i> ¹¹	yes
<i>PTEN</i>	<i>PTENP1</i>	<i>miR-17</i> ¹²	yes
		<i>miR-19</i> ^{13,14}	yes
		<i>miR-21</i> ¹⁵	yes
		<i>miR-26</i> ¹⁶	yes
		<i>miR-214</i> ¹⁷	yes
		<i>miR-216</i> ¹⁸	no
<i>FOXO3</i>	<i>FOXO3B</i>	<i>miR-217</i> ¹⁸	no
		<i>miR-182</i> ¹⁹	yes

A list of miRNA families with a well recognized oncogenic or oncosuppressor role was obtained merging the most recent reviews about microRNAs and cancer²⁰⁻²⁴.

The validated targets of these miRNAs that have at least 1 pseudogene (<http://www.genecards.org>) are listed above. The conservation of the binding sites of the validated miRNAs in the pseudogene(s) is also reported. The asterisk indicates those *wt/pseudogene* pairs that show an overall low sequence conservation (<60%).

The conservation of *miR-17*, *19*, *21*, *26* and *214* binding sites in *PTENP1* has been discussed elsewhere (**Fig. 1**). Analogously, the conservation of *miR-145* binding sites in *OCT4* pseudogenes has been described in **Table 2**.

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