Porphyromonas gingivalis infection promoted the proliferation of oral squamous cell carcinoma cells through the miR-21/PDCD4/AP-1 negative signaling pathway

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The supporting information includes three pages, one figure and one table.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Primer name</th>
<th>Primer sequences 5’-3’</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
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</table>
| cyclin D1   | Forward: AATGACCCCGACGATTTTC  
             Reverse: TCAGGTTCAGGCCTTTGCAC | qPCR    |
| PDCD4       | Forward:ATGGATATAGAAATGAGCAGAC  
             Reverse:CCAGATCTGGACCGCTATC | qPCR    |
| GAPDH       | Forward:GAAGGTCAGGTCGGAGT  
             Reverse:GAAGATGGTGATGGGATTTCC | qPCR    |
| cyclin D1   | Forward: CCCTCGGTGTCTCCTTCAATGATG    
             Reverse: CCCTAGAACAACCACGGCAAACTTTCAAG | CHIP    |
| miR-21      | Forward: TAGCTTATCAGACTGATTTGA  
             Reverse: CAGTGCGTGTCGGAGT | qPCR    |
| U6          | Forward: CTCGCTTCGGCAGCACA  
             Reverse: AACGCTTCACGAATTTCCT | qPCR    |
| *P. gingivalis* | Forward: TGTAGATGACTGATGTTGAAC  
                        Reverse: ACGTCATCCACACCTTCCTC | qPCR    |
Figure S1 Infection and invasion of *P. gingivalis* in the oral squamous cell carcinoma cell line Tca8113

Tca8113 cells were infected with *P. gingivalis* at MOI 50 for 24 h.

A. Infection and invasion rates.

B. Control cell. The morphology of the cell membrane and nucleus is complete and clear.

C. The bacteria adhered to the cells, 30000x.

D. The bacteria existed in the cytoplasm, 20000x.

Red arrow: *P. gingivalis*; N: nucleus; P: cytoplasm.