Supplementary data

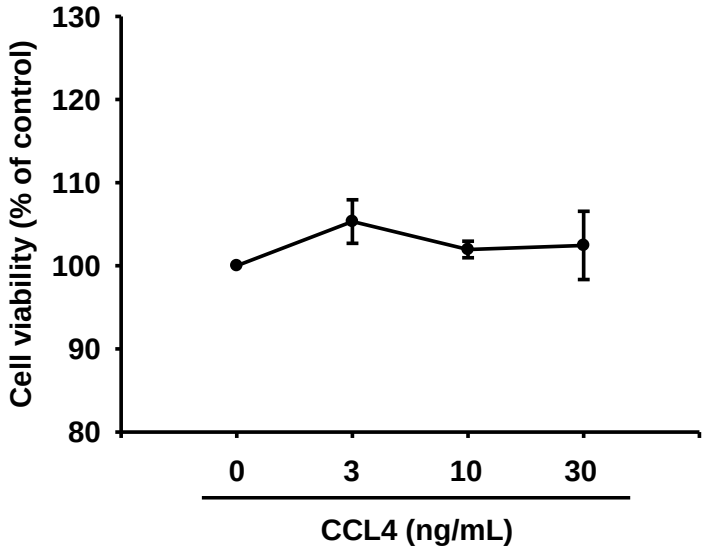

Figure S1: Effect of CCL4 on LEC cell proliferation. LEC cells were treated with various concentrations of CCL4 (0–30 ng/mL) for 24 h. Cell proliferation was detected by 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide (MTT) assay. Each experiment was performed three times (N=3).

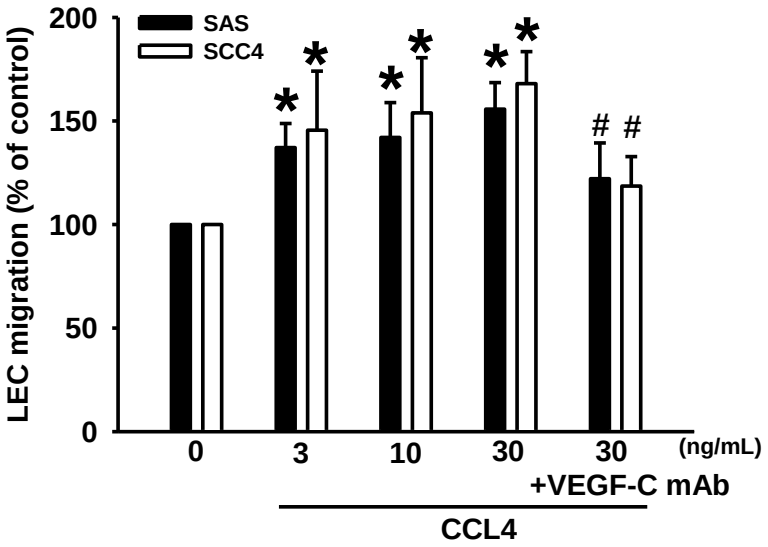

Figure S2: CCL4 promotes LEC migration. Cells were treated with various concentrations of CCL4 (0–30 ng/mL). CM was applied to LECs for 16 h and cell migration was examined by Transwell migration assay. Each experiment was performed three times (N=3). *, $p < 0.05$ as compared with controls. #, $p < 0.05$ as compared with the group treated with CCL4 (30 ng/mL).

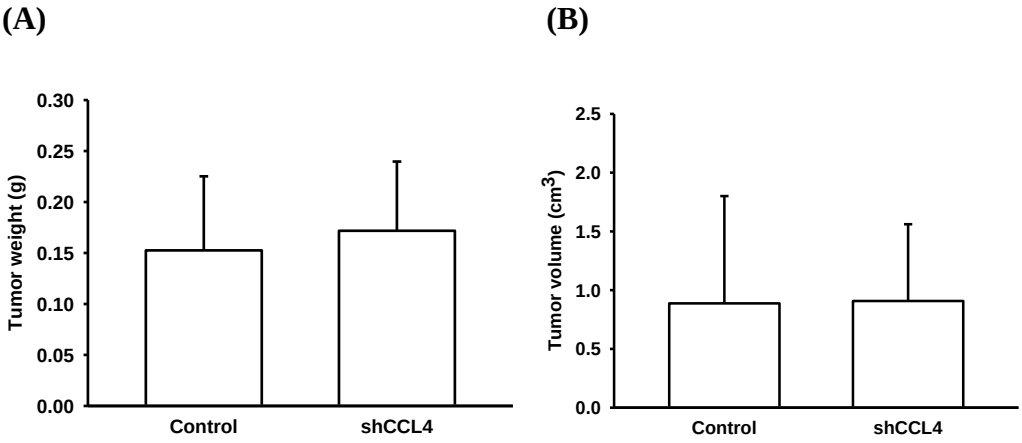

Figure S3: Effect of CCL4 in murine tumors. (A-B) SAS cells stably expressing control shRNA (n=12) or CCL4-shRNA (n=12) were established. After 12 days, the mice were sacrificed and the tumors were excised.

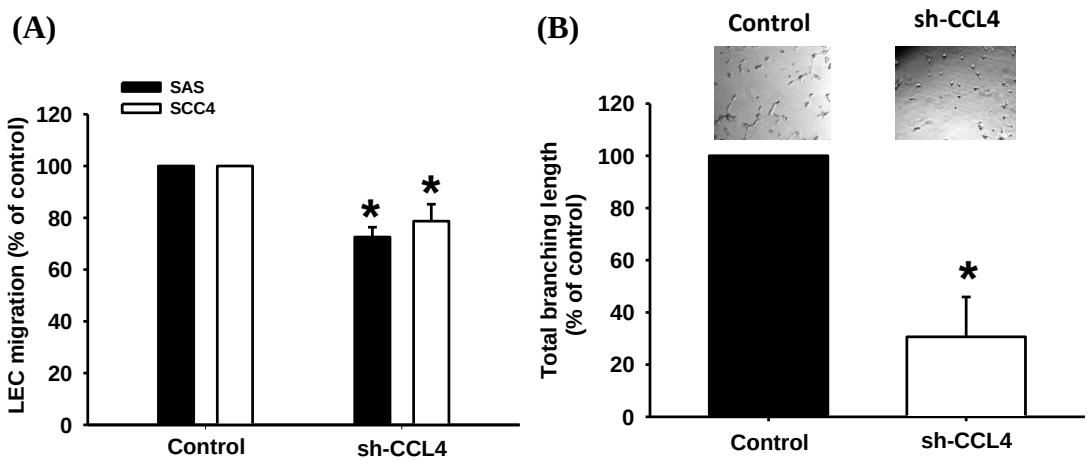

Figure S4: Inhibiting CCL4 expression suppresses lymphangiogenesis in human OSCC cells. (A-B) OSCC cells were transfected with CCL4 shRNA; CM was applied to LECs for 24 h. LEC capillary-like structure formation and cell migration were examined by tube formation assay and the Transwell migration assay, respectively. Each experiment was performed three times (N=3). *, $p < 0.05$ as compared with controls.