

Epigenetic silencing of *S100A2* in bladder and head and neck cancers

Supplement Table 1: Sequences of *S100A2* and *ACTB* primers and probes used for QMSP analysis.

	Sequence
<i>S100A2</i> forward primer	5'-TGGTTTCGATTTTTTGGATTCG-3'
<i>S100A2</i> reverse primer	5'-TCAAAATTCTTTTTACAACAACGCC-3'
<i>S100A2</i> detection probe	6-carboxyfluorescein-5'-TCAAAATTCTTTTTACAACAACGCC-3'-6-carboxytetramethylrhodamine
<i>ACTB</i> forward primer	5'-TGGTGATGGAGGAGGTTTAGTAAGT-3'
<i>ACTB</i> reverse primer	5'-AACCAATAAAACCTACTCCTCCCTTAA-3'
<i>ACTB</i> detection probe	6-carboxyfluorescein-5'- ACCACCACCCAACACACAATAACAAACACA-3'-6- carboxytetramethylrhodamine

Supplement Table 2: Sequences of *S100A2* primers used for bisulfite converted-*S100A2* amplification and bisulfite sequencing.

	Sequence
<i>S100A2</i> forward primer	5' – TGTTGGGATTATAGGAGTAAGTTAT – 3'
<i>S100A2</i> reverse primer	5' – ATCTCAAATTCTTTTTACAACAAC – 3'
<i>S100A2</i> sequencing primer	5' – CCTAAACTAAAATATCCAAAAAAAAA – 3'

Supplement Table 3: Sequence of *S100A2* primers used for RT-PCR.

	Sequence	Location relative to <i>S100A2</i> transcription start site
<i>S100A2</i> RT-PCR forward primer	5' – CACTACCTTCCACAAGTACT – 3'	+41
<i>S100A2</i> RT-PCR reverse primer	5' – GAAGTCATTGCACATGACAG – 3'	+247