

Fig. S1. CRC/OXA cells and serum samples exhibit increased MCF2L-AS1 expression. OXA IC50 values were measured via MTT assay for CRC and CRC/OXA cells. ** $p < 0.01$.

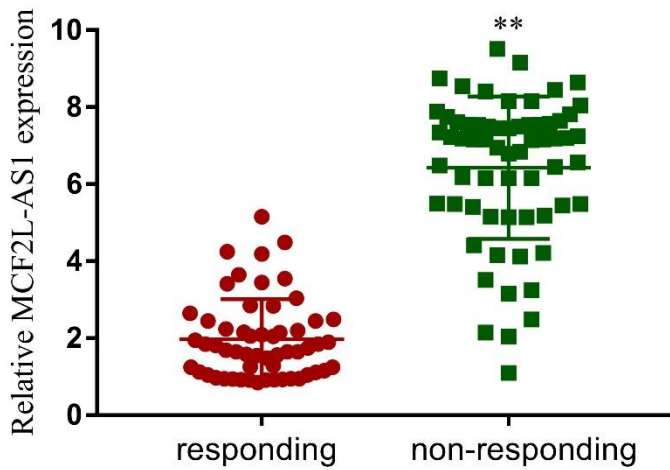


Fig. S2. CRC/OXA cells and serum samples exhibit increased MCF2L-AS1 expression. MCF2L-AS1 levels were assessed in CRC tissues via qPCR. ** $p < 0.01$.

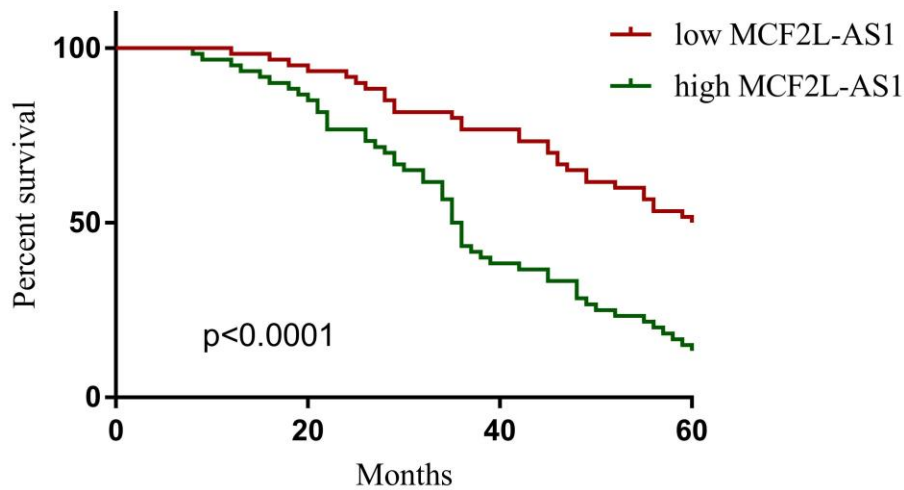


Fig. S3. CRC/OXA cells and serum samples exhibit increased MCF2L-AS1 expression. CRC patient overall survival was assessed via the Kaplan-Meier approach.

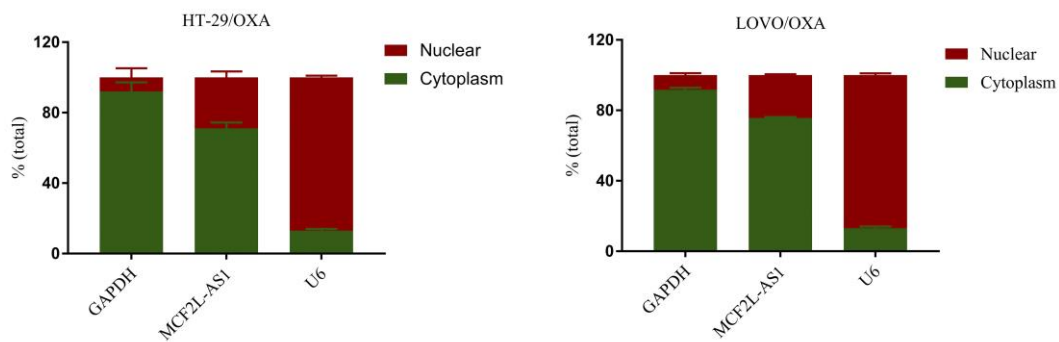


Fig. S4. MiR-105 inhibition reverses the effects of MCF2L-AS1 knockdown on survival and chemoresistance in CRC/OXA cells. Subcellular location of MCF2L-AS1 in CRC/OXA cells.

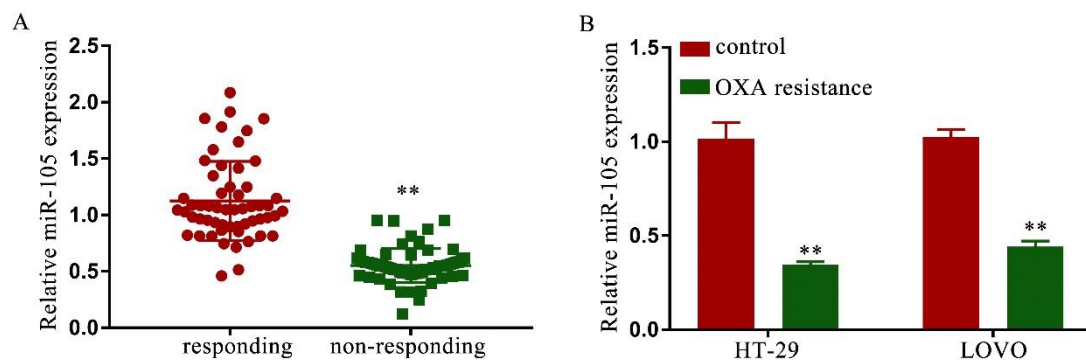


Fig. S5. MiR-105 inhibition reverses the effects of MCF2L-AS1 knockdown on survival and chemoresistance in CRC/OXA cells. MiR-105 levels in serum (A) and CRC/OXA cells (B) were assessed via qPCR. ** $p < 0.01$.

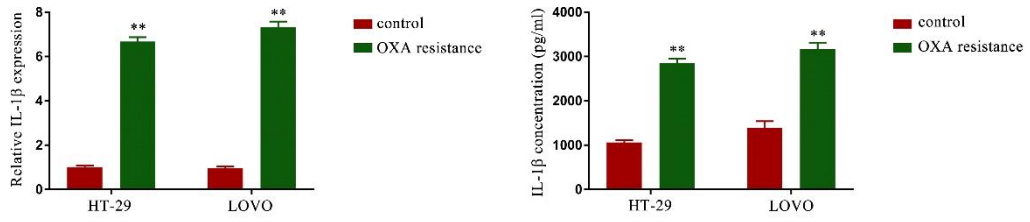


Fig. S6. MiR-105 overexpression suppresses IL-1 β and thereby impairs the survival and oxaliplatin resistance of CRC/OXA cells. The expression of IL-1 β in CRC and CRC/OXA cells was assessed via qPCR and ELISA. ** $p < 0.01$.