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SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

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Expressions of ZNF436, β-catenin, EGFR, and CMTM5 in breast cancer and their clinical significances

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Key words Breast cancer; ZNF436; β-catenin; EGFR; CMTM5; immunohistochemistry.



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Paracancerous tissue Cancer tissue ZNF436 Poorly differentiated ZNF436 Moderately differentiated

ZNF436 Highly differentiated

Supplementary Figure 1.

Immunostaining intensity for ZNF436 was higher in breast cancer tissue than in the adjacent paracancerous tissue.



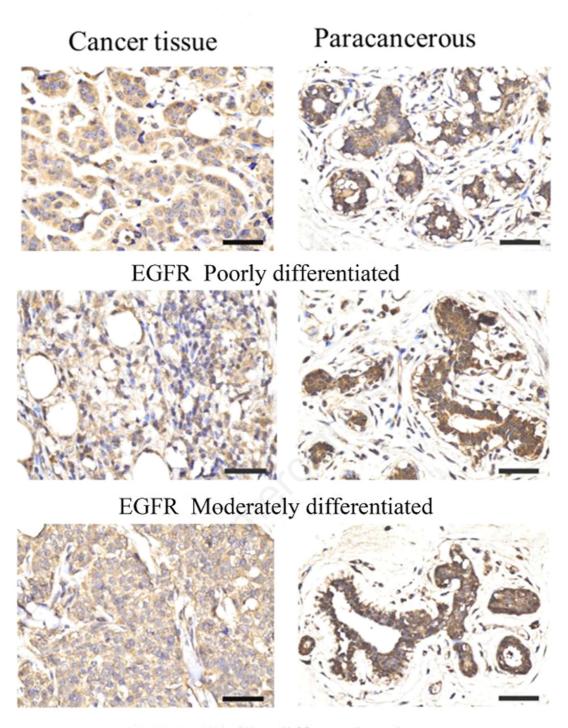
Cancer tissue Paracancerous tissue β-catenin Poorly differentiated β-catenin Moderately differentiated

β-catenin Highly differentiated

Supplementary Figure 2.

Immunostaining intensity for β -catenin was higher in breast cancer tissue than in the adjacent paracancerous tissue.



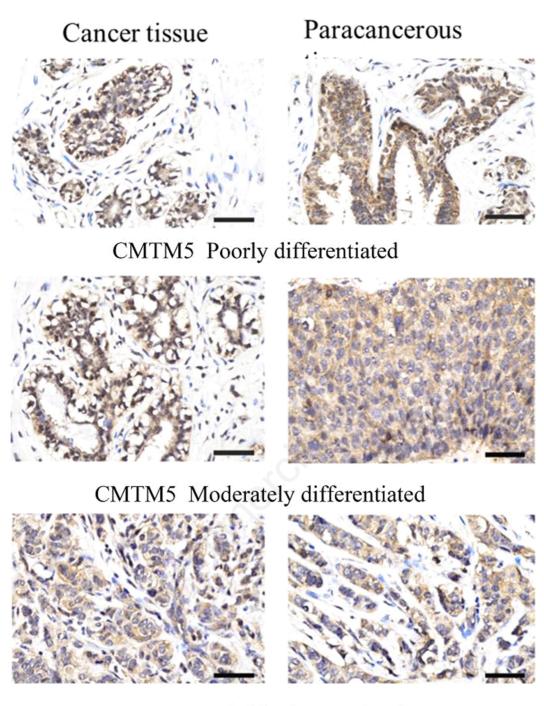


EGFR Highly differentiated

Supplementary Figure 3.

Immunostaining intensity for EGFR was higher in breast cancer tissue than in the adjacent paracancerous tissue.





CMTM5 Highly differentiated

Supplementary Figure 4.

Immunostaining intensity for CMTM5 was more highly expressed in the paracancerous tissue than in breast cancer tissue.

