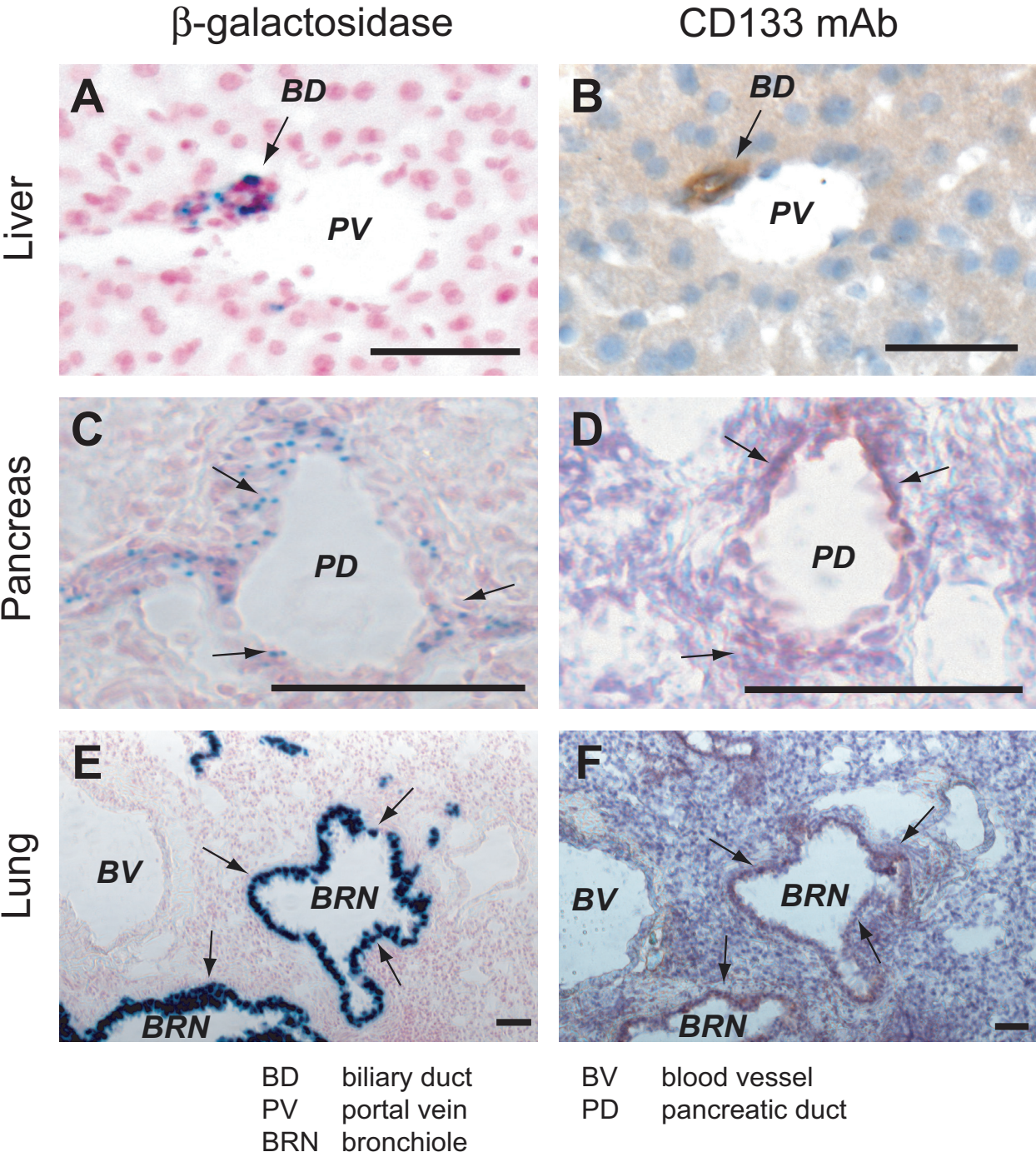


Supplemental figure 1



Supplemental figure 2

Cecum

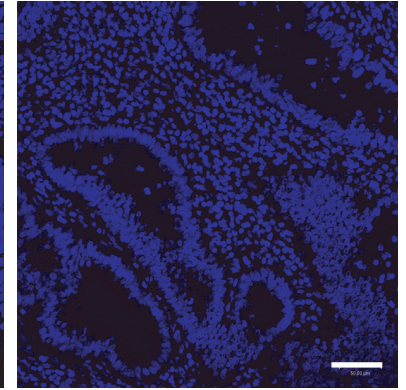
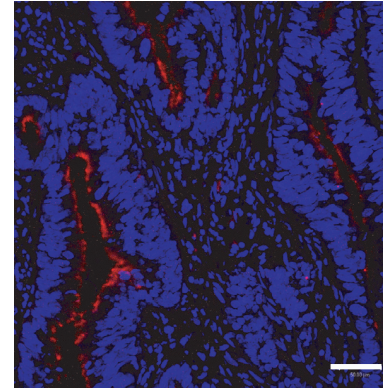
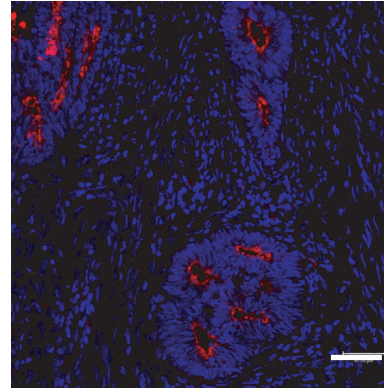
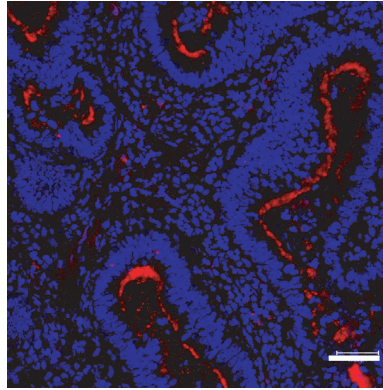
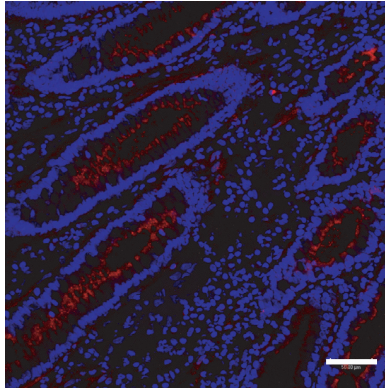
Sigmoid

Rectosigmoid #1

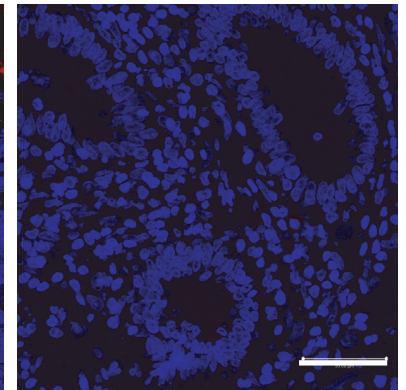
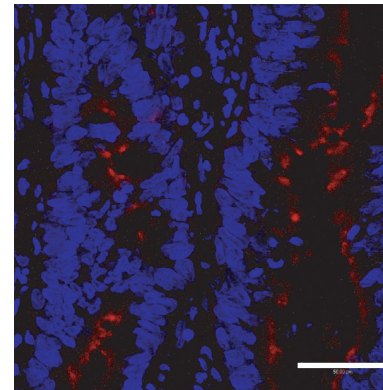
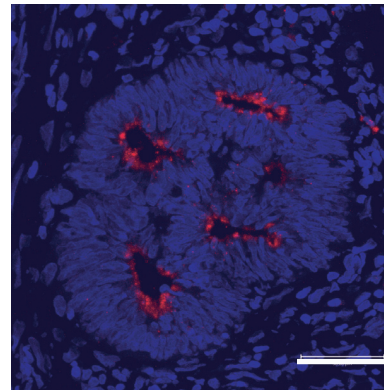
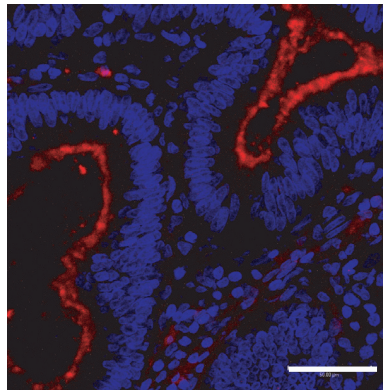
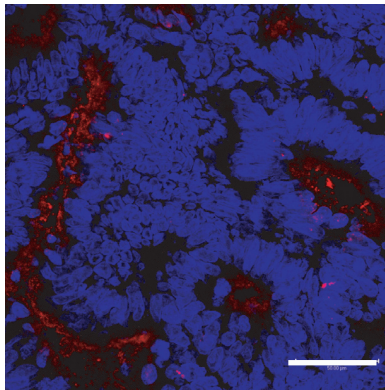
Rectosigmoid #2

IgG control

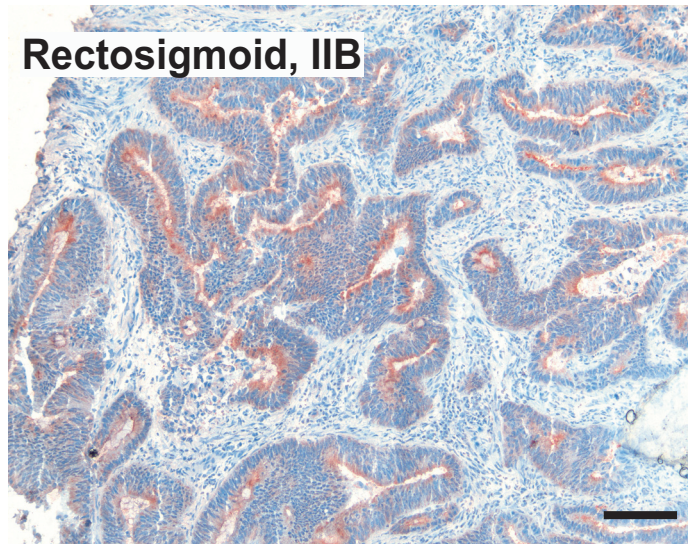
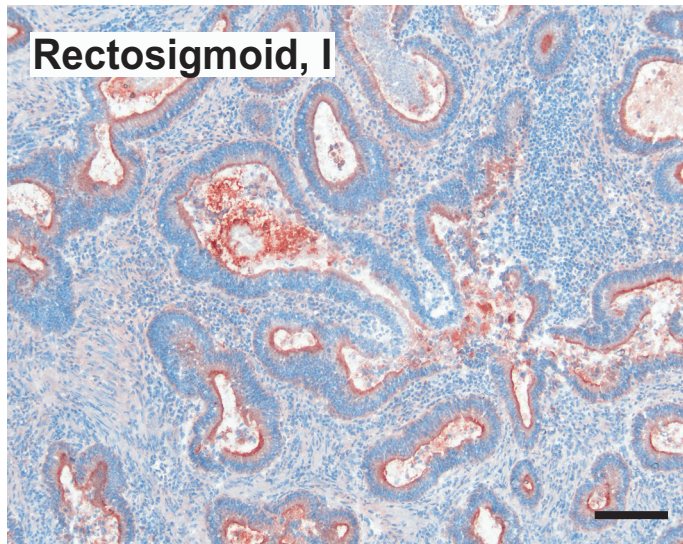
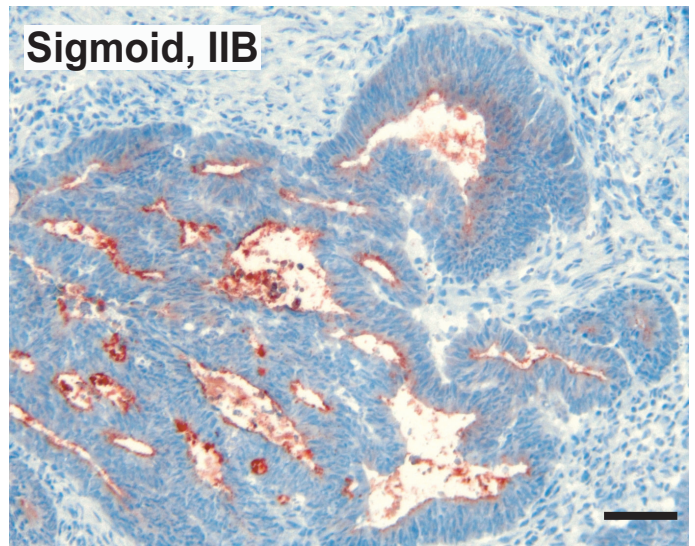
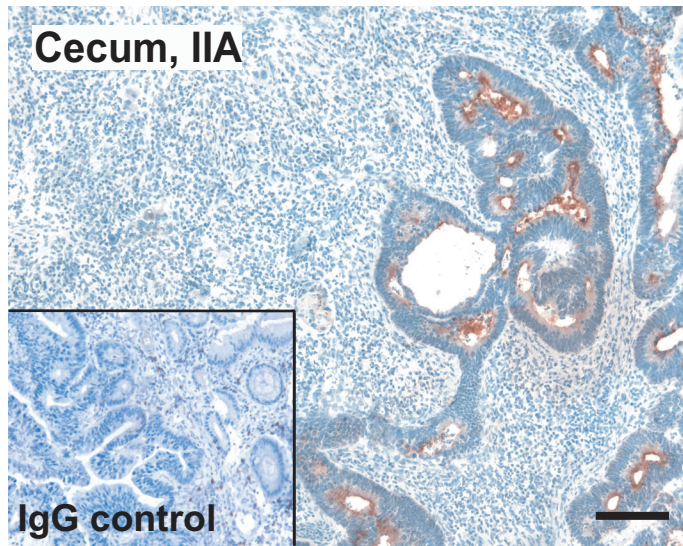
200X



400X

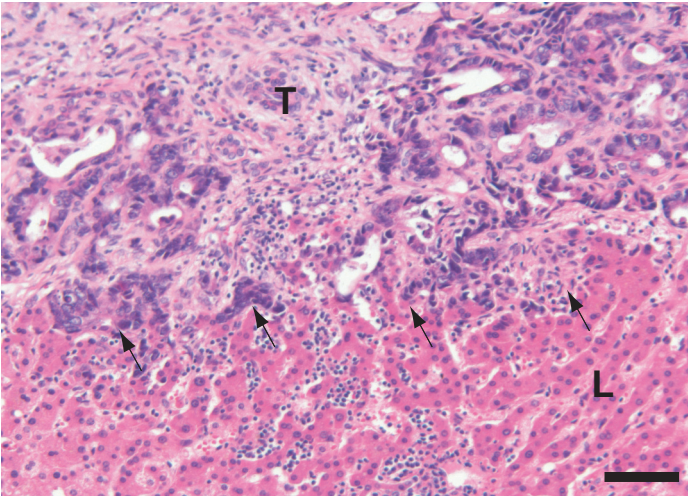
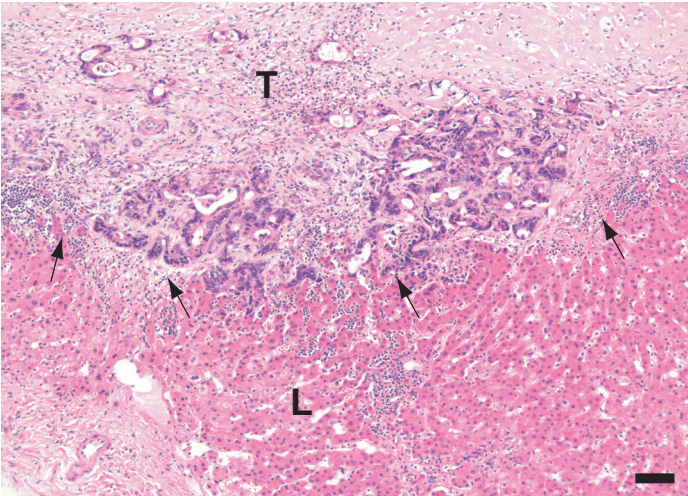
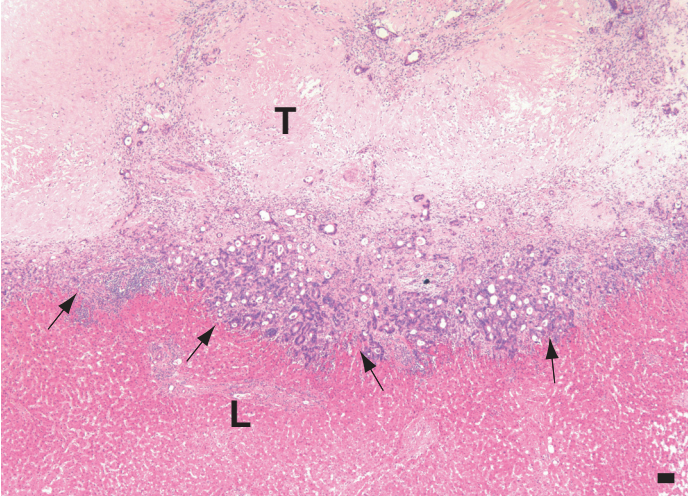


Supplemental figure 2B

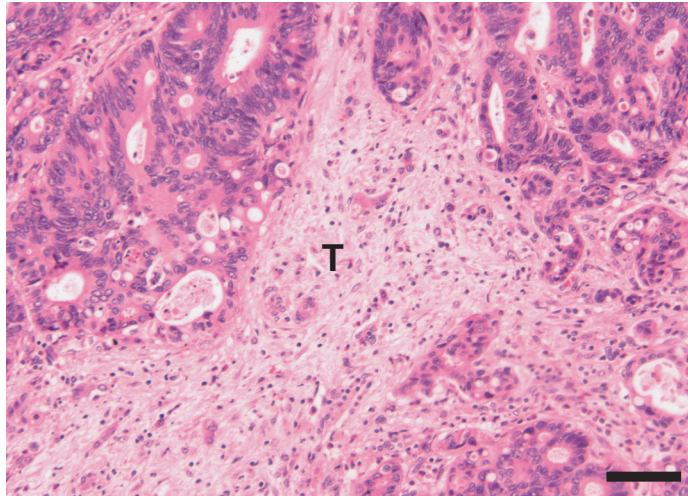
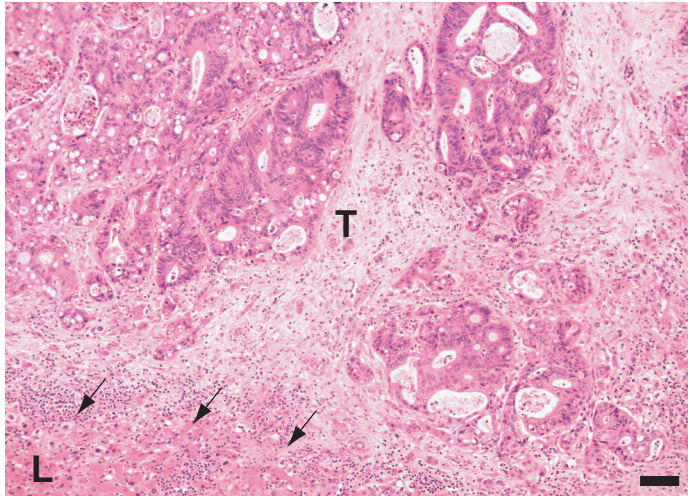
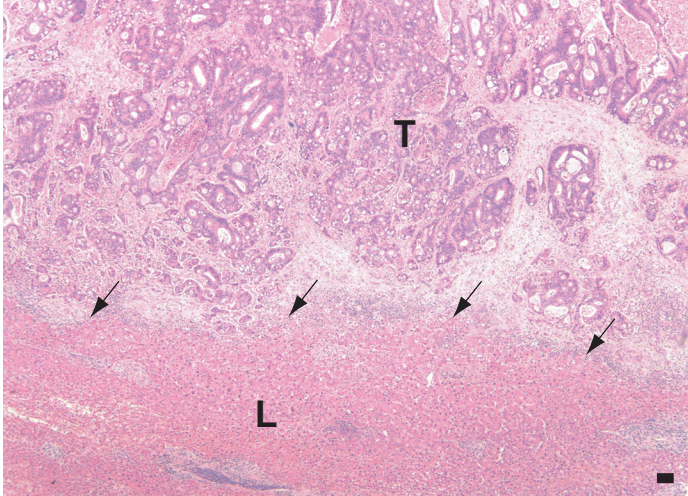


Supplemental figure 3

CD133(+) colon cancer metastasis to the liver



CD133(-) colon cancer metastasis to the liver



Supplemental figure 1. Anti-CD133 monoclonal antibody and X-gal staining in CD133^{lacZ/+} reporter mouse identify the same structures in tissues with luminal epithelium. (A-B) CD133 expression in bile ducts of murine liver. X-gal staining of CD133^{lacZ/+} mouse liver (A) and immunohistochemistry of the liver with anti-CD133 antibody on the adjacent section (B) co-localize CD133 expression to the same morphological structures. Arrows point to the epithelium of bile ducts. (C-D) CD133 expression in pancreatic ducts. X-gal staining of CD133^{lacZ/+} mouse pancreas (C) and immunohistochemistry of the pancreas with anti-CD133 antibody on the adjacent section (D) co-localize CD133 expression to the same morphological structures. Arrows point to the epithelium of pancreatic ducts. (E-F) CD133 expression in bronchus. X-gal staining of CD133^{lacZ/+} mouse lung (E) and immunohistochemistry of wild type mouse lung with anti-CD133 antibody on the adjacent section (F) co-localize CD133 expression to the same morphological structures. Arrows point to the bronchial epithelium. *PV* – portal vein; *BV* – blood vessel; *PD* – pancreatic duct; *BRN* – bronchus. Scale bar: 50 μ m.

Supplemental figure 2. CD133 is broadly expressed in human primary colon cancer. CD133 expression is shown with anti-CD133 antibody (red). Note that all luminal colonic epithelium is CD133⁺ in primary colon tumors. CD133 expression is detected in primary tumors from all regions of the colon, including cecum, sigmoid and rectosigmoid. (A) Immunofluorescent staining; (B) chromagenic staining of different stages (I, IIA, IIB) of colon cancer. Scale bar: 50 μ m.

Supplemental figure 3. Histology of the border zone between the tumor and the liver tissue in the CD133⁺ and CD133⁻ human metastatic colon cancer. Sections were stained with hematoxylin and eosin. Arrows point to the border zone, L -liver tissue, T – colon cancer metastasis to the liver. Scale bar: 50 μ m.