Figure S2. siRNA-mediated MITF knockdown in weakly invasive NZM cells. (A) Treatment of cells with siRNA targeting MITF (siMITF) caused a 92% and 77% reduction in MITF transcript levels 24 hours post-transfection in NZM06 and NZM15 cells, respectively, relative to non-targeting controls (siGL2) as determined by q-RT-PCR. MITF levels are shown normalised to the expression of RPL32 and GNB2L1 reference genes and relative to siGL2. Reference gene stability was assessed by genorm software, with M values of 0.042 and 0.084 for NZM06 and NZM15, respectively (n =3; *** p < 0.001, t test). (B) Western blots showed a significant reduction in MITF protein levels in siMITF-treated cells compared to siGL2 non-targeting controls 48 hours post-transfection.