#### Figure S1. NFATc3 silencing reduces viability and proliferation of gastric cancer

#### cell line and the shNFATc3-resistant NFATc3 cDNA.

(a-d) NFATc3 silencing induced G1/S cell cycle arrest in MKN45 (a, b) and MKC803 (c, d). Cells were infected with lentivirus shC3-1 or shScr analyzed by flow cytometry after infection day1 to day5. The percentage of cell population at G1, S, and G2/M phases are represented as mean  $\pm$  S.D. of three independent experiments. (e) Target sequence for the NFATc3-shRNA (upper case) and mutated nucleotides (red) introduced in the target sequence without changing the amino acid sequence of NFATc3.

#### Figure S2. NFATc3 silencing upregulated DNA damage related genes in MGC803

#### and MKN45 cells.

(**a-b**) mRNA levels analyzed by q-RT-PCR of NFATc3 (a) and p21 (b) in shC3-1 or shScr infected MKN45 cells after infection day1 to day3. Statistical significance was assessed using two-tailed Student's t-test. \*p < 0.05; \*\*\*p < 0.001. (c) MGC803 cells were infected with lentivirus shC3-1 or shScr analyzed after infection day1 to day3. Immunoblot of NFATc3 and p-CHK2/CHK2 and  $\gamma$ -H2AX expression in that infected cells. Fold changes relative to shScr are indicated.

#### Figure S3. Arsenic sulfide plays a role in inhibiting tumors through NFATc3.

(a) qPCR analysis of NFATc3 expression in arsenic sulfide treated AGS cells. Statistical significance was assessed using two-tailed Student's t-est. \*p < 0.01; \*\*p < 0.001. (b) qPCR analysis of NFATc3 expression in arsenic sulfide treated AGS cells. Statistical significance was assessed using two-tailed Student's t-test. \*p < 0.01; \*\*p < 0.001. (c, d) Arsenic sulfide

treatment induced G1/S cell cycle arrest in MKN45(c). The percentage of cell population at G1, S, and G2/M phases are represented as mean  $\pm$  S.D. of three independent experiments(d).

### Figure S4. Arsenic sulfide increase celluar ROS in MGC803 and MKN45 cells and CsA redistributing NFATc3 localization.

(**a**, **b**) MGC803 (a) and MKN45 (b) treated with or without arsenic sulfide were stained with DCFH-DA (10 $\mu$ M, 20min, 37°C) and MFI of DCFH-DA was analyzed in each cell subset. Statistical significance was assessed using two-tailed Student's t-test. \*p < 0.05; \*\*p < 0.01; \*\*\*p < 0.001. (**c**) The distribution of NFATc3 in cytoplasm and nucleus after CsA treatment. Fold changes of NFATc3 protein relative to first line are indicated. (**d**) Relative survival varbility of AGS cells treated with contral, arsenic sulfide(5uM), NAC (10mM) and arsenic sulfide plus NAC measured by MTT assay. Statistical significance was assessed using two-tailed Student's t-test. \*p < 0.05.

#### Figure S5. NFATc3 silencing alters the expression of RAG1 gene.

(a) qPCR analysis of RAG1 expression in indicated MKN45 cells. Statistical significance was assessed using two-tailed Student's t-test. \*p < 0.05; \*\*p < 0.01; \*\*\*p < 0.001. (b) qPCR analysis of RAG1 expression in arsenic sulfide treated MGC803 cells. Statistical significance was assessed using two-tailed Student's t-test. \*\*\*p < 0.001.

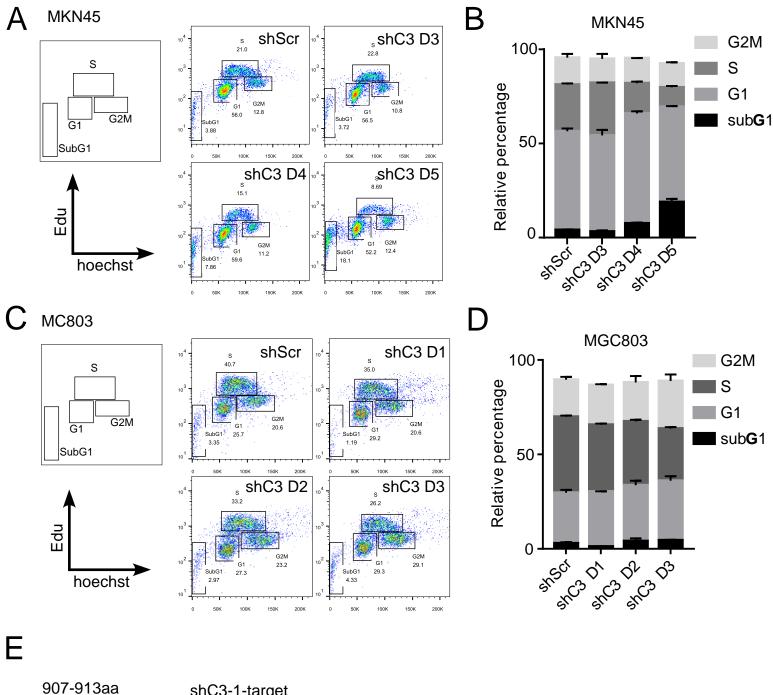
#### Figure S6. NFATc3 consensus elements in the promoters of Il-2 and RAG1

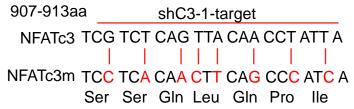
(a) The presence of NFAT-binding consensus sites in the promoters of IL2.
(swissregulon.unibas.ch/sr/). (b, c) Promoter (b) and coding region (c) sequences of human *RAG1* gene contain NFAT consensus elements (boxes). Primer used for ChIP-qPCR and the start codon

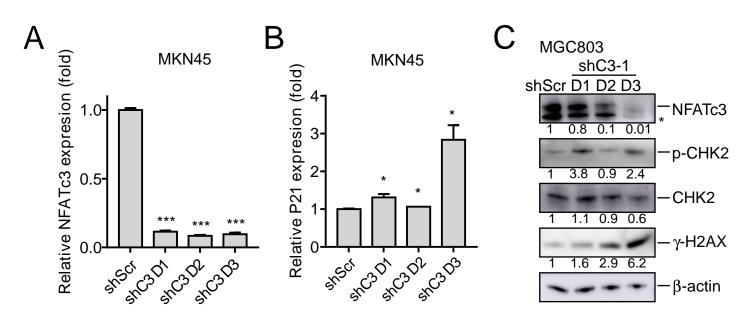
are indicated (underlined). (d) ChIP analyses at promoter of the IL2 locus on the indicated cells as positive control.(e) Promoter sequences of human *IL2* gene contain NFAT consensus elements (boxes). Primer used for ChIP-qPCR and the start codon are indicated (underlined).

Table	<b>S</b> 1	.primer	list
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primer	sequence
HUMAN-NFATc3-qPCR-F	CGAGGGGCAGTAAAAGCATC
HUMAN-NFATc3-qPCR-R	CAGTGATTCGATGCACCTGG
HUMAN-GAPDH-qPCR-F	GGCACAGTCAAGGCTGAGAATG
HUMAN-GAPDH-qPCR-R	ATGGTGGTGAAGACGCCAGTA
HUMAN-p21-qPCR-F	GTCTTGTACCCTTGTGCCTC
HUMAN-p21-qPCR-R	GGTAGAAATCTGTCATGCTGG
HUMAN-RAG1-qPCR-F	CTGTTCCGGGTGAGATCCTTT
HUMAN-RAG1-qPCR-R	TAACAATGGCTGAGTTGGGAC







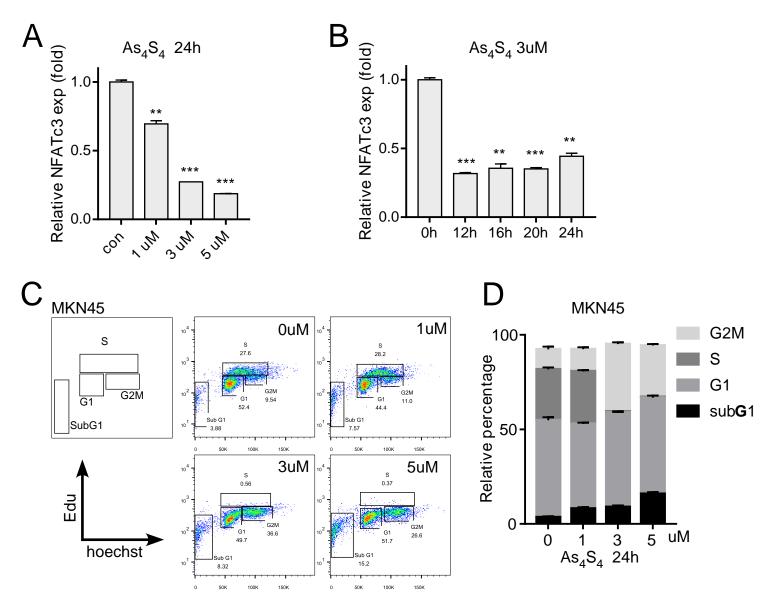
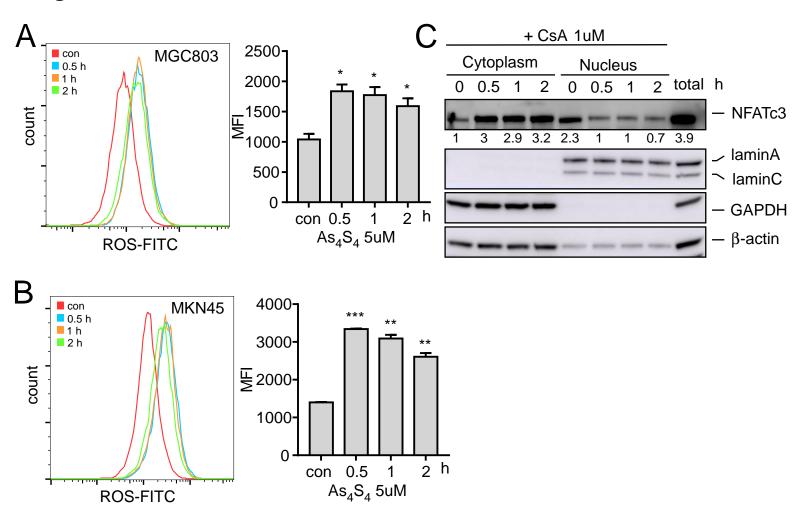
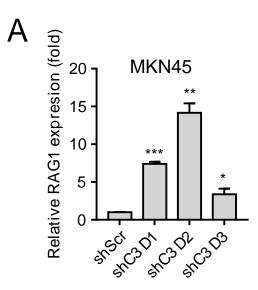
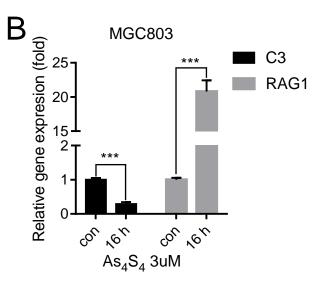
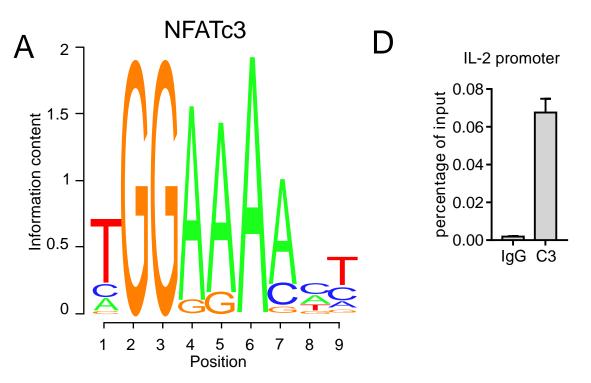


Figure S4









- E acatgttcagtgtagttttatgacaaagaaaatttt<u>ctgagttacttttgtatcccca</u>cccccttaaagaaaggaggaaa aactgtttcatacagaaggcgttaattgcatgaattagagctatcacctaagtgtgggctaatgtaacaaagagggat ttcacctacatccattcagtcagtctttgggggtttaaagaaattccaaagagtcatcagaa