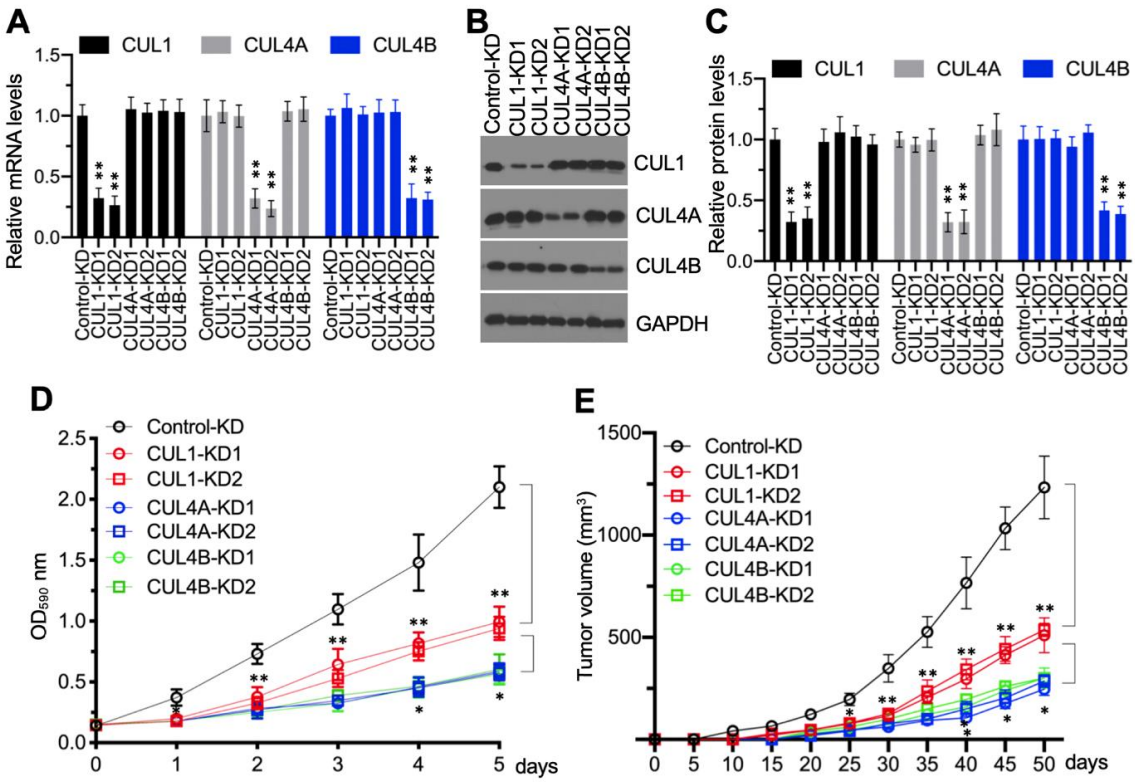

S7 Fig. CUL4A/4B played a much more significant role than CUL1 in inhibiting colorectal cancer cell growth *in vitro* and *in vivo*. (A) The relative mRNA levels of *CUL1* and *CUL4A/4B*. RNA samples from Control-KD, CUL1-KD (#1 and #2), CUL4A-KD (#1 and #2), and CUL4B-KD (#1 and #2) were used for quantitative reverse-transcription polymerase chain reaction analyses to examine the mRNA levels of *CUL1* and *CUL4A/4B*. (B, C) Protein levels of CUL1 and CUL4A/4B. Total cell extracts from cells in (A) were subjected to immunoblots to examine protein levels of CUL1, CUL4A/4B, and glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase (GAPDH) (B). The protein signals were quantified and normalized to GAPDH (C). (D) Cell proliferation results. Cells used in (A) were subjected to cell proliferation assay and cell viability were determined at 1-day interval by MTT assay. (E) *In vivo* tumor growth results. Cells used in (A) were injected into nude mice, respectively. Tumor volumes were measured every 5 days. *$p < 0.05$, **$p < 0.01$, ***$p < 0.001$.