

Supplementary Figures and Figure Legends

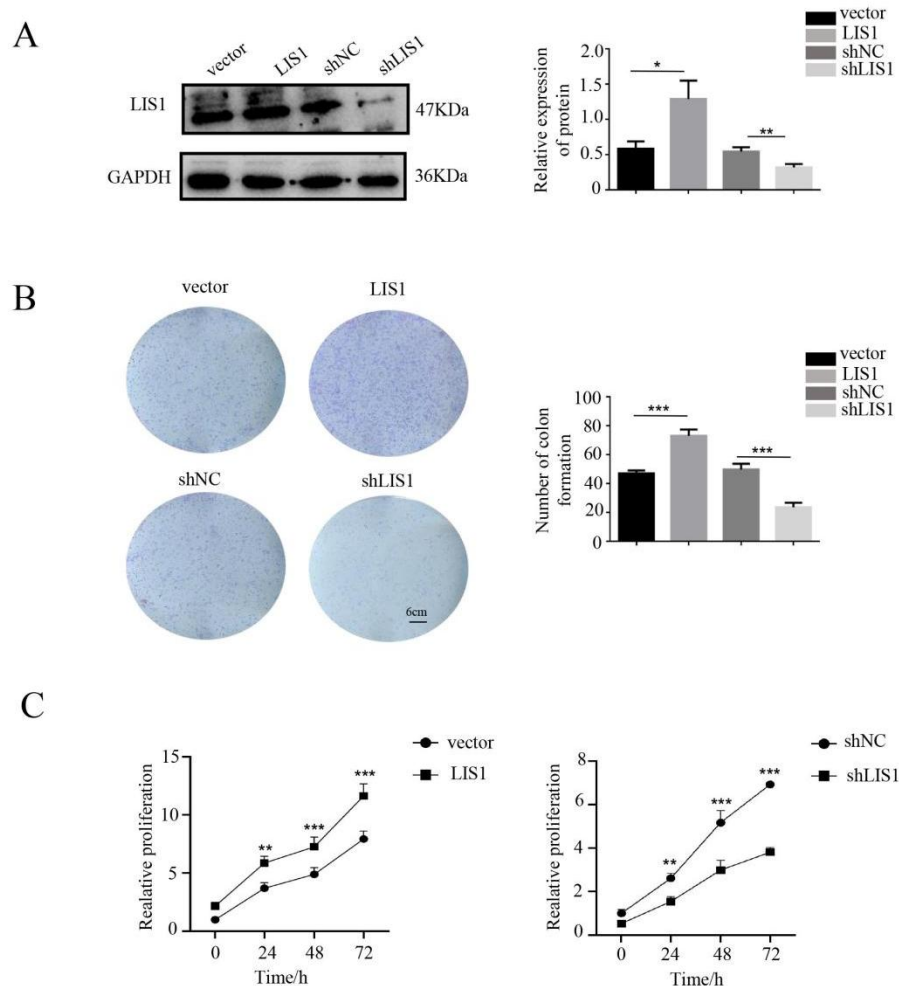


Fig. S1 LIS1 increases the proliferation of HNSCC cells. **A.** The protein level of LIS1 was detected by western blot and statistical analysis. **B.** Colon formation assay of LIS1 overexpression or LIS1 knockdown in SCC25 cells. **C.** CCK-8 assay of LIS1 overexpression or LIS1 knockdown in SCC25 cells. Data are represented as mean $\pm$ SEM, * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$, **** $P < 0.0001$.

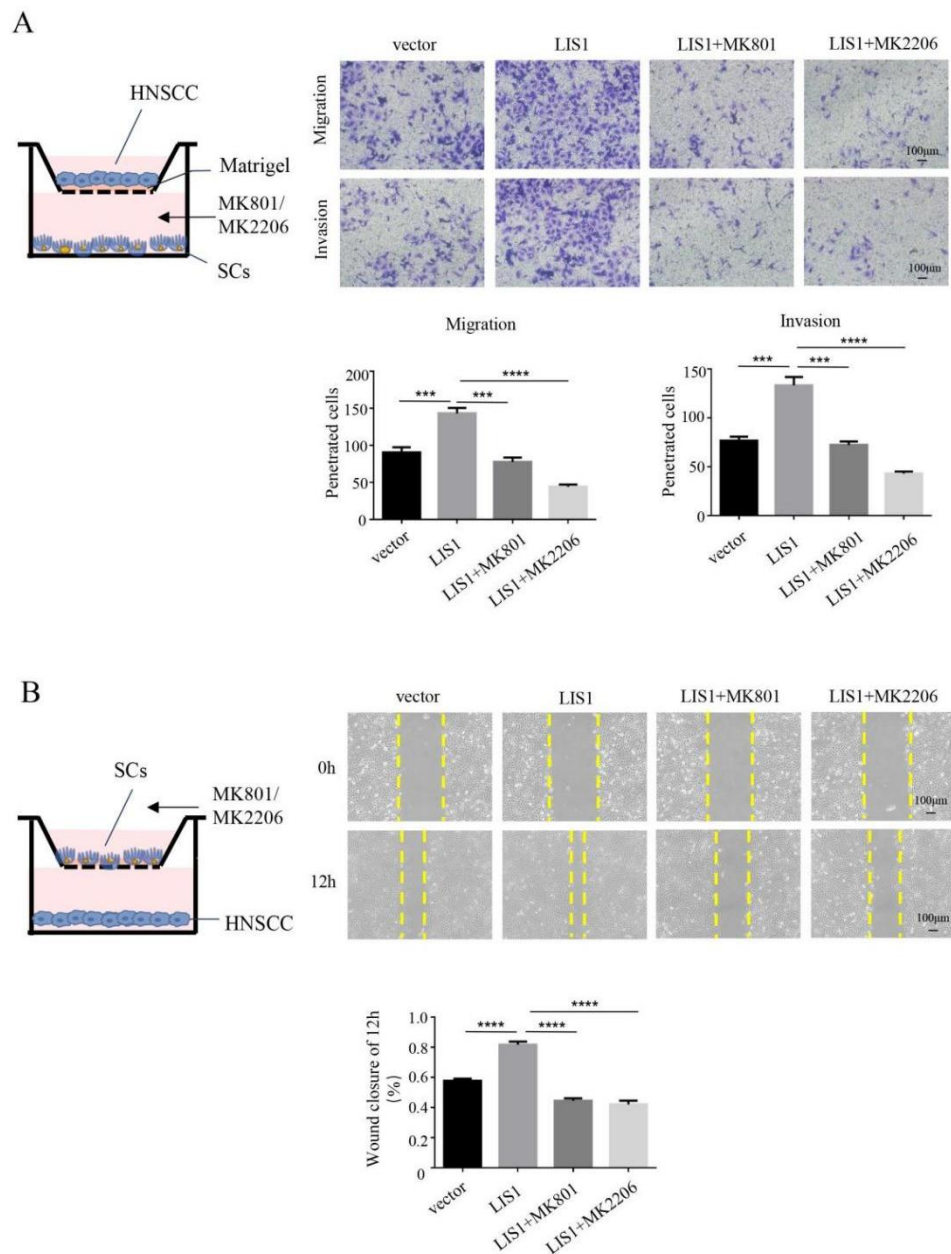


Fig. S2 Tumor-associated SCs increased the migration and invasion ability of HNSCC cells through NMDAR/AKT pathway. A. Migration and invasion assay of SCC25 cells stimulated with tumor-associated SCs with the treatment of MK801 or MK2206. **B.** Wound healing assay of SCC25 cells stimulated with tumor-associated SCs with the treatment of MK801 or MK2206. Data are represented as mean $\pm$ SEM, *** $P < 0.001$, **** $P < 0.0001$.

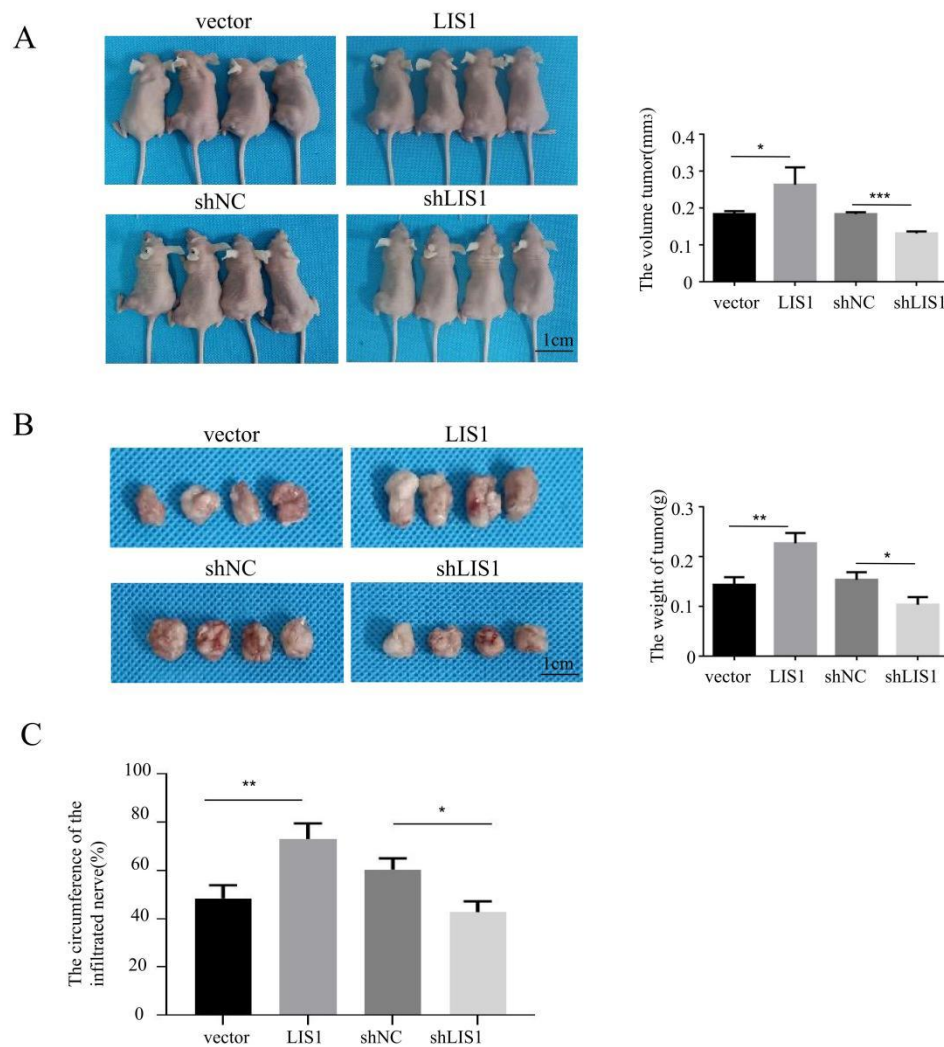


Fig. S3 LIS1 promotes the tumor growth of HNSCC in vivo. A. Images of nude mice and the tumor volume in different groups. **B.** Images of xenograft tumors and the analysis of tumor weight in different groups. **C.** The statistical analysis of the nerve circumference percentage by HE staining. Data are represented as mean $\pm$ SEM, * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$.