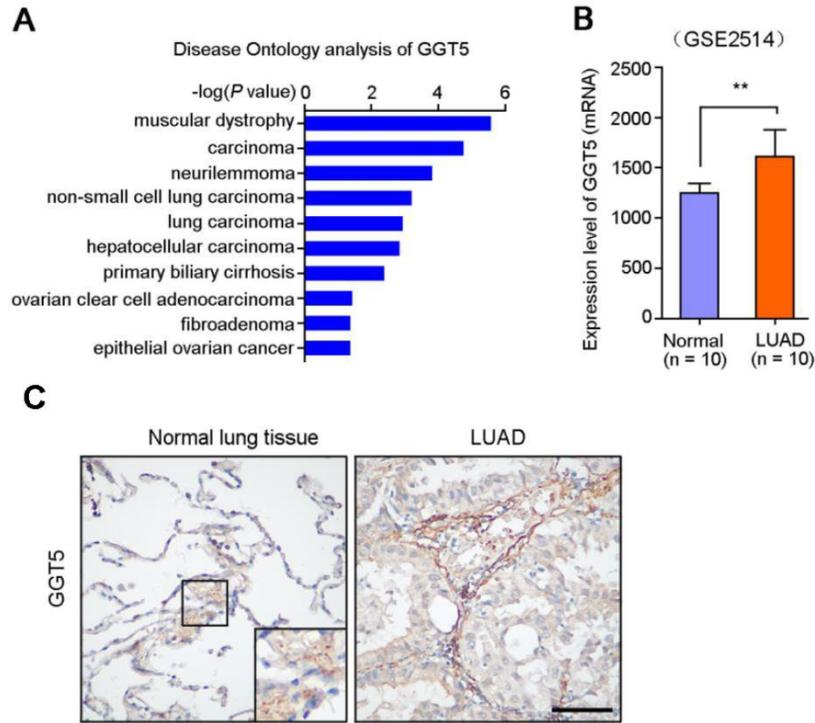
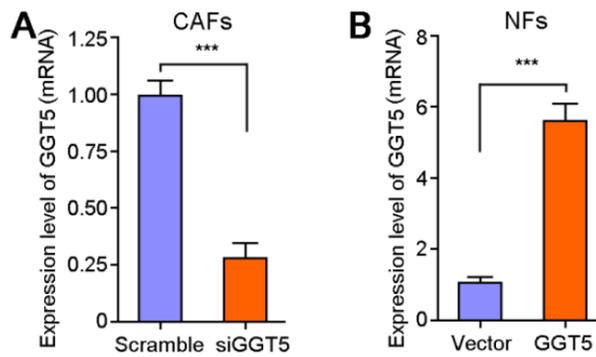


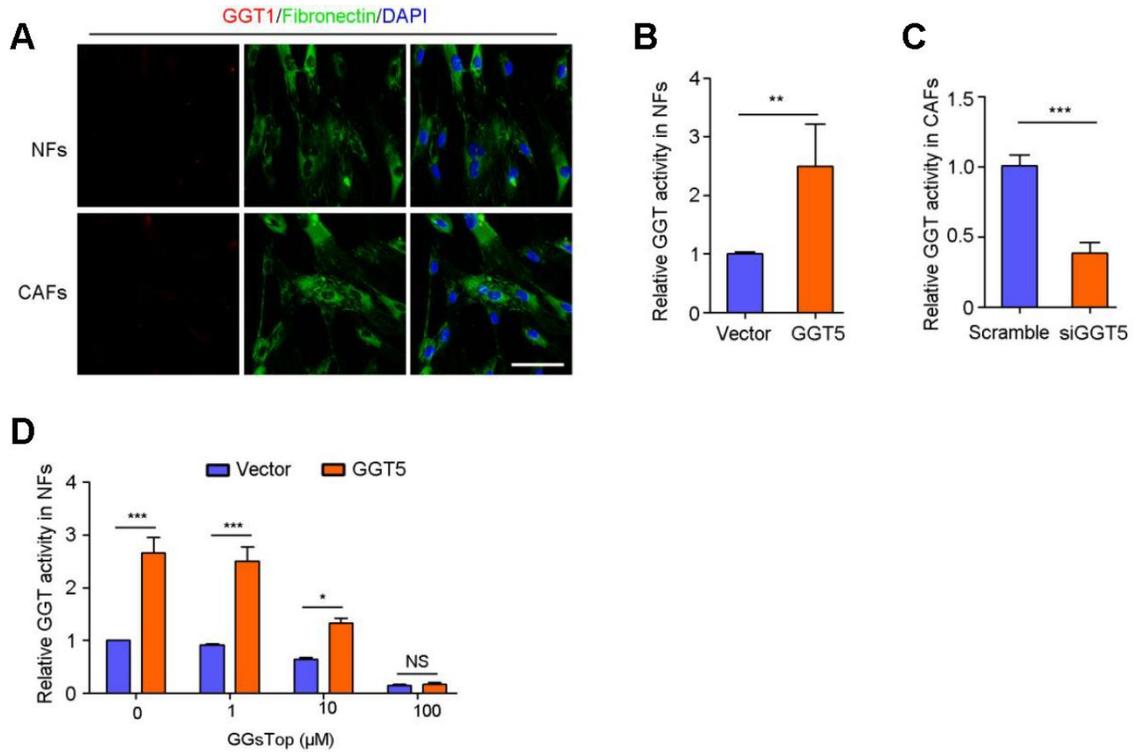
SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURES



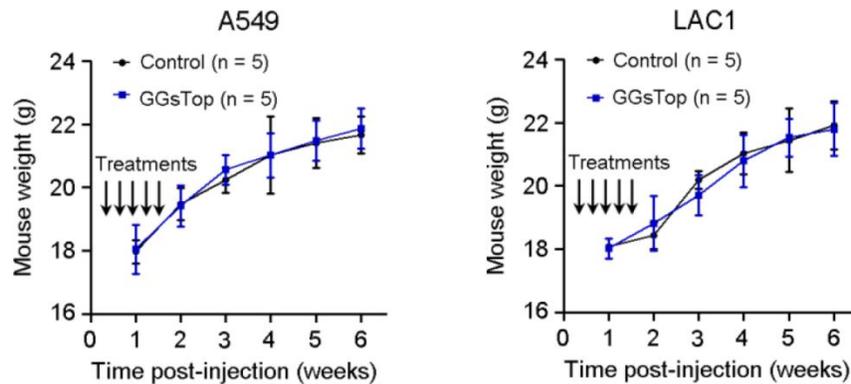
Supplementary Figure 1. High expression of GGT5 is associated with carcinogenesis. (A) Disease Ontology analysis of GGT5 in human using Coexpedia (<http://www.coexpedia.org/>). (B) Gene expression data from GEO cohort (GSE2514) showed the high expression of GGT5 expression in LUAD tissues than that in normal lung tissues. **, $P < 0.01$. (C) Immunohistochemical staining showed the protein expression of GGT5 in normal lung and LUAD tissues. Scale bar, 200 μm .



Supplementary Figure 2. The expression levels of GGT5 in CAFs after GGT5-knockdown (A) or in NFs with exogenous overexpression of GGT5 (B) were tested by qPCR. ***, $P < 0.001$.



Supplementary Figure 3. Overexpression of GGT5 is responsible for the high GGT activity of CAFs. (A) Immunofluorescent staining in NFs and CAFs with antibodies against GGT1 (red) and fibronectin (green). Cell nuclei were counterstained with DAPI (blue). Scale bar, 50 μm. (B, C) GGT activity was increased in NFs after transfection of GGT5 (B), and inversely, GGT activity was decreased in CAFs when the GGT5 was silenced (C). (D) Different concentrations of GGsTop was used to treat NFs that have been transfected vector or GGT5. GGT activity was measured after 24 hours of treatments. In panels B-D, *, $P < 0.05$; **, $P < 0.01$; ***, $P < 0.001$. NS, no significant difference.



Supplementary Figure 4. Mice weights during and post- treatments.