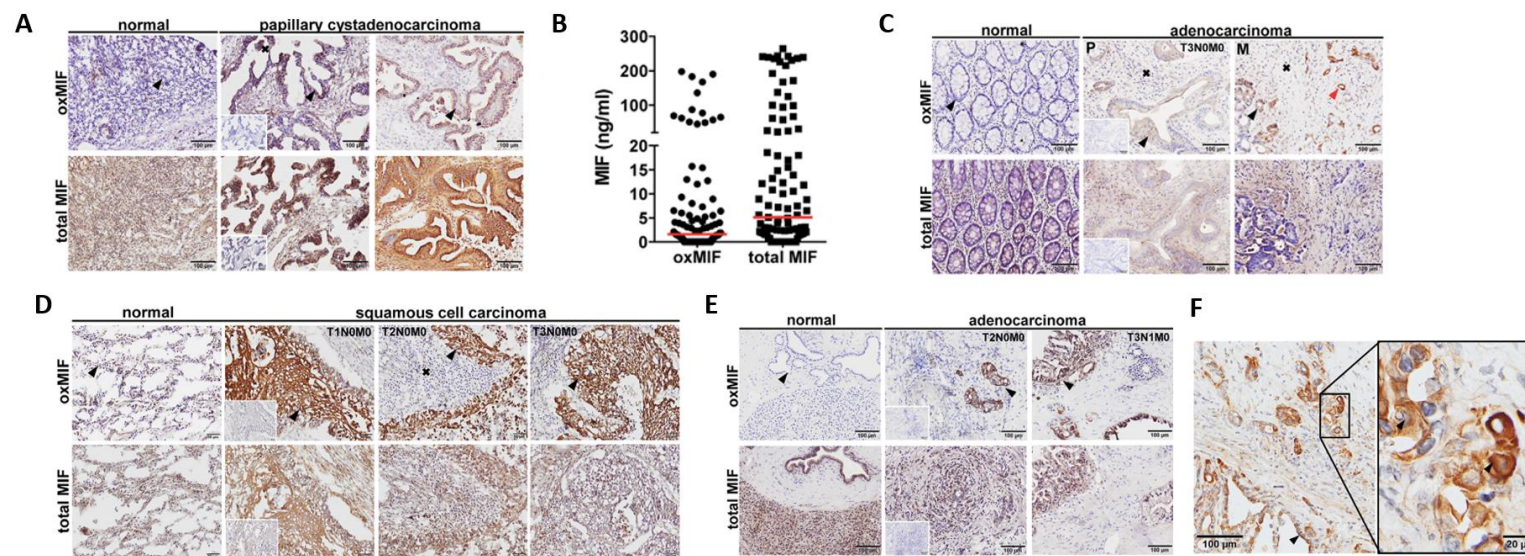


Supplemental Figure 2. OxMIF occurs specifically in malignant tissue and can be detected in primary tumors and in metastases of different solid tumors.



A. OxMIF and total MIF staining of ovarian tissue with normal morphology and ovarian papillary cystadenocarcinoma tissue. **B.** Levels of oxMIF and total MIF in ascitic fluid from patients with ovarian cancer. Data are presented as dot-plot of individual samples with median (red lines). **C.** OxMIF and total MIF staining of colon tissue with normal morphology and colorectal adenocarcinoma tissue; red arrow indicates vessel-like structures. **D.** OxMIF and total MIF staining of lung tissue with normal morphology and lung cancer tissue as indicated. 3,3'-diaminobenzidine (DAB) staining and hematoxylin counterstaining. Scale bars 100 μ m (if not otherwise indicated). Black arrows and black crosses indicate epithelial cells (in normal tissue) or tumor epithelial cells and tumor stroma, respectively; small insets show control staining with matched non-immune isotype IgG. **E.** OxMIF and total MIF staining of pancreas tissue with normal morphology and pancreatic adenocarcinoma tissue (tumors were staged according to the tumor node metastasis [TNM] system). **F.** Ten- and 40-fold (inset) original magnification of pancreatic adenocarcinoma stained for oxMIF; arrows indicate location of staining (invasion front, membrane, cytoplasm, and nucleus, respectively). IgG, immunoglobulin G; MIF, macrophage migration inhibitory factor; oxMIF, oxidized macrophage migration inhibitory factor. Figure has been modified from Schinagl A, Thiele M, Douillard P, Völkel D, Kenner L, Kazemi Z, et al. Oxidized macrophage migration inhibitory factor is a potential new tissue marker and drug target in cancer. *Oncotarget*; 2016; 7:73486–96. (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/>).