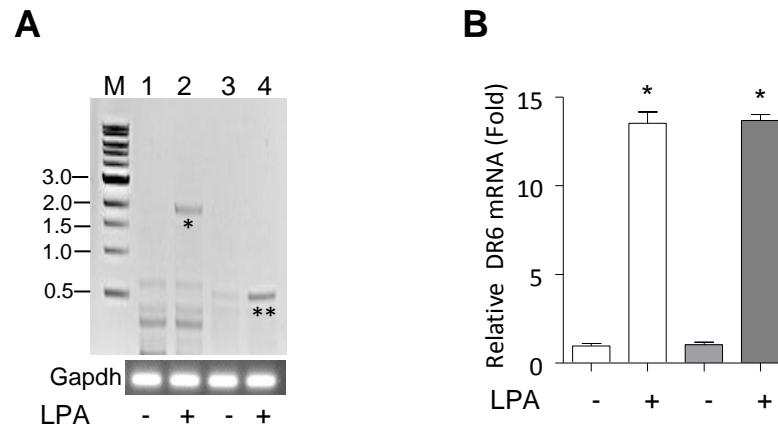
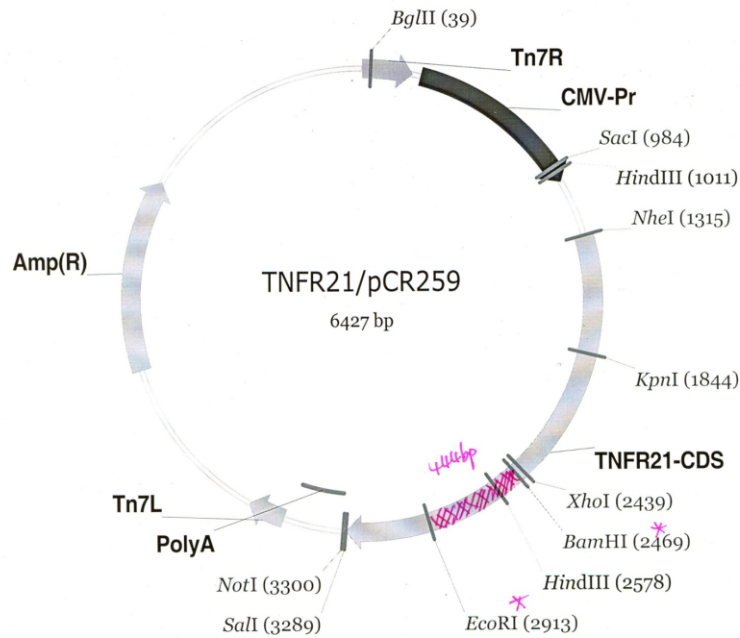


**Supplementary Table 1** Primers for PCR, reverse transcriptional PCR and qPCR

Human Gene	Forward 5'-->3'	Reverse 5'-->3'	Expected size (bp)	Position in cDNAs	Type of PCR
LPAR1	CACAGCCATGAATGAACCAC	TACAGTTCCAGCCCACACTG	518	48-565	Regular PCR
LPAR2	TTTCACTTGAGGGCTGGTTC	GACATTGCAGGACTCACAGC	524	296-819	Regular PCR
LPAR3	GGCACATGTCAATCATGAGG	GCCATACATGTCCTCGTCCT	527	380-906	Regular PCR
DR6 (1)	CTTAGCACCACCACAGCTCA	ACAGCAGGTCAGGAAGATGG	1861	106-1966	Reverse transcription (RT-) PCR
DR6 (2)	TCCCTGACAACACAAGCTCA	CTCACTGGCATTGCAAAGAA	503	824-1326	Reverse transcription (RT-) PCR
DR6 (3)	CAGCTCAGCCAGAACAGAAG	GGCTTGTTGGTACAATGC	135	119-234	qPCR
Gapdh	AAGGTGAAGGTCGGAGTCAA	TGTGGTCATGAGTCCTCCA	525	7-531	Regular PCR and RT-PCR control
$\beta$ -actin	TGGACTTCGAGCAAGAGATG	GAAGGAAGGCTGGAAGAGTG	137	662-779	qPCR control



**Supplementary Figure 1** LPA upregulates DR6 expression is confirmed by reverse transcriptional (RT)-PCR. (A). lane 1 & 3, control, lane 2 & 4, cells were treated by 25 $\mu$ M LPA treatment for 8 hours. RNA was extracted by Trizol. (B) Quantification for figure (A). n=3, \* LPA treatment vs. control,  $P<0.0001$ .



**Supplementary Figure 2** DR6 (TNFR21) expression vector. DR6 was inserted into adenovirus expression system (showing DR6 cloned in transfer vector). DR6 is cloned into adenoviral transfer vector pCR259 (Q-biogene), generating TNFR21/pCR259 plasmid, which can be amplified in *E. coli*. Figure shows the probe used in Northern blot released by EcoRI/BamHI digest (444bp length).