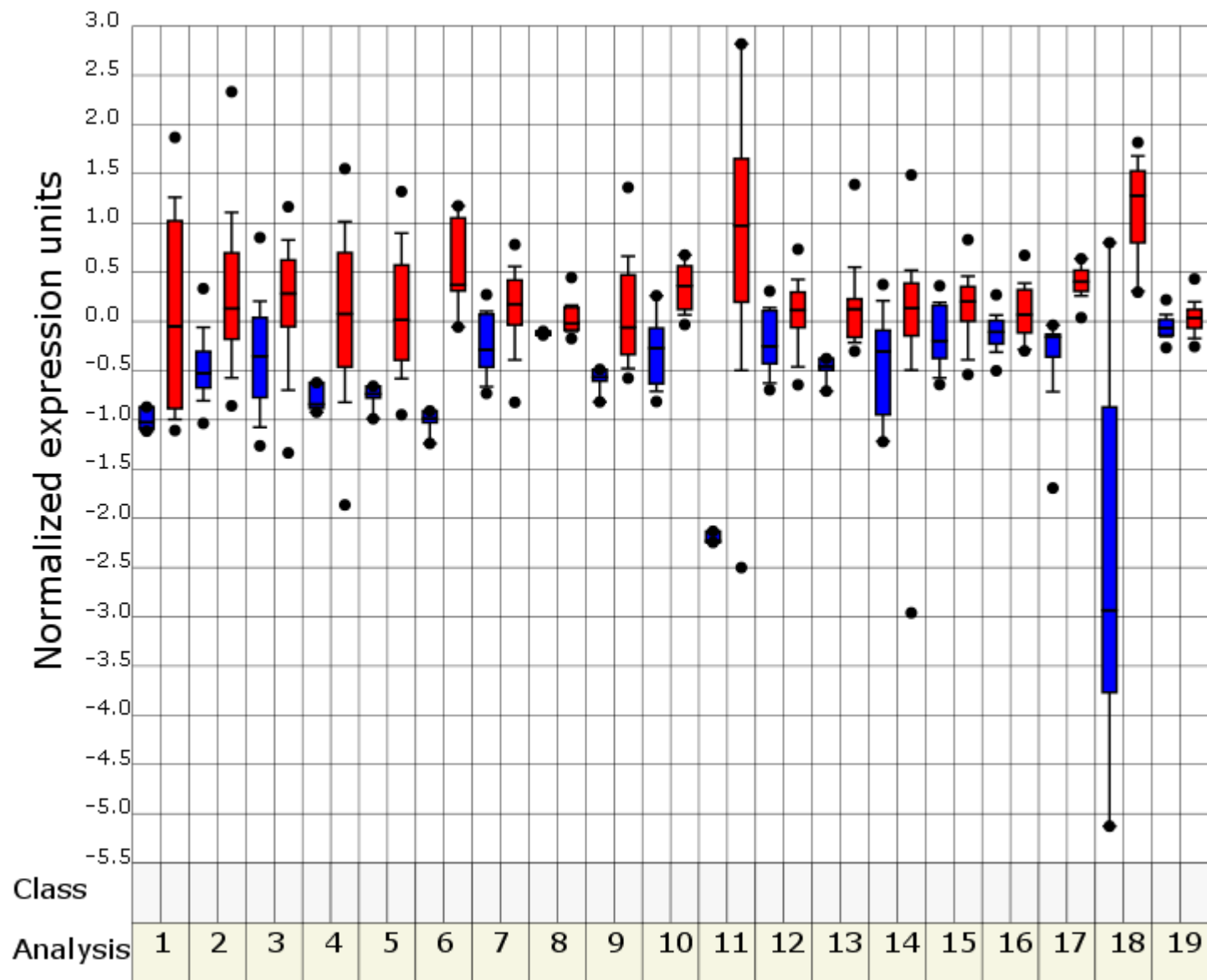


Supplementary Figure S1: Oct-4 expression in various cancers



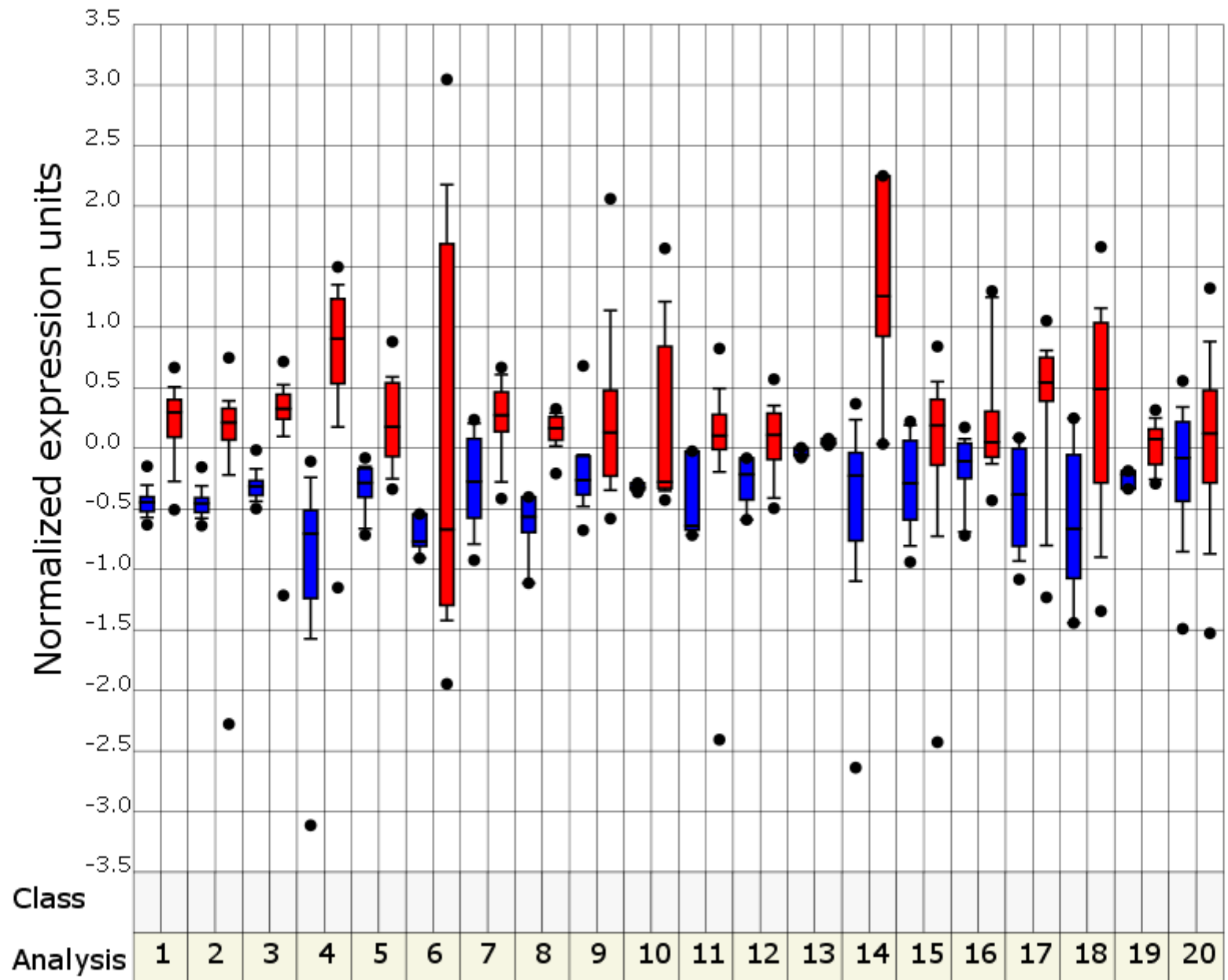
gene	analysis	cancer (n)	healthy tissue (n)	P value	Reference
Oct4	1	Adult Male Germ Cell Tumor (91)	Normal Testis (6)	1.1E-16	<i>Korkola - Cancer Res 2006/01/20</i>
Oct4	2	Primary Colon Carcinoma (53)	Adjacent Normal Colon Mucosa (28)	3.2E-9	<i>Ki - Int J Cancer 2007/11/11</i>
Oct4	3	Bladder Carcinoma (109)	Normal Bladder (48)	1.3E-8	<i>Sanchez-Carbayo - J Clin Oncol 2006/02/10</i>
Oct4	4	Superficial Papillary Transitional Cell Carcinoma (22), Muscle-Invasive Bladder Transitional Cell Carcinoma (28)	Normal Bladder (4)	1.6E-7	<i>Modlich - Clin Cancer Res 2004/05/26</i>
Oct4	5	Ovarian Endometrioid Adenocarcinoma (37)	Normal Ovary (4)	1.4E-6	<i>Hendrix - Cancer Res 2006/02/02</i>
Oct4	6	Ovarian Clear Cell Adenocarcinoma (8)	Normal Ovary (4)	1.4E-5	<i>Hendrix - Cancer Res 2006/02/02</i>
Oct4	7	Oligodendroglioma (50)	Normal Brain From Epilepsy Patient (23)	1.4E-5	<i>Sun - Cancer Cell 2006/04/17</i>
Oct4	8	Ovarian Adenocarcinoma (31)	Normal Ovary (3)	3E-5	<i>Lancaster - J Soc Gynecol Investig 2004/01/01</i>
Oct4	9	Ovarian Serous Adenocarcinoma (41)	Normal Ovary (4)	4.3E-5	<i>Hendrix - Cancer Res 2006/02/02</i>
Oct4	10	Clear Cell Renal Cell Carcinoma (10)	Normal Kidney Tissue (10)	1.2E-4	<i>Gumz - Clin Cancer Res 2007/08/15</i>
Oct4	11	Embryonal Carcinoma (11)	Normal Testis (3)	1.3E-4	<i>Skotheim - Cancer Res 2005/07/04</i>
Oct4	12	Glioblastoma Multiforme (77)	Normal Brain From Epilepsy Patient (23)	1.8E-4	<i>Sun - Cancer Cell 2006/04/17</i>
Oct4	13	Ovarian Mucinous Adenocarcinoma (13)	Normal Ovary (4)	3.8E-4	<i>Hendrix - Cancer Res 2006/02/02</i>
Oct4	14	Lung Adenocarcinoma (139)	Normal Lung (17)	3.9E-4	<i>Bhattacharjee - Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A 2001/11/20</i>
Oct4	15	Astrocytoma (26)	Normal Brain From Epilepsy Patient (23)	3.9E-4	<i>Sun - Cancer Cell 2006/04/17</i>
Oct4	16	B-Cell Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia (34)	Normal B-Cells (25)	7E-4	<i>Basso - Nat Genet 2005/03/31</i>
Oct4	17	Pancreatic Adenocarcinoma (10)	Normal Pancreas (5), Chronic Pancreatitis (5)	8.6E-4	<i>Logsdon - Cancer Res 2003/05/15</i>
Oct4	18	Seminoma (23)	Normal Testis (14)	0.001	<i>Sperger - Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A 2003/11/11</i>
Oct4	19	Prostate Carcinoma (64)	Normal Prostate (23)	0.009	<i>Yu - J Clin Oncol 2004/07/15</i>

Overexpression of *Oct4* was found in in CLL compared to normal B-cells ( $P = 7E-4$ )[1]; oligodendroglioma, glioblastoma multiforme and astrocytoma compared to normal brain ( $P = 1.4E-5$ ,  $P = 1.8E-4$ ,  $P = 3.9E-4$ )[2]; in bladder carcinoma compared to normal bladder in two studies ( $P = 1.3E-8$ ,  $P = 1.6E-7$ )[3; 4]; in primary colon cancer compared to normal adjacent mucosa ( $P = 3.2E-9$ )[5]; in lung adenocarcinoma compared to normal lung ( $P = 3.9E-4$ )[6]; in prostate cancer compared to normal prostate ( $P = .009$ )[7]; in testis tumor compared to normal testis ( $P = 1.1E-16$ ,  $1.3E-4$ )[8; 9]; in ovarian carcinoma compared to normal ovary ( $P = 3E-5$ ,  $P = 1.4E-6$ ,  $P = 1.4E-5$ ,  $P = 4.3E-5$ ,  $P = 3.8E-4$ )[10; 11]; in pancreatic cancer compared to normal pancreas ( $P = 8.6E-4$ ) [12] and in clear cell carcinoma compared to normal kidney tissue ( $P = 1.2E-4$ )[13].

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Supplementary Figure S2: Sox2 expression in various cancers



gene	analysis	cancer (n)	healthy tissue (n)	P value	Reference
Sox2	1	Oligodendroglioma (50)	Normal Brain From Epilepsy Patient (23)	8.1E-23	Sun - Cancer Cell 2006/04/17
Sox2	2	Glioblastoma Multiforme (77)	Normal Brain From Epilepsy Patient (23)	4.2E-22	Sun - Cancer Cell 2006/04/17
Sox2	3	Astrocytoma (26)	Normal Brain From Epilepsy Patient (23)	4.4E-9	Sun - Cancer Cell 2006/04/17
Sox2	4	Squamous Cell Lung Carcinoma (21)	Normal Lung (17)	9.7E-9	Bhattacharjee - Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A 2001/11/20
Sox2	5	Seminoma (23)	Normal Testis (14)	2.1E-7	Sperger - Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A 2003/11/11
Sox2	6	Adult Male Germ Cell Tumor (91)	Normal Testis (6)	7.4E-6	Korkola - Cancer Res 2006/01/20
Sox2	7	Carcinoid (20)	Normal Lung (17)	3.3E-5	Bhattacharjee - Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A 2001/11/20
Sox2	8	Anaplastic Oligoastrocytoma (4), Anaplastic Oligodendroglioma (23)	Normal Brain (6)	3.7E-4	French - Cancer Res 2005/12/16
Sox2	9	Lung Adenocarcinoma (31)	Normal Lung (31)	4.2E-4	Su - BMC Genomics 2007/06/01
Sox2	10	Hepatocellular Carcinoma (35)	Normal Liver (10)	4.6E-4	Wurmbach - Hepatology 2007/04/01
Sox2	11	Astrocytoma (45)	Normal Neocortex of Temporal Lobe (6)	6.6E-4	Rickman - Cancer Res 2001/09/15
Sox2	12	Glioblastoma Multiforme (25)	Normal White Matter (7)	0.001	Shai - Oncogene 2003/07/31
Sox2	13	Squamous Cell Lung Carcinoma (5)	Normal Lung (5)	0.001	Wachi - Wachi_Lung
Sox2	14	Small Cell Lung Cancer (6)	Normal Lung (17)	0.002	Bhattacharjee - Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A 2001/11/20
Sox2	15	Lung Adenocarcinoma (139)	Normal Lung (17)	0.002	Bhattacharjee - Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A 2001/11/20
Sox2	16	Lung Adenocarcinoma (20)	Normal Lung (19)	0.004	Stearman - Am J Pathol 2005/11/29
Sox2	17	Adjacent Non-Tumoral (12)	Normal colon (10)	0.004	Hong - Clin Cancer Res 2007/02/23
Sox2	18	Cervical Cancer (20)	Normal (8)	0.004	Pyeon - Cancer Res 2007/05/15
Sox2	19	Prostate Carcinoma (23)	Non-neoplastic Prostate (3)	0.004	LaTulippe - Cancer Res 2002/08/01
Sox2	20	Bladder Carcinoma (109)	Normal Bladder (48)	0.005	Sanchez-Carbayo - J Clin Oncol 2006/02/10

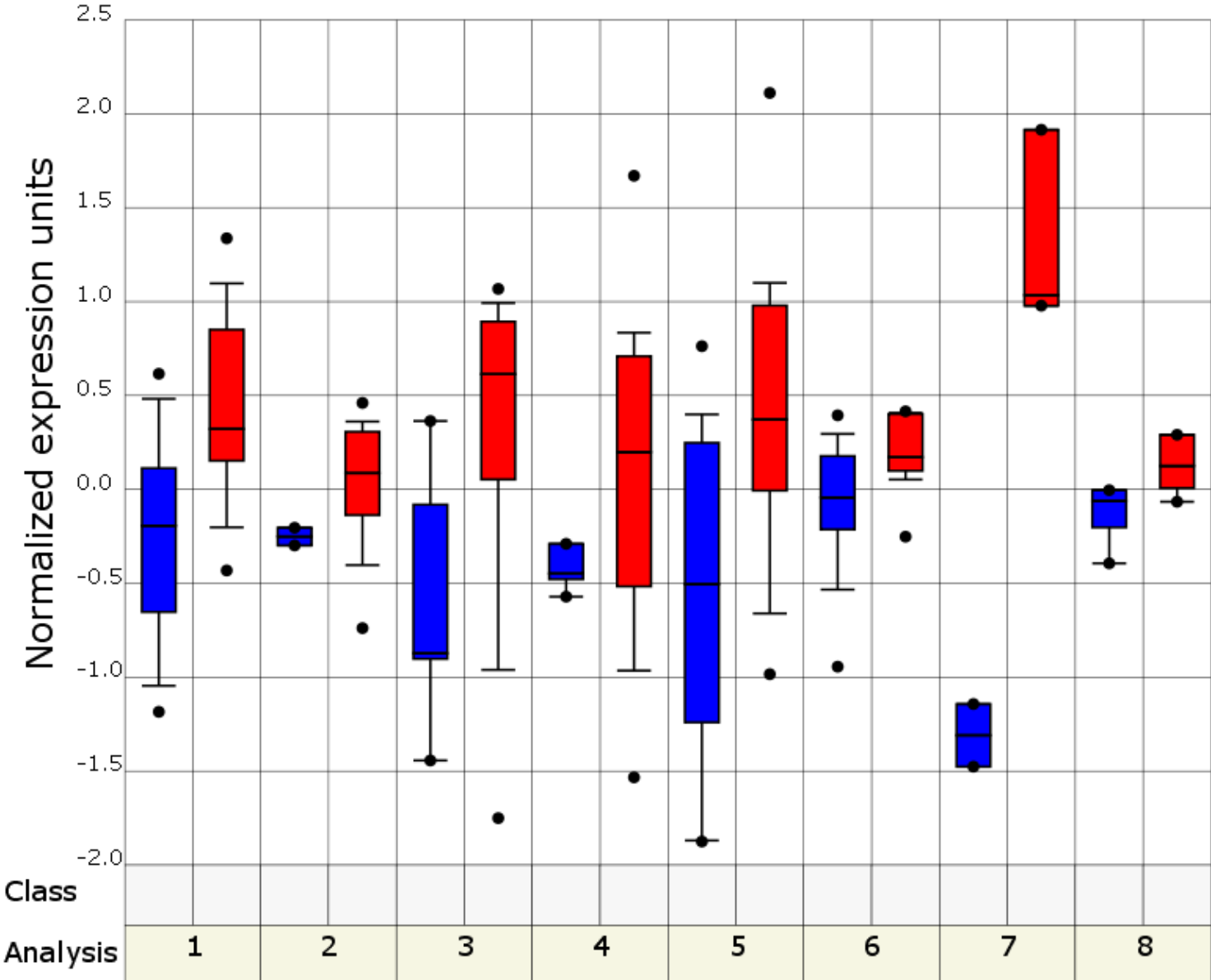
Overexpression of *Sox2* was found in brain cancers compared to normal brain ( $P = 8.1E-23$ ,  $P = 4.2E-22$ ,  $P = 4.4E-9$ ,  $P = 3.7E-4$ ,  $P = 6.6E-4$ ,  $P = .001$ )[1; 2; 3; 4]; in hepatocellular carcinoma compared to normal liver ( $P = 4.6E-4$ ) [5]; in bladder carcinoma compared to normal bladder ( $P = .005$ )[6]; in primary colon cancer compared to normal adjacent mucosa ( $P = .004$ )[7]; in lung adenocarcinoma compared to normal lung ( $P = 3.3E-5$ ,  $P = .001$ ,  $P = .002$ ,  $P = 9.7E-9$ ,  $4.2E-4$ ,  $P = .002$ ,  $P = .004$ )[8; 9; 10; 11]; in prostate cancer compared to normal prostate ( $P = .004$ )[12]; in seminoma compared to normal testis ( $P = 7.4E-6$ )[13].

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Supplementary Figure S3: KLF4 expression in various cancer



Gene	Analysis	cancer (n)	healthy tissue (n)	P value	Reference
Klf4	1	Hairy Cell Leukemia (16)	Normal B-Cells (25)	2E-4	Basso - Nat Genet 2005/03/31
Klf4	2	Prostate Carcinoma (23)	Non-neoplastic Prostate (3)	5.5E-4	LaTulippe - Cancer Res 2002/08/01
Klf4	3	Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia (TEL/AML-1 Genotype) (20)	Normal Pre B-Cell (CD19+, 2lg-) (5), Normal Immature B-Cell (CD19+, slg+) (3)	9.6E-4	Maia - Cancer Res 2005/11/03
Klf4	4	Glioblastoma (31)	Normal Brain (4)	0.001	Bredel - Cancer Res 2005/10/05
Klf4	5	Seminoma (23)	Normal Testis (14)	0.003	Sperger - Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A 2003/11/11
Klf4	6	Smoldering Multiple Myeloma (12)	Normal Bone Marrow (22)	0.004	Zhan - Blood 2006/10/06
Klf4	7	Benign Prostate (6)	Normal Testis (3)	0.008	Skotheim - Cancer Res 2005/07/04
Klf4	8	Prostate Carcinoma (7)	Normal Testis (3)	0.01	Varambally - Cancer Cell 2005/11/15

Klf4 was significantly overexpressed in acute lymphoblastic leukemia compared to normal pre-B cells ( $P = 9.6E-4$ )[1]; in hairy cell leukemia compared to normal B-cell ( $P = 2E-4$ )[2]; in multiple myeloma compared to normal bone marrow ( $P = .004$ )[3]; in brain tumors compared to normal brain ( $P = .001$ )[4]; in prostate cancer compared to normal prostate ( $P = .01$ ,  $P = 5.5E-4$ )[5; 6]; in yolk sac tumor compared to normal testis ( $P = .008$ )[7].

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Supplementary Figure S4: c-Myc expression in various cancers

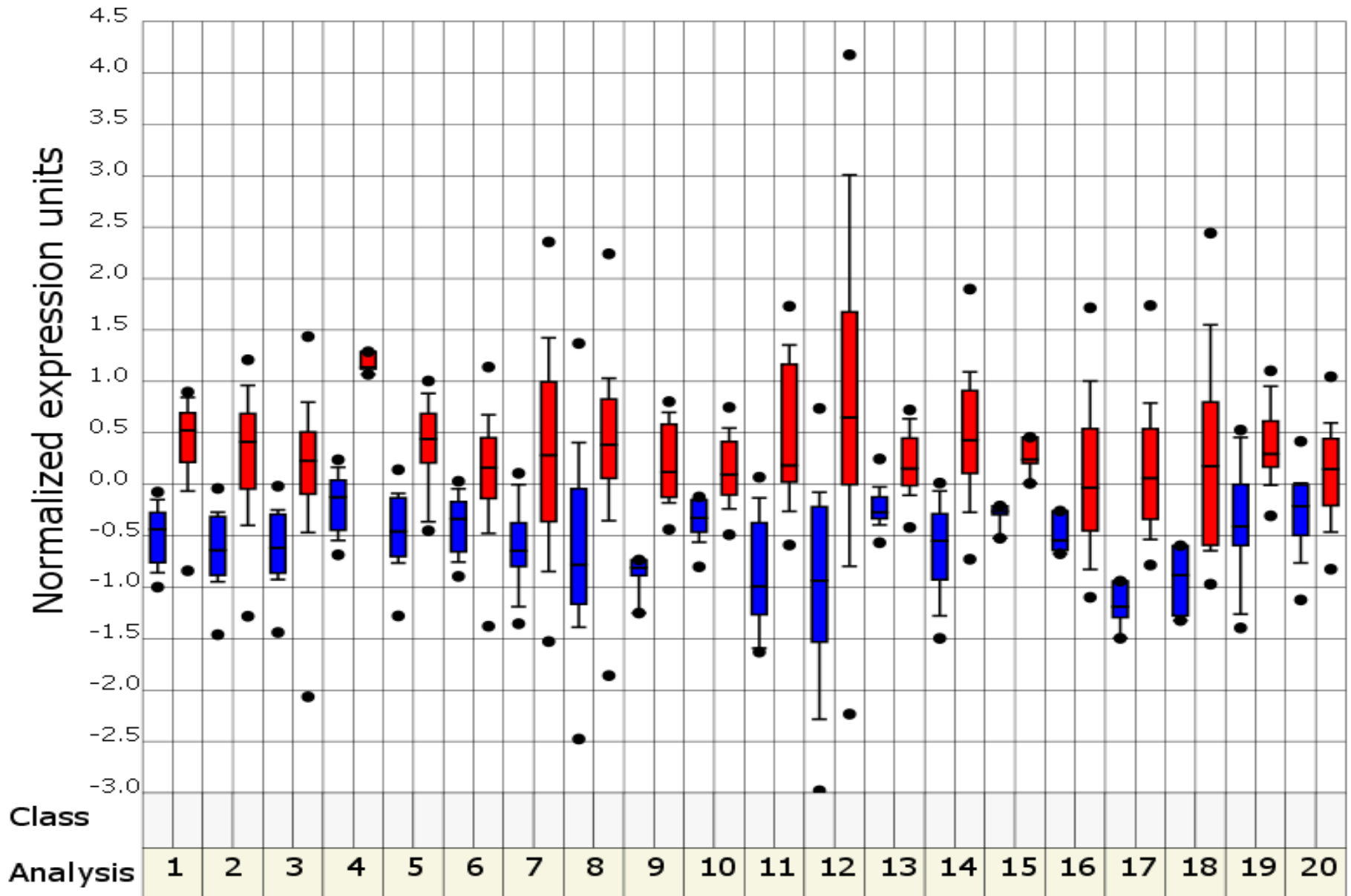
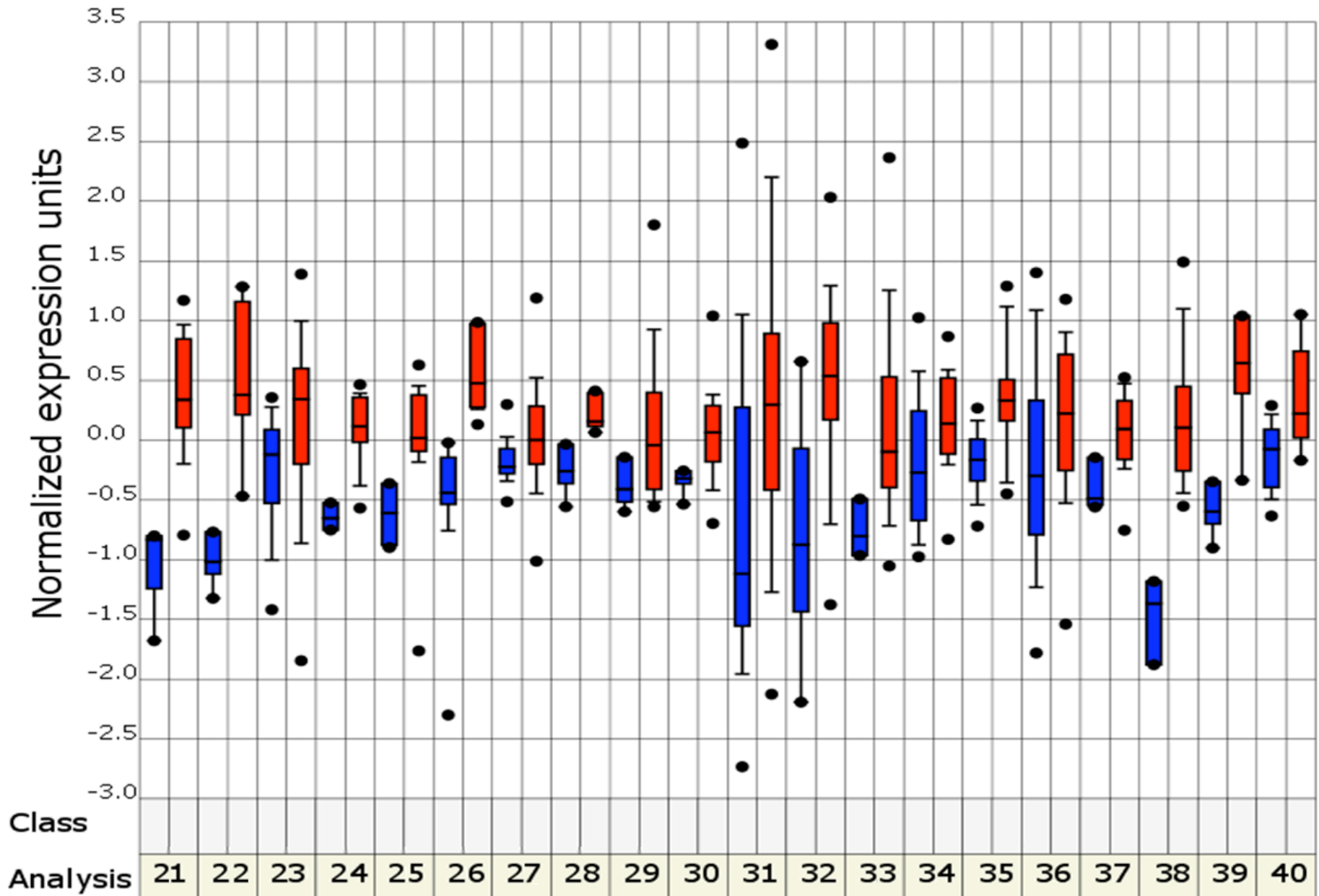


Figure 4 (end)



<b>gene</b>	<b>analysis</b>	<b>cancer (n)</b>	<b>healthy tissue (n)</b>	<b>P value</b>	<b>Reference</b>
c-Myc	1	Burkitt Lymphoma (31)	Normal B-Cells (25)	3.7E-14	Basso - Nat Genet 2005/03/31
c-Myc	2	Oligodendroglioma (50)	Normal Brain From Epilepsy Patient (23)	7.4E-12	Sun - Cancer Cell 2006/04/17
c-Myc	3	Glioblastoma Multiforme (77)	Normal Brain From Epilepsy Patient (23)	1E-11	Sun - Cancer Cell 2006/04/17
c-Myc	4	Multiple Myeloma (4)	Normal B-Cells (25)	5.2E-11	Basso - Nat Genet 2005/03/31
c-Myc	5	Astrocytoma (26)	Normal Brain From Epilepsy Patient (23)	4.9E-10	Sun - Cancer Cell 2006/04/17
c-Myc	6	Diffuse Large B-Cell Lymphoma (69)	Normal B-Cells (25)	1.5E-9	Basso - Nat Genet 2005/03/31
c-Myc	7	Primary Colon Carcinoma (53)	Adjacent Normal Colon Mucosa (28)	6.8E-9	Ki - Int J Cancer 2007/11/11
c-Myc	8	Prostate Carcinoma (62)	Normal Prostate (41)	1.2E-8	Lapointe - Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A 2004/01/20

c-Myc	9	Anaplastic Oligoastrocytoma (4), Anaplastic Oligodendroglioma (23)	Normal Brain (6)	6.8E-8	French - Cancer Res 2005/12/16
c-Myc	10	Head and Neck Squamous Cell Carcinoma (41)	Normal Oral Mucosa (13)	1.5E-7	Ginos - Cancer Res 2004/01/19
c-Myc	11	Prostate Carcinoma (25)	Normal Adjacent Prostate (2), Normal Adult Prostate (7), Normal Pubertal Prostate (3)	7E-7	Dhanasekaran - FASEB J 2004/11/17
c-Myc	12	Prostate Carcinoma (30)	Benign Prostate (22)	1.1E-6	Tomlins - Nat Genet 2006/12/28
c-Myc	13	Carcinoid (20)	Normal Lung (17)	6.3E-6	Bhattacharjee - Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A 2001/11/20
c-Myc	14	Colorectal Carcinoma (18)	Normal Colon (12)	8.2E-6	Graudens - Genome Biol 2006/03/17
c-Myc	15	Prostate Carcinoma (7)	Benign Prostate (6)	9.4E-6	Varambally - Cancer Cell 2005/11/15
c-Myc	16	Adult Male Germ Cell Tumor (91)	Normal Testis (6)	2E-5	Korkola - Cancer Res 2006/01/20

c-Myc	17	Glioblastoma (31)	Normal Brain (4)	2.2E-5	Bredel - Cancer Res 2005/10/05
c-Myc	18	Acute Myeloid Leukemia (23)	Normal Bone Marrow (6)	3.2E-5	Andersson - Leukemia 2007/04/05
c-Myc	19	Colon Adenocarcinoma (18)	Normal Colon (18)	4.2E-5	Notterman - Cancer Res 2001/04/01
c-Myc	20	Prostate Carcinoma (64)	Normal Prostate (23)	6.6E-5	Yu - J Clin Oncol 2004/07/15
c-Myc	21	Adenoid Cystic Carcinoma Of Salivary Gland (16)	Normal Salivary Gland (6)	9.9E-5	FriersonHF - Am J Pathol 2002/10/01
c-Myc	22	Oligodendroglioma (8)	Normal Brain (4)	1.1E-4	Bredel - Cancer Res 2005/10/05
c-Myc	23	Multiple Myeloma (74)	Normal B-Cell - Tonsil (7), Normal Plasma Cell - Bone Marrow (30), Normal Plasma Cell - Tonsil (7)	1.1E-4	Zhan - Blood 2002/03/01
c-Myc	24	Prostate Carcinoma (23)	Non-neoplastic Prostate (3)	1.3E-4	LaTulippe - Cancer Res 2002/08/01



c-Myc	25	Breast Carcinoma (53)	Normal Breast (6)	1.6E-4	Finak - Nat Med 2008/05/01
c-Myc	26	Clear Cell Renal Cell Carcinoma (10)	Normal Kidney Tissue (10)	2.6E-4	Gumz - Clin Cancer Res 2007/08/15
c-Myc	27	Lung Adenocarcinoma (139)	Normal Lung (17)	6.8E-4	Bhattacharjee - Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A 2001/11/20
c-Myc	28	Pancreatic Ductal Adenocarcinoma (8)	Normal Pancreas Ducts (6)	7.1E-4	Buchholz - Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A 2001/11/20
c-Myc	29	Glioblastoma Multiforme (25)	Normal White Matter (7)	7.3E-4	Shai - Oncogene 2003/07/31
c-Myc	30	Head and Neck Squamous Cell Carcinoma (34)	Normal Uvula (4)	9.7E-4	Cromer - Oncogene 2004/04/01
c-Myc	31	Primary Prostate Carcinoma (59)	Normal Prostate (6), Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia (16)	0.002	Dhanasekaran - Nature 2001/08/23
c-Myc	32	Prostate Carcinoma (16)	Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia (9)	0.002	Luo - Cancer Res 2001/06/15

c-Myc	33	Glioblastoma Multiforme (30)	Normal Brain (3)	0.004	Liang - Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A 2005/04/20
c-Myc	34	Tongue Squamous Cell Carcinoma (31)	Normal Tongue (26)	0.004	Talbot - Cancer Res 2005/04/18
c-Myc	35	Smoldering Multiple Myeloma (12)	Normal Bone Marrow (22)	0.004	Zhan - Blood 2006/10/06
c-Myc	36	Prostate Carcinoma (52)	Normal Prostate (50)	0.005	Singh - Cancer Cell 2002/03/01
c-Myc	37	Prostate Cancer (23)	Normal Prostate (4)	0.005	Holzbeierlein - Am J Pathol 2003/12/25
c-Myc	38	Clear Renal Cell Carcinoma (26)	Normal Kidney (3)	0.006	Higgins - Am J Pathol 2003/03/01
c-Myc	39	Astrocytic Tumor (5)	Normal Brain (4)	0.006	Bredel - Cancer Res 2005/10/05
c-Myc	40	Primary Effusion Lymphoma (9)	Normal B-Cells (25)	0.007	Basso - Nat Genet 2005/03/31

Overexpression of *c-Myc* was found in leukemia compared to normal bone marrow ( $P = 3.2E-5$ )[1]; in lymphoma compared to normal B-cell ( $P = .007$ ,  $P = 3.7E-14$ ,  $P = 5.2E-11$ ,  $P = 1.5E-9$ )[2]; in smoldering myeloma and in multiple myeloma compared to normal bone marrow ( $P = .004$ ,  $P = 1.1E-4$ )[3]; in brain tumors compared to normal brain ( $P = 2.2E-5$ ,  $P = 1.1E-4$ ,  $P = .006$ ,  $P = .004$ ,  $P = 7.4E-12$ ,  $P = 1E-11$ ,  $P = 4.9E-10$ ,  $P = 6.8E-8$ ,  $P = 7.3E-4$ )[4; 5; 6; 7; 8]; in head and neck cancer compared to the normal oral mucosa ( $P = 1.5E-7$ ,  $P = 9.7E-4$ )[9; 10]; in primary colon cancer compared to normal adjacent mucosa ( $P = 6.8E-9$ ,  $P = 8.2E-6$ ,  $P = 4.2E-5$ )[11; 12; 13]; in breast carcinoma compared to normal breast ( $P = 1.6E-4$ )[14]; in lung adenocarcinoma compared to normal lung ( $P = .004$ ,  $P = 6.3E-6$ ,  $P = 6.8E-4$ )[15]; in tongue squamous cell carcinoma compared to normal tongue ( $P = .004$ )[16]; in pancreatic cancer compared to normal pancreas ( $P = 7.1E-4$ )[17]. in prostate cancer compared to normal prostate ( $P = 7E-7$ ,  $P = .002$ ,  $P = .005$ ,  $P = 1.2E-8$ ,  $P = 1.1E-6$ ,  $P = 9.4E-6$ ,  $P = 6.6E-5$ ,  $P = 1.3E-4$ ,  $P = .002$ )[18; 19; 20; 21; 22; 23; 24; 25; 26; 27; 28; 29]; in seminoma compared to normal testis ( $P = 2E-5$ )[30]; in clear cell carcinoma compared to normal kidney tissue ( $P = .006$ ,  $P = 2.6E-4$ )[31; 32] and in salivary-gland tumors compared to the normal ( $P = 9.9E-5$ ) [33].

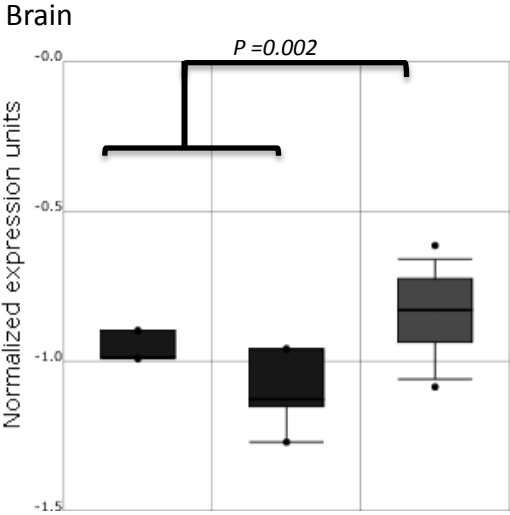
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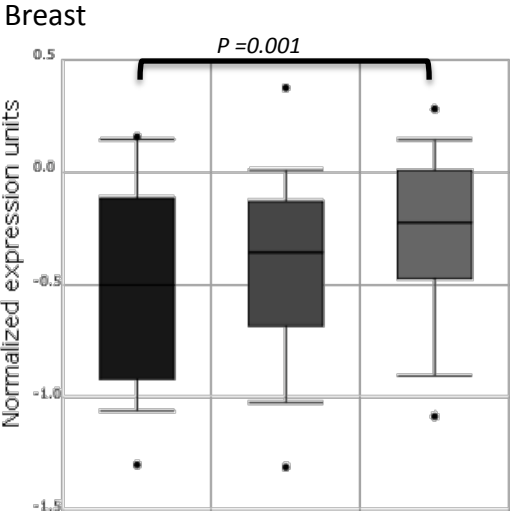
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# Supplementary Figure S5 : Association of Oct4 expression with tumor grade



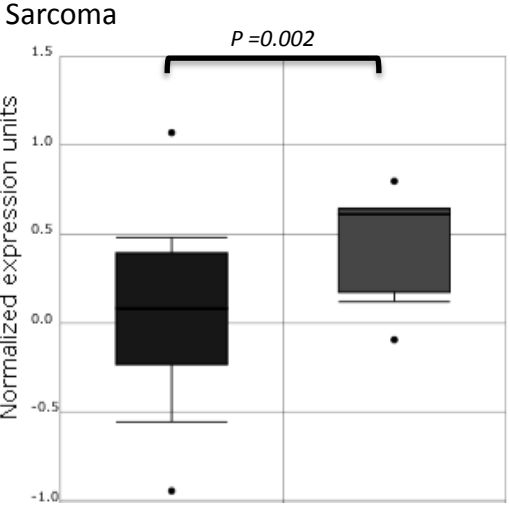
Grade Grade 2 (4), Grade 3 (4) Grade 4 (27)

*Shai et al. Oncogene 2003*



Grade Well (30) Moderate (83) Poor (83)

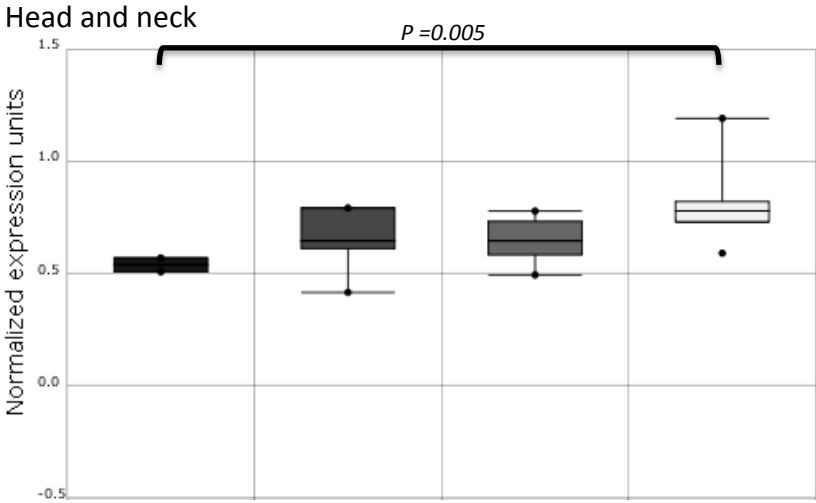
*Desmedt et al. Clin Cancer Res 2007*



M Stage M0 (29) M1 (11)

*Bittner et al.*

<https://expo.intgen.org/expo/public/2005>



Stage I (2) II (4) III (8) IV (10)

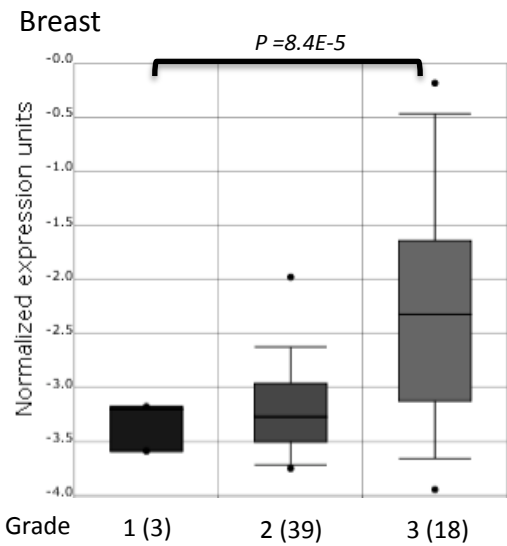
*Pyeon et al. Cancer Res 2007*

*Oct4* was significantly overexpressed in glioma grade IV compared to grade II and III ( $P = .002$ )[1]; in poorly differentiated breast carcinoma compared to well differentiated tumors from patients ( $P = .001$ )[2]; in head and neck cancers grade IV compared to grade I ( $P = .005$ )[3] and in metastatic sarcoma compared to non metastatic sarcoma ( $P = .002$ ) (Expression Project for Oncology - Sarcoma Samples: <https://expo.intgen.org/expo/public/2005/01/15>)

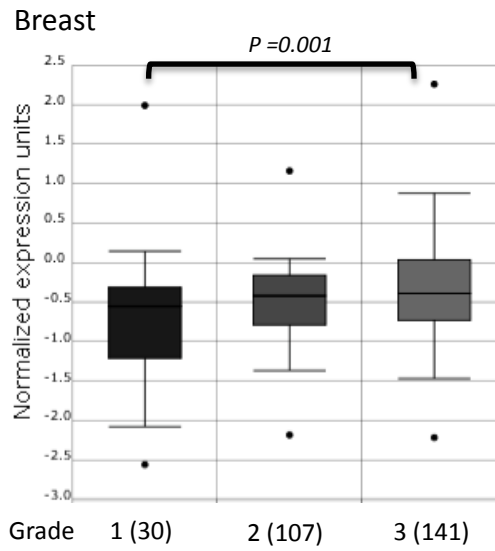
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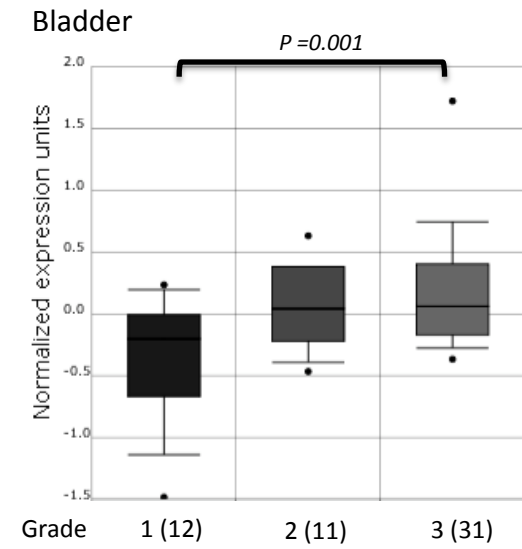
# Supplementary Figure S6 : Association of Sox2 expression with tumor grade



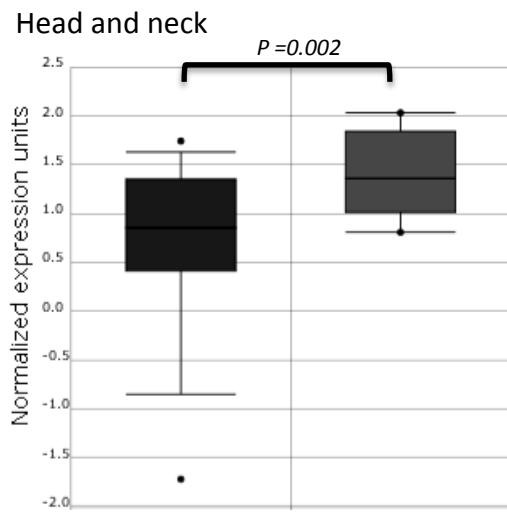
*Ma et al. Cancer Cell 2004*



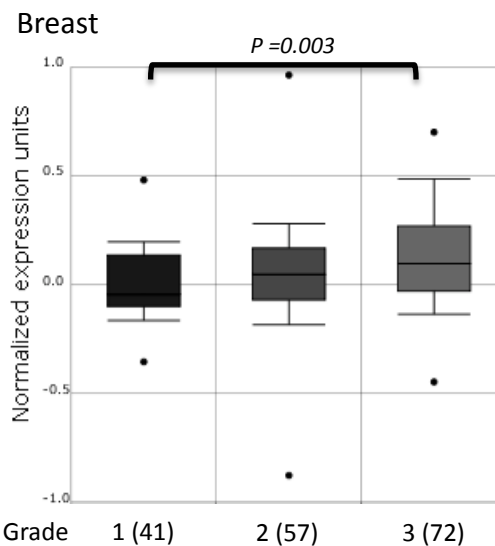
*Bittner et al. <https://expo.intgen.org/expo/public/> 2005*



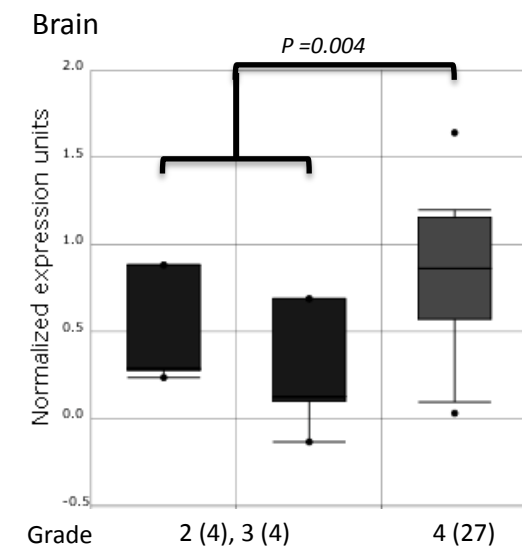
*Stransky et al. Nat Genet 2006*



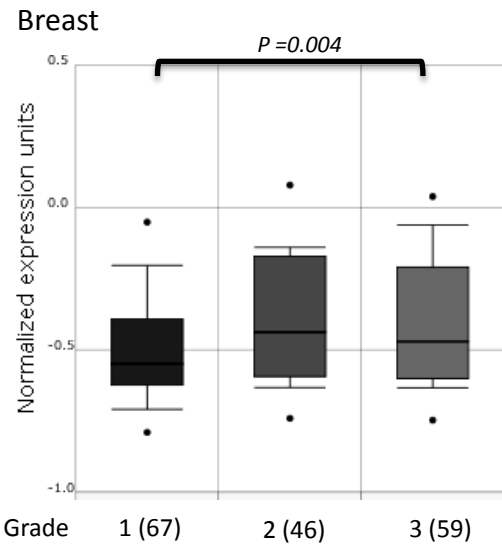
*Pyeon et al. Cancer Res 2007*



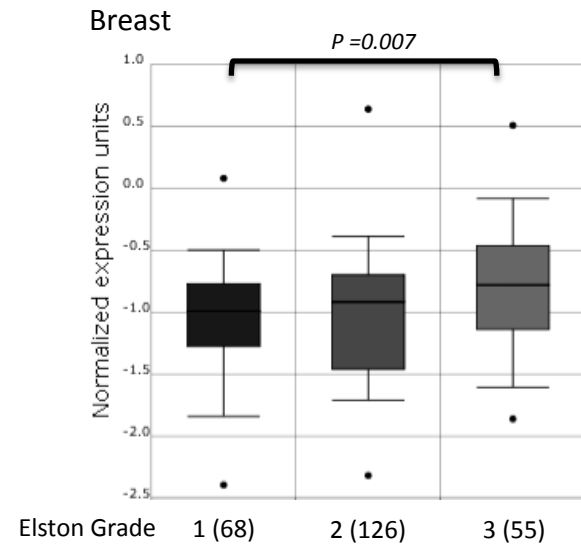
*Chin et al. Genome Biol 2007*



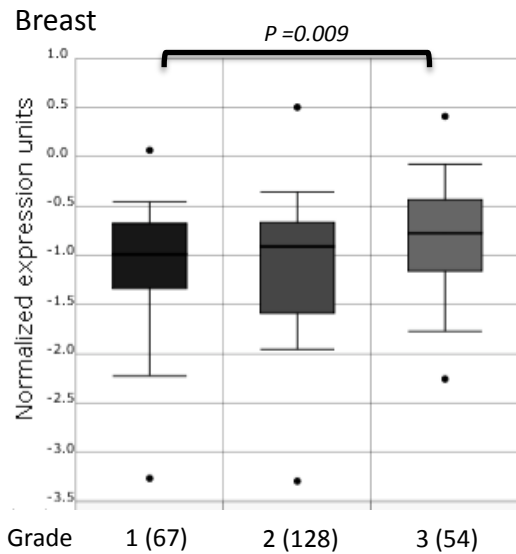
*Shai et al. Oncogene 2003*



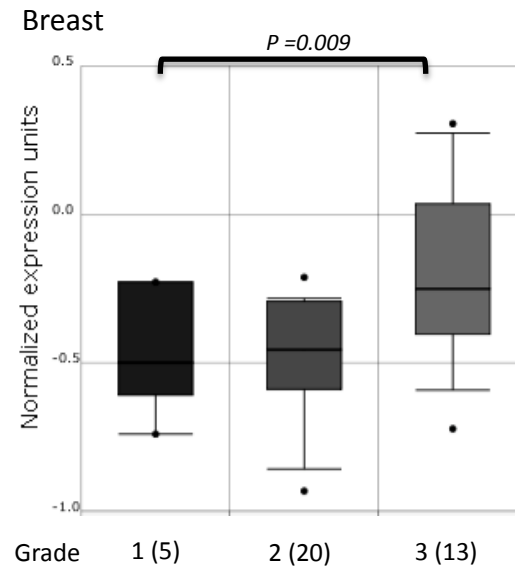
*Sotiriou et al. J Natl Cancer Inst 2006*



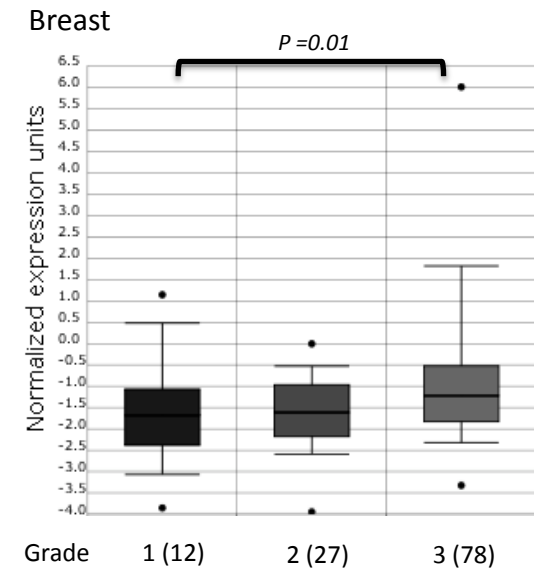
*Ivshina et al. Cancer Res 2006*



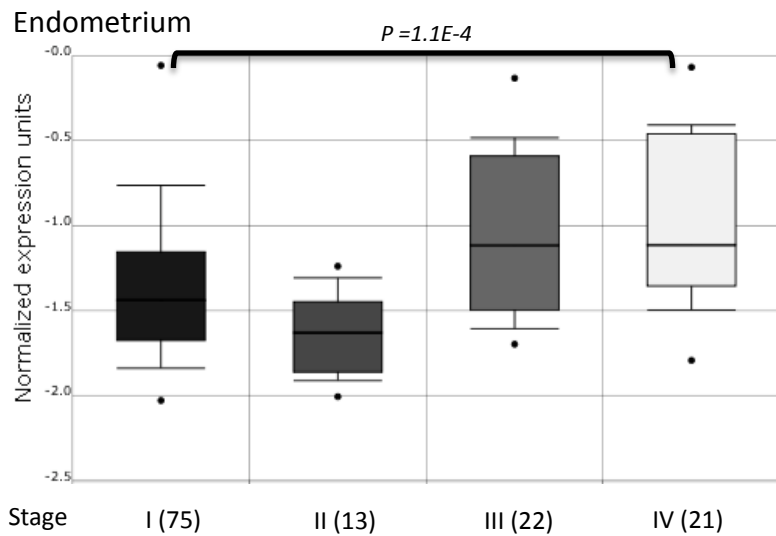
*Miller et al. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A 2005*



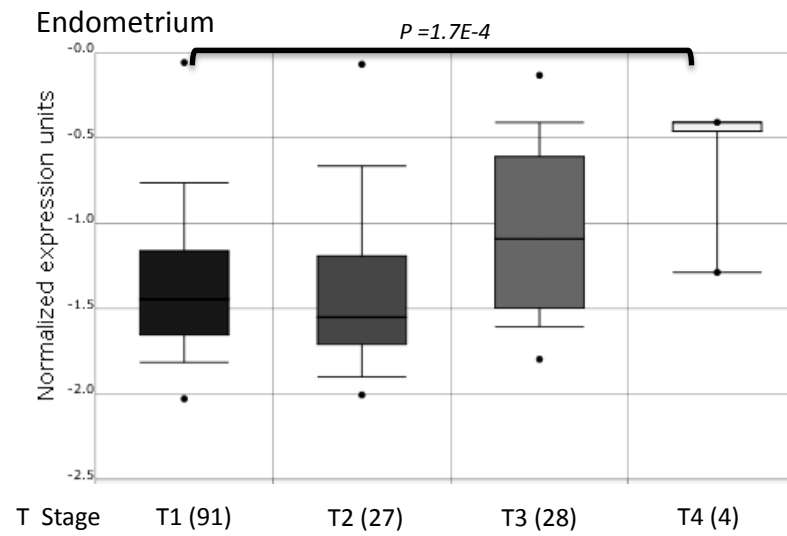
*Zhao et al. Mol Biol Cell 2004*



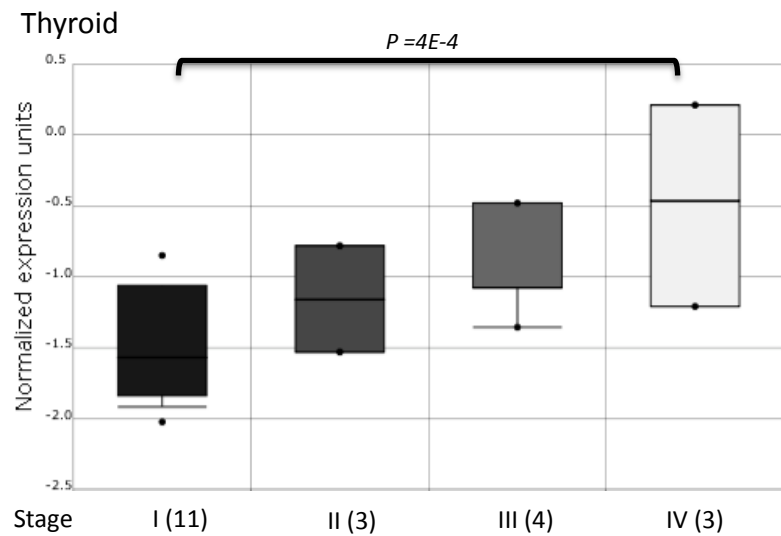
*van't Veer et al. Nature 2002*



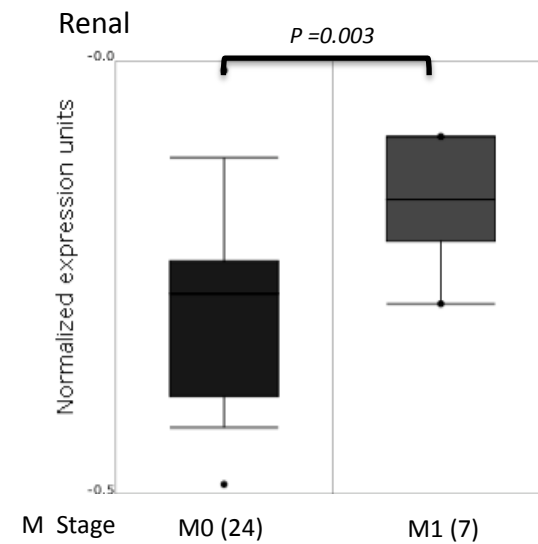
*Bittner et al. <https://expo.intgen.org/expo/public/2005>*



*Bittner et al. <https://expo.intgen.org/expo/public/2005>*

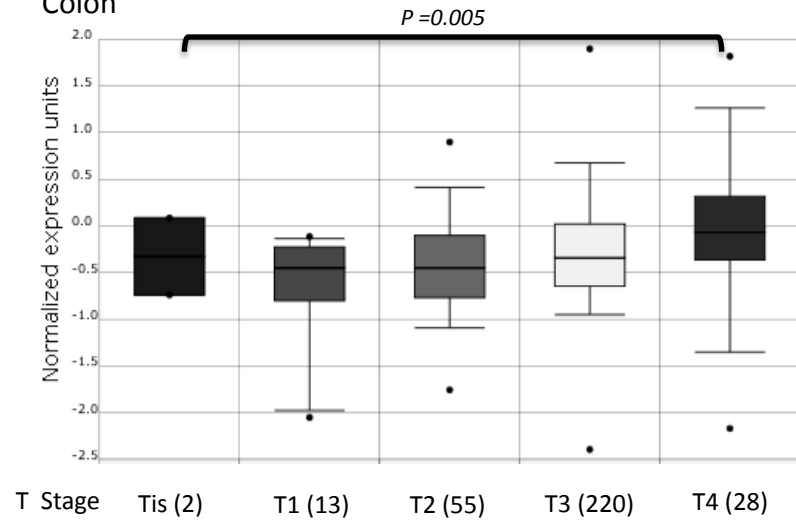


*Bittner et al. <https://expo.intgen.org/expo/public/2005>*



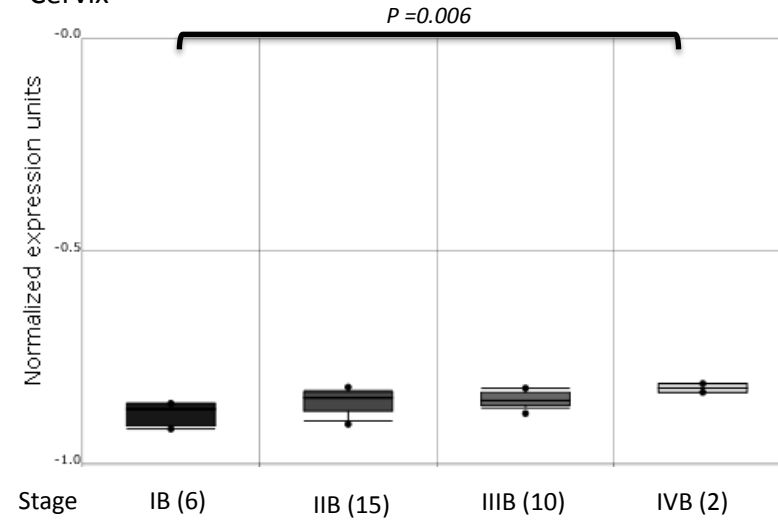
*Yang et al. Cancer Res 2005*

### Colon



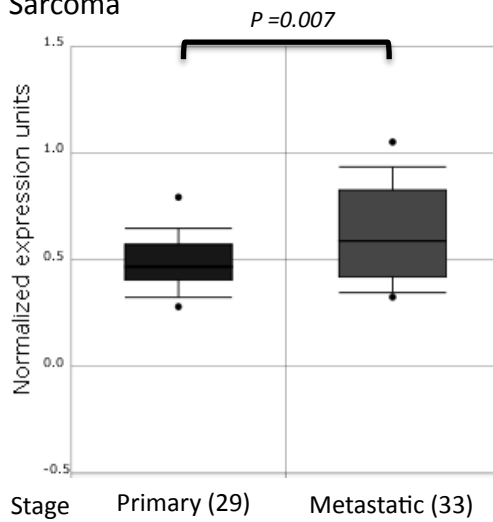
*Bittner et al. <https://expo.intgen.org/expo/public/2005>*

### Cervix



*Bachtiary et al. Clin Cancer Res 2006*

### Sarcoma



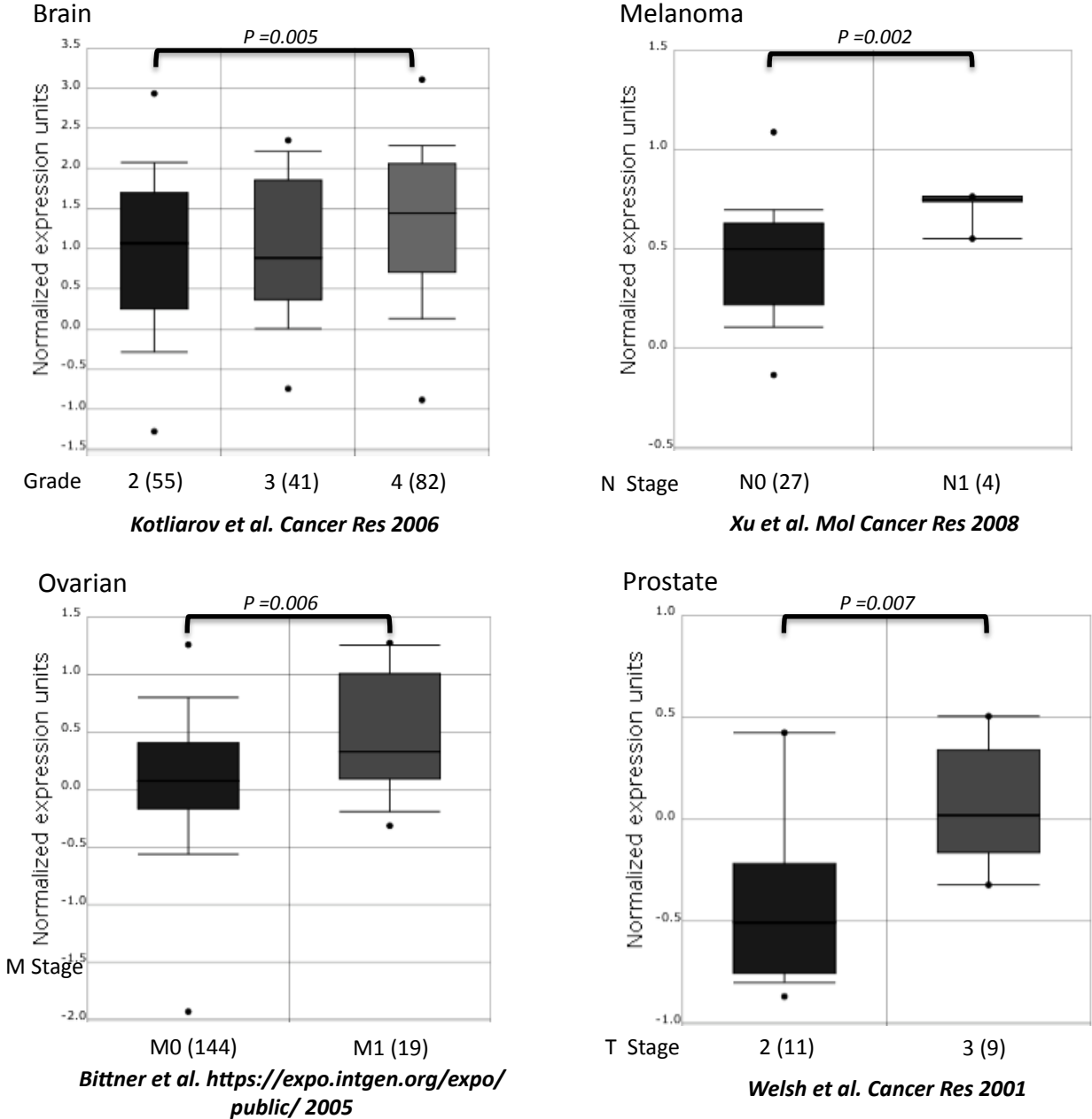
*Segal et al. J Clin Oncol 2003*

Sox2 is overexpressed in bladder carcinoma grade III compared to grade I ( $P = .001$ ) [1]; in glioma grade IV compared to grade II and III ( $P = .004$ )[2]; in head and neck cancers grade III and IV compared to grade I and II ( $P = .002$ )[3]; in breast tumors grade III compared to grade I in 8 independent studies ( $P = 8.4E-5$ ;  $P = .001$ ;  $P = .003$ ;  $P = .004$ ;  $P = .007$ ;  $P = .009$ ;  $P = .01$ ); in colorectal carcinoma T stage 4 compared to T stages Tis and T1 ( $P = .005$ ) (Expression Project for Oncology - Colon Samples: <https://expo.intgen.org/expo/public/2005/01/15>); in cervical carcinoma stage IV compared to stage I ( $P = .006$ )[4]; in endometrial carcinoma stage IV compared to stage I and T stage 4 compared to T stages 1 ( $P = 1.1E-4$  and  $P = 1.7E-4$ ) (Expression Project for Oncology - Endometrium Samples: <https://expo.intgen.org/expo/public/2005/01/15>); in metastatic sarcoma compared to non metastatic sarcoma ( $P = .007$ )[5]; in metastatic papillary renal cell carcinoma compared to non metastatic papillary renal cell carcinoma ( $P = .003$ )[6] and in thyroid gland carcinoma stage IV compared to stage I ( $P = 4E-4$ ) (Expression Project for Oncology - Thyroid Samples: <https://expo.intgen.org/expo/public/2005/01/15>).

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N.G. Vogelzang, R. Amato, D. Seligson, R. Figlin, A. Belldegrun, C.G. Rogers, and B.T. Teh, A molecular classification of papillary renal cell carcinoma. *Cancer Res* 65 (2005) 5628-37.

Supplementary Figure S7 : Association of Klf4 expression with tumor grade

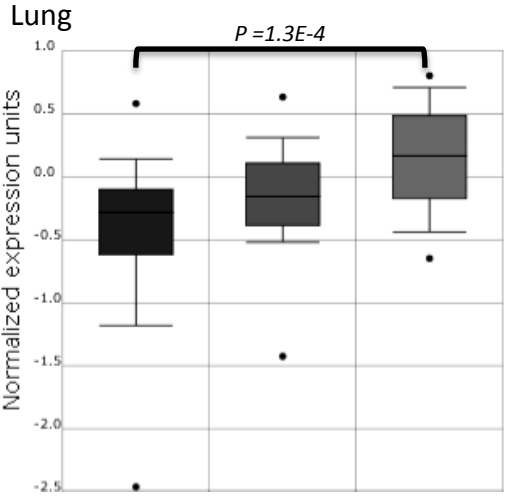


Klf4 is overexpressed in metastatic ovarian carcinoma compared to non metastatic ovarian carcinoma ( $P = .006$ ) (Expression Project for Oncology - Ovarian Samples: <https://expo.intgen.org/expo/public/2005/01/15>); in prostate carcinoma stage III compared to stage II ( $P = .007$ )[1] and in primary melanoma tumors N stage 1 compared to N stage 0 ( $P = .002$ )[2].

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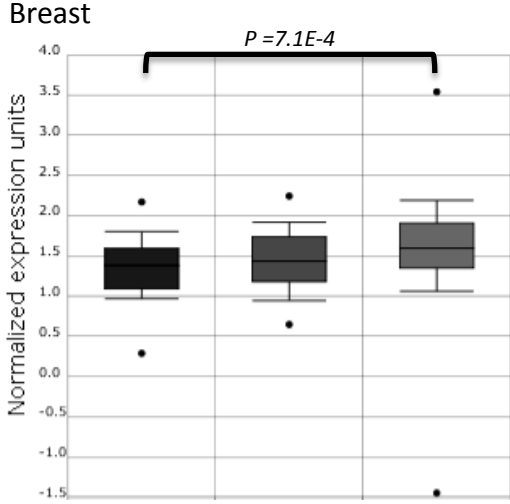


# Supplementary Figure S8 : Association of c-Myc expression with tumor grade



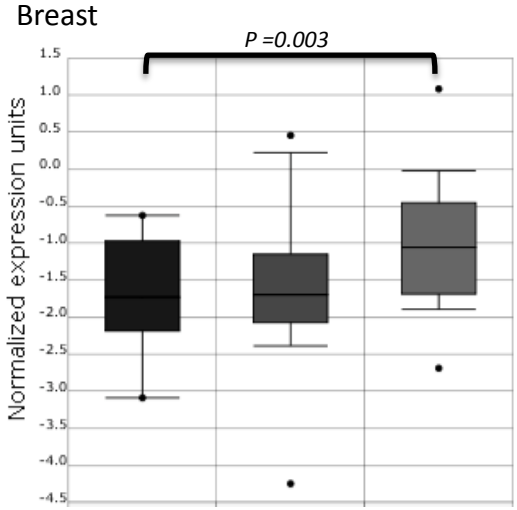
Differentiation Well (23) Moderate (41) Poor (21)

*Beer et al. Nat Med 2002*



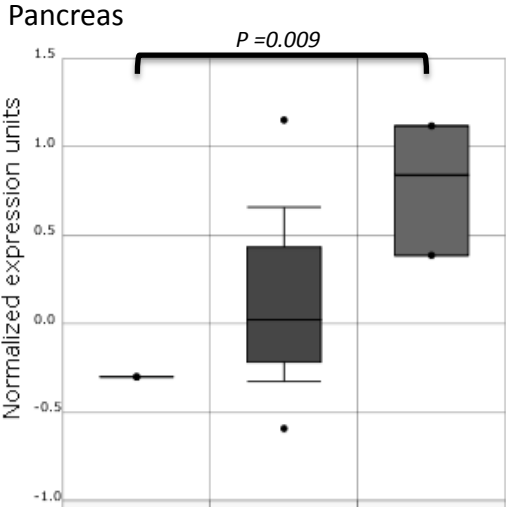
Grade 1 (30) 2 (107) 3 (141)

*Bittner et al. <https://expo.intgen.org/expo/public/2005>*



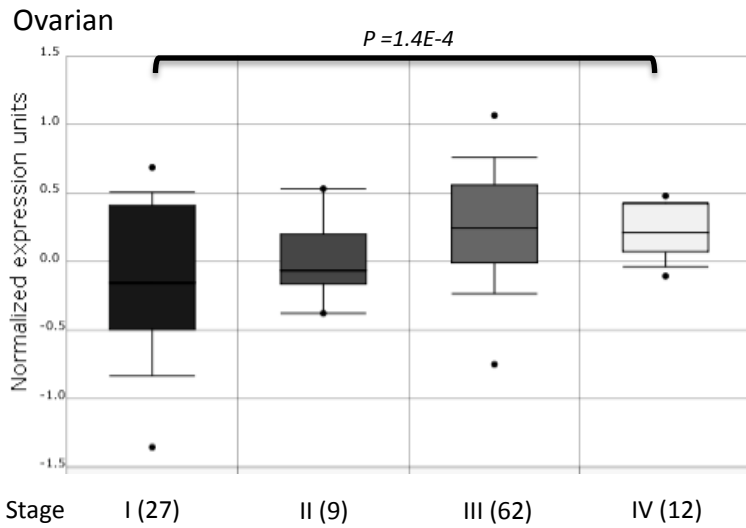
Grade 1 (9) 2 (33) 3 (33)

*Sorlie et al. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A 2001*

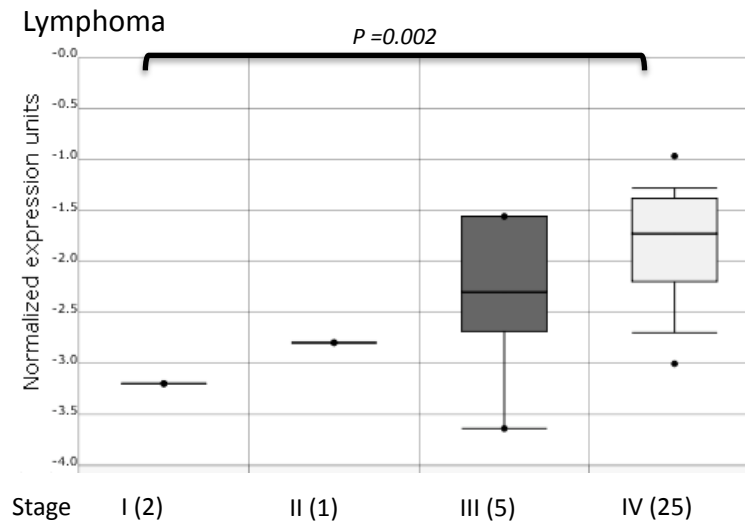


Differentiation Well (1) Moderate (24) Poor (3)

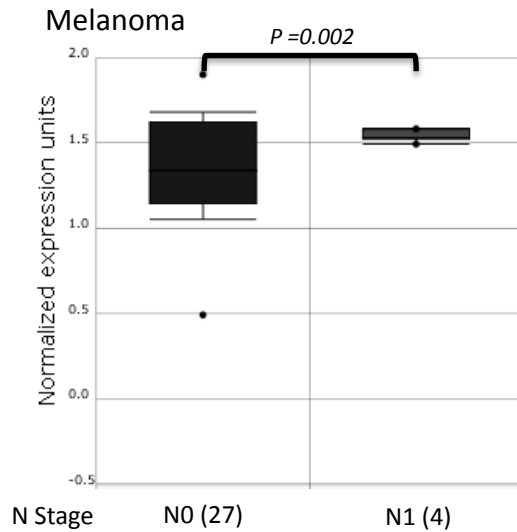
*Harada et al. Oncogene 2007*



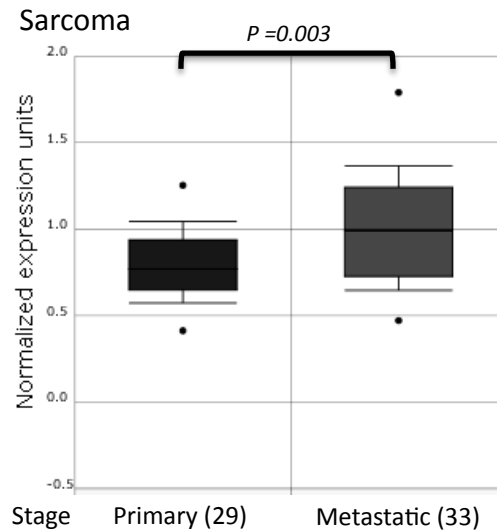
*Schwartz et al. Cancer Res 2002*



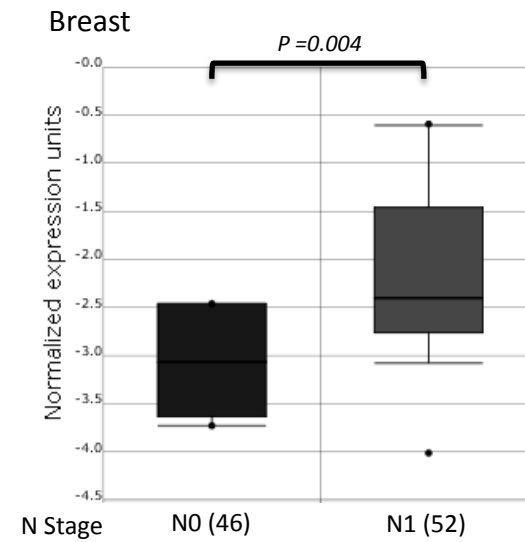
*Martinez et al. Cancer Res 2003*



*Xu et al. Mol Cancer Res 2008*



*Segal et al. J Clin Oncol 2003*



*Sotiriou et al. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A 2003*

C-Myc is overexpressed in poorly differentiated lung adenocarcinoma compared to well differentiated lung carcinoma ( $P = 1.3E-4$ )[1]; in ovarian carcinoma grade IV compared to grade I ( $P = 1.4E-4$ )[2]; in poorly differentiated pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma compared to well differentiated pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma ( $P = .009$ )[3]; in breast carcinoma grade III compared to grade I ( $P = .003$ )[4]; in breast ductal carcinoma stage N1 compared to stage N0 ( $P = .004$ )[5]; in mantle cell lymphoma grade IV compared to grade I ( $P = .002$ )[6]; in metastatic sarcoma compared to primary sarcoma ( $P = .003$ )[7] and in melanoma stage N1 compared to stage N0 ( $P = .002$ )[8].

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