

Figure S1: QC metrics for the proteogenomic data, related to Figure 1.

(A) Bar graphs of quantified proteins (top), phosphosites (middle), and acetylation sites (bottom). X-axis corresponds to the TMT-plex and the y-axis corresponds to the number of quantified proteomic identifications. Median is denoted by the dashed line and percentages indicate deviation from the median.

(B-D) Longitudinal performance was tested by repeated proteome (B), phosphoproteome (C) and acetylome (D) analysis of aliquots of the same patient-derived xenograft QC samples in standalone TMT-11 plexes, along with the EC study samples. Scatterplots and Pearson correlations comparing individual replicate measurements are shown.

(E-H) Principal component analysis (PCA) plots for whole proteome (E), phosphoproteome (F), acetylome (G), and glycoproteome (H), colored by tumor (red) and normal (blue) samples. Shapes of plot points represent data collection batches.

(I) Histogram of mRNA and protein level Spearman correlation values. Values above 0 are shown in red, while values less than 0 are shown in blue.

(J) Density plots showing correlations of mutation frequencies of top mutated genes across independent (Ind), exploratory (Exp), and TCGA cohorts. P-values derived from Pearson Correlation.

(K) Mutational signatures of the independent cohort.

(L) Heatmap of the CNV landscape of the independent cohort across the genome (rows) per sample (columns).

(M) Heatmap of correlations between DNA methylation and mRNA/protein levels for *MLH1* and *HOX* family genes. Spearman correlation p-value < 0.05 denoted by stars.

(N) Barplot of correlation between pairs of circRNAs and host genes.

(O) Correlation between hsa-miR-200c-3p expression and protein level of QKI, a circRNA regulator.

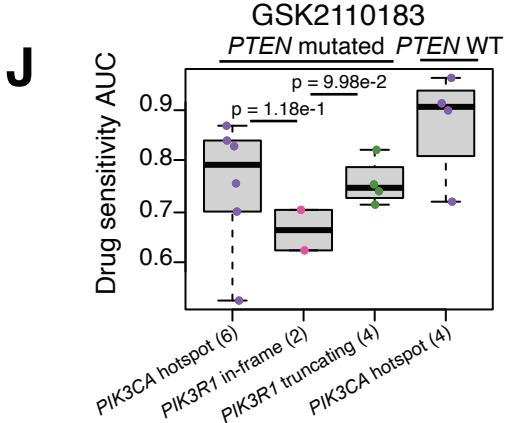
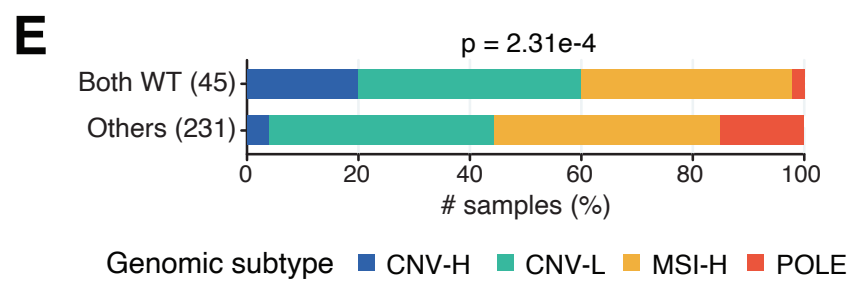
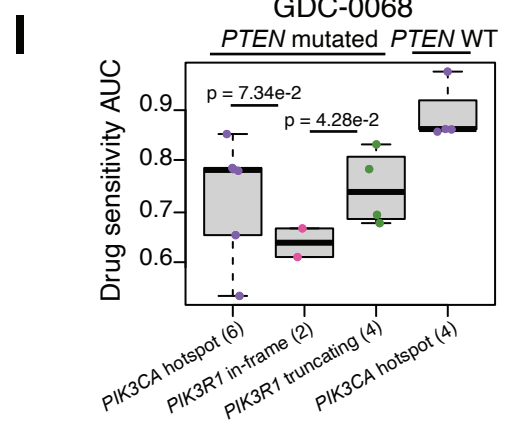
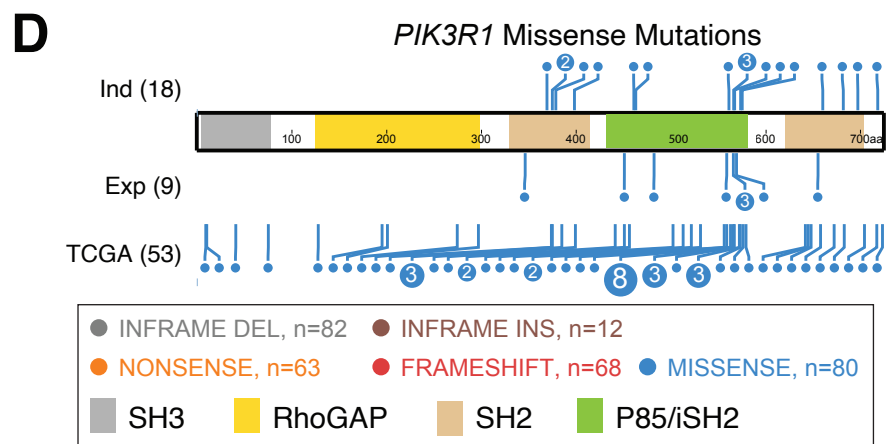
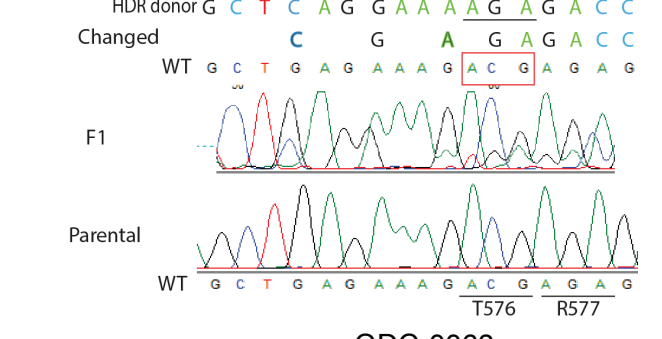
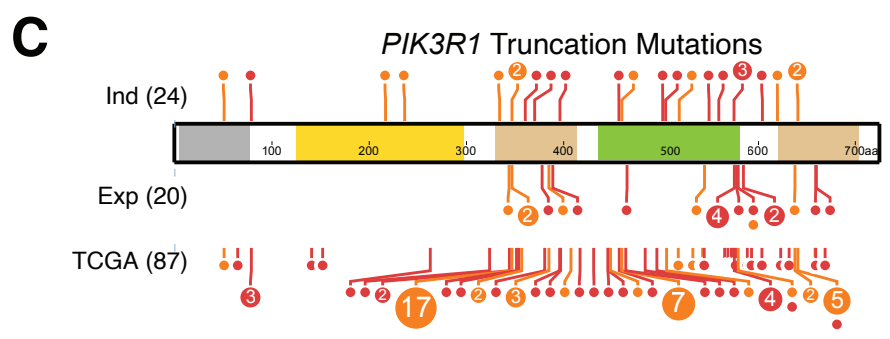
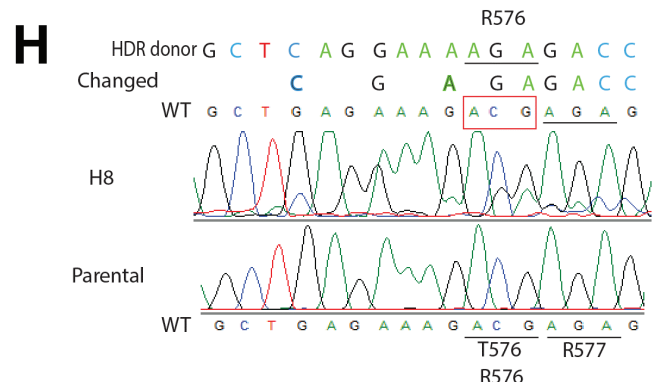
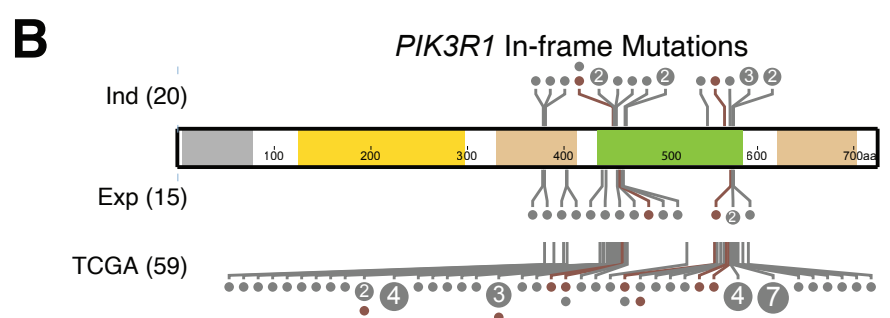
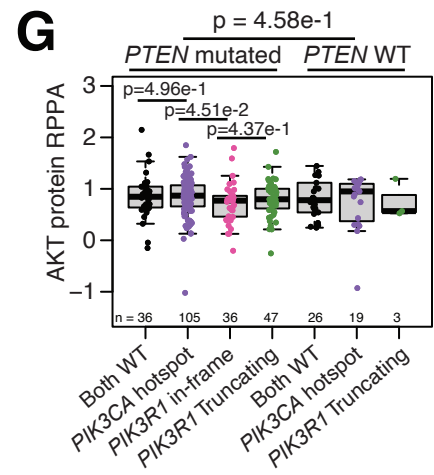
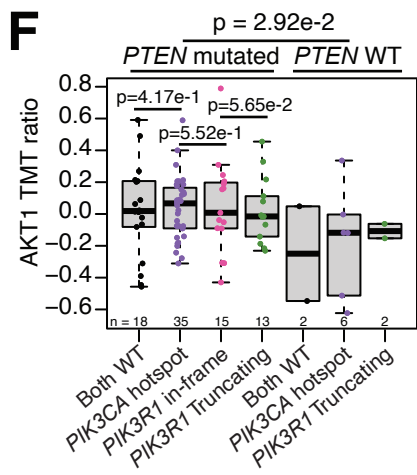
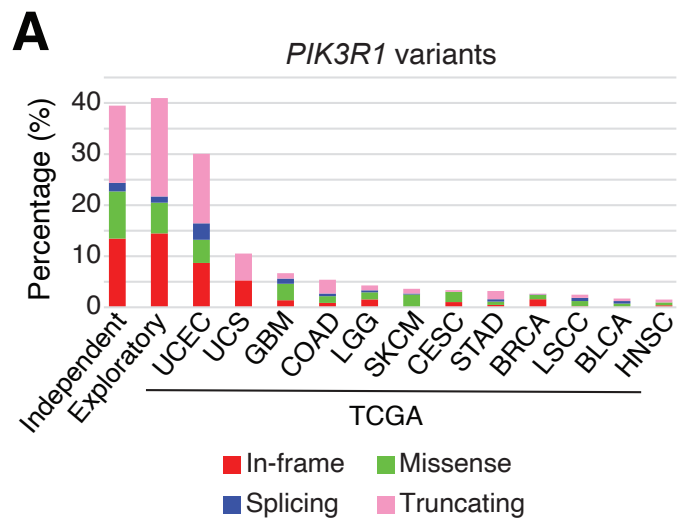


Figure S2: *PIK3R1* in-frame indels are clustered and associated with sensitivity to AKT inhibitors, related to Figure 2.

(A) Barplot of *PIK3R1* variant frequencies across varying tumor types in both CPTAC EC cohorts, TCGA EC cohort, and other TCGA cohorts.

(B-D) Lollipop plots of *PIK3R1* in-frame, truncating, and missense mutations across three cohorts.

(E) Genomic subtype distribution across TCGA *PTEN* mutated tumors.

(F-G) Boxplots comparing AKT1 protein levels across *PTEN*, *PIK3CA*, and *PIK3R1* variants for the Independent cohort (F) and TCGA cohort (G). P-values derived from Student's t-test.

(H) Sanger sequencing confirmation of CRISPR-Cas9 created T576 deletion.

(I-J) Boxplots comparing responses of DepMap EC cell lines to (I) GDC-0068 (Ipatasertib) and (J) GSK2110183 (Afuresertib). P-values derived from Student's t-test.

Boxplots: Box portion represents Interquartile range (IQR), midline corresponds to the median, and whiskers range from the minimum (bottom) and maximum (top) variability outside the first and third quartiles (Q1 and Q3). Outliers are shown as points above whiskers.

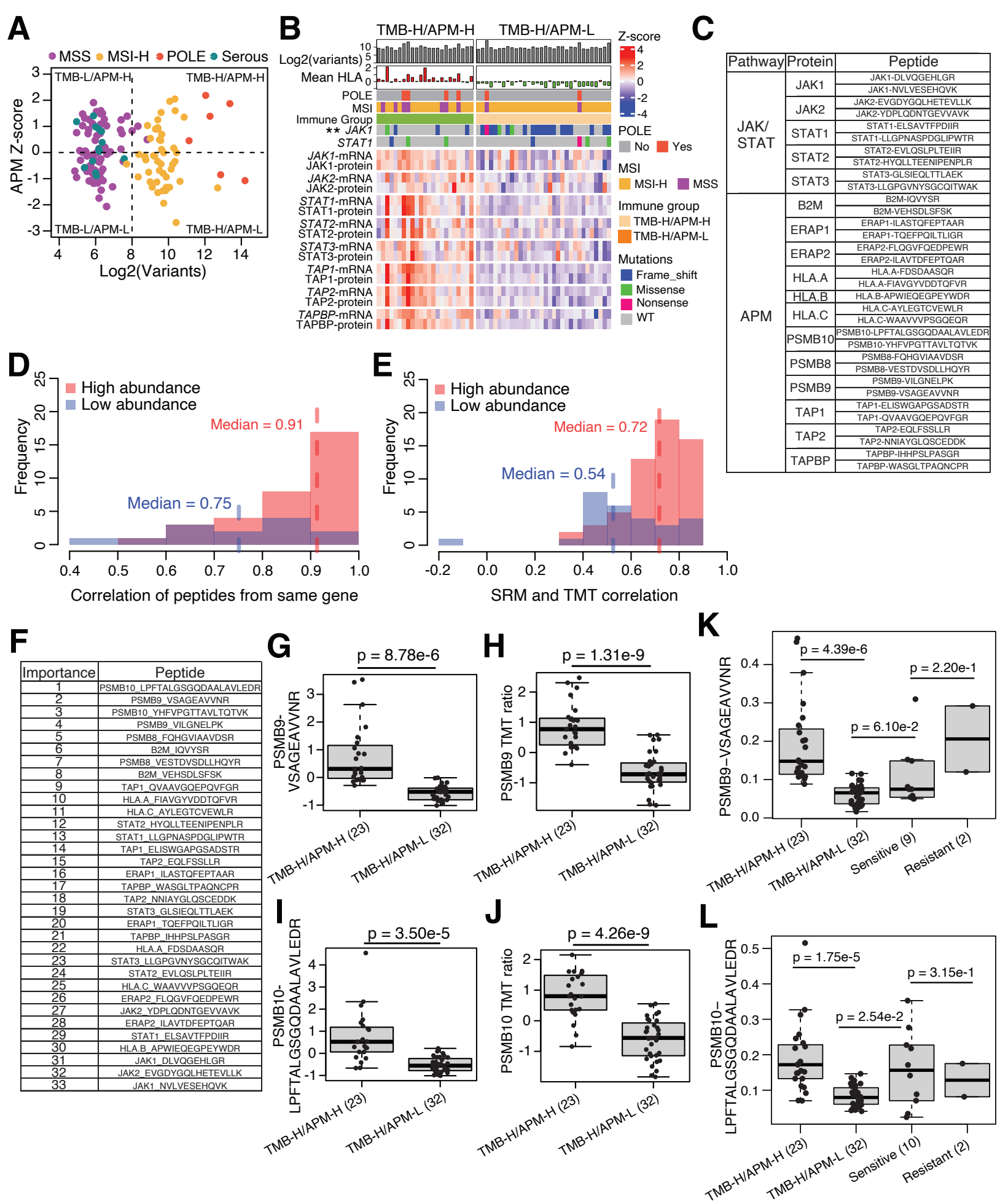


Figure S3: Selective reaction monitoring (SRM) assay for antigen presentation machinery (APM) status, related to Figure 3.

(A) Scatter plot of log₂ transformed total number of variants (x-axis) versus APM z-score (y-axis). Quadrants represent the 4 TMB/APM subgroups.

(B) Heatmap of JAK-STAT and APM mRNA and protein levels in the TMB-H groups. Columns represent individual samples and rows represent genes.

(C) Table of proteins and corresponding peptides used for the targeted proteomic assay panel.

(D-E) Histograms showing the frequency of correlations between SRM peptides from the same genes (D) and SRM peptides with TMT-based protein levels (E) for the independent cohort.

(F) Table of peptides sorted by feature importance, selected from models in Figure 3F.

(G-J) Boxplots of SRM-based quantification of top two peptides (G,I) and global proteomics quantification of their host genes (H,J) in the TMB-H groups. P-values derived from Student's t-test.

(K-L) Boxplots of SRM-based quantification of top two peptides for the TMB-H groups compared to the treated cohort. P-values derived from Student's t-test.

Boxplots: Box portion represents Interquartile range (IQR), midline corresponds to the median, and whiskers range from the minimum (bottom) and maximum (top) variability outside the first and third quartiles (Q1 and Q3). Outliers are shown as points above whiskers.

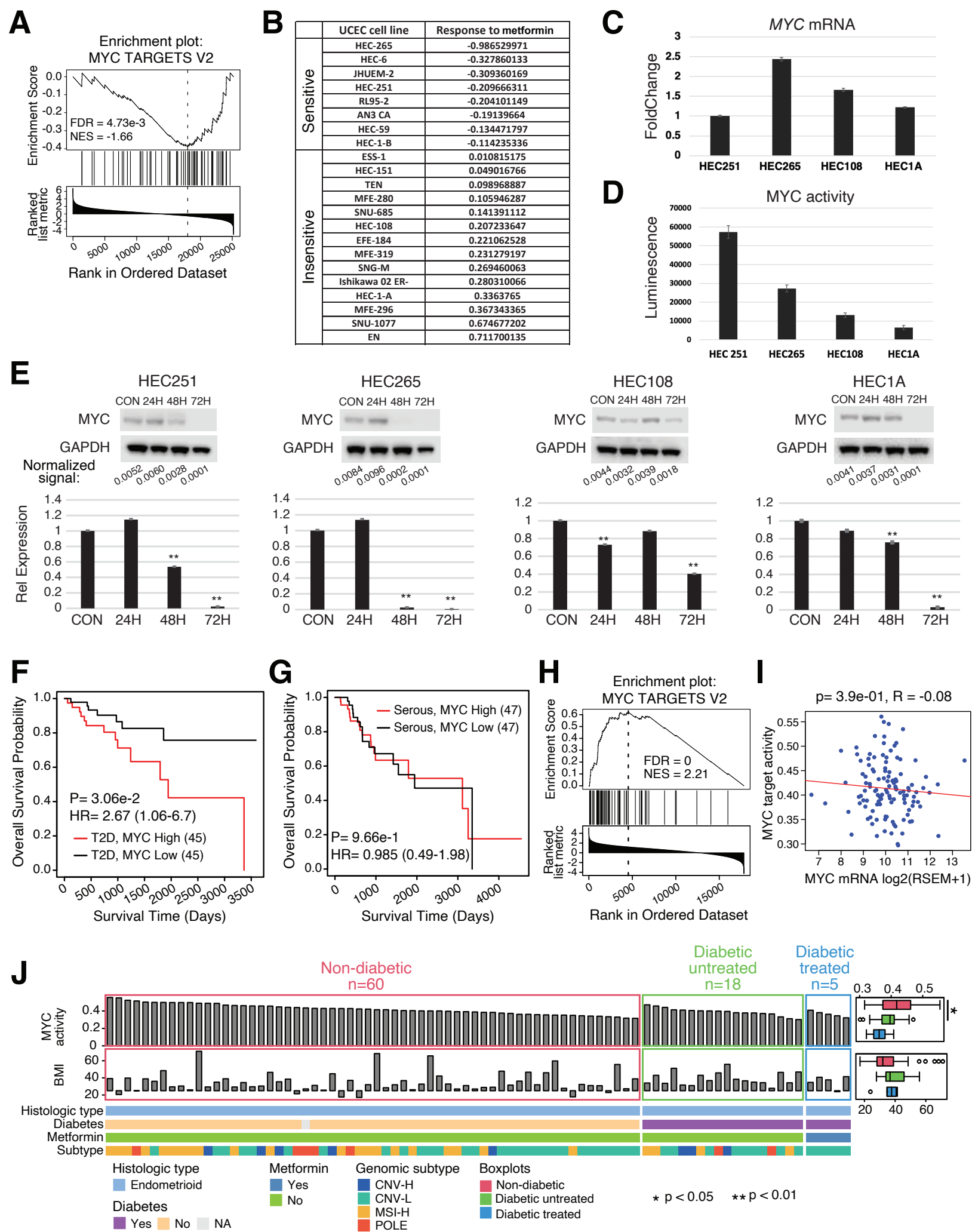


Figure S4: Metformin may target MYC in EC, related to Figure 4.

(A) MYC Targets V2 enrichment plot from pathway analysis comparing metformin-treated versus untreated patients with Type2 Diabetes (T2D) in the exploratory cohort.

(B) Table of DepMap EC cell lines treated with metformin and their corresponding responses. Cell lines are separated into “sensitive” and “insensitive” groups.

(C-D) Barplots of *MYC* mRNA expression (C) and MYC activity (D) in 4 EC cell lines.

(E) Western blots of MYC expression in metformin treated EC cell lines, with corresponding barplots (bottom panel) of quantified relative expression (y-axis) across timepoints (x-axis).

(F-G) Survival analysis of TCGA T2D patients (F) and serous tumors (G) with high and low MYC activity. P-values derived from log-rank test.

(H) MYC Targets V2 enrichment plot from pathway analysis comparing MYC-high and low TCGA tumors at the protein RPPA level.

(I) Scatter plot of MYC activity (y-axis) and *MYC* mRNA expression (x-axis).

(J) Heatmap of all endometrioid tumors in the exploratory cohort, sorted by MYC activity (top panel) and grouped by diabetes and metformin treatment status. Side boxplots (right) compare MYC activity (top) and BMI (bottom) across the diabetes/treatment groups. P-values derived from Student's t-test

Boxplots: Box portion represents Interquartile range (IQR), midline corresponds to the median, and whiskers range from the minimum (bottom) and maximum (top) variability outside the first and third quartiles (Q1 and Q3). Outliers are shown as points above whiskers.

Barplots: Error bars represent the standard error of the mean (SEM). P-values derived from Student's t-test. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$.

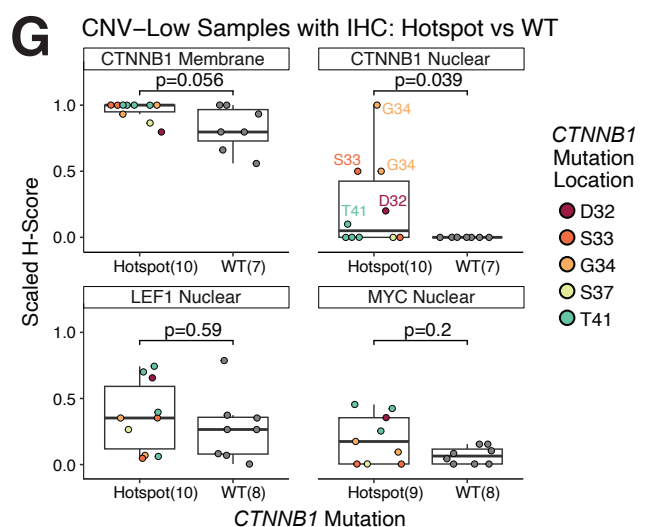
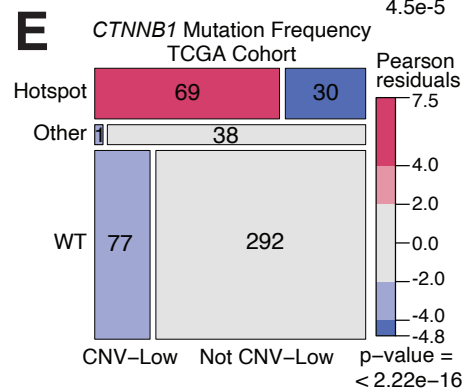
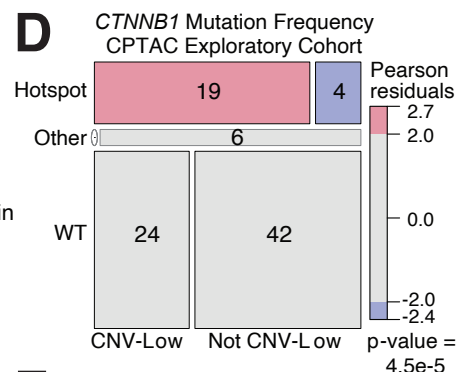
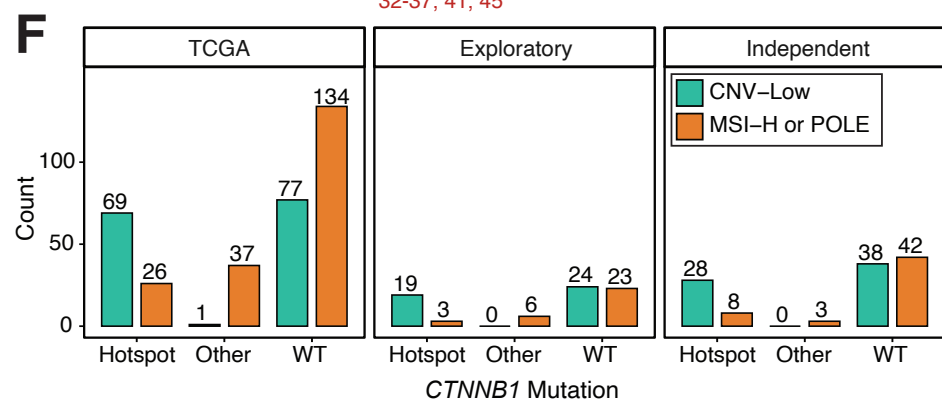
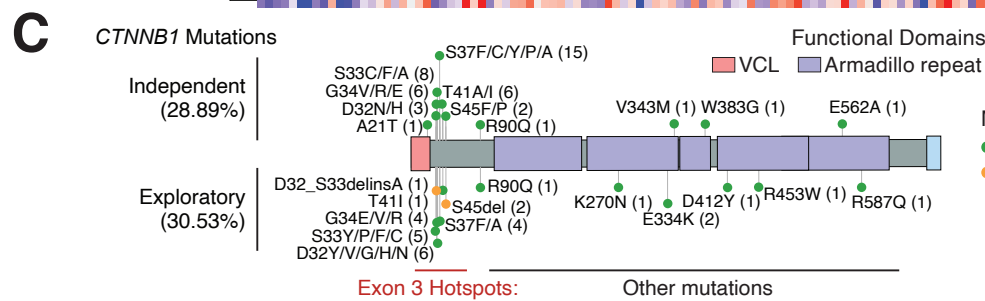
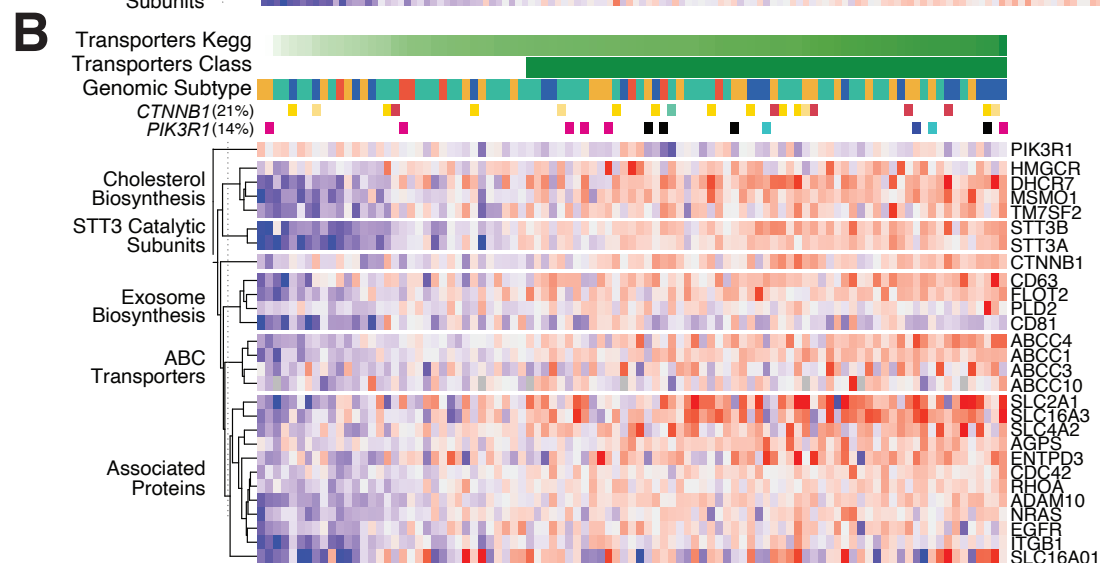
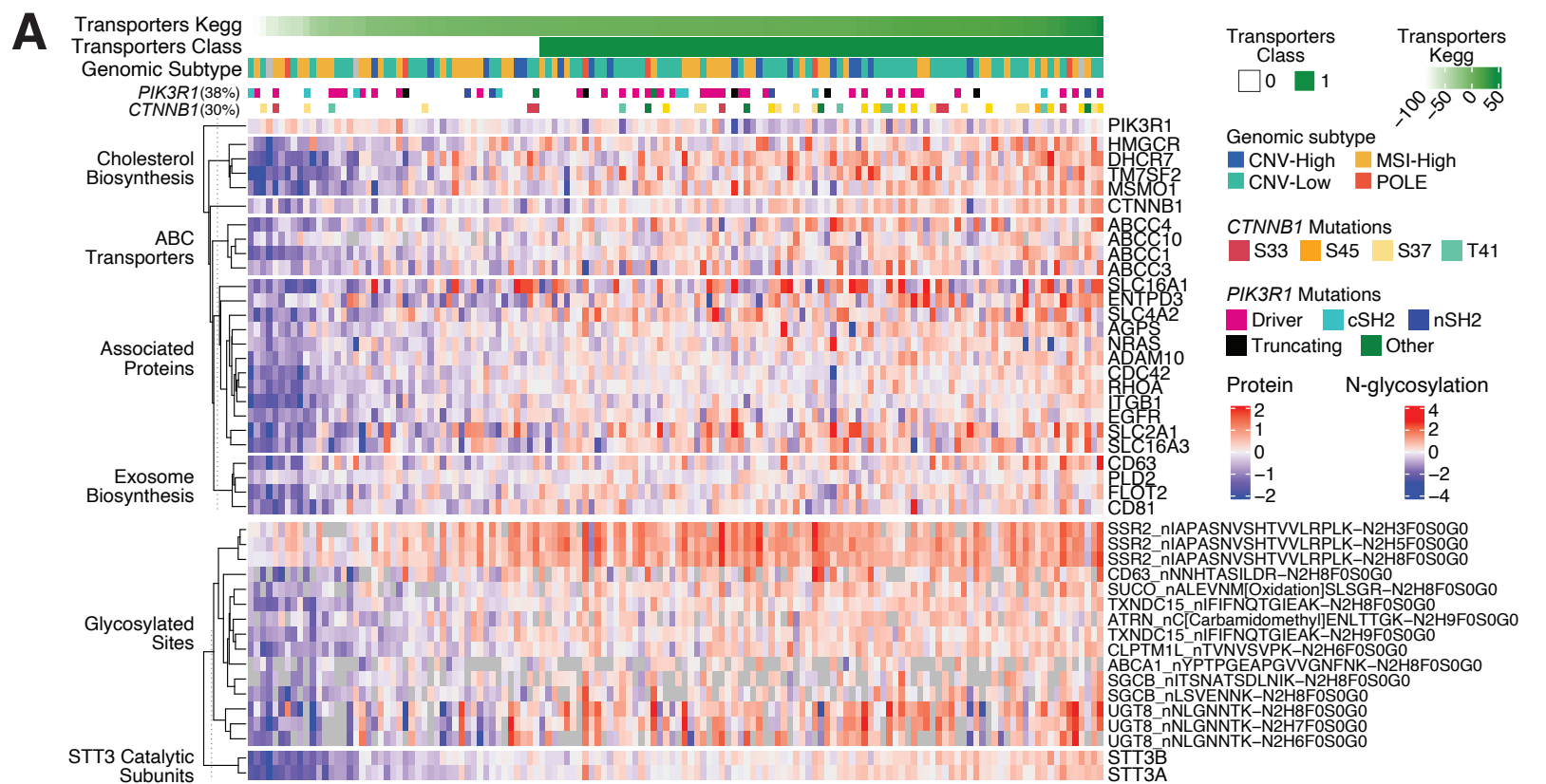


Figure S5: *CTNNB1* hotspot mutations block DKK-induced degradation, related to Figure 5.

(A) Heatmap of protein based transporter pathway activity and affected pathways at protein and glyco-peptide levels in the independent cohort. Top panels show transporter classes and *CTNNB1* and *PIK3R1* mutations.

(B) Same as (A) for the Exploratory cohort.

(C) Lollipop plots of *CTNNB1* mutations in the independent cohort (top) and exploratory cohort (bottom).

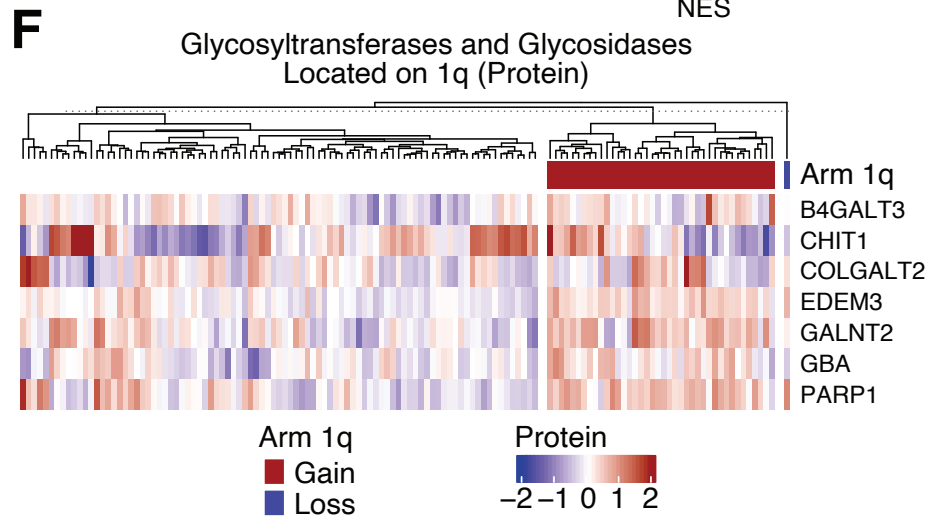
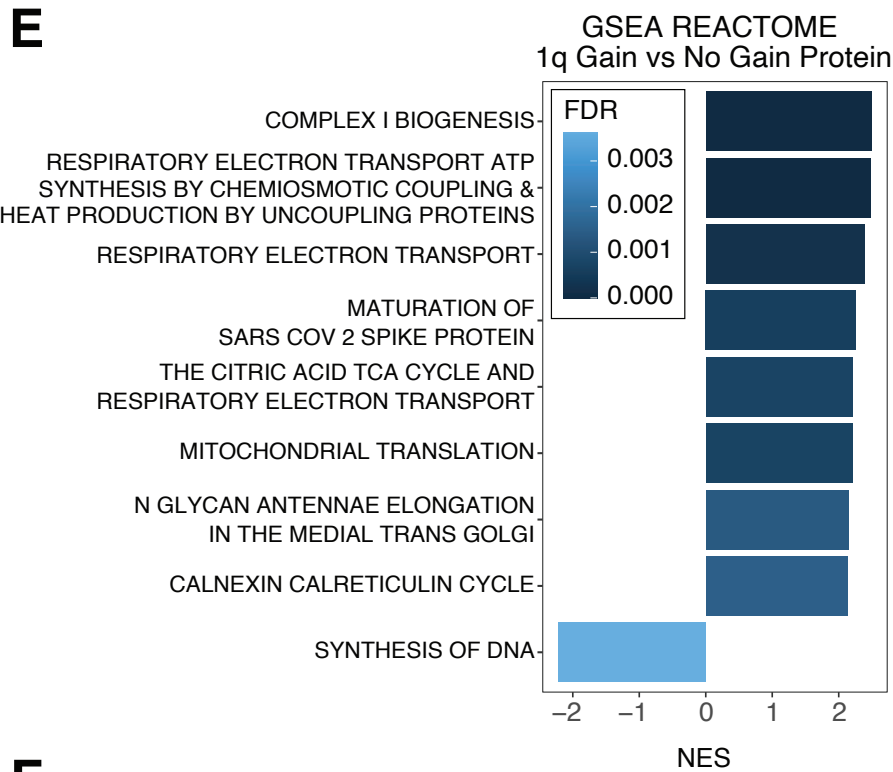
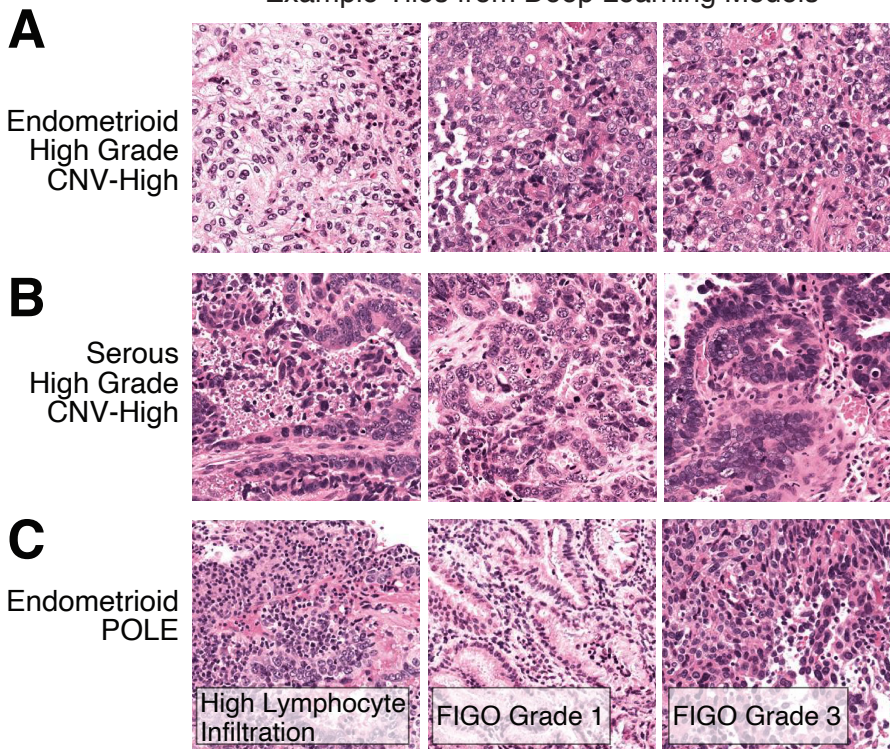
(D-E) Mosaic plots showing distribution of *CTNNB1* mutations across CNV-L tumors versus all other tumors in the exploratory cohort (D) and TCGA cohort (E). P-value determined from Chi-Square Test.

(F) Bar plots showing distribution of *CTNNB1* mutations across CNV-L and high mutation burden tumors (POLE and MSI-H) in the TCGA (left), exploratory (middle), and independent cohorts (right).

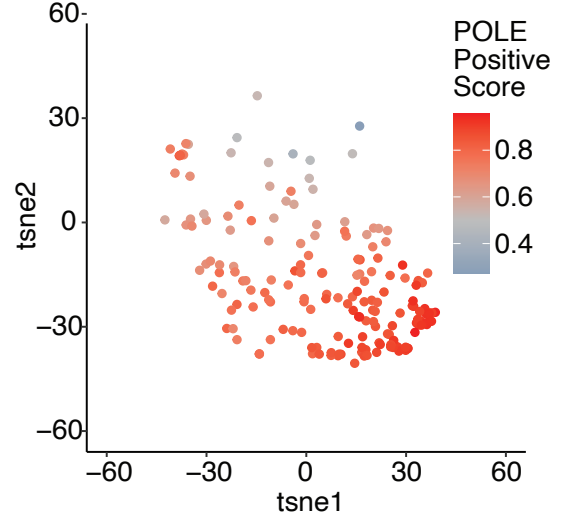
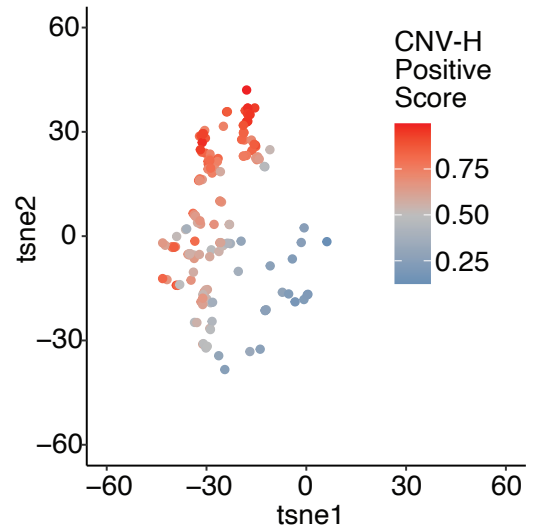
(G) Boxplots of IHC H-scores in *CTNNB1* hotspot mutants versus WT CNV-L tumors for independent cohort tumors with IHC data. P-values determined by Wilcoxon Rank Sum Test.

Boxplots: Box portion represents Interquartile range (IQR), midline corresponds to the median, and whiskers range from the minimum (bottom) and maximum (top) variability outside the first and third quartiles (Q1 and Q3). Outliers are shown as points above whiskers.

Example Tiles from Deep Learning Models



D Sample C3L-02557 CNV-High and POLE Subtypes



G TCGA UCEC Disease-Free Survival

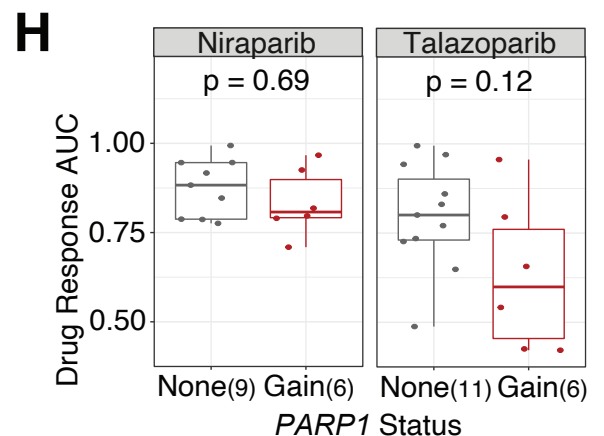
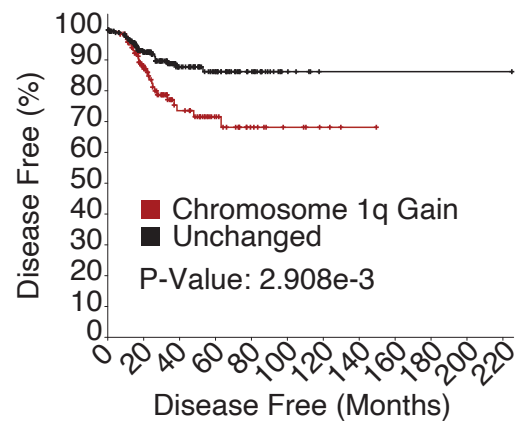


Figure S6: Deep learning models successfully classify molecular features, related to Figure 6.

(A-C) Example tiles from high-grade, CNV-H endometrioid (A), high-grade, CNV-H serous (B), and POLE with varying grade (C) samples.

(D) tSNE plots where each point is a tile, for sample C3L-02557, which is both CNV-H and POLE subtypes. Points are colored by predicted CNV-H score (top) and POLE score (bottom).

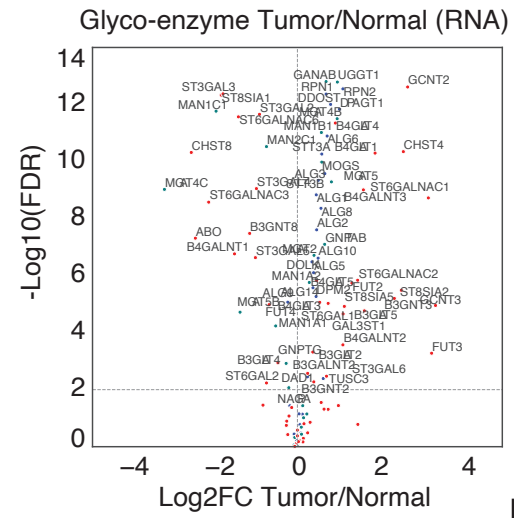
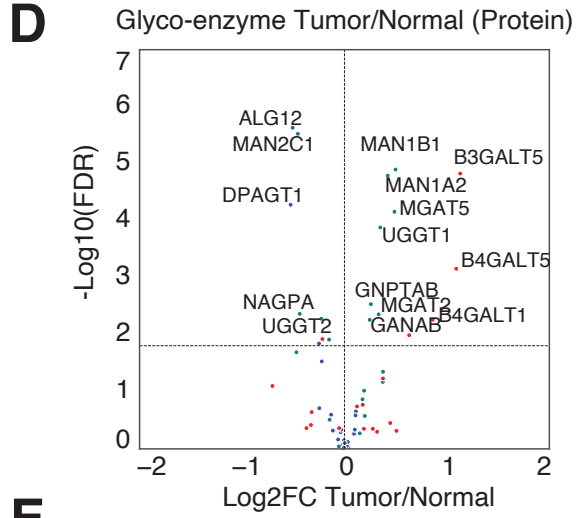
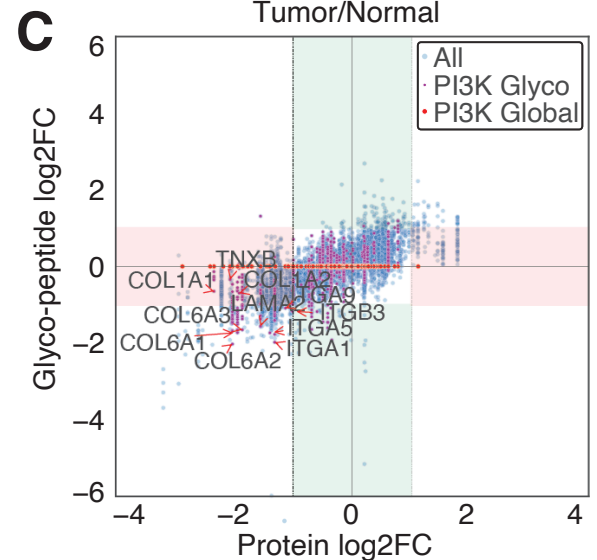
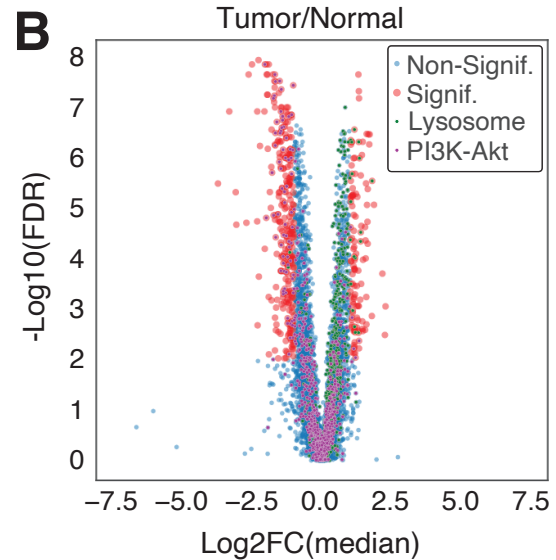
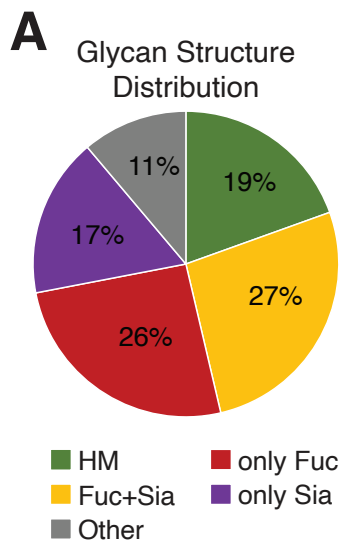
(E) Barplot of pathway enrichment analysis using protein levels comparing 1q gain and no gain in the independent cohort.

(F) Heatmap showing protein expression of glycosyltransferases and glycosidases located on chromosome 1q, separated by 1q copy number status.

(G) Disease-free survival comparing patients with and without 1q gain in the TCGA cohort.

(H) Boxplots of niraparib and talazoparib response in DepMap EC cell lines with and without *PARP1* amplification. P-values determined by Wilcoxon Rank Sum Test.

Boxplots: Box portion represents Interquartile range (IQR), midline corresponds to the median, and whiskers range from the minimum (bottom) and maximum (top) variability outside the first and third quartiles (Q1 and Q3). Outliers are shown as points above whiskers.



E Spearman correlation NMF clusters: glycopetpides and glyco-enzyme expression

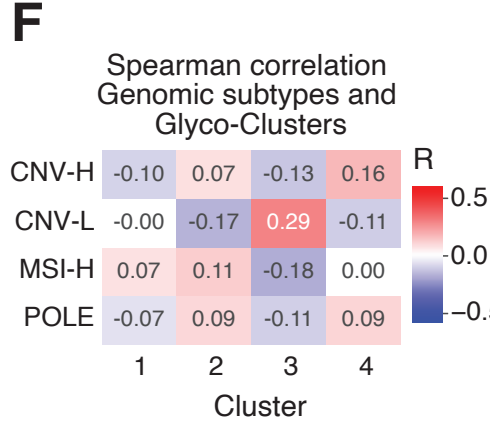
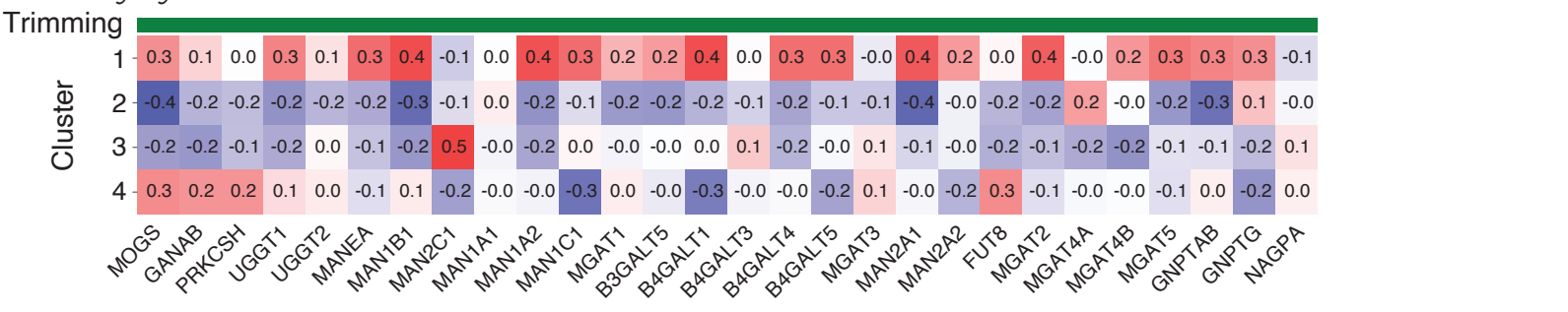
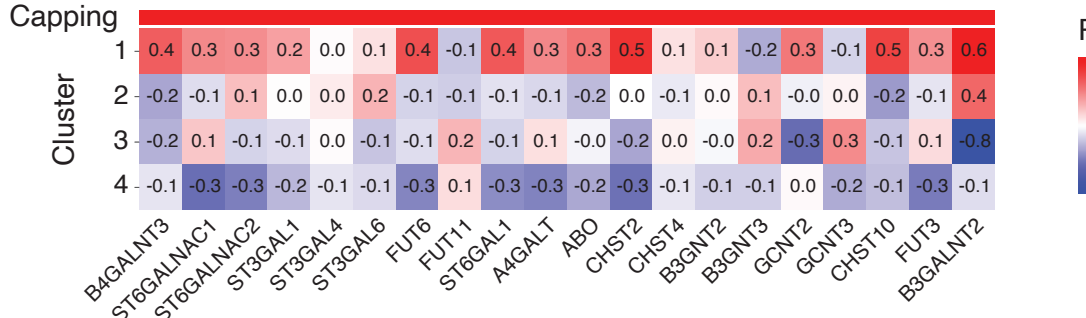
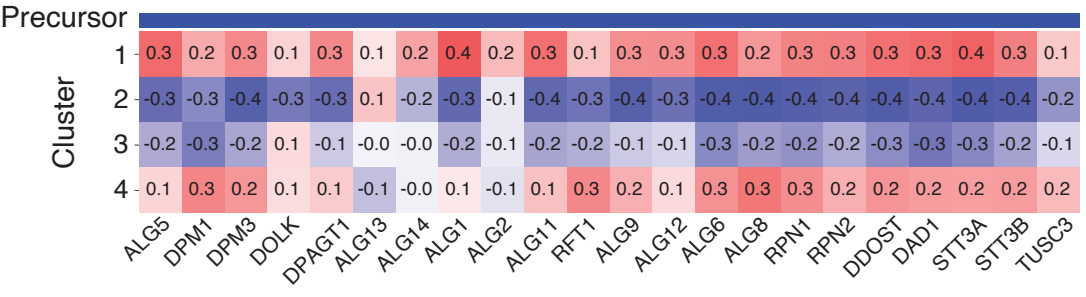


Figure S7: Multi-omic and glycoproteomic NMF clustering separates tumors into 4 clusters, related to Figure 7.

(A) Pie chart of glycan structure distribution among observed glycopeptides.

(B) Volcano plot of differential glycopeptide expression in tumor versus normal samples. X-axis shows \log_2 fold change and the y-axis shows $-\log_{10}$ FDR, which is determined by Student's T-test.

(C) Scatter plot comparing \log_2 fold change of tumor/normal at glyco-peptide (y-axis) levels and corresponding unmodified protein levels (x-axis).

(D) Volcano plots comparing tumor and normal glyco-enzymes at the protein (left) and RNA (right) levels. Points are colored by glyco-enzyme function: Precursor (blue), Trimming (green), and Capping (red)

(E) Heatmaps showing correlations of glyco-peptide and glyco-enzyme levels across glyco-clusters, separated by glyco-enzyme function.

(F) Heatmaps showing correlations between NMF clusters and genomic subtypes.