



Figure S1. Histopathology grading scheme evaluates malignancy and tumor burden in EGFR-overexpressing lungs. A = grade 0, B = grade 1, C = grade 2, D = grade 3, E = grade 4, F = grade 5. In grade 0 lung (A), pneumocytes have scant cytoplasm and small oval nuclei. In grade 1 (B), there is atypical pneumocyte hyperplasia and rare small atypical adenomas, mild nuclear pleiomorphism/atypia with large round to oval nuclei with a coarsely stippled chromatin pattern, and occasional multinucleated cells. These indicators of tumor progression as well as tumor burden increase with tumor grade, and are marked in grade 4 (E) and grade 5 (F) lungs. Lesions in grade 5 lungs are similar to grade 4, however overall tumor burden is higher in grade 5 with coalescence of large adenocarcinomas to efface entire lung lobes. Examples of multinucleated cells (N) are indicated in grades 1, 3, and 5; a region of hemorrhage and necrosis (H) in grade 4; and apoptotic cells (arrow), and mitoses (M) in grade 5.