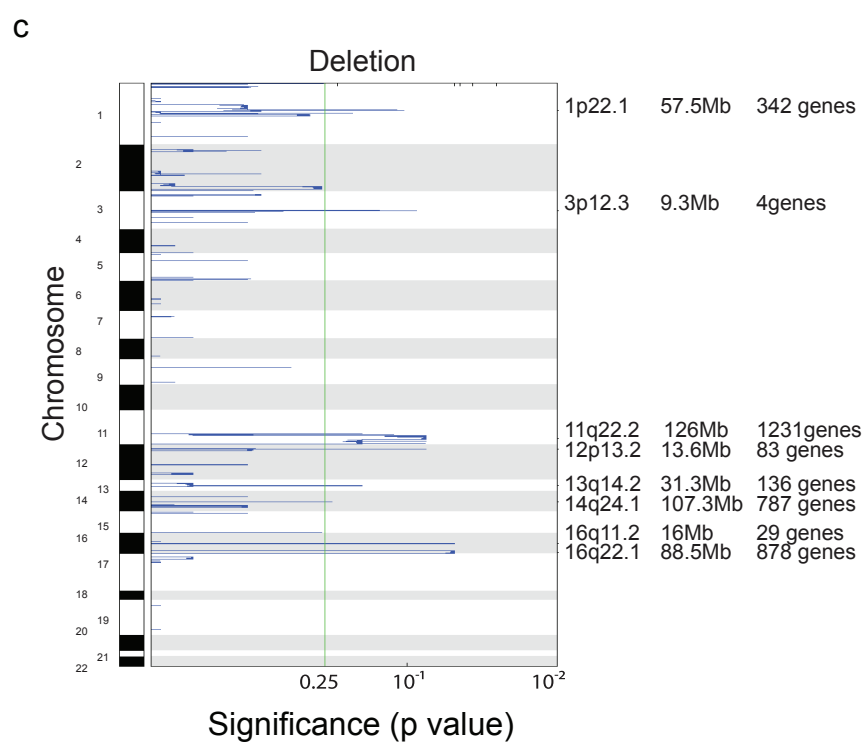
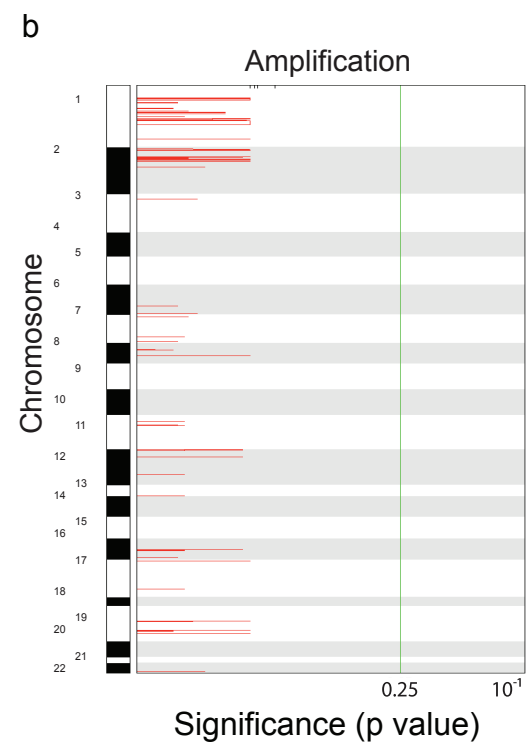
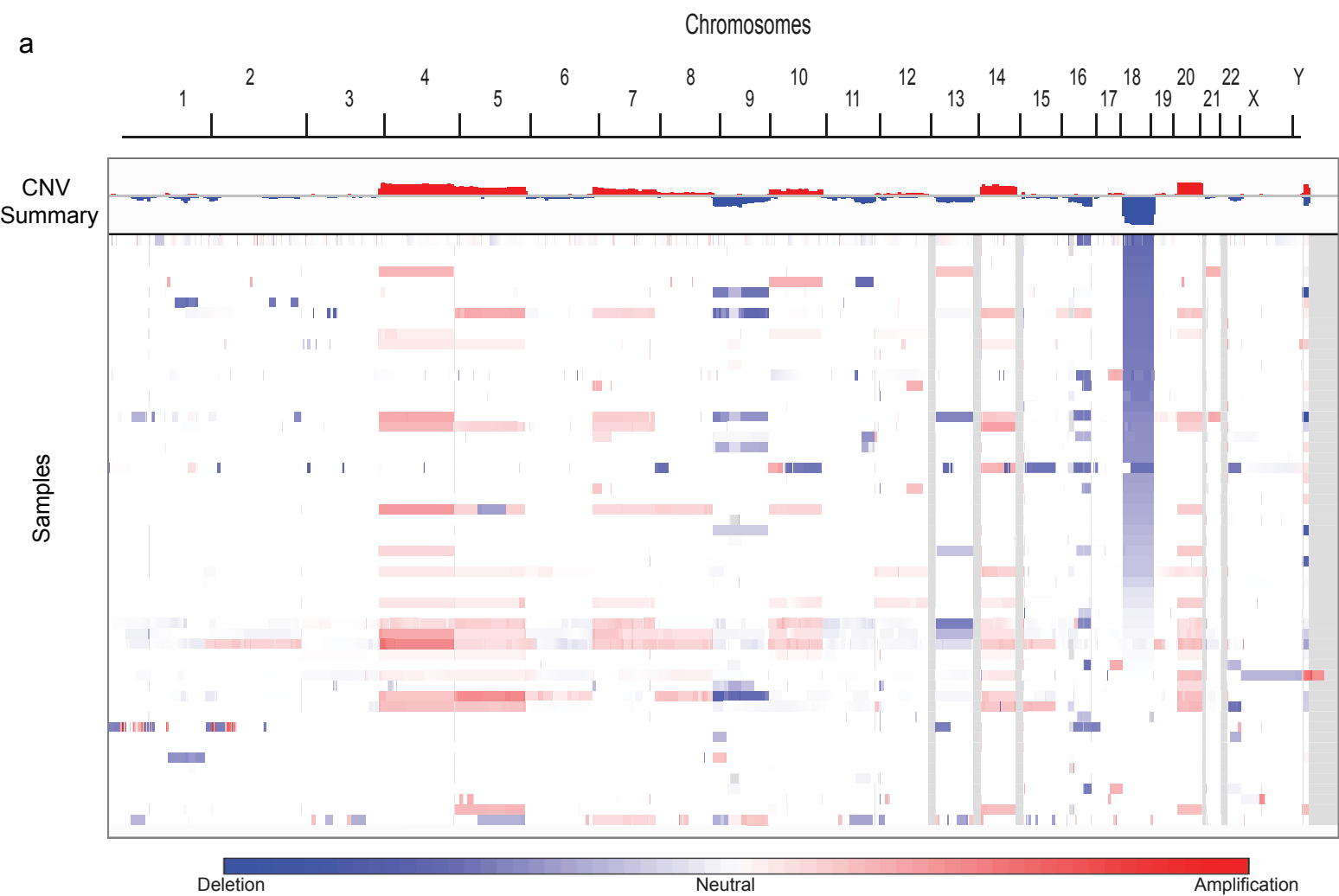


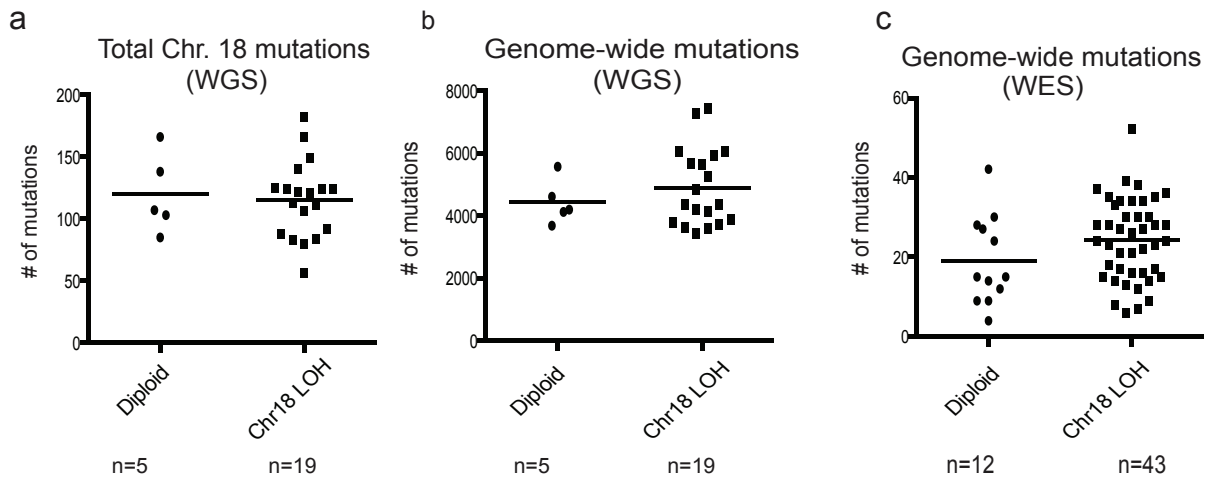
Supplementary Figure 1: Comparison of somatic mutation rates in our study and the published neuroendocrine tumor literature

a) Plot comparing the number of mutations per megabase (Mb) in primary and metastatic SI-NETs, the bar represents the mean. b) Venn diagram of the concordant gene mutations identified previously in SI-NETs⁵ and the current study of SI-NETs. c) Plot comparing the total number of mutations per case in pancreatic NETs² and the current study, the bar represents the mean. d) Venn diagram of the concordant gene mutations identified in both studies (bold indicates membership in the Cancer Gene Census)⁸.

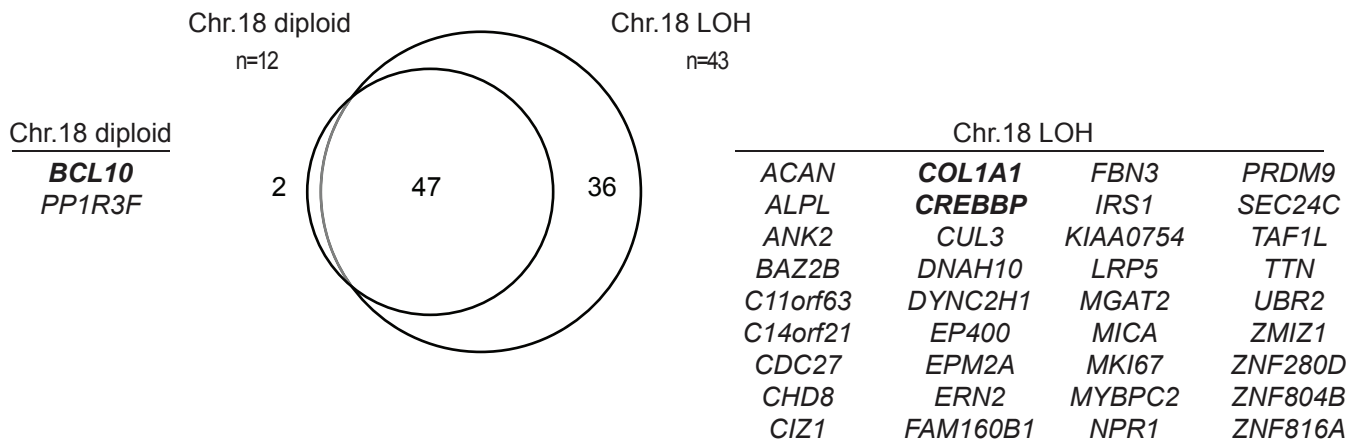


Supplementary Figure 2: SCNA and GISTIC analysis of 55 small intestine and metastatic NETs.

a) Somatic copy number alterations in 55 primary and metastatic small intestine NETs. Upper panel, summary plot of SCNAs across all chromosomes. Lower panel, heat map of copy number increases (red) and decreases (blue). GISTIC 2.0 q-values for amplifications (b) and deletions (c) are plotted across the genome (y-axis). The significantly deleted peaks are labeled with the size of the region and putative gene targets (Supplementary Tables 15 and 16).

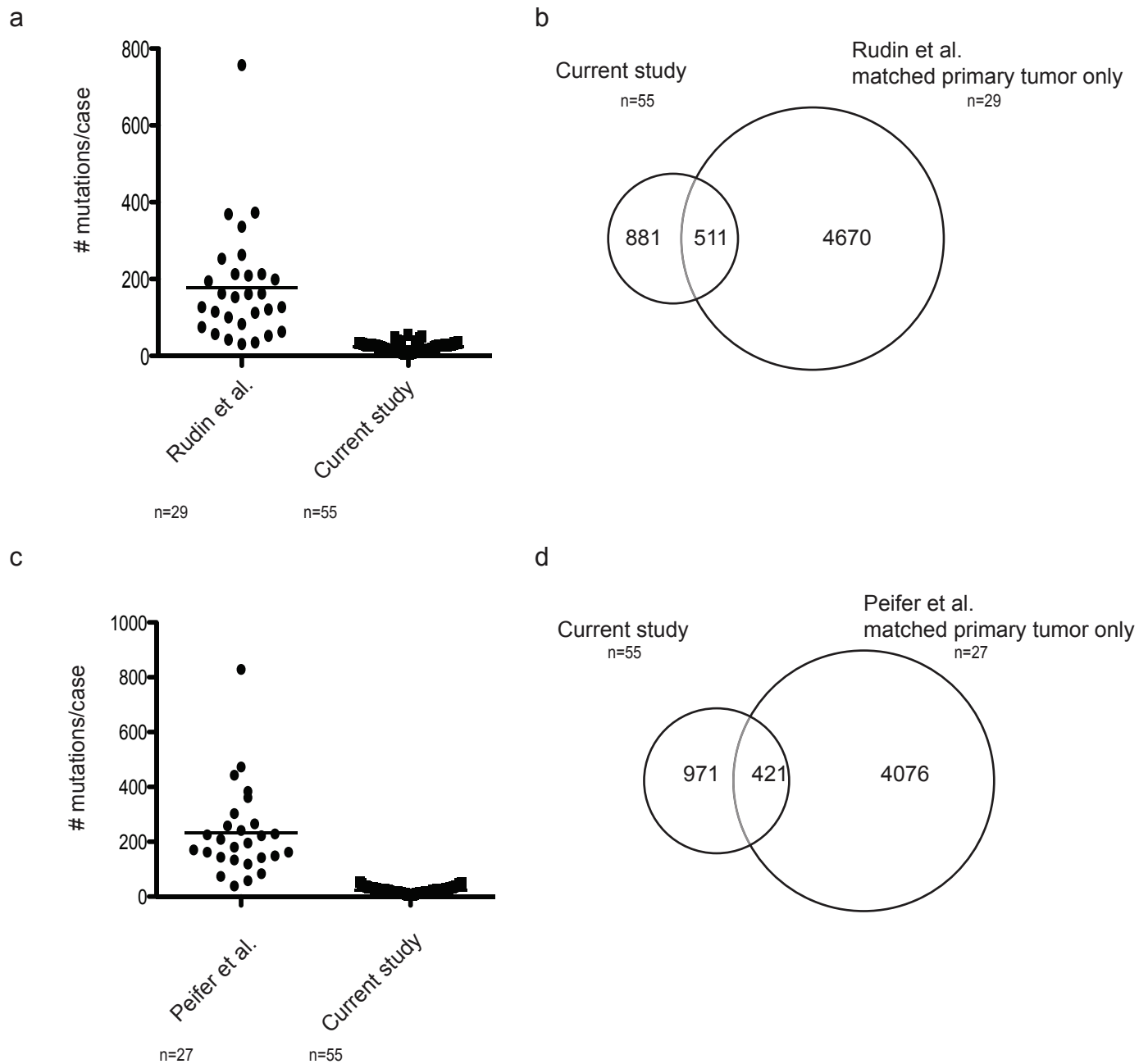


d Recurrent (>1) gene mutations



Supplementary Figure 3: Chromosome 18 centric specific analysis

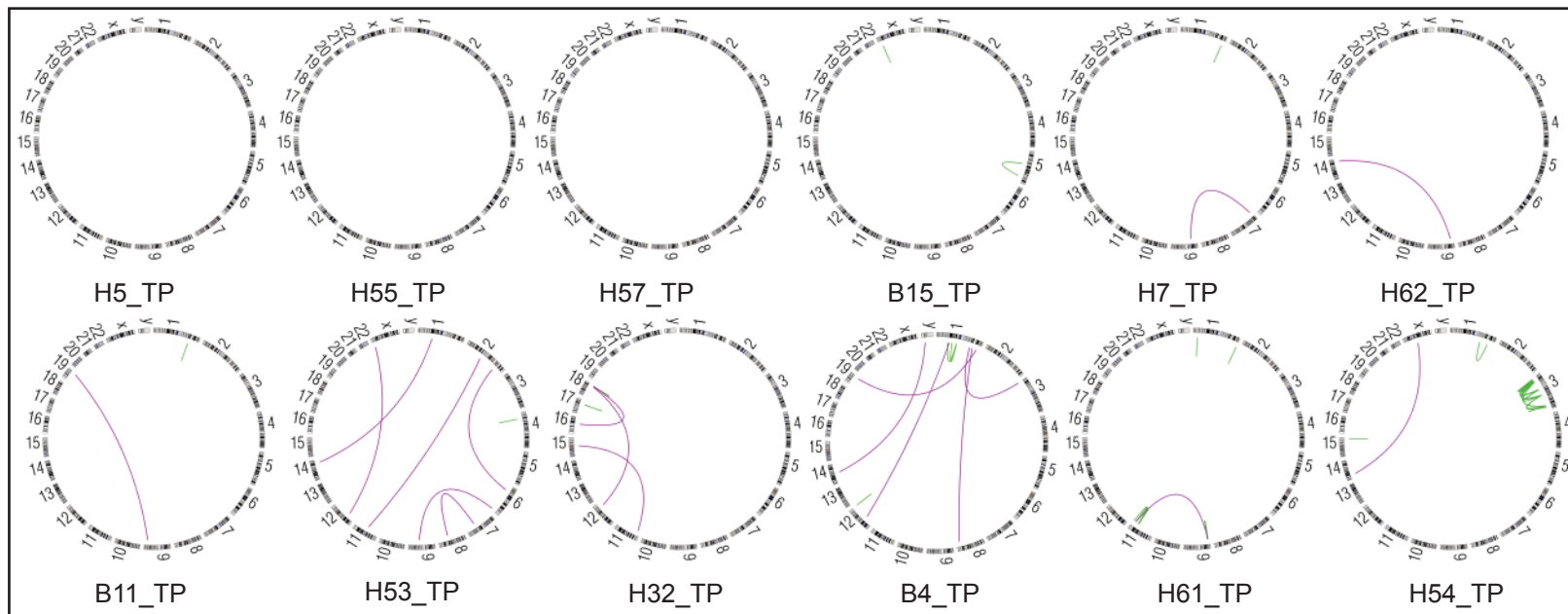
a) Plot comparing the total number of somatic variants in chromosome 18 as detected by whole-genome sequencing (WGS) for cases with or without chr.18 LOH, the bar represents the mean. b) Plot comparing the total genome wide somatic variants detected by WGS for cases with or without chr.18 LOH, the bar represents the mean. c) Plot comparing the number of mutations genome-wide detected by whole-exome sequencing (WES) for cases with or without chr.18 LOH, the bar represents the mean. d) Venn diagram of gene mutations found in more than 1 case and relation to chr.18 status. Mutations in two genes were exclusive to the chr.18 diploid cases, while mutations in 47 genes were present in both chr. 18 diploid and LOH cases. The greater number of gene mutations found in the chr.18 LOH cases is a reflection of the greater sample size. Genes in bold are present in the Cancer Gene Census⁸.



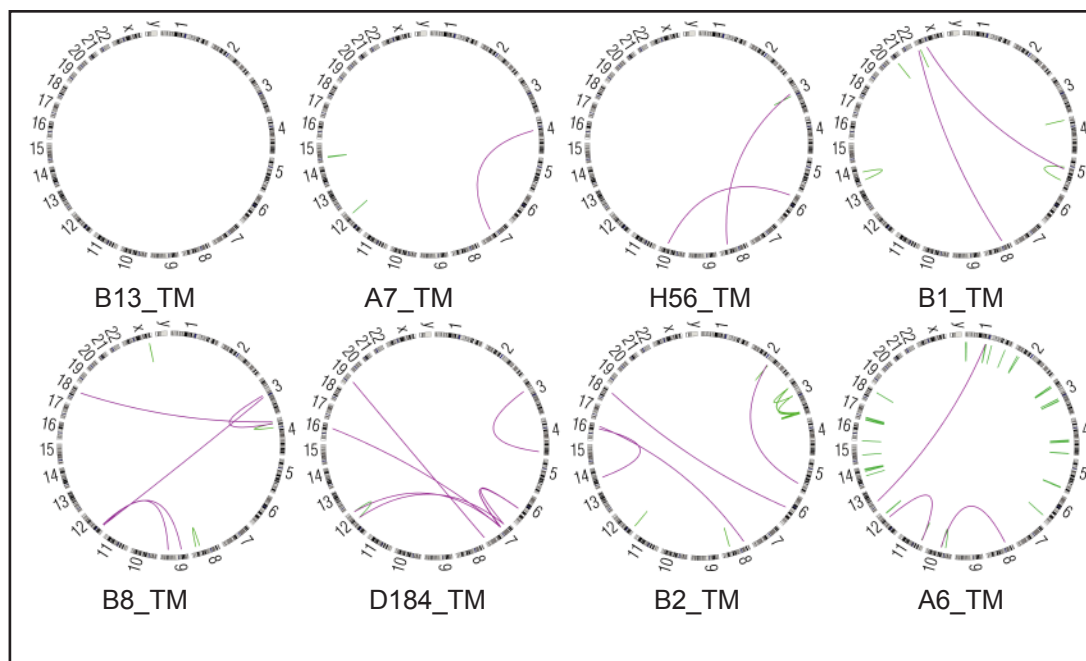
Supplementary Figure 4: Comparison of somatic variants with the published small cell lung cancer literature

- a) Plot comparing the total number of mutations per case in SCLC²⁹ and the current study of SI-NETs.
 b) Venn diagram of the concordant gene mutations identified in both studies (see Supplemental Table 10 for genes).
 c) Plot comparing the total number of mutations per case in SCLC³⁰ and the current study.
 b) Venn diagram of the concordant gene mutations identified in both studies (see Supplemental Table 11 for genes).

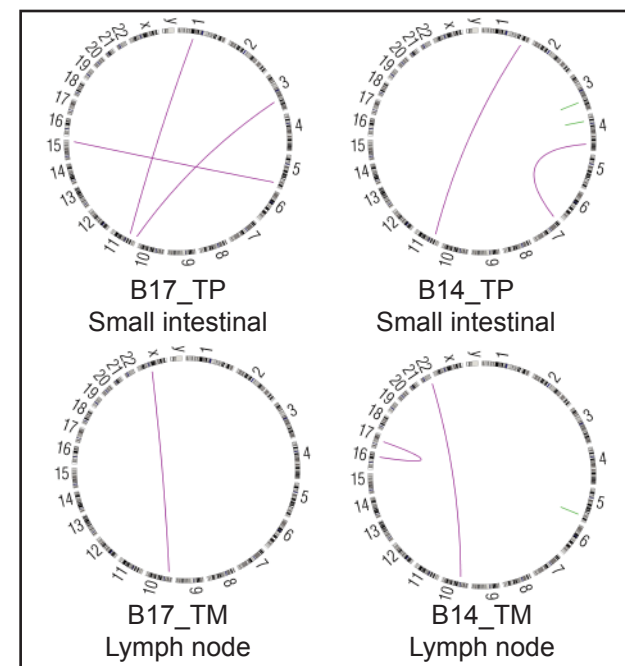
Primary small intestinal



Metastatic to liver



Small intestinal/Lymph node trio



Supplemental Figure 5: CIRCOS Plots of chromosomal rearrangements in small intestinal and metastatic NET cases. Circos plots of whole-genome sequence data depicting intrachromosomal rearrangements (green lines) and interchromosomal rearrangements (purple lines). See Supplemental Tables 12 and 13.