Supplementary Figure Legends

Figure S1. Analysis of mismatch repair gene products. (A) Western blots for MSH2, a key mismatch repair protein, in selected clones from YAMC treated with 4-HNE (*upper panel*) or *E. faecalis*-infected macrophages (*lower panel*). (B) MSH2 increases in all clones, except clone H5, compared with parental YAMC cells after being normalized to β-actin.

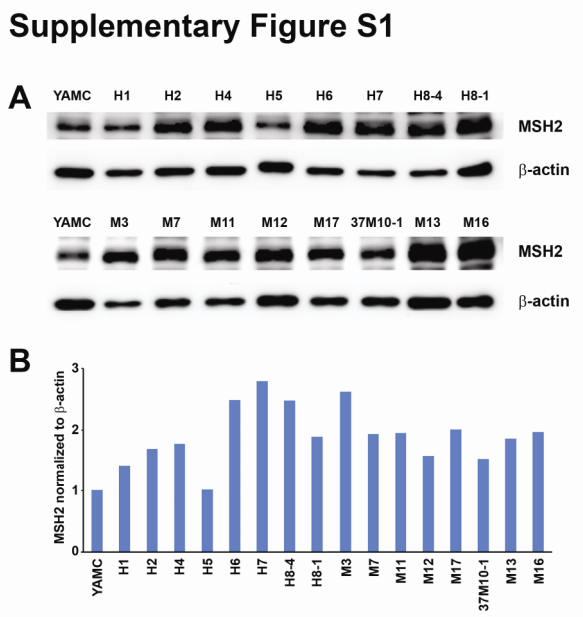

Figure S2. Xenograft assay of HCT116 as a positive control. (A) Large tumors are seen in the flanks of HCT116-injected NOD/*scid* mouse (*arrows*). (B) Excised tumors from HCT116-injected NOD/*scid* mouse. (C) H & E staining for xenograft tumor shows poorly differentiated carcinomas (20X). (D) Immunohistochemical staining for cytokeratin 20 confirmed carcinoma in xenograft (40X).

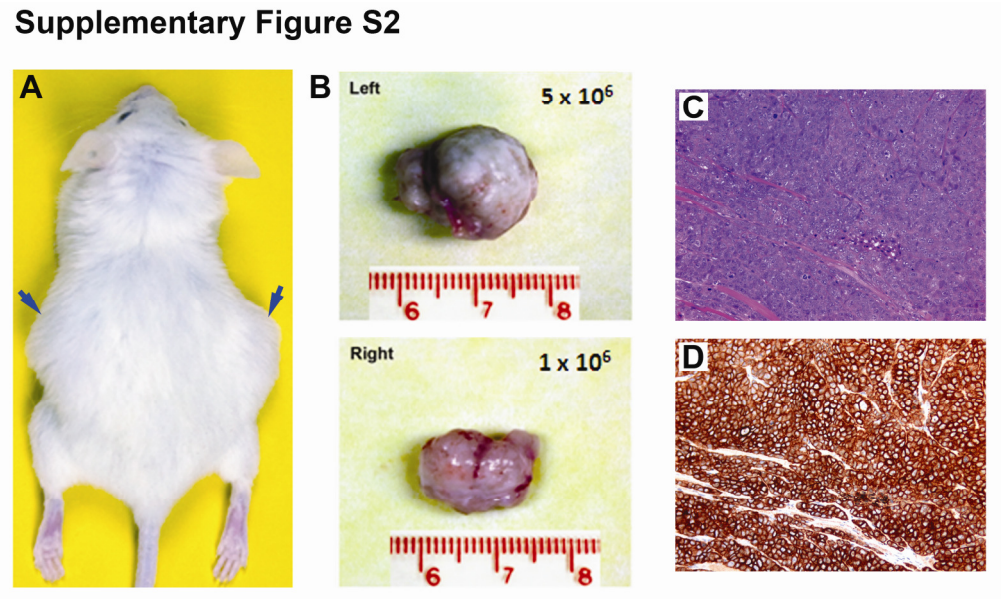

Figure S3. Allograft assay of YAMC-derived clones. (A) A small tumor is noted in a NOD/*scid* mouse following 20 weeks of subcutaneous injection with 5×10^6 M17 cells in the medium free of matrigel. (B) Excised tumor. (C) H & E staining shows poorly differentiated carcinoma (20X). (D) PCR for SV40 large T antigen gene confirms that tumor is originated from YAMC cells. (E) Staining shows poorly differentiated carcinoma (*blue arrows*) invading skin (*green arrows*, hair follicles). (F) H&E staining shows poorly differentiated carcinoma (*blue arrows*) invading muscle (*yellow arrows*).

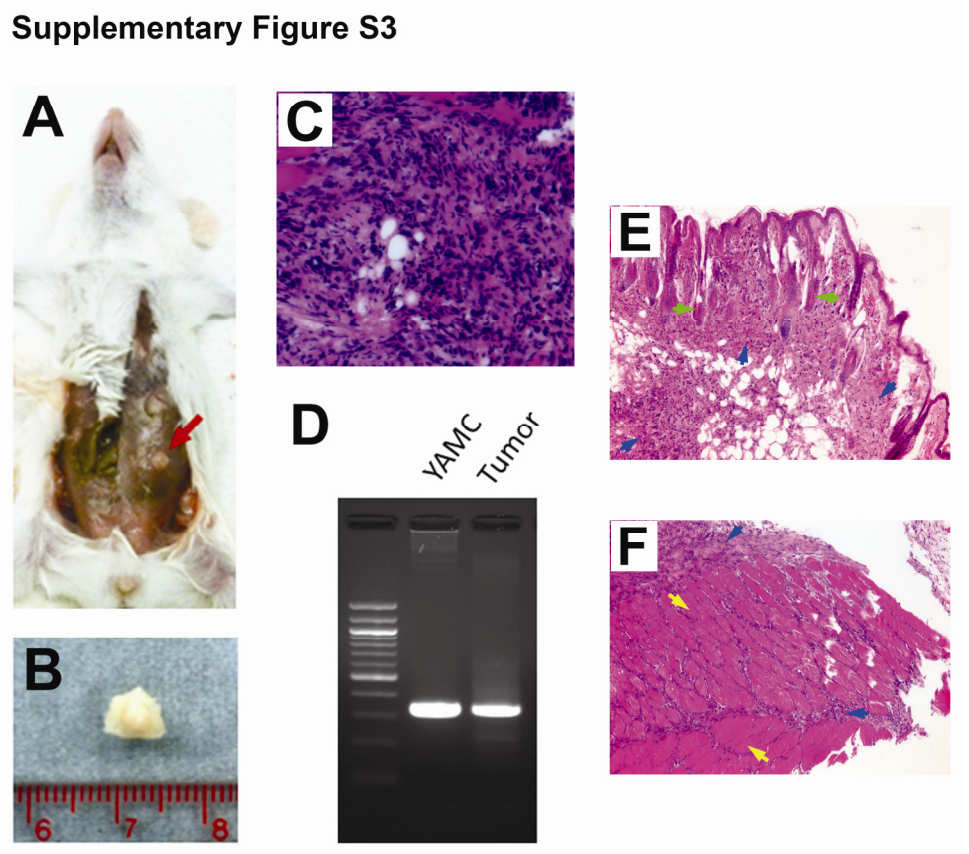

Figure S4. Immunohistochemical staining for Ly6A/E. (A) Ly6A/E-positive cells (*arrows*) are evident in allograft tumor of M11-injected NOD/*scid* mouse (20X). (B) Colonic epithelial cells are strongly stained for Ly6A/E in the areas of inflammation and neoplasia of colon biopsies from *E. faecalis*-colonized *Il10*$^{-/-}$ mice (20X). (C) No Ly6A/E expression is seen in normal epithelial cells from sham-colonized *Il10*$^{-/-}$ mice. Several immune cells in the lamina propria, however, are positively stained for Ly6A/E in these mice (20X).