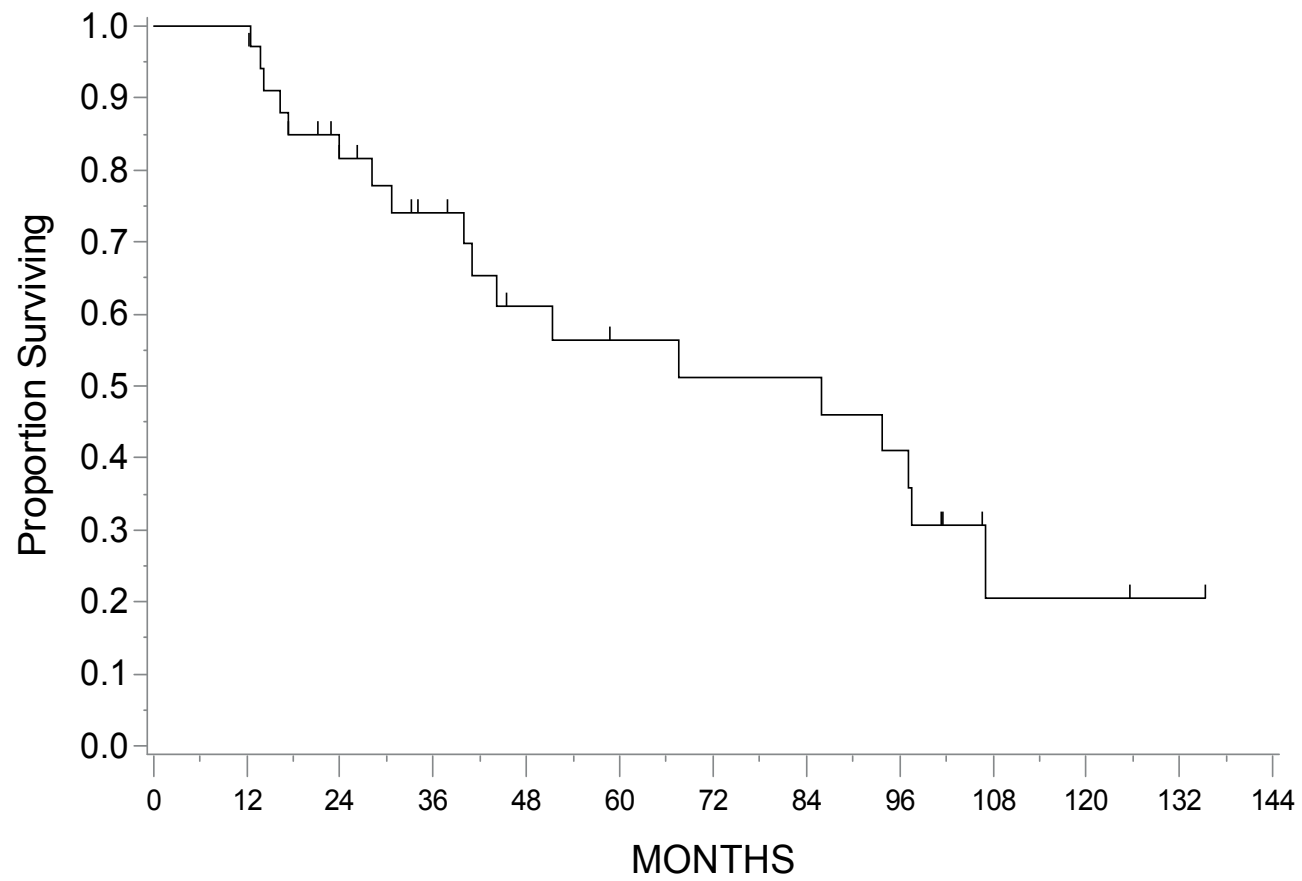


**Supplemental Figures**

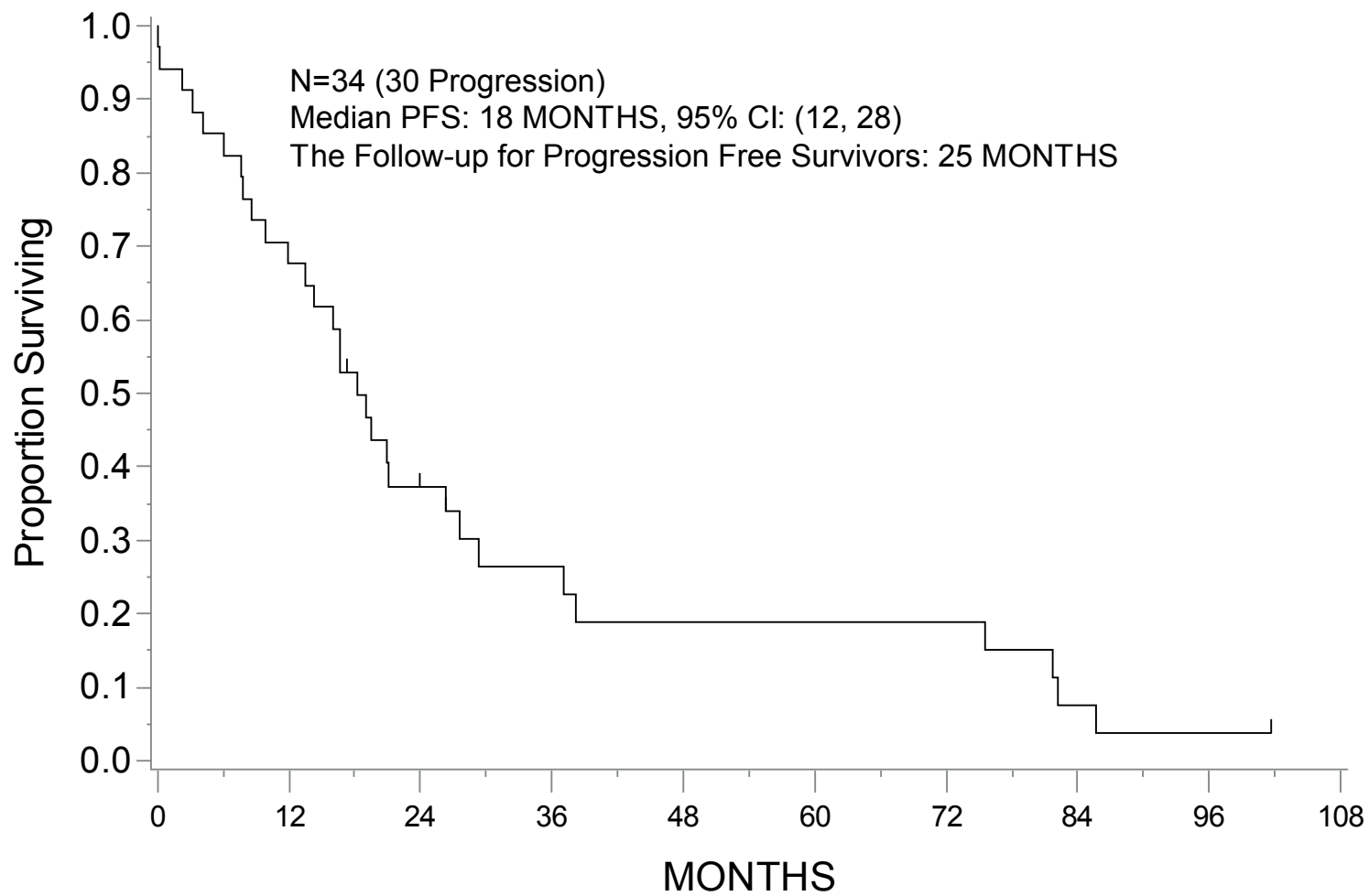
**Supplemental Figure S1A. Overall survival of acral cohort**



Median overall survival = 86 months

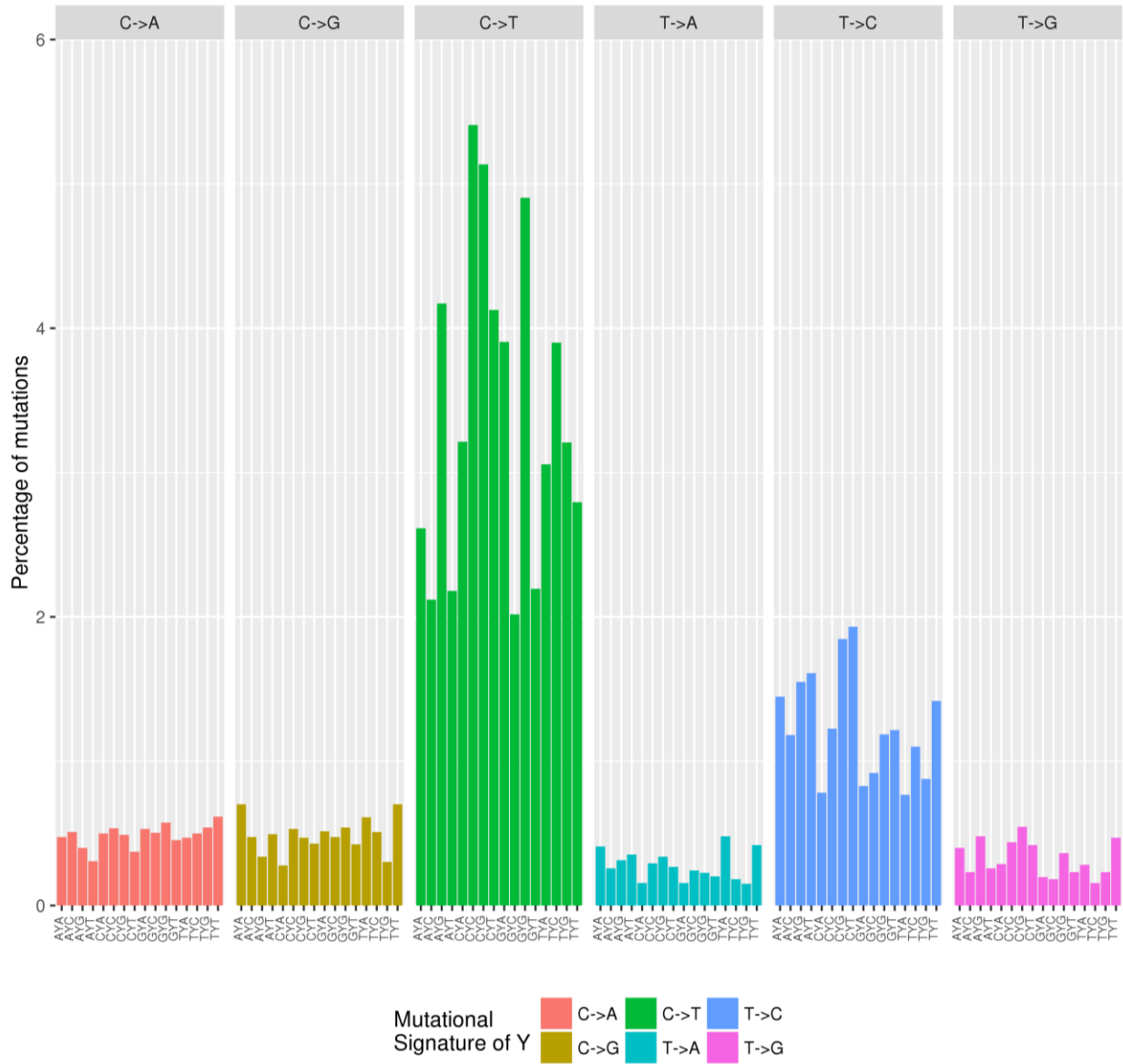
Median FUP survivors = 36 months

Supplemental Figure S1B. Overall progression-free survival of acral cohort



### Supplemental Figure S2. SNV mutational signature of all tumors

All substitutions are referred to by the pyrimidine context of the mutated Watson and Crick base pair. For all possible pyrimidine substitutions (Y), the flanking upstream and downstream bases are shown on the X-axis, thereby leading to 96 possible mutation contexts in the classification. The mutation base change is shown in the legend according to color.

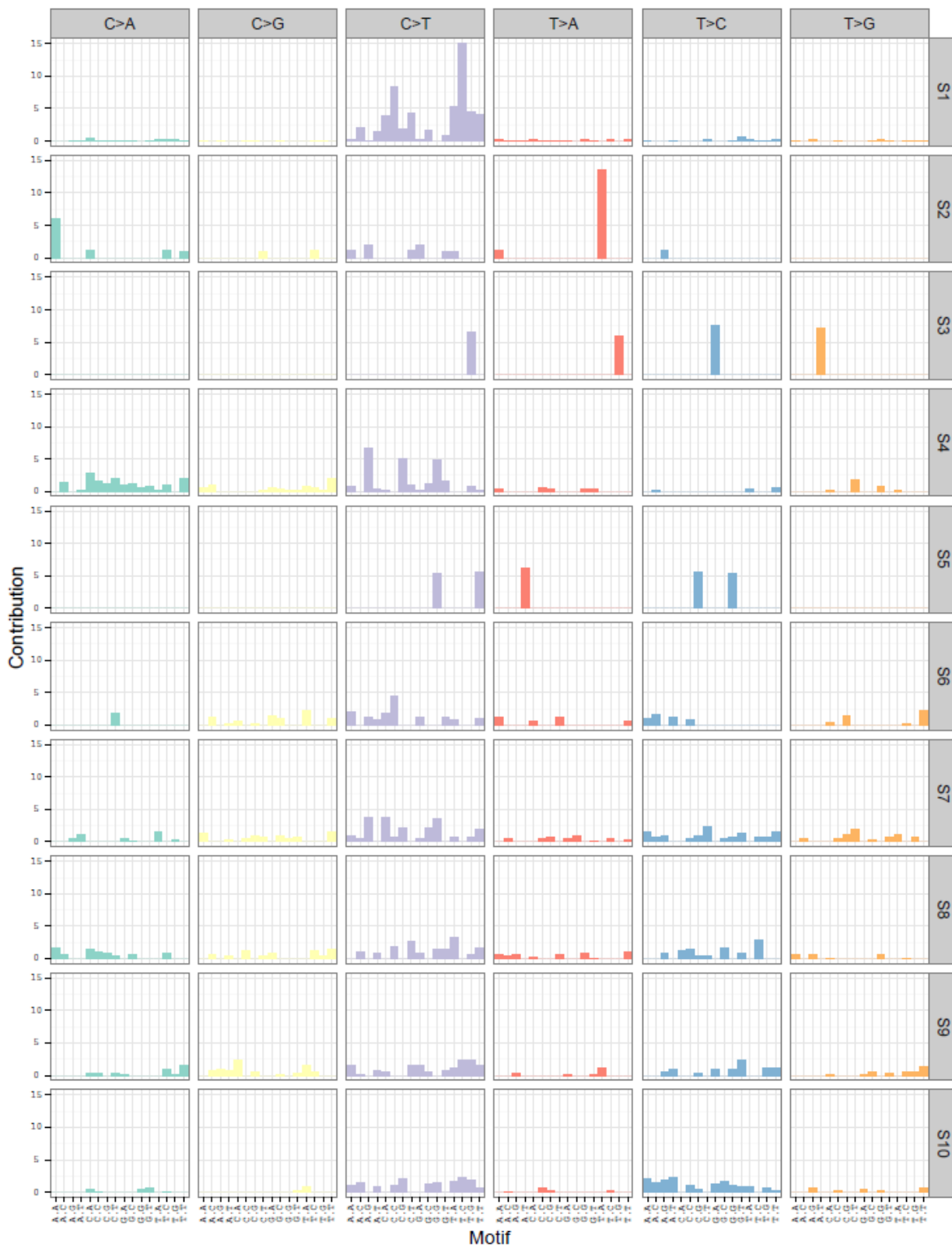






## B. SNV composition of identified signatures

Signature identifiers are shown on the right and the percent contribution of SNVs are shown on the left. The sequence context of each SNV is shown on the bottom.



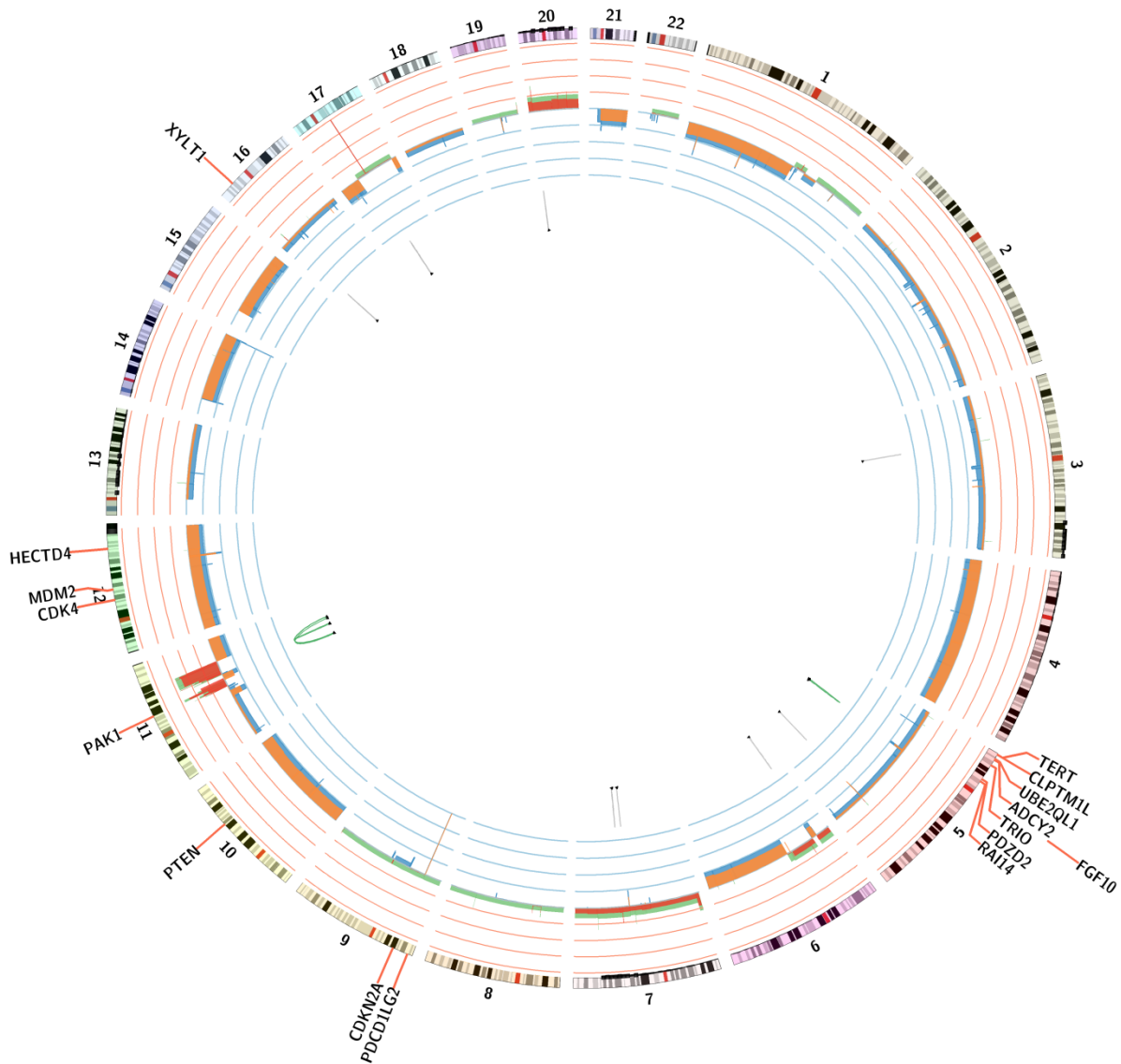
### Supplemental Figure S3. Tumor-specific SV/CNV summary plots

Individual Circos plots for each tumor are shown here with tumor-specific SVs and CNVs identified from LIWG analysis, and CNVs identified from exome analysis. The same gene labels are shown for each Circos plot to allow for cross-plot comparisons. Gene labels include those shown in Figure 2B, in addition to partner genes for identified TERT SVs.

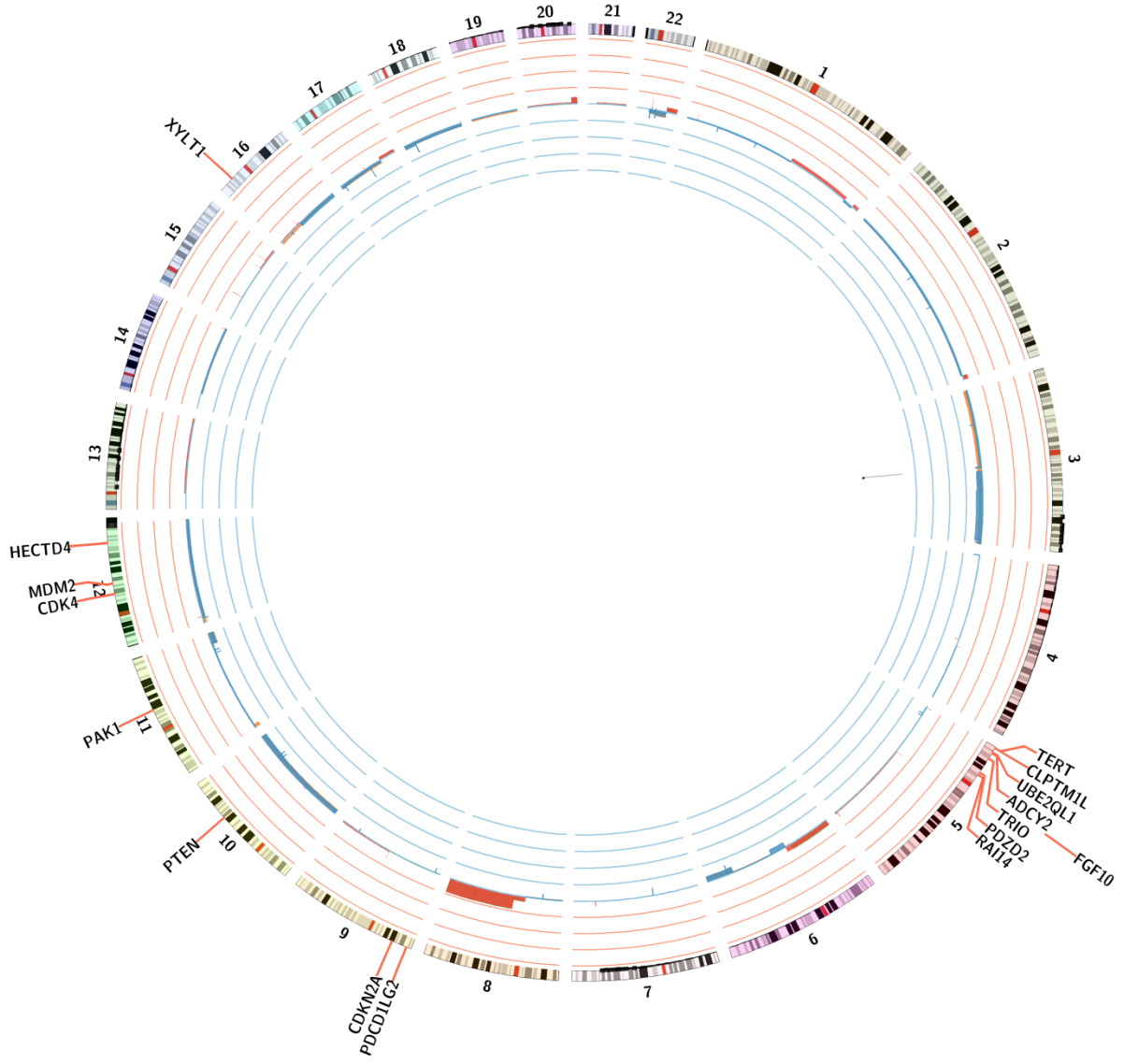
CNVs are shown in the inner circle adjacent to chromosomes: exome CNV gain=red, LIWG CNV gain=green, exome CNV loss=blue, LIWG CNV loss=orange. The scale for CNV changes are static across all Circos plots with a threshold of  $\log_2 \text{fold} = |4|$  to allow for cross-plot comparisons. No filtering was applied to CNV data shown here.

Intrachromosomal SVs=gray (for SVs < 1Mb), green (for SVs  $\geq 1\text{Mb}$  & < 50Mb), black (for SVs  $\geq 50\text{Mb}$  & < 100Mb), red (for SVs  $\geq 100\text{Mb}$ ); Interchromosomal SVs=red; Interchromosomal SVs impacting chr5=yellow

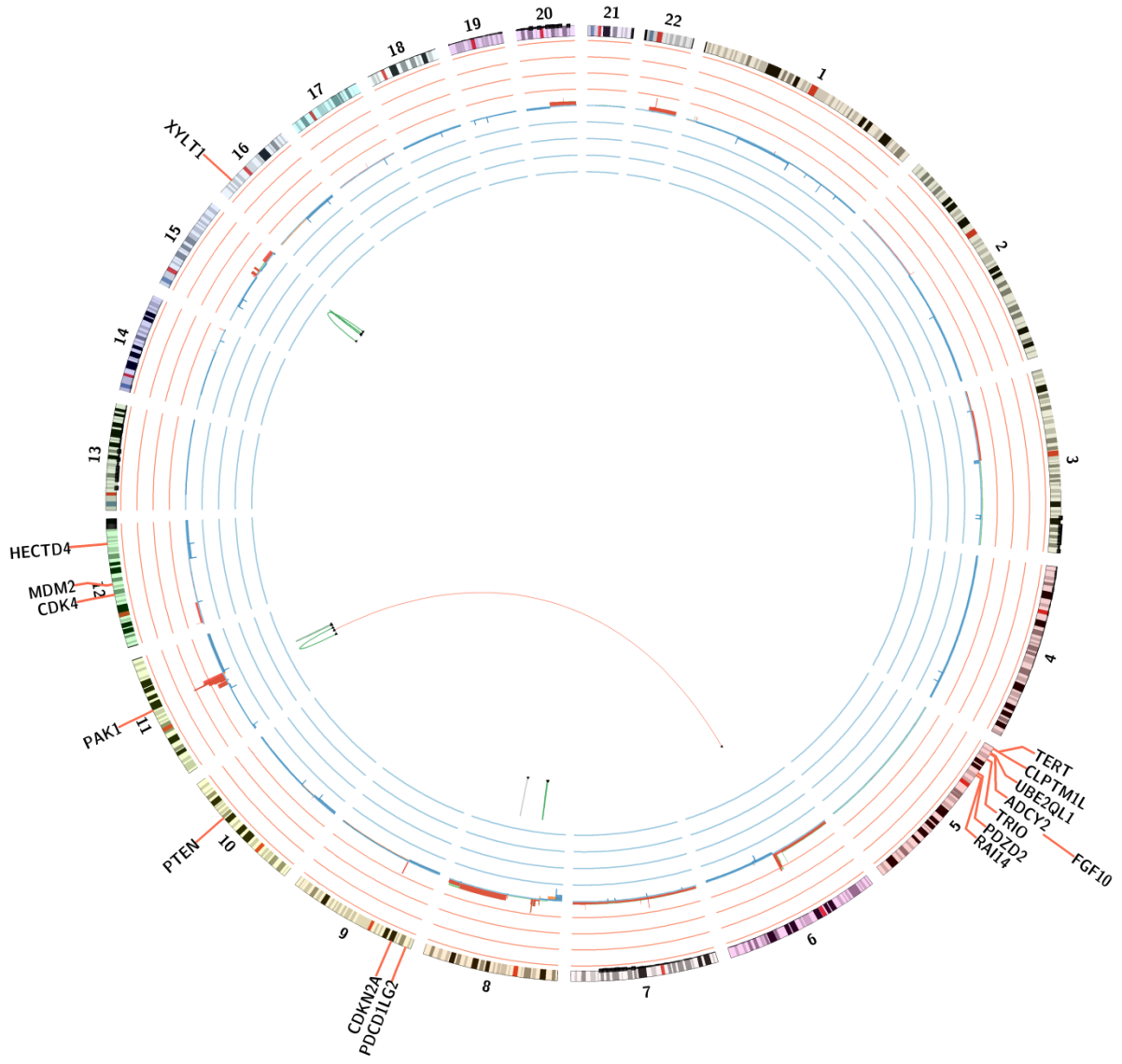
#### Patient 1



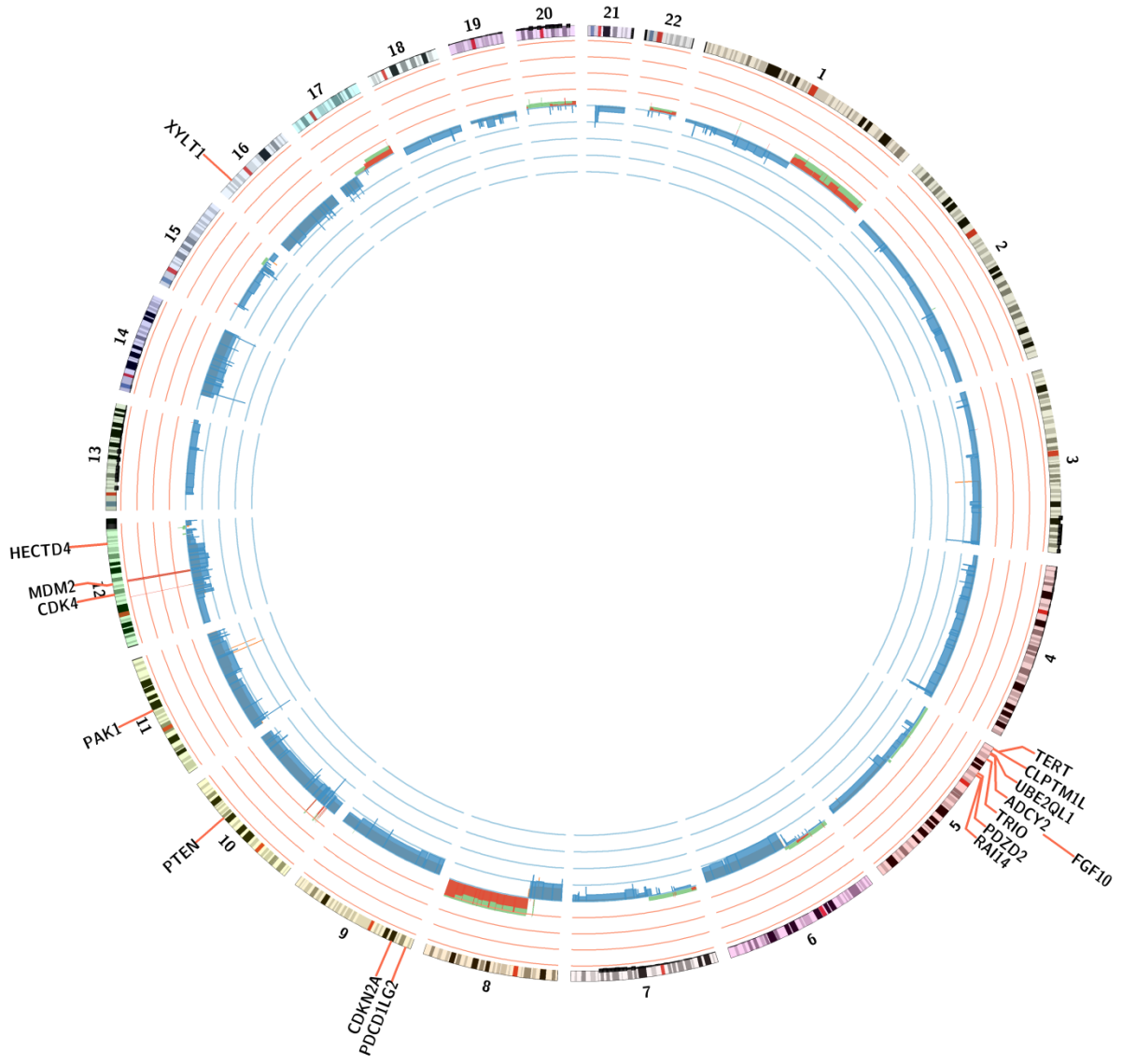
Patient 2



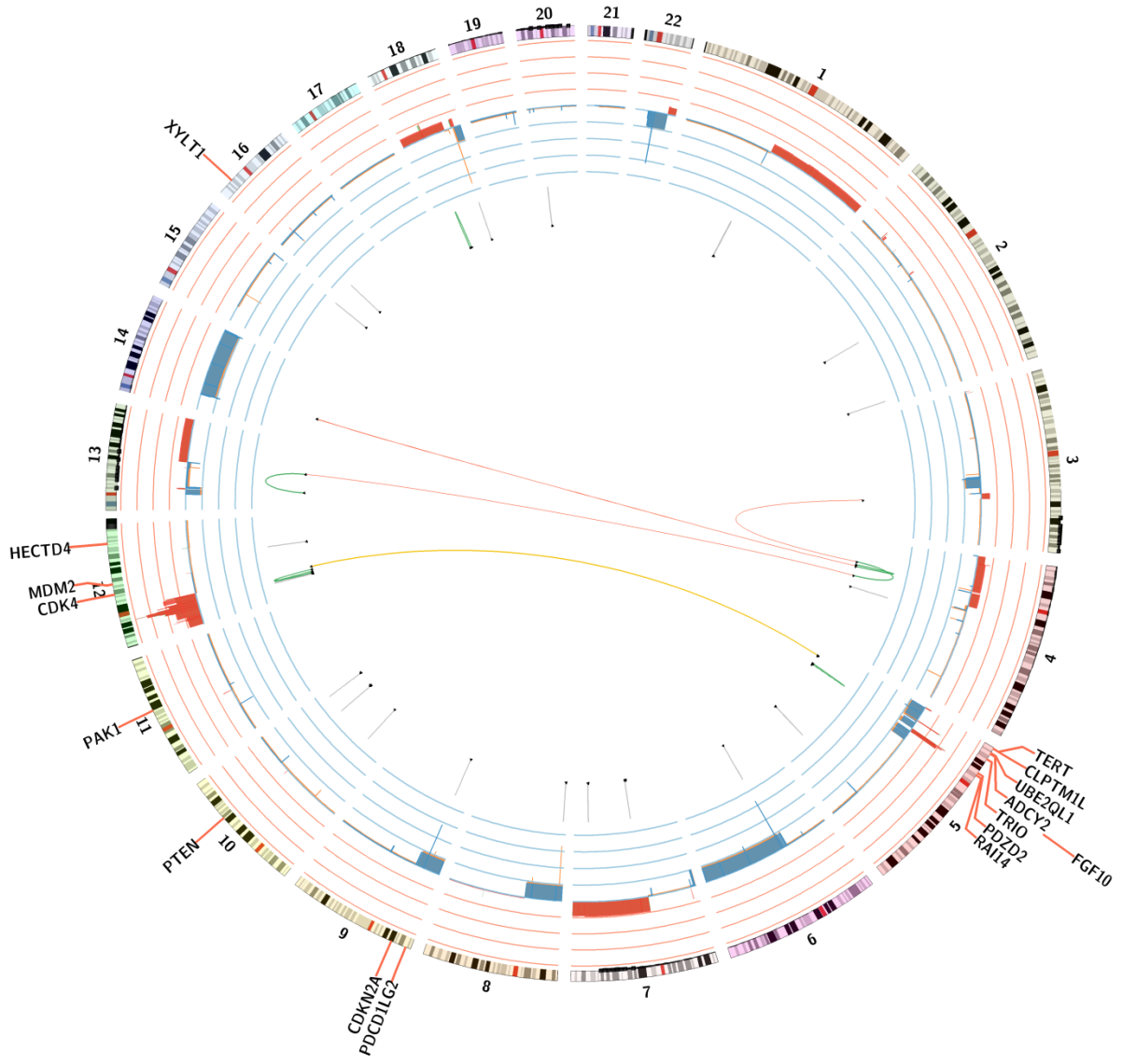
Patient 3



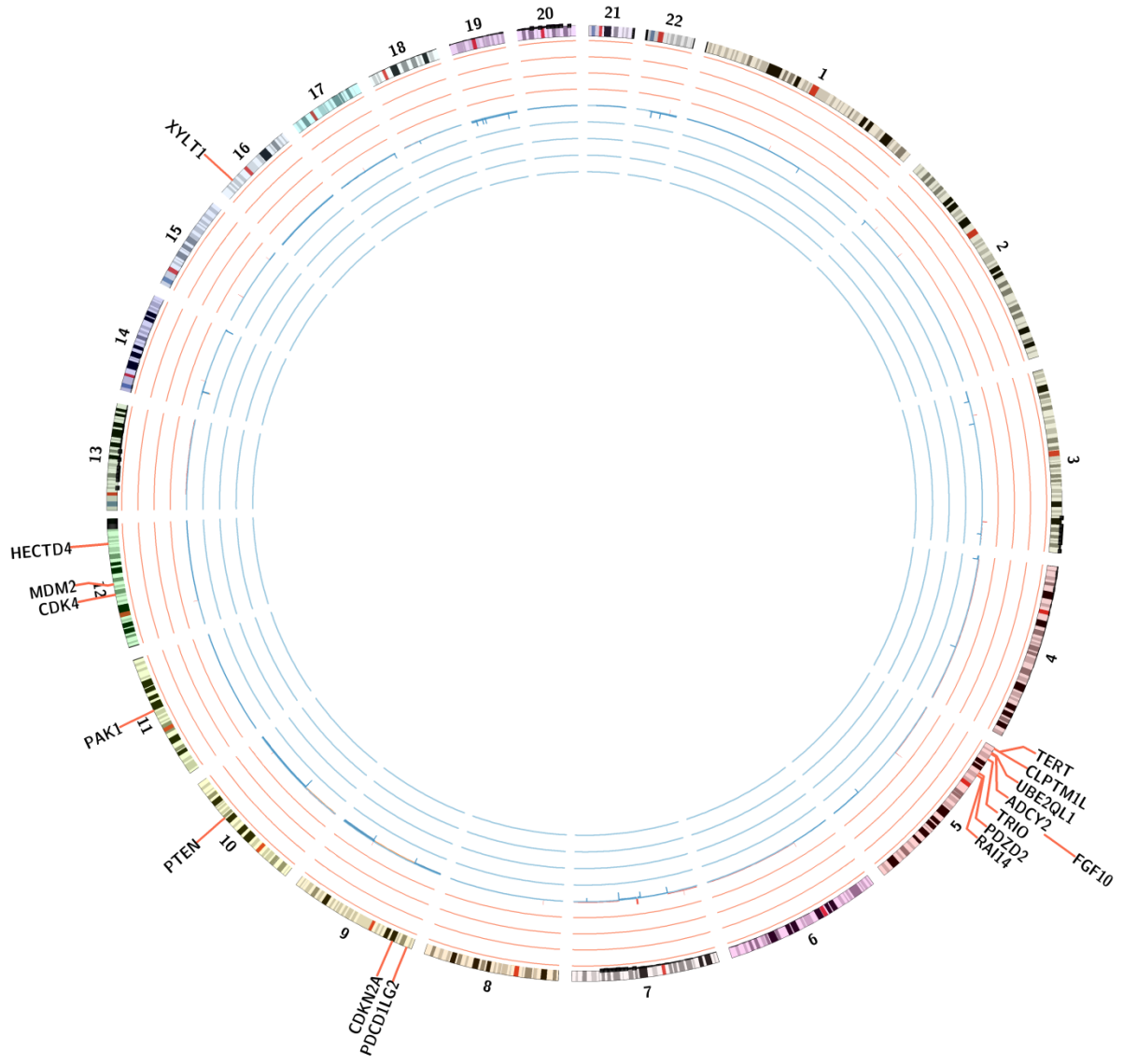
Patient 4



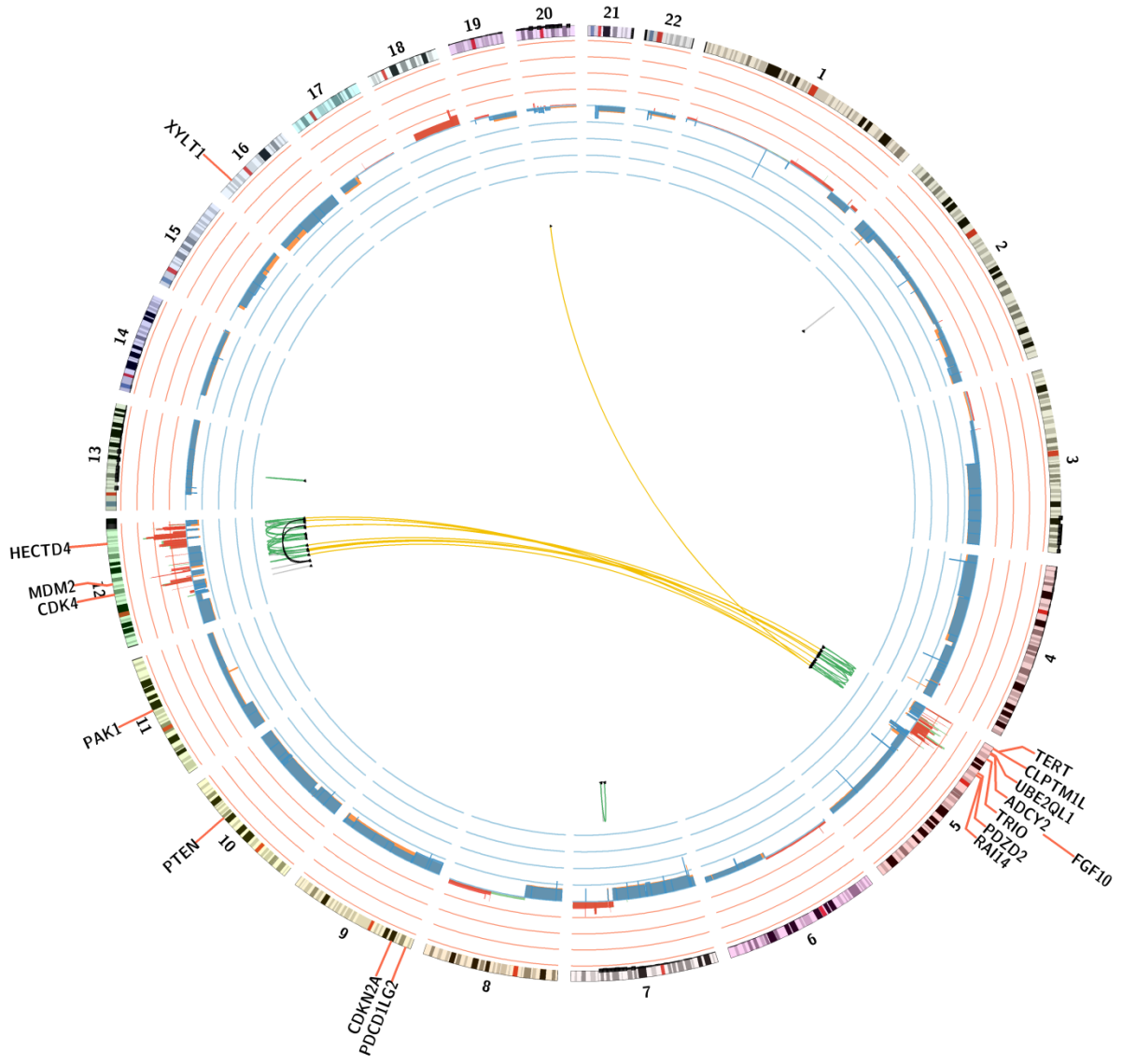
Patient 5



Patient 6

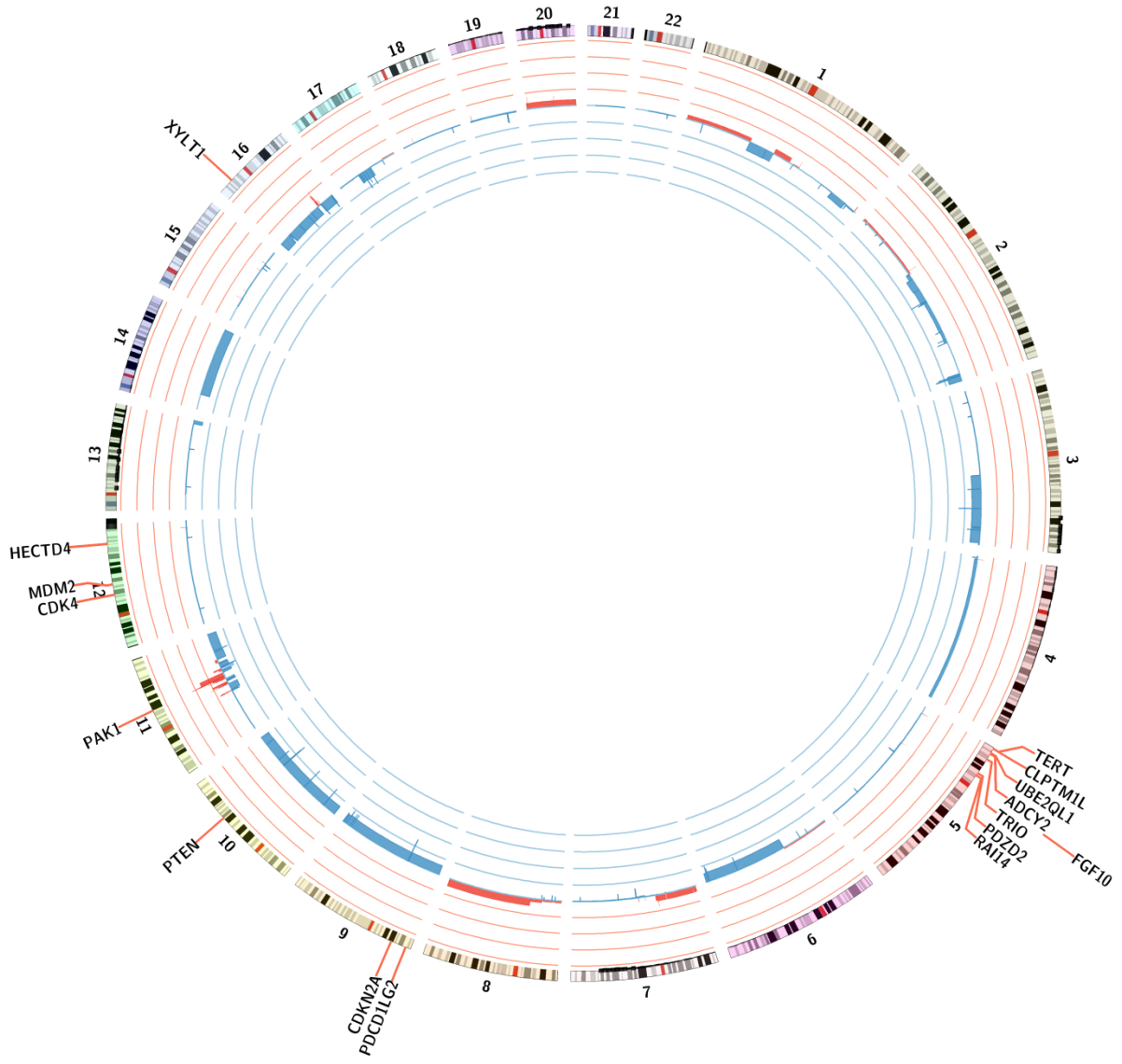


Patient 7

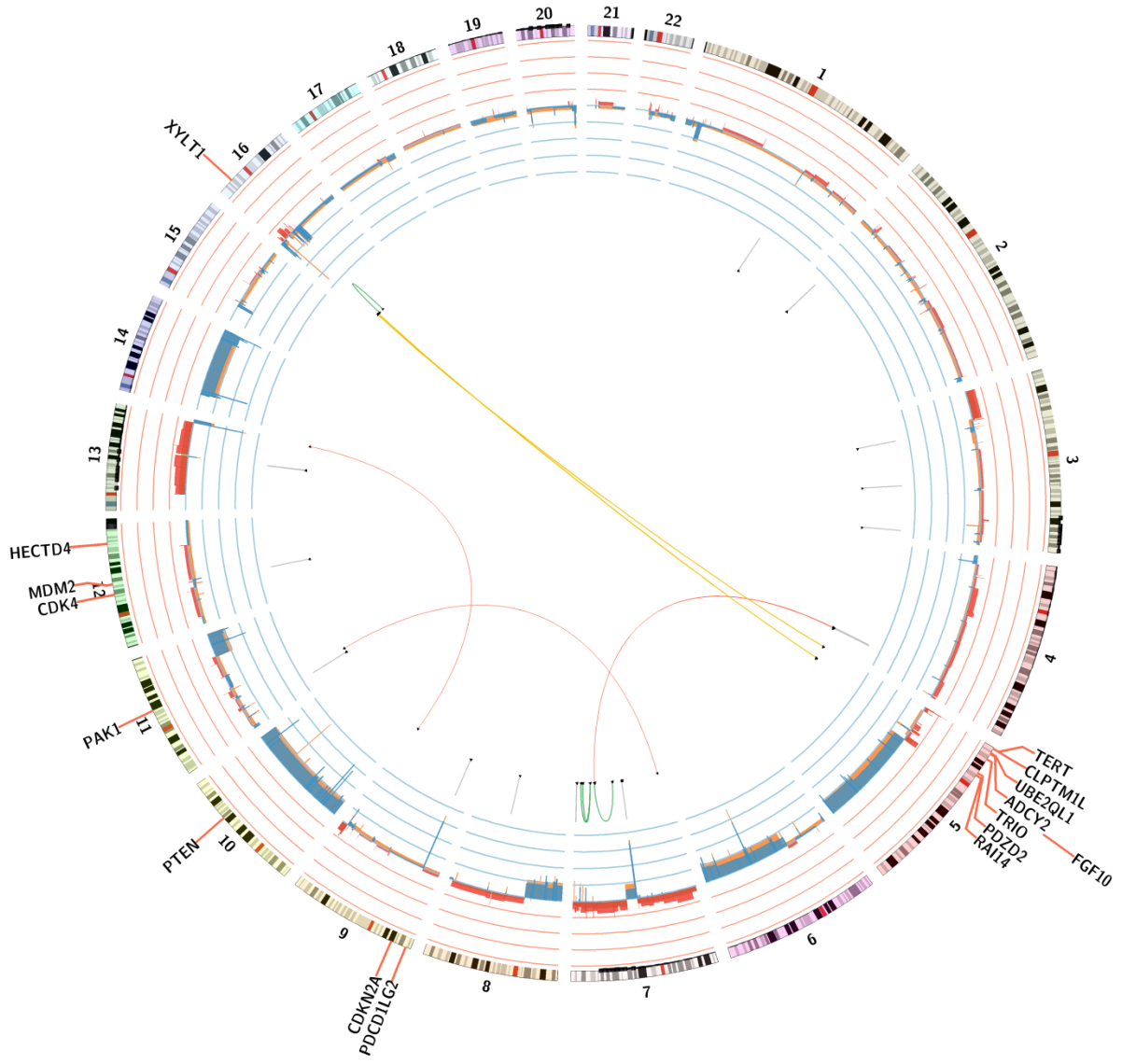




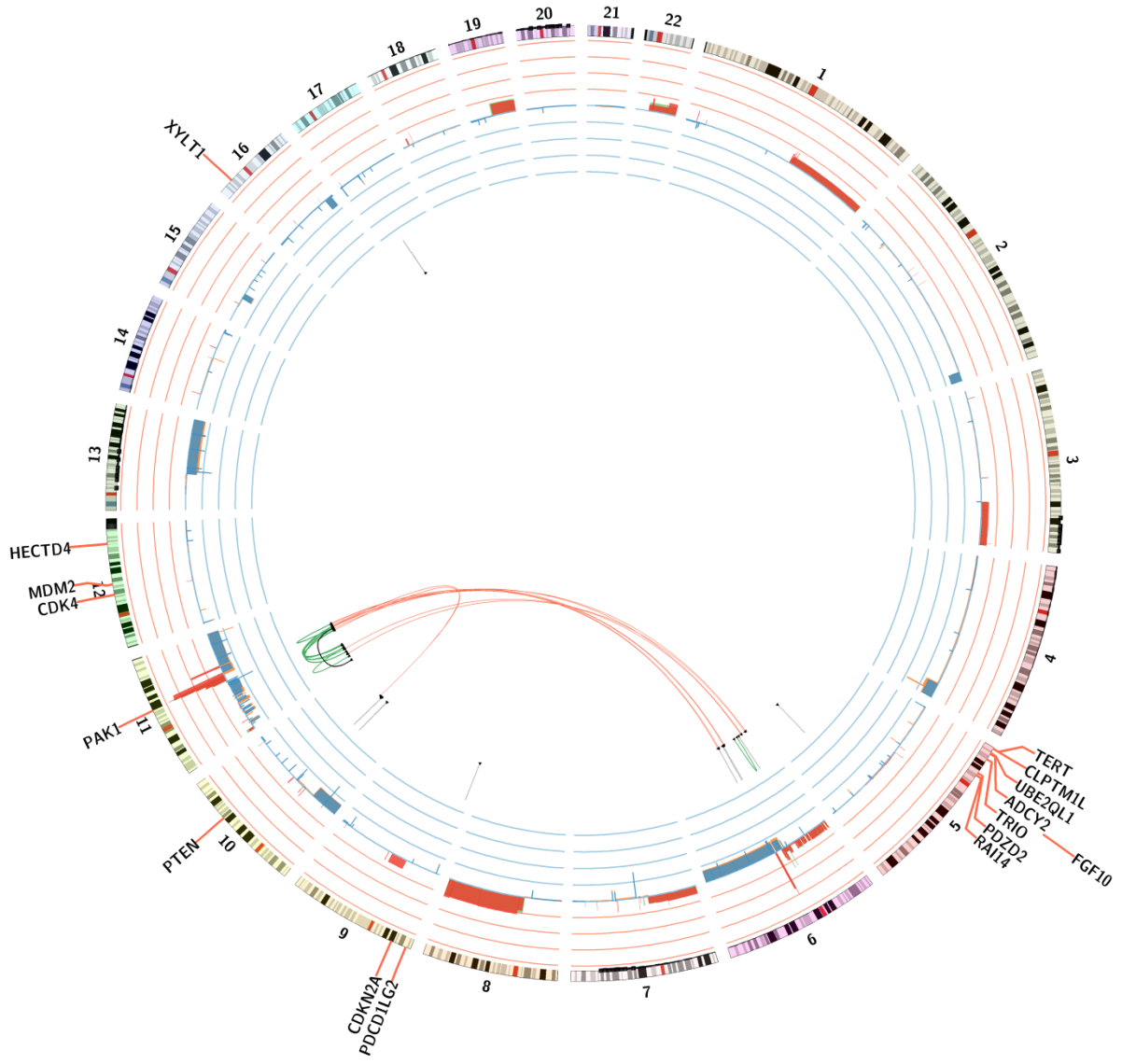
Patient 8



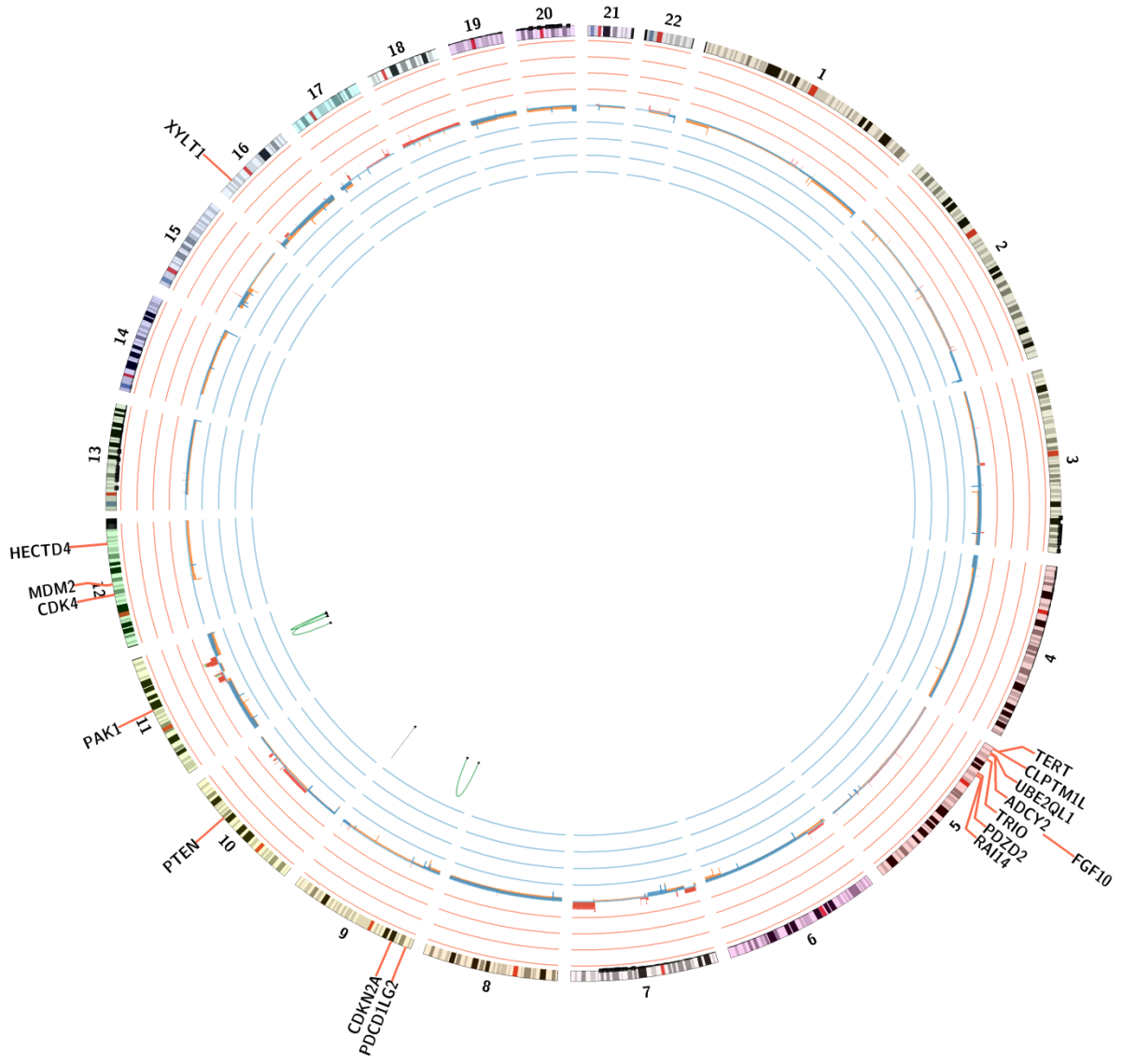
Patient 9



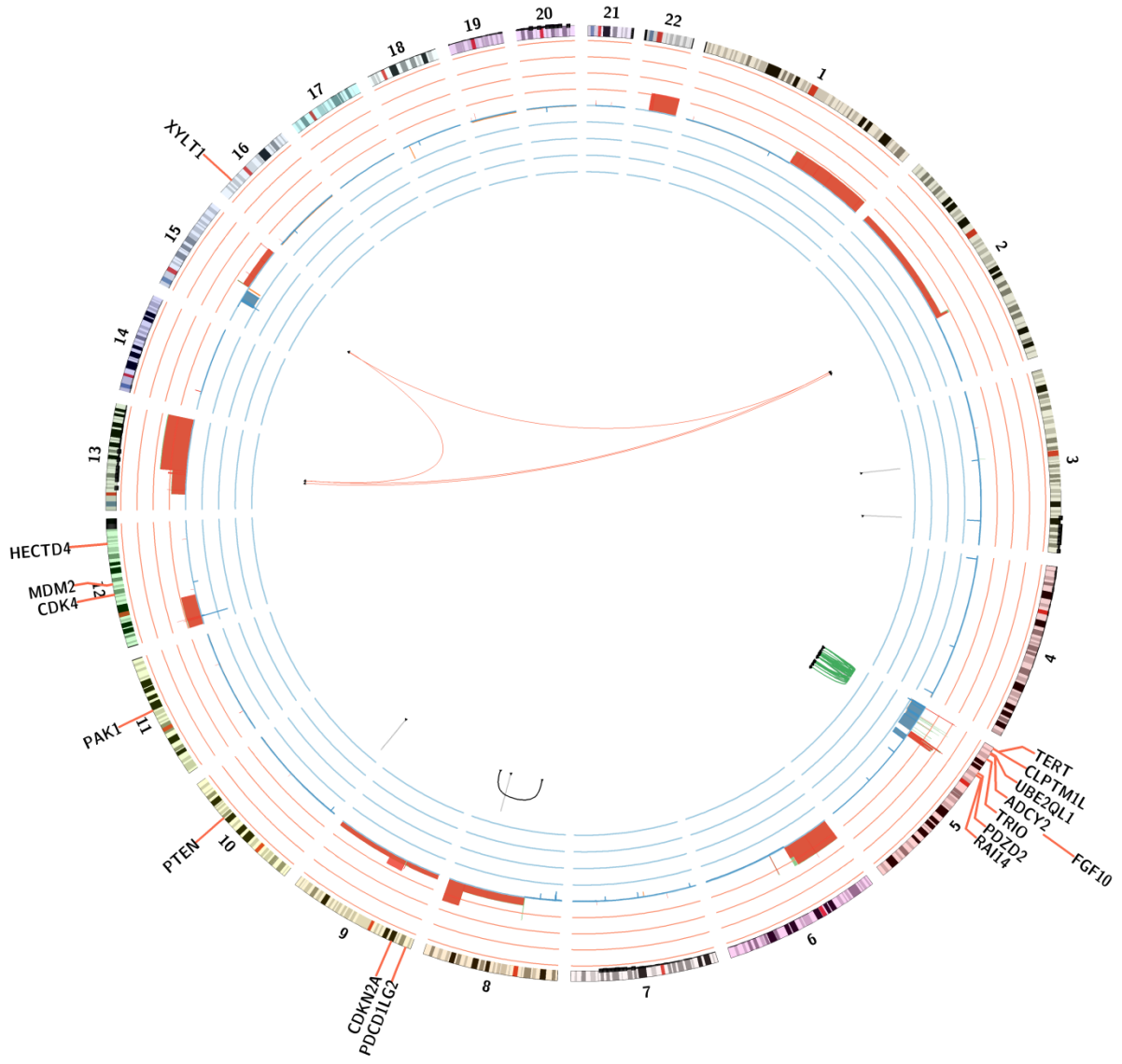
Patient 10



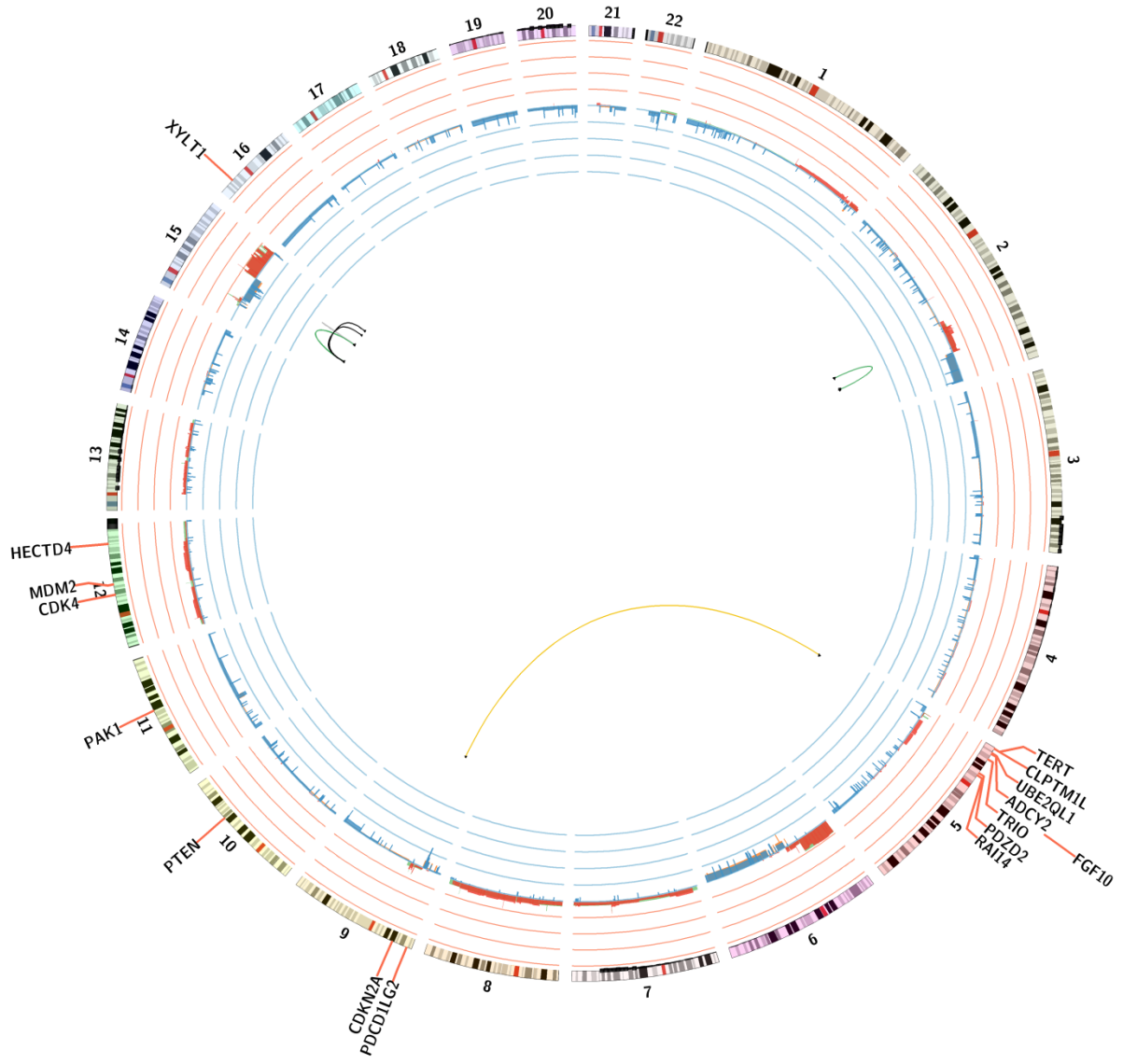
Patient 11



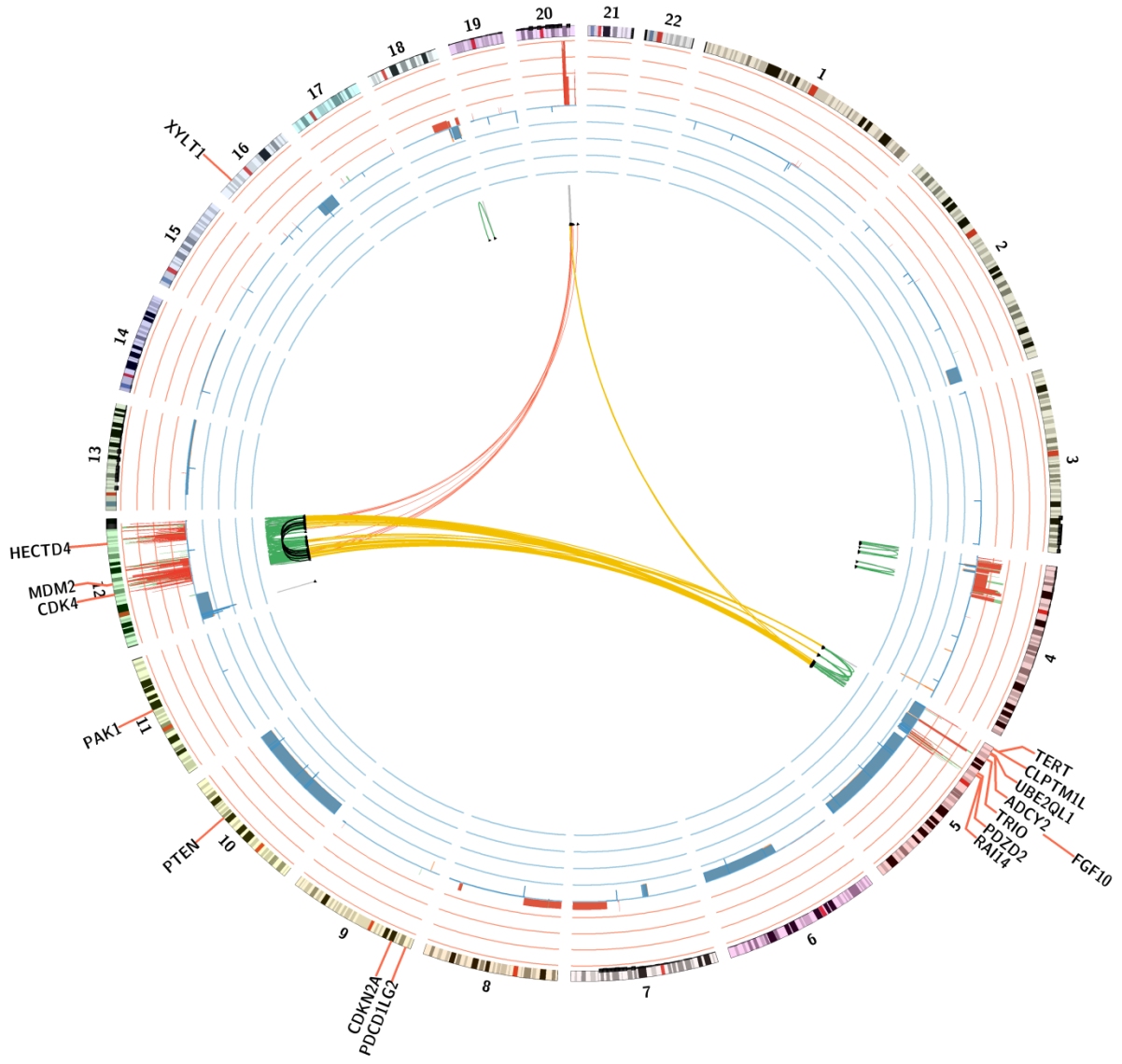
Patient 12



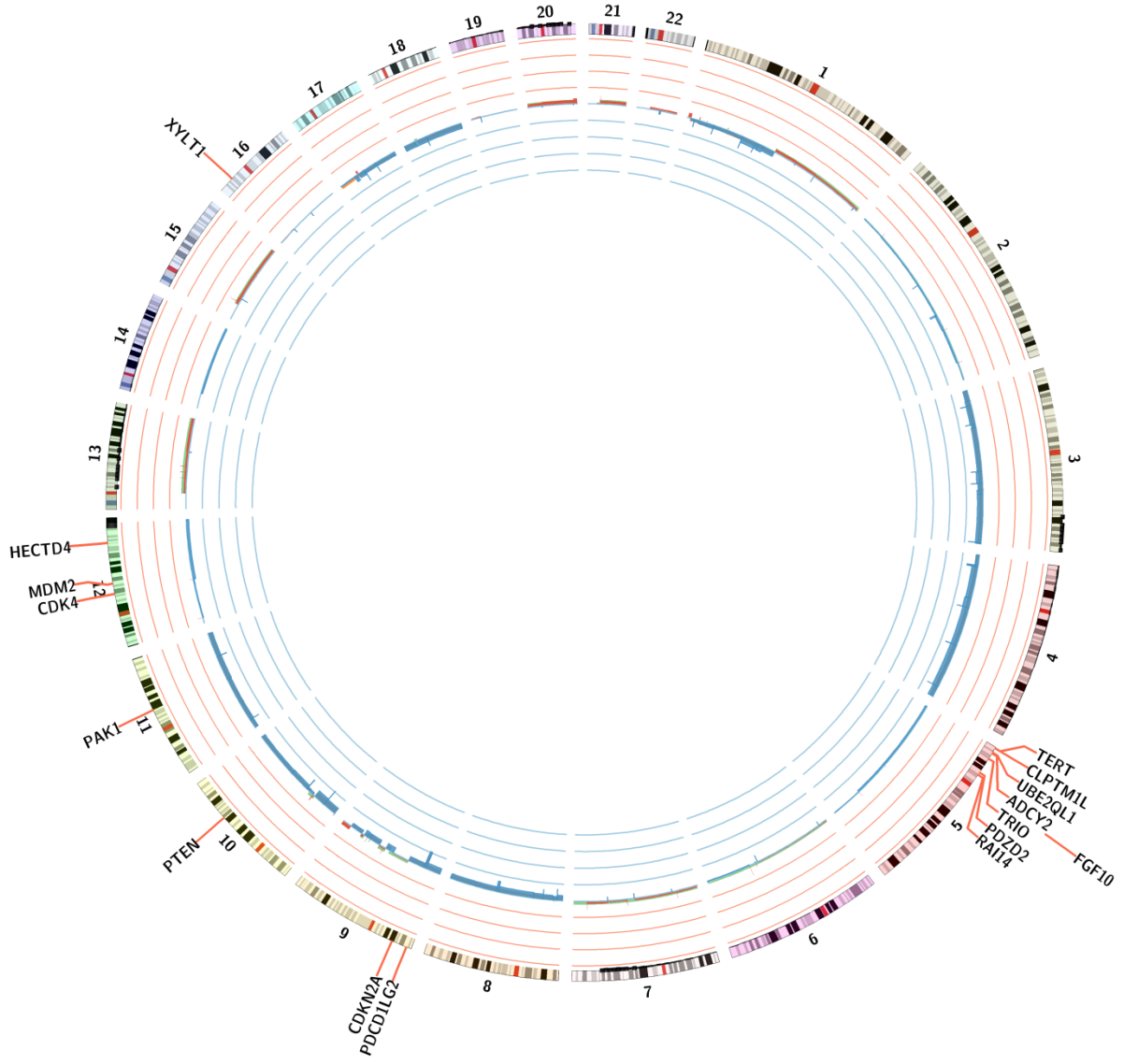
Patient 13



Patient 14

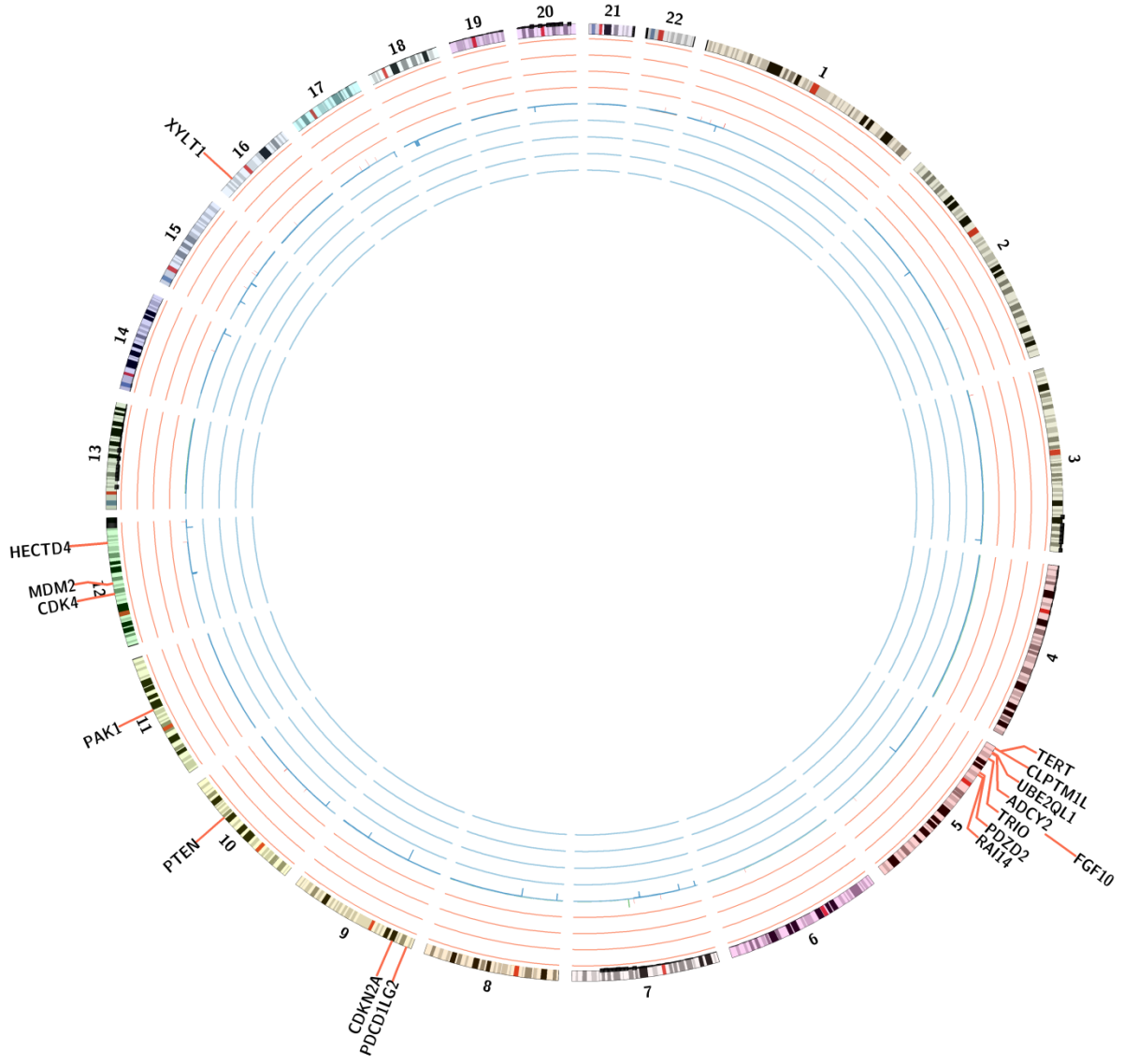


Patient 15

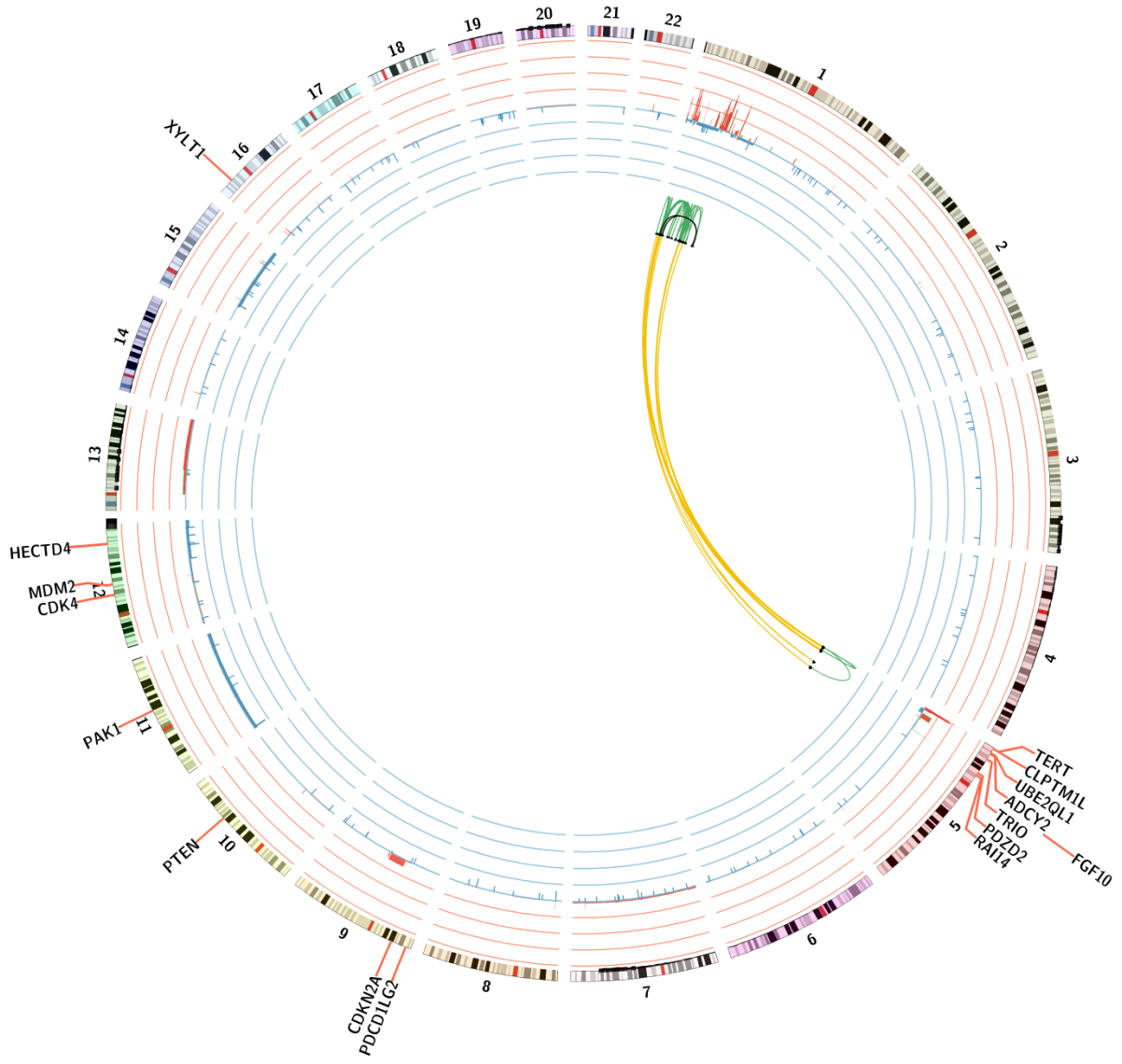




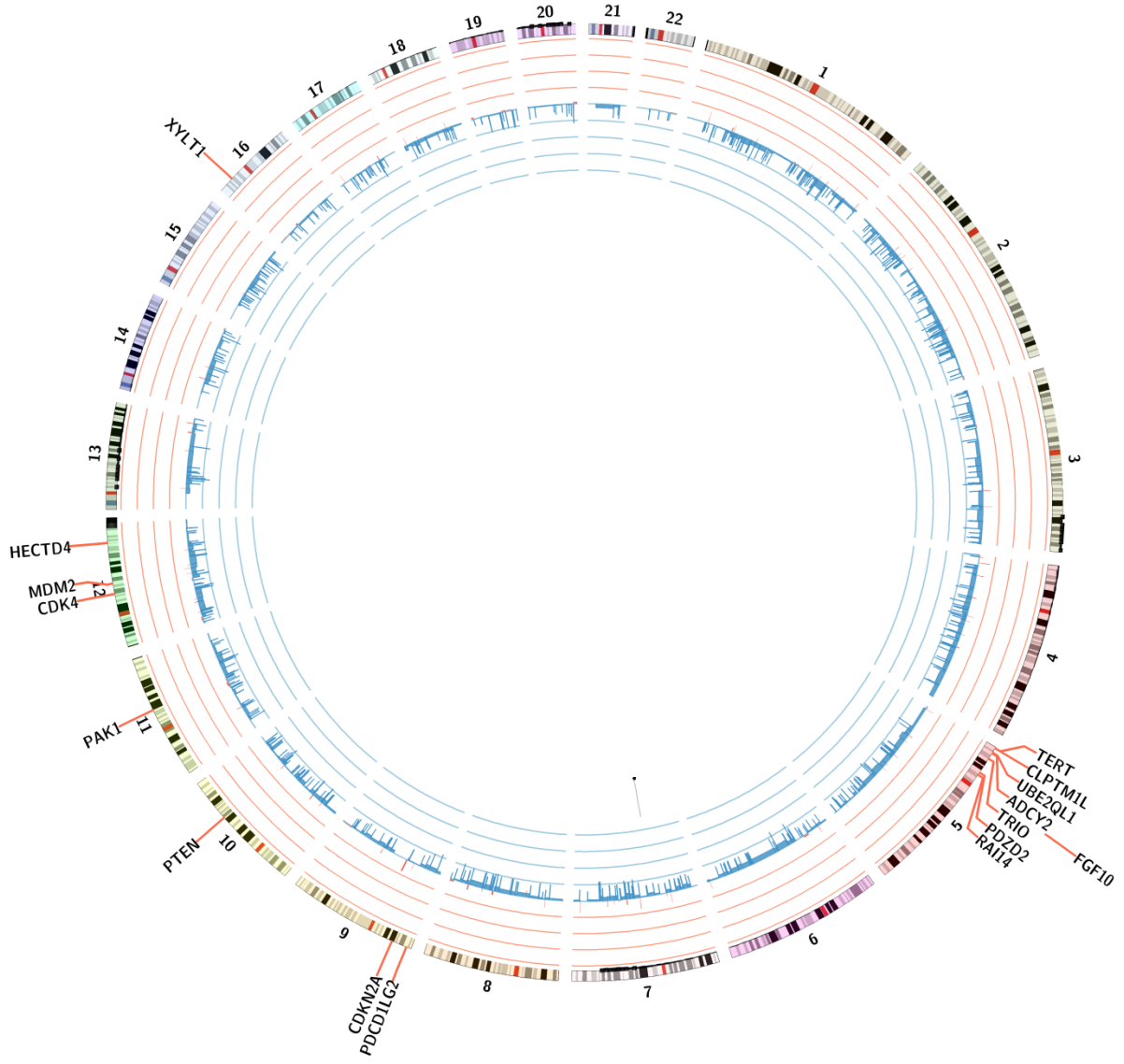
Patient 16



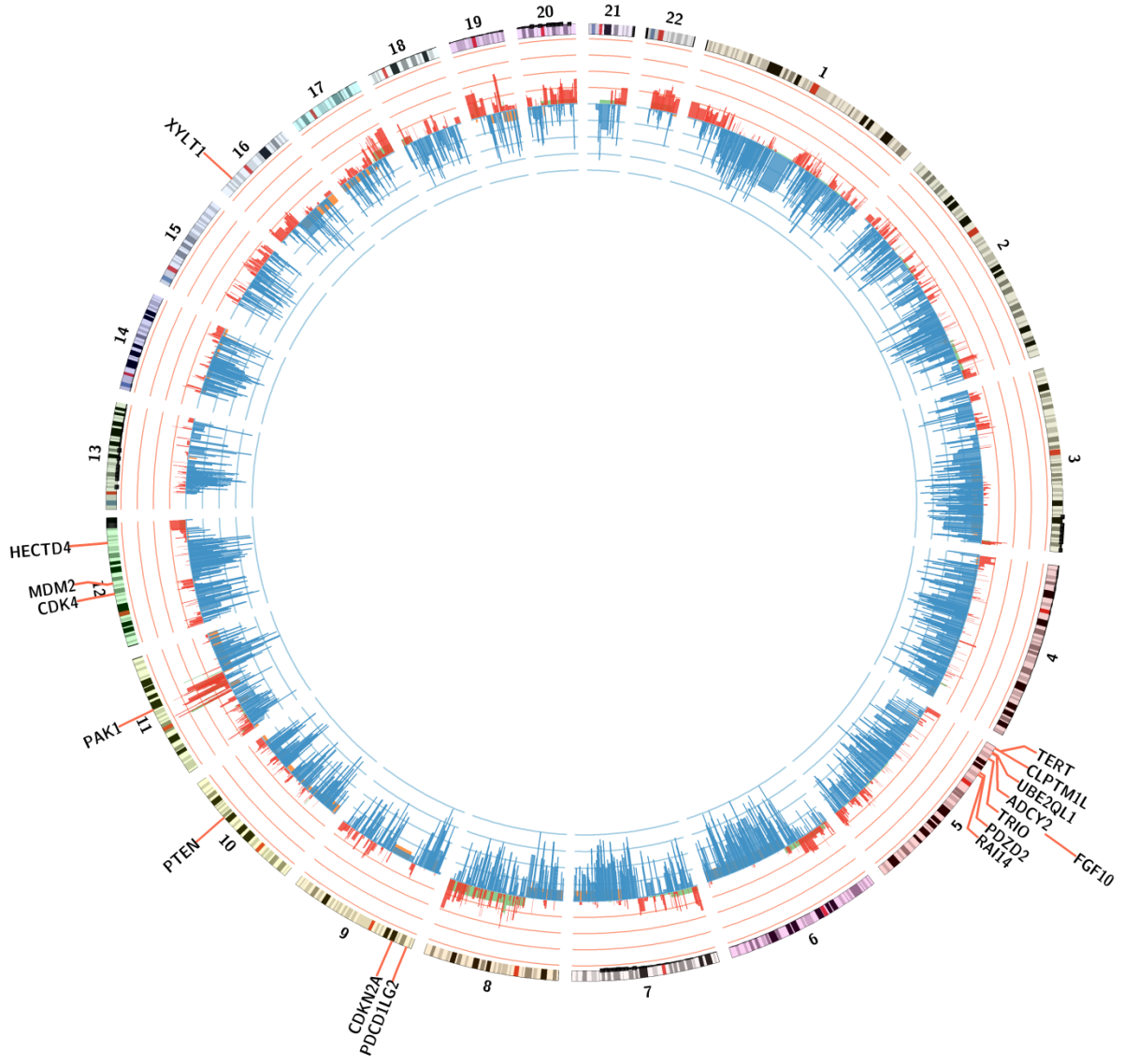
Patient 17



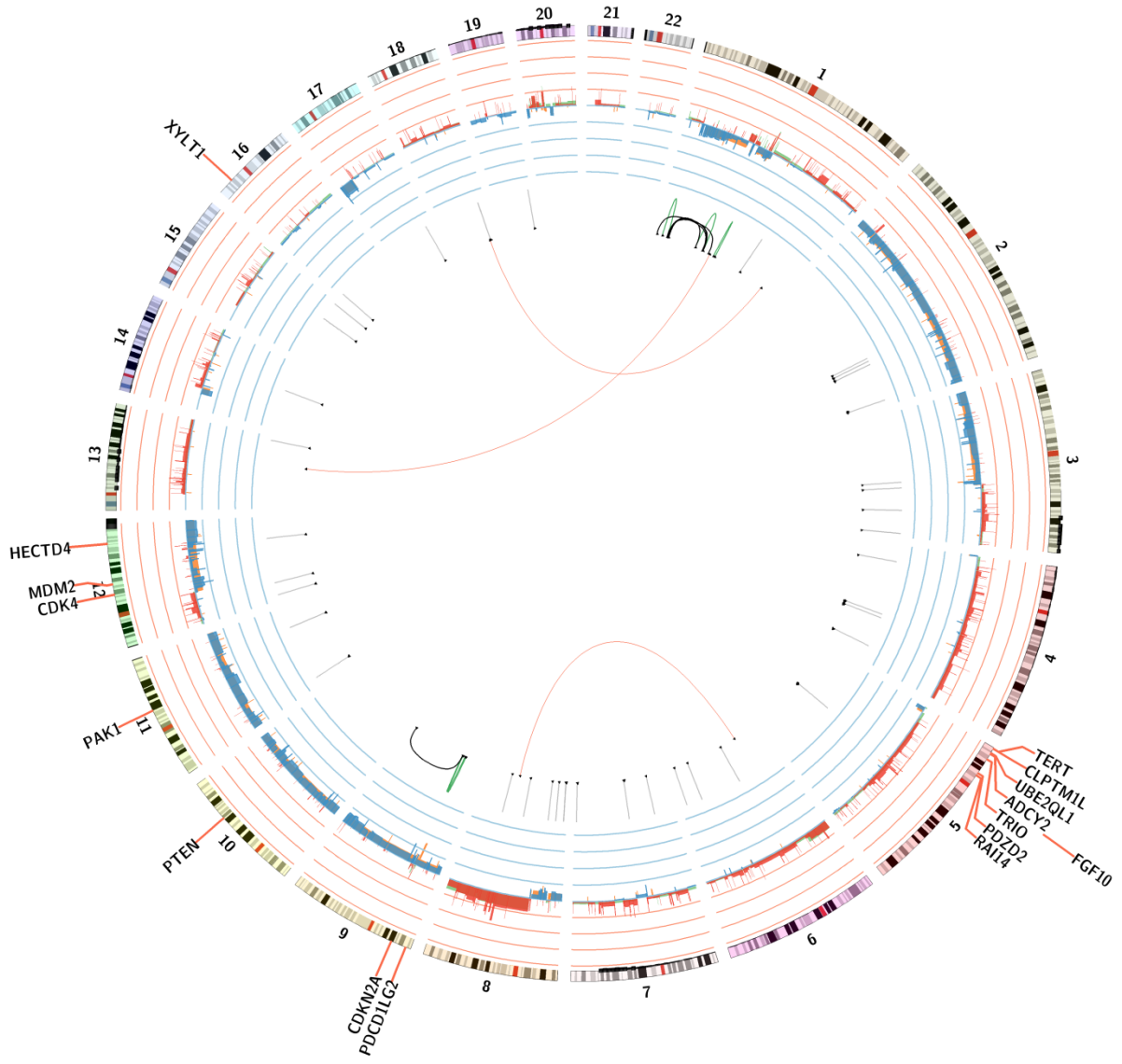
Patient 18



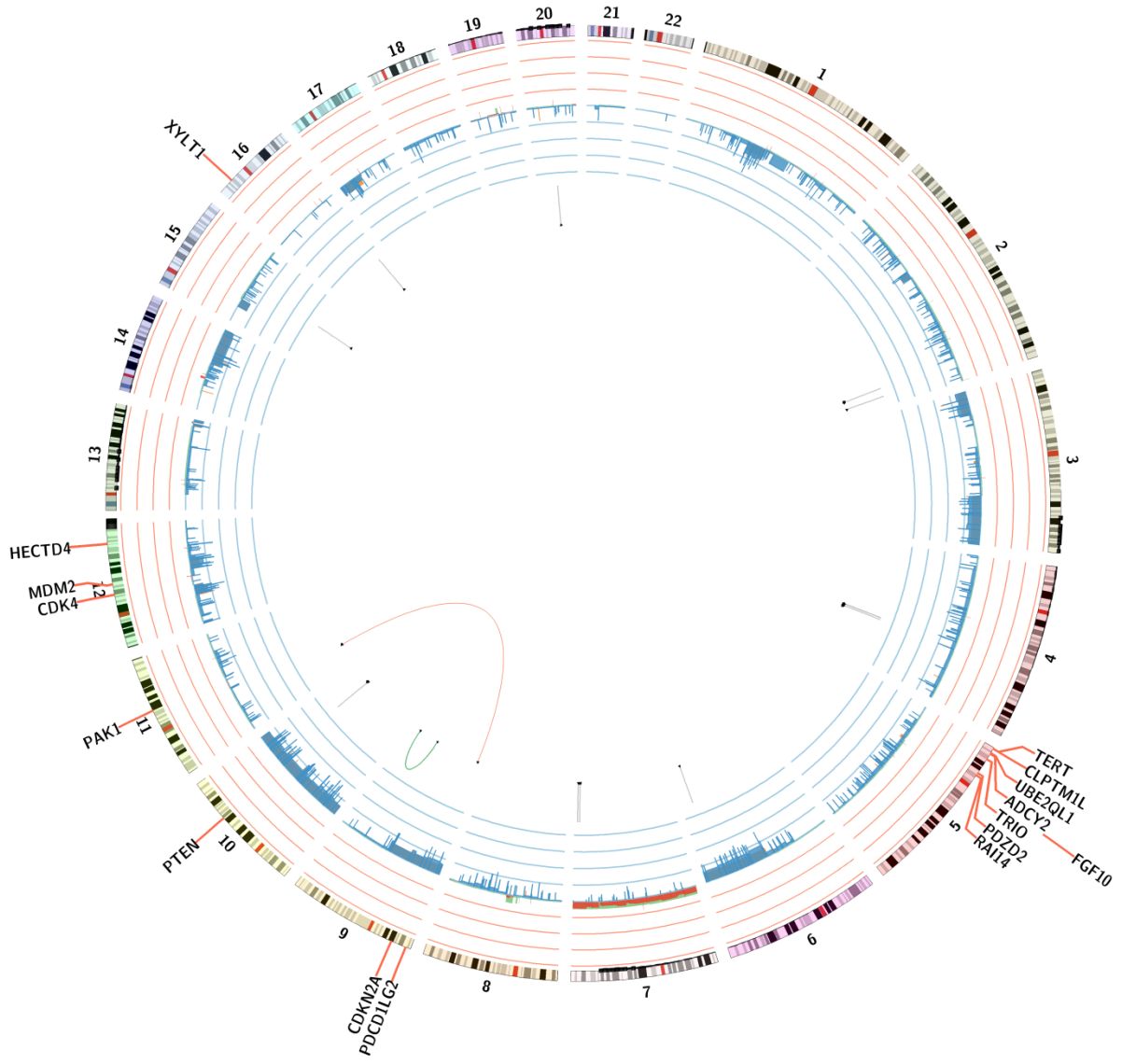
Patient 19



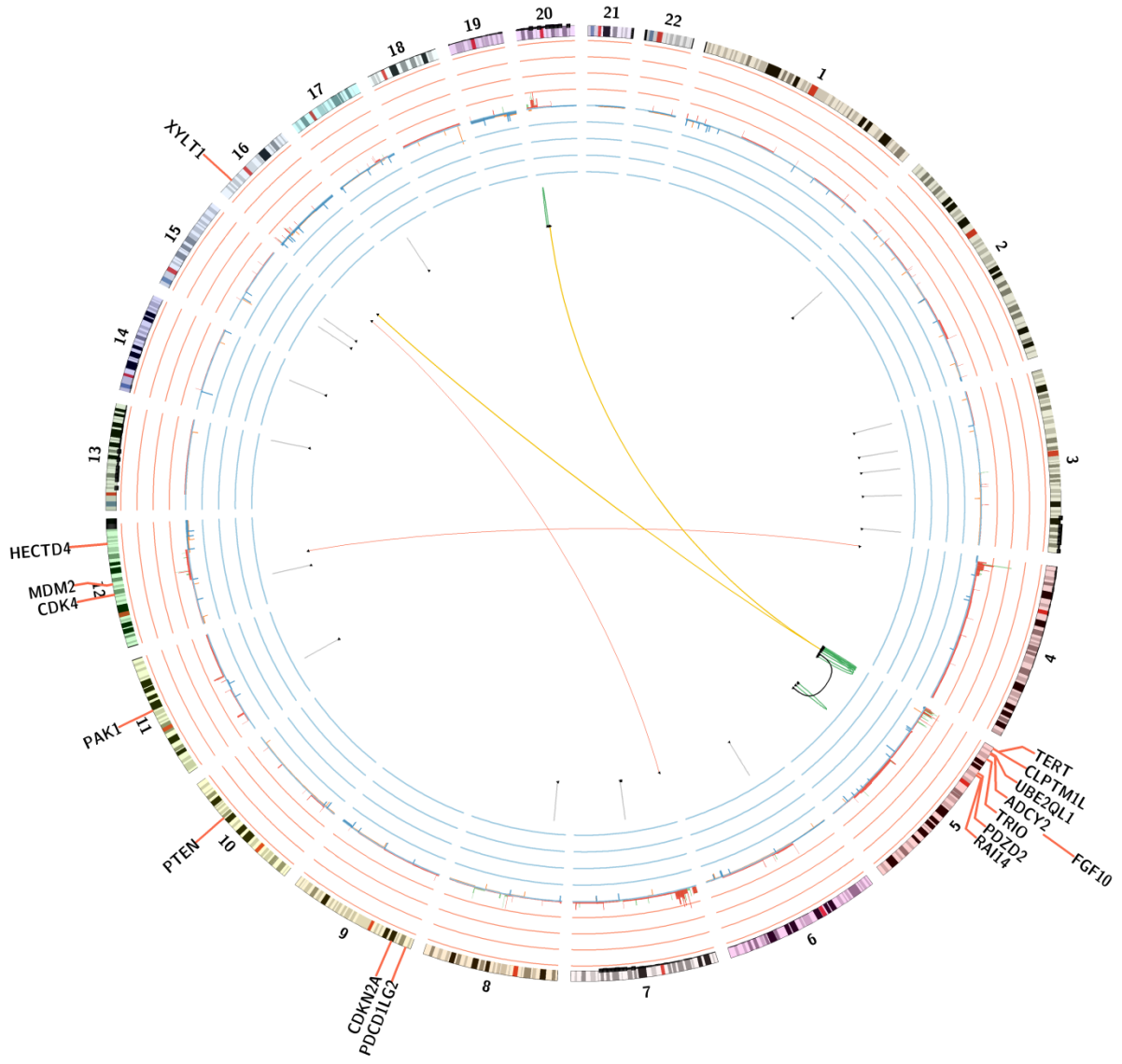
Patient 20



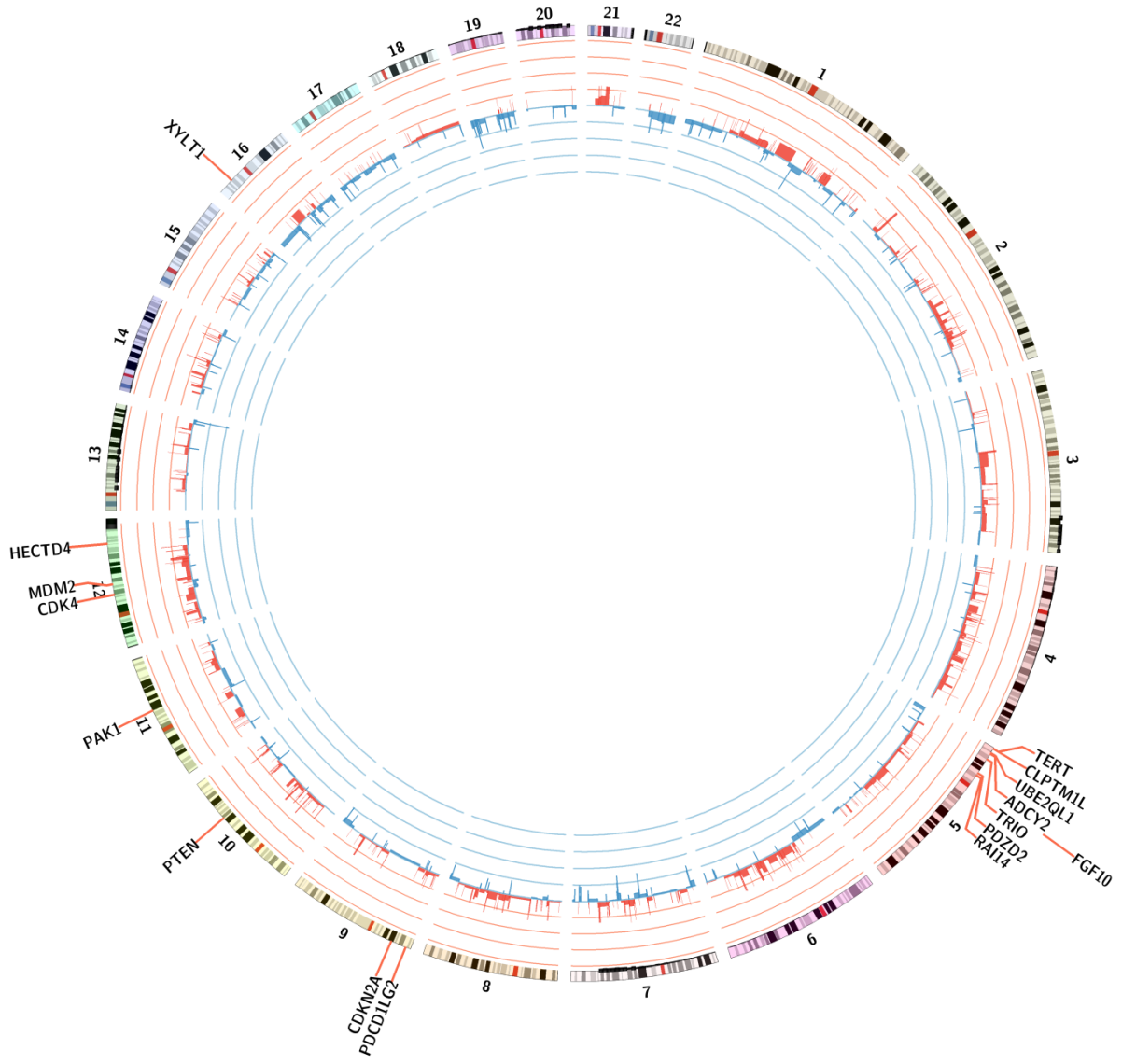
Patient 21



Patient 22

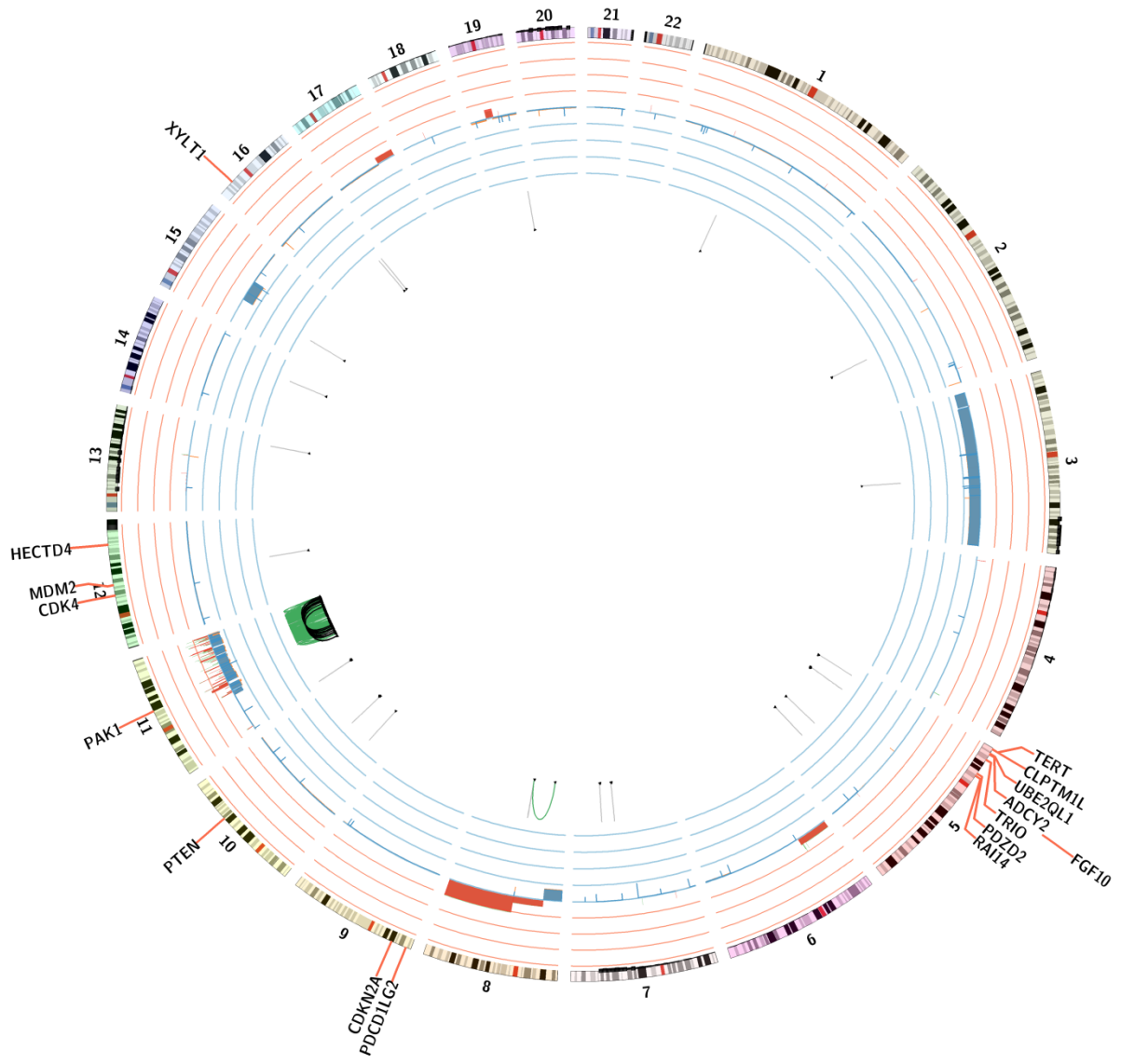


Patient 23

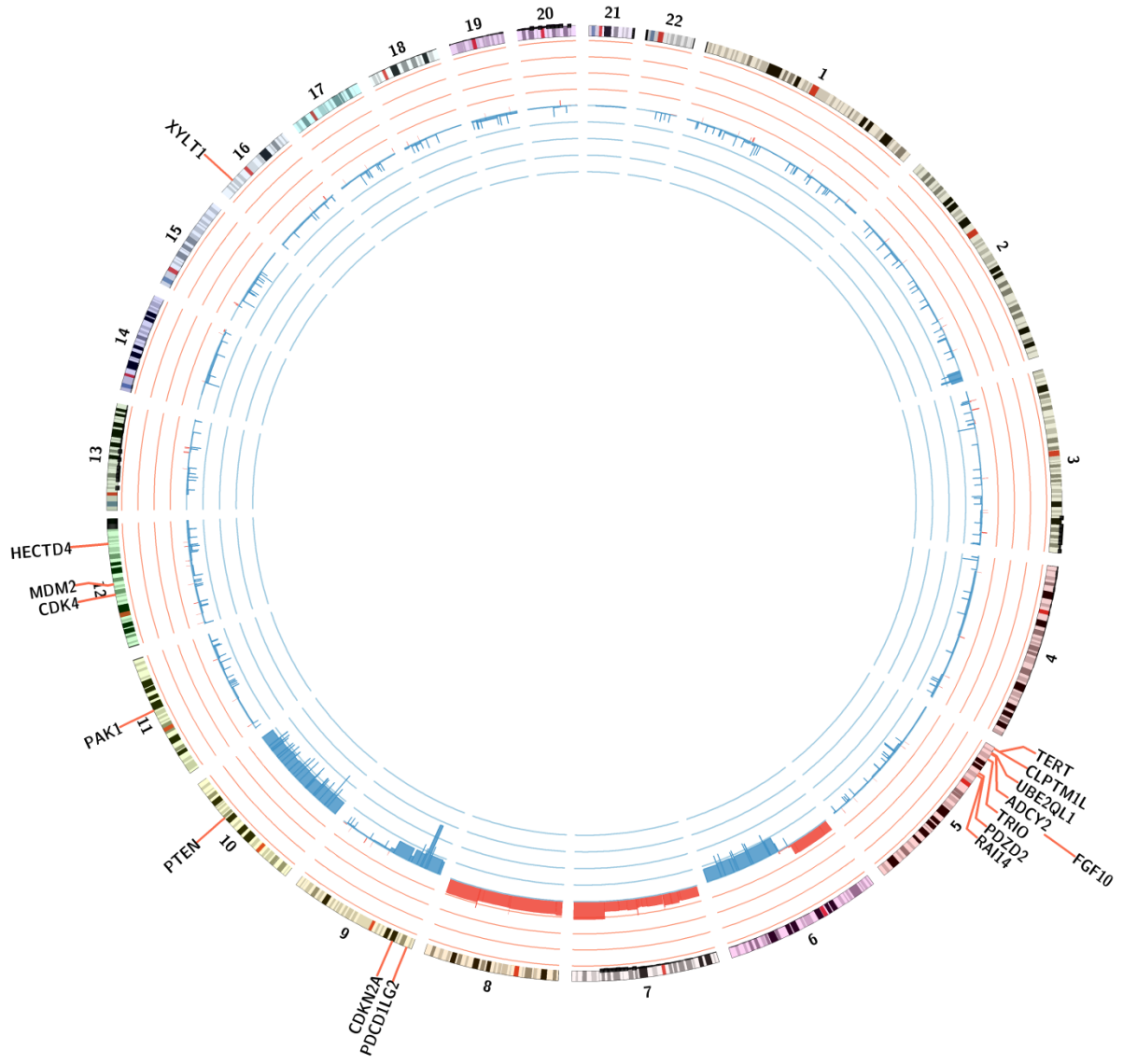




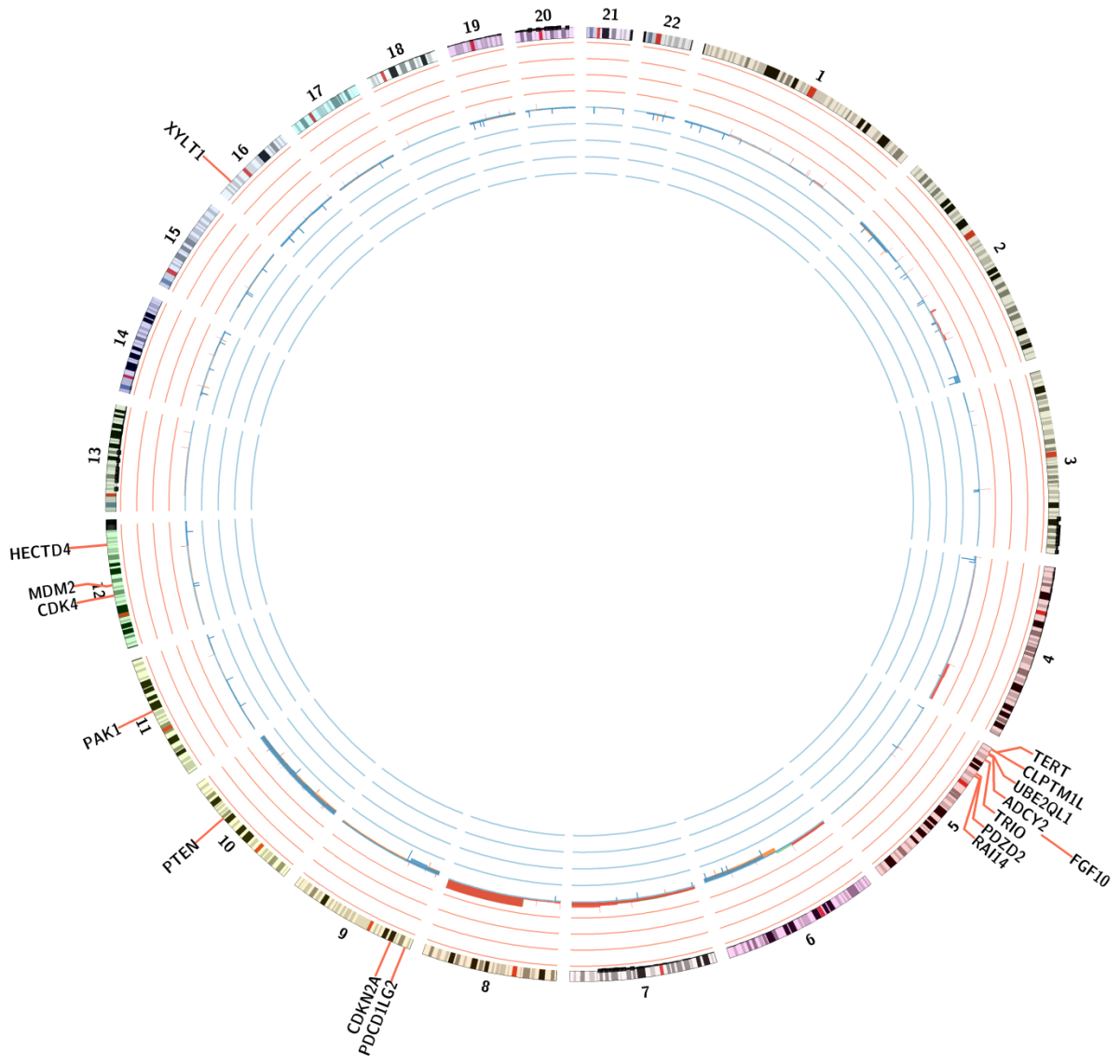
Patient 24



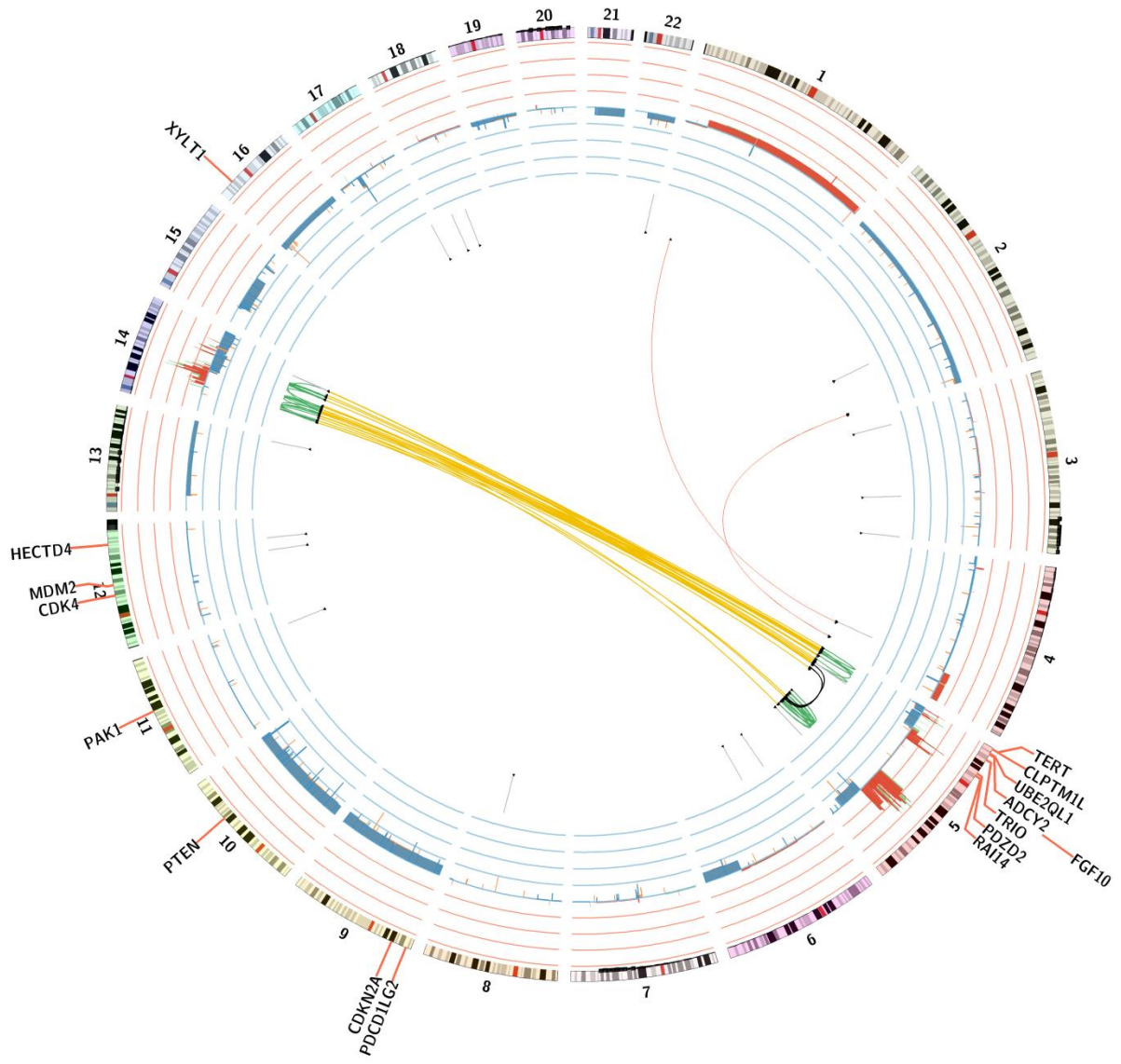
Patient 25 (sample 25a)



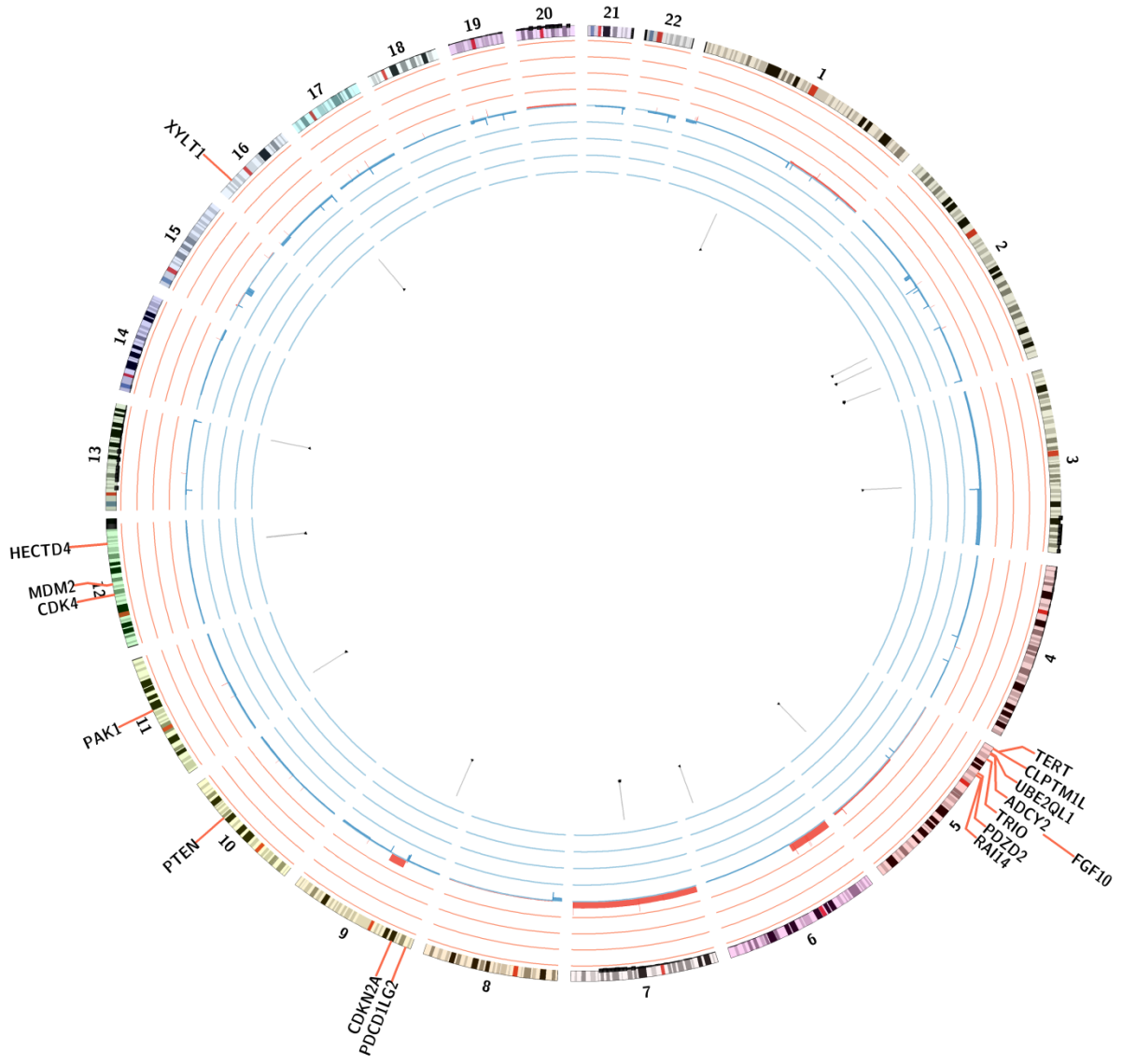
Patient 25 (sample 25b)



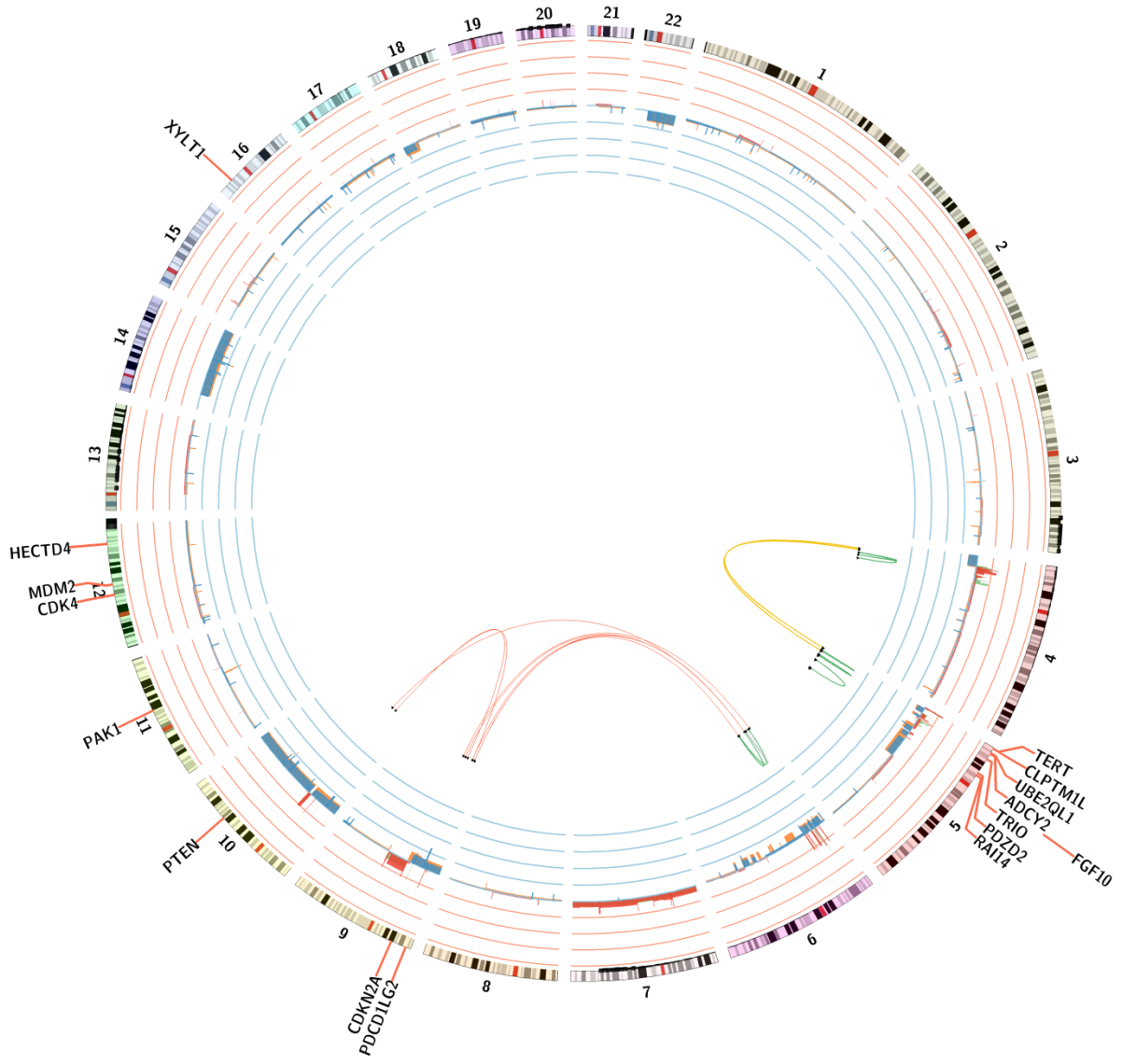
Patient 26



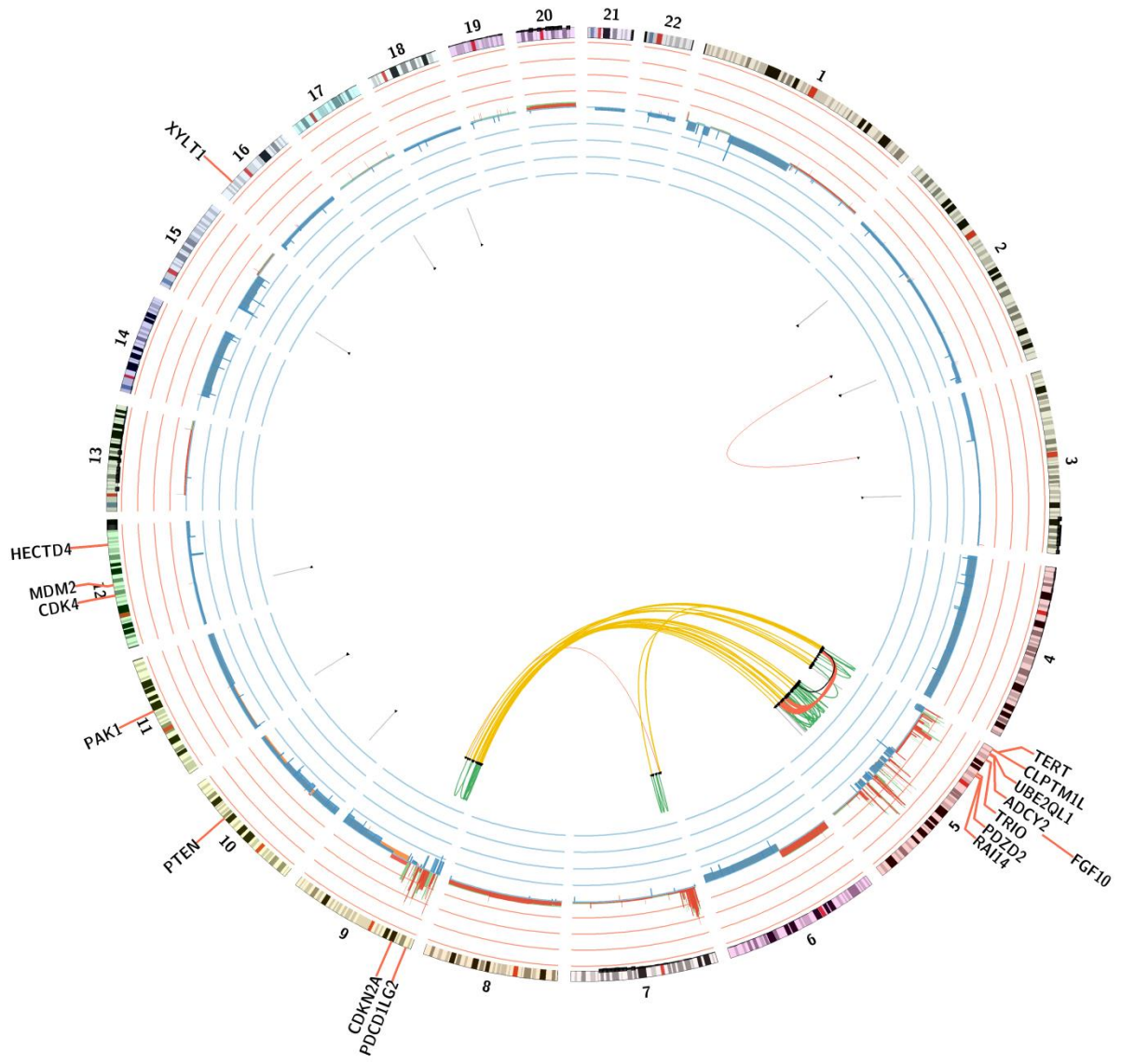
Patient 27



Patient 28

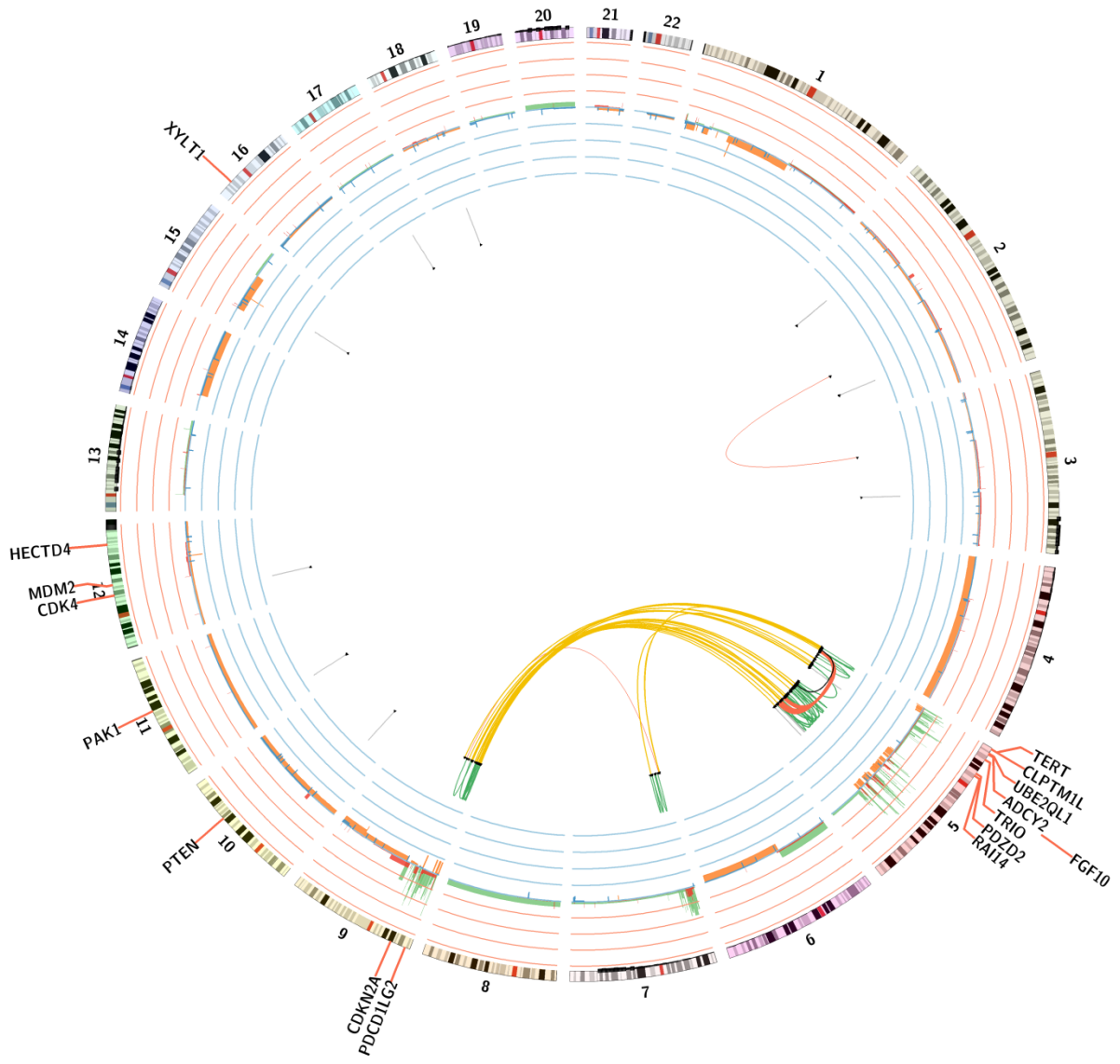


Patient 29 (sample 29a)



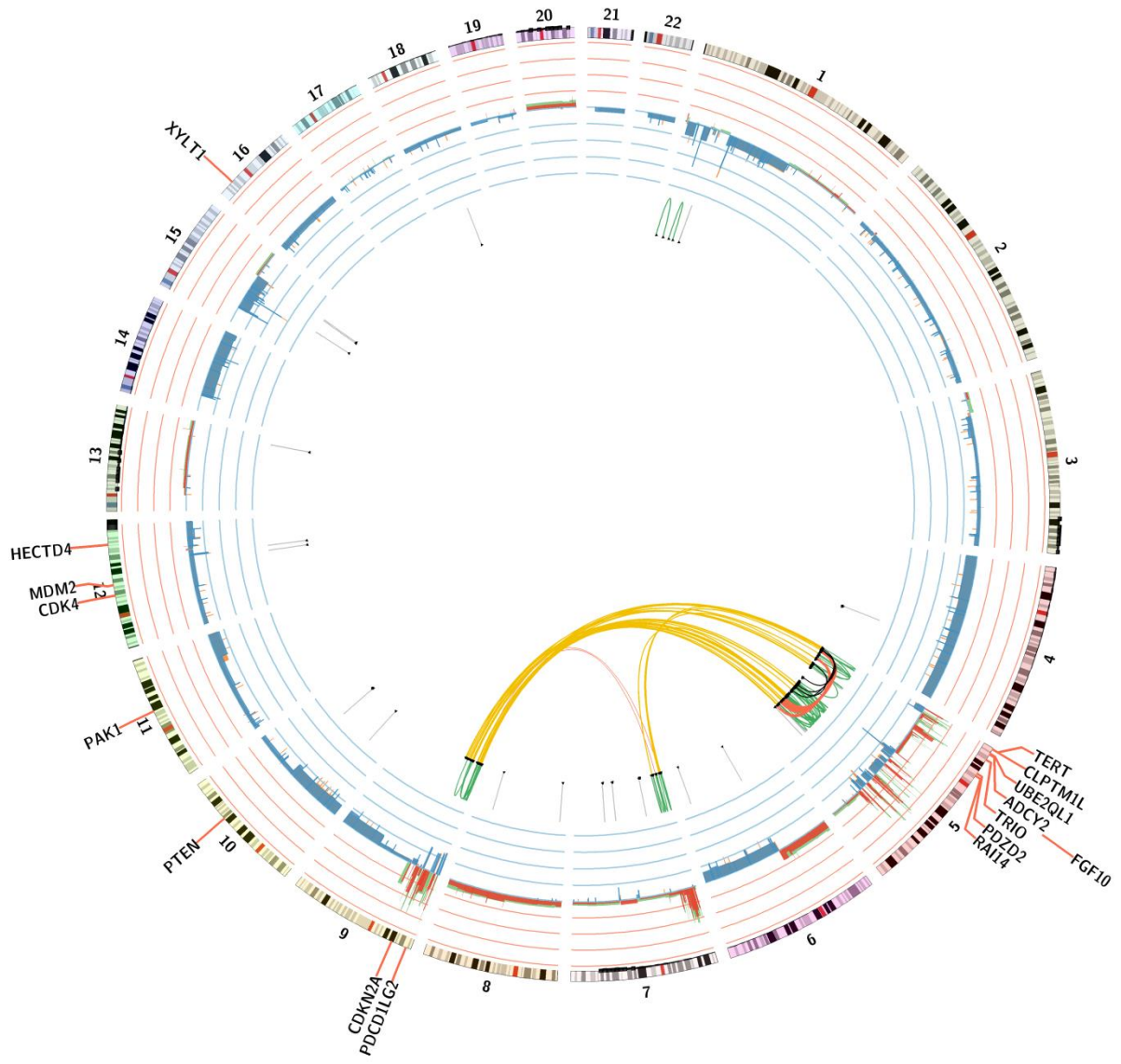


Patient 29 (sample 29b)

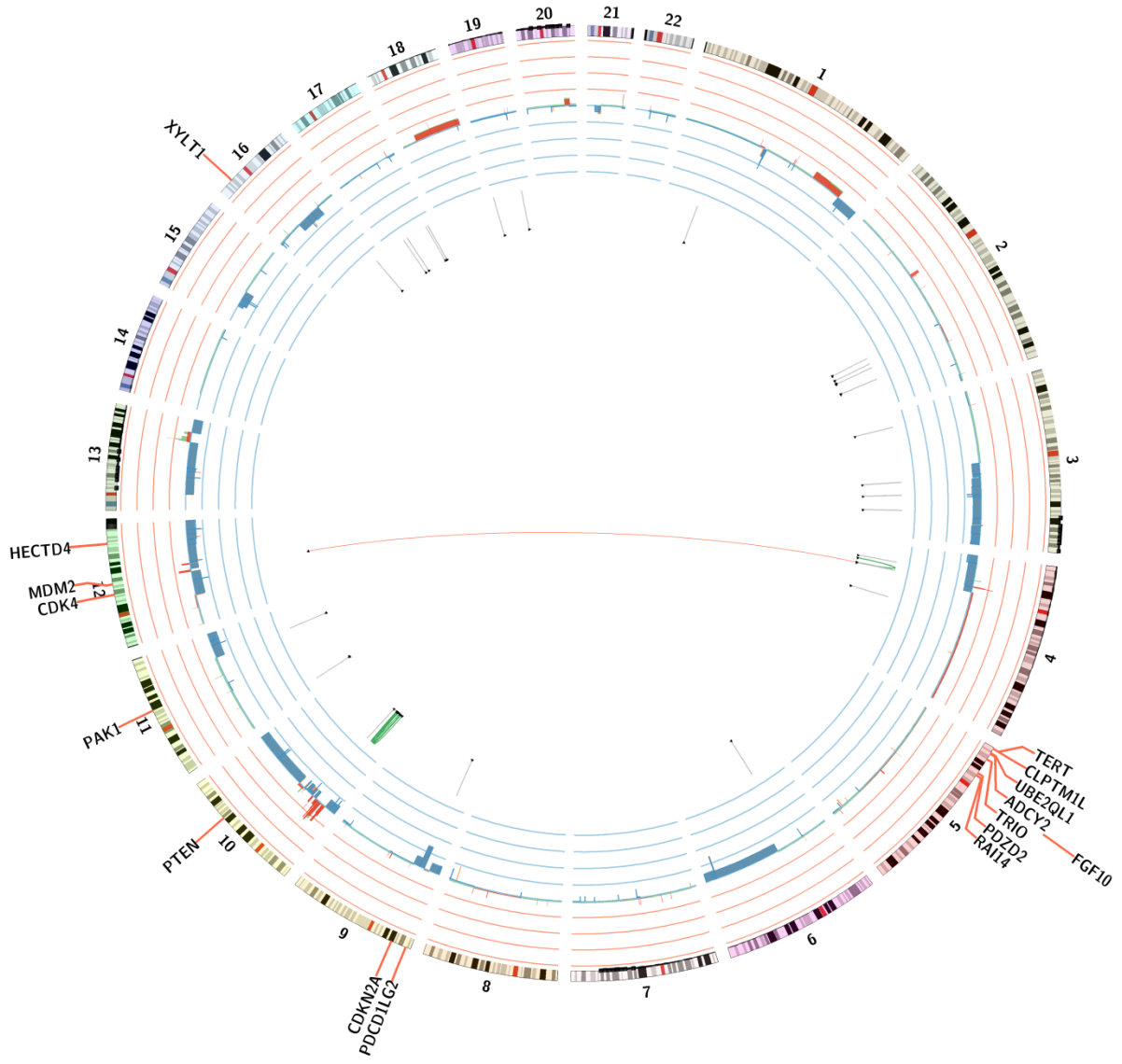




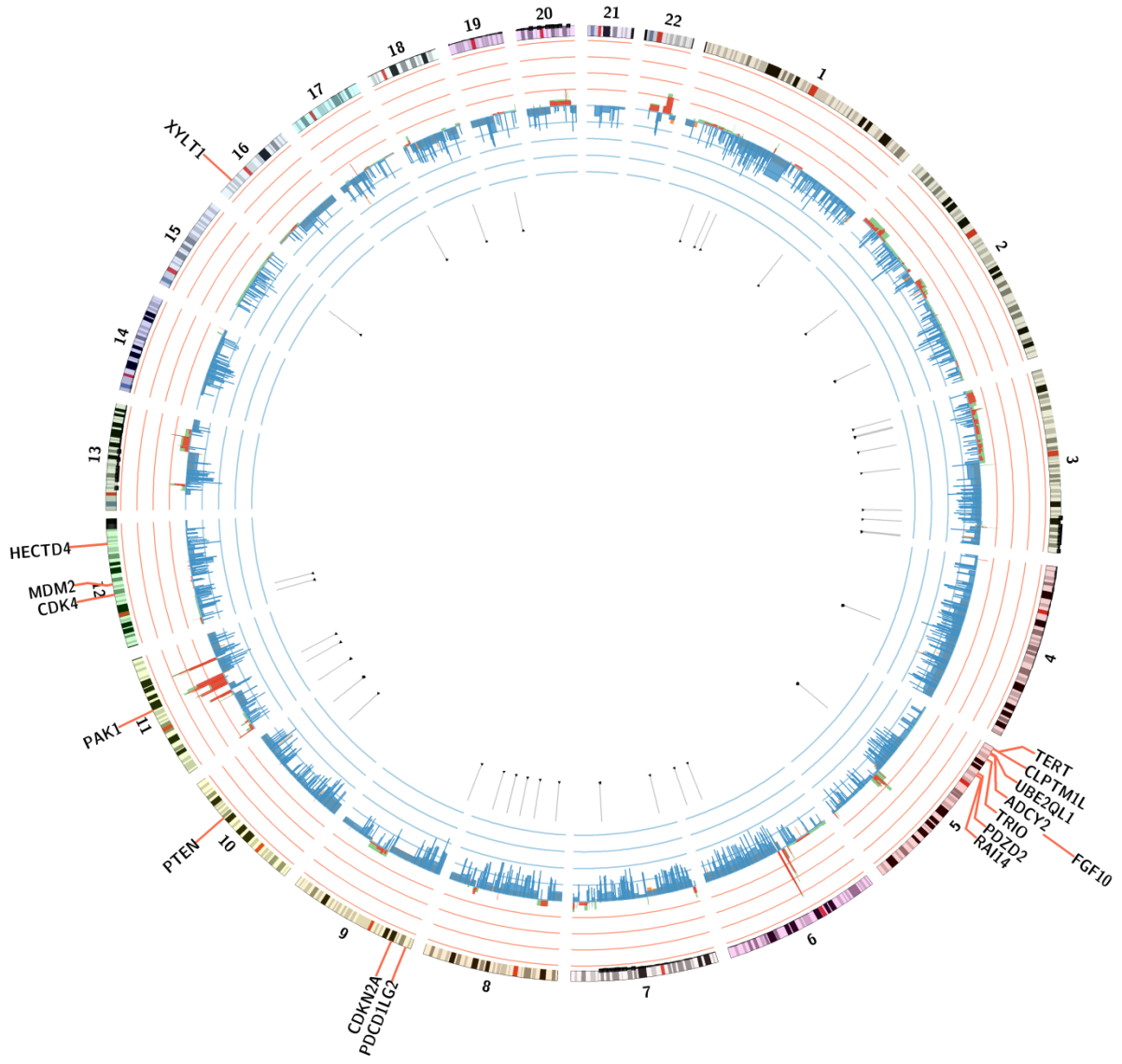
Patient 29 (sample 29c)



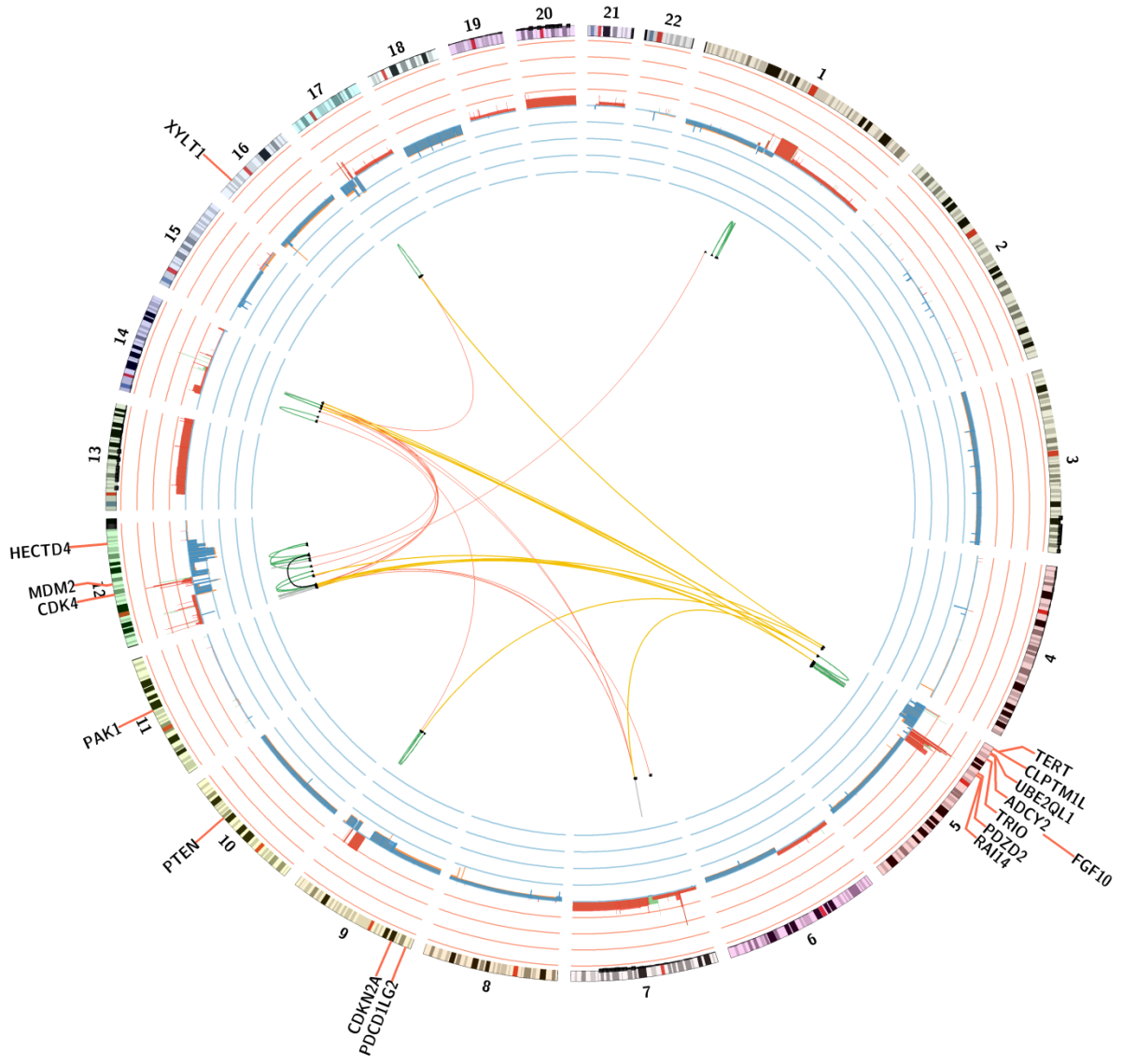
Patient 30



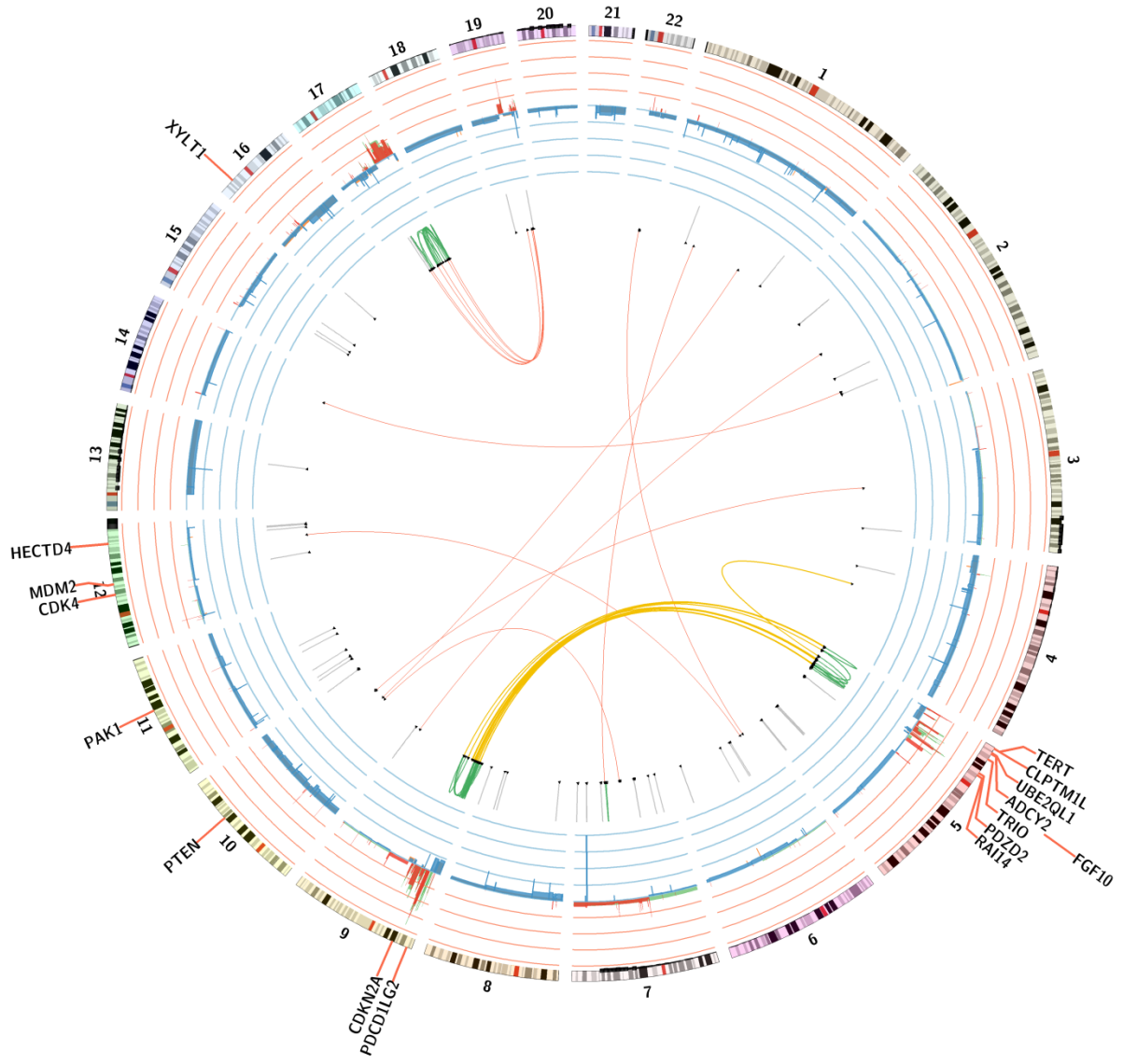
Patient 31



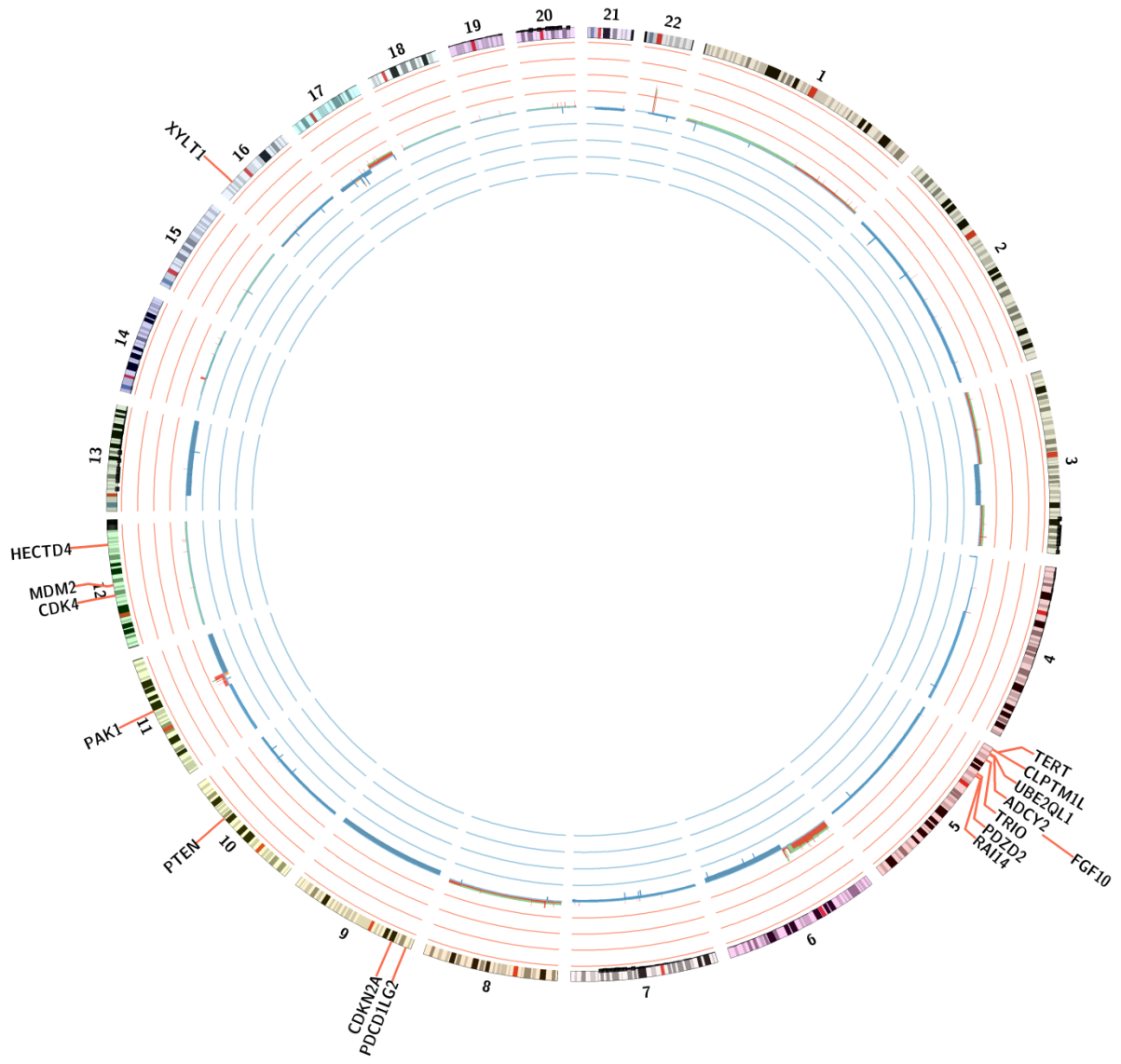
Patient 32



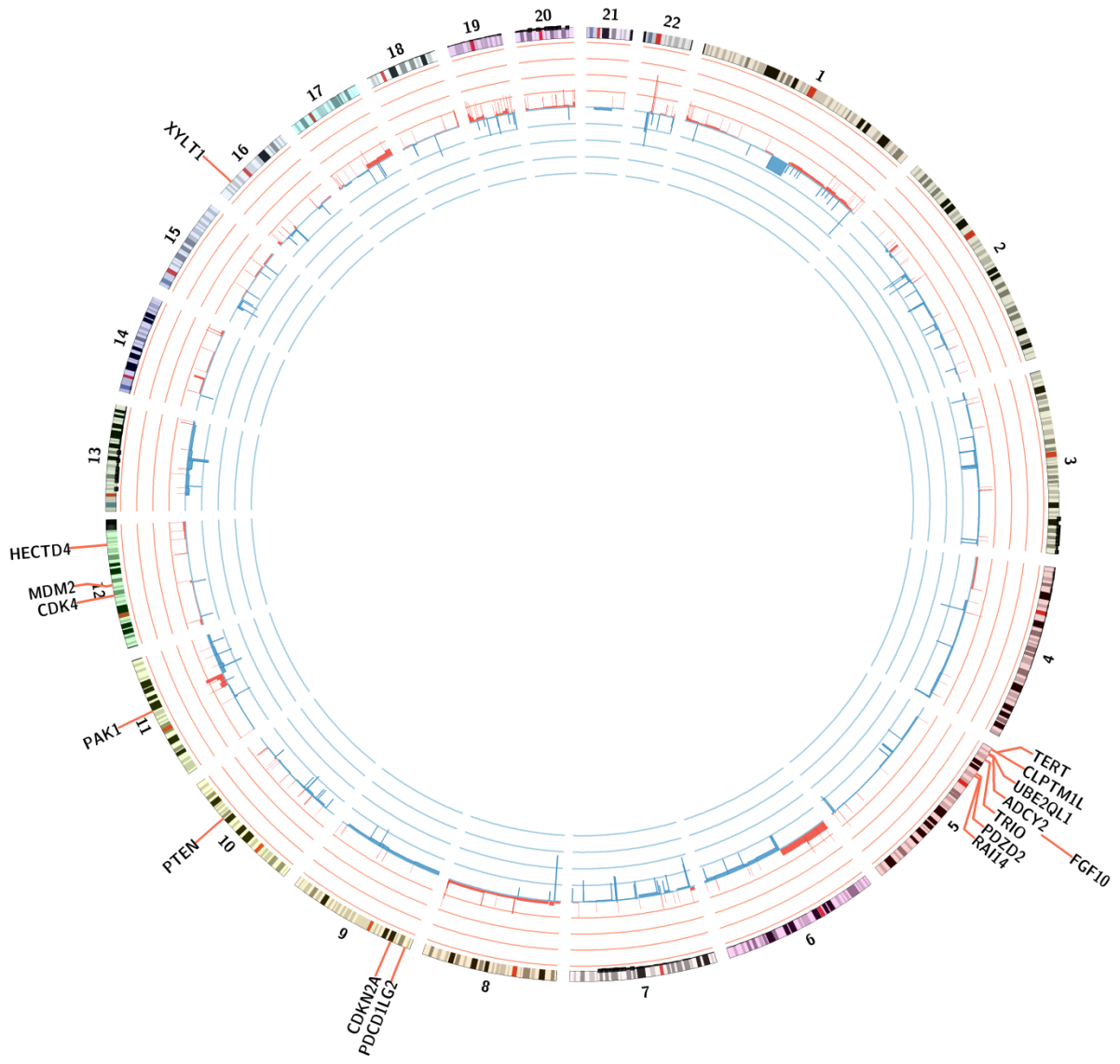
Patient 33



Patient 34 (sample 34a)



Patient 34 (sample 34b)

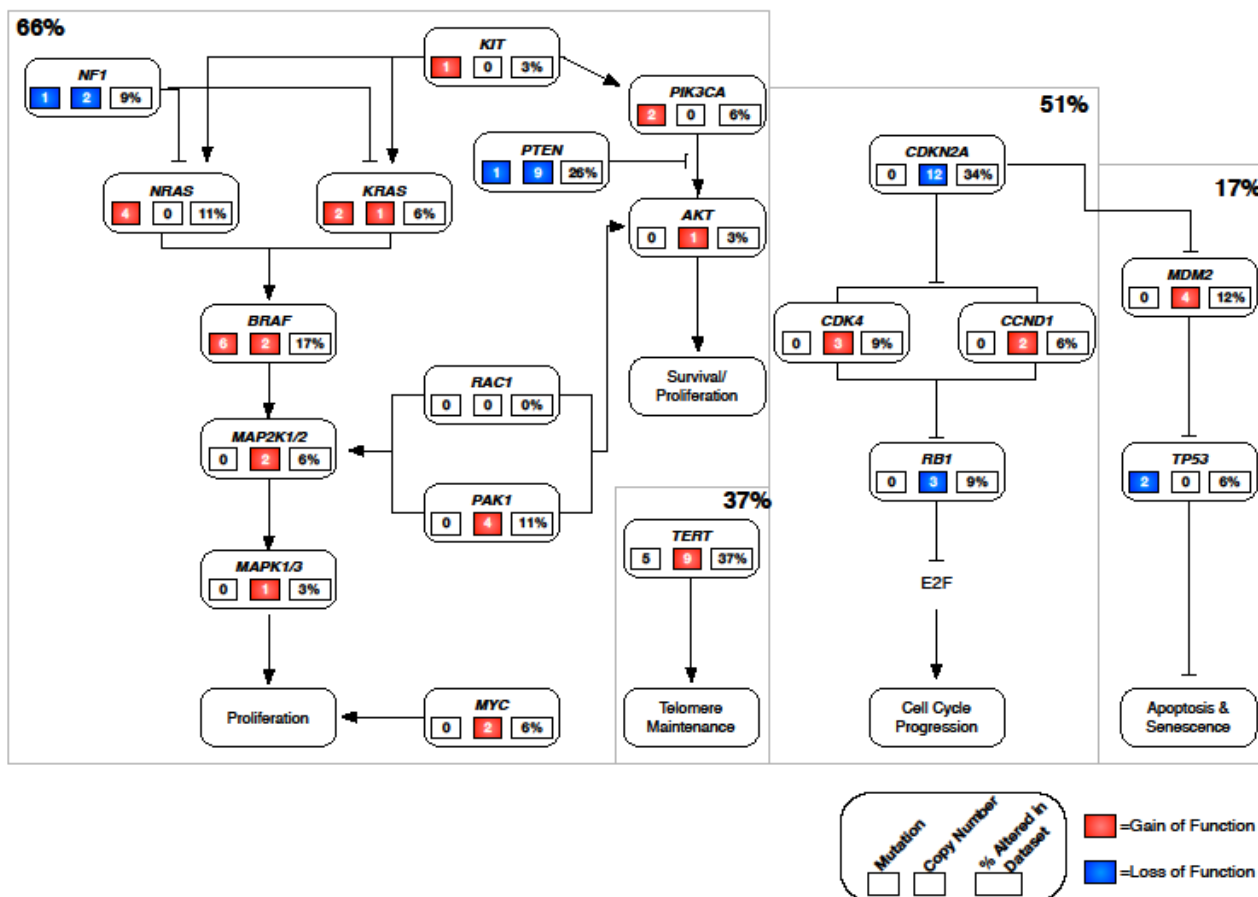




**Supplemental Figure S4. Landscape of affected pathways in ALM**

**Supplemental Figure S4A. Impact of genomic events in ALM with respect to commonly altered melanoma pathways**

The percentage of patients impacted by respective pathways is shown in the upper corners of pathway boundaries. The numbers shown in gain/loss of function boxes indicate the number of patients impacted.

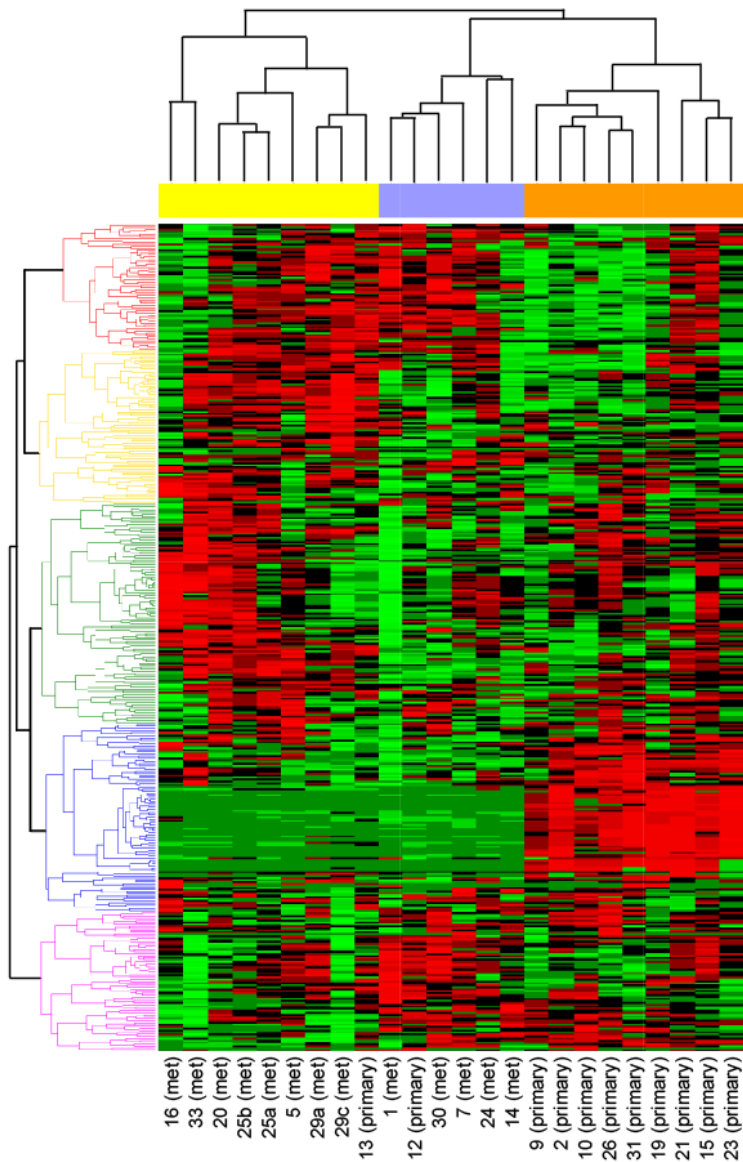




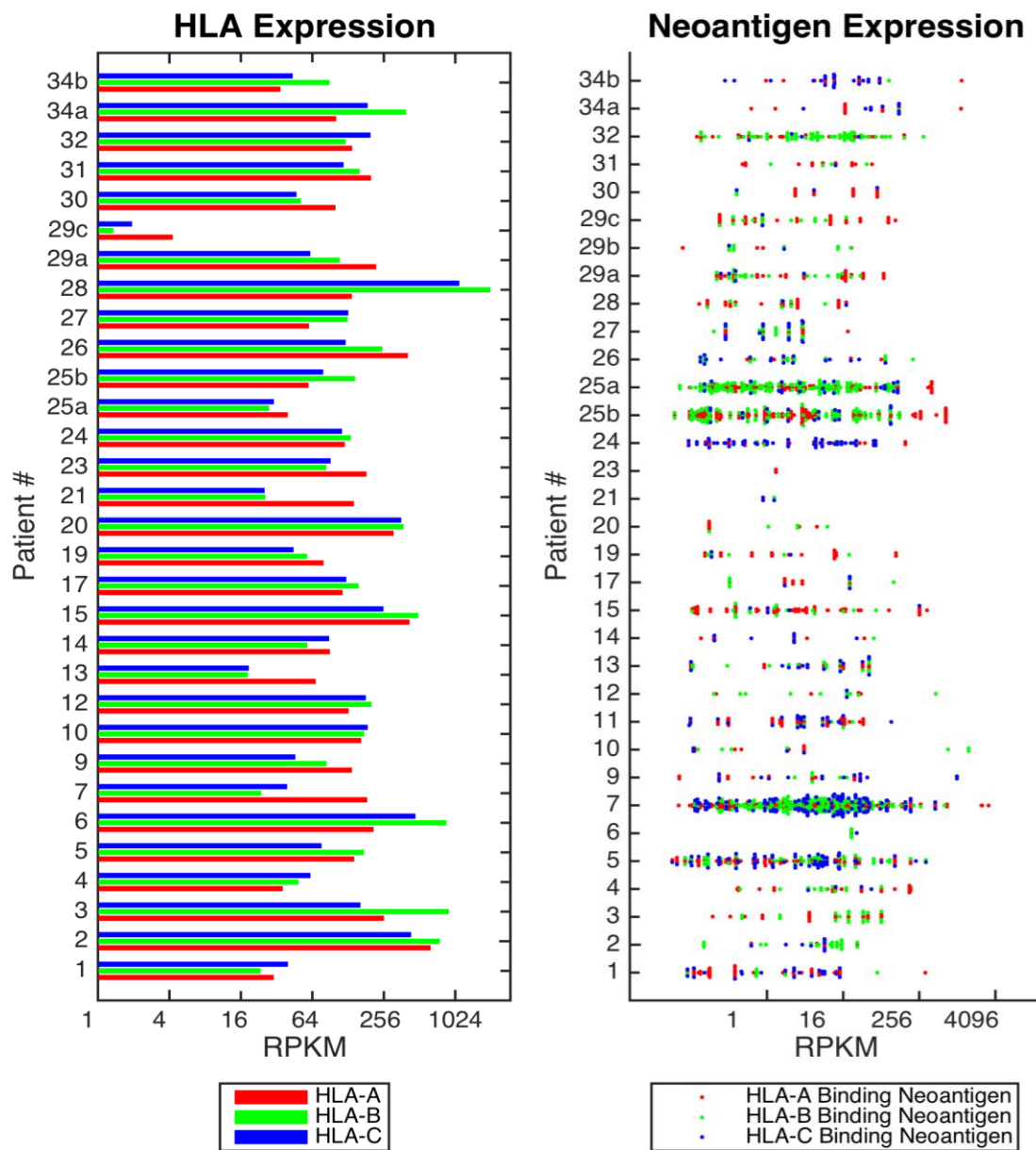
### Supplemental Figure S4B. Unsupervised clustering of differentially expressed genes

Vertical dendrogram: Cluster\_1 (red): Protein translation, ribosomal processes, NMD (nonsense mediated decay); Cluster\_2 (yellow): ER stress response, NMD, RNA polymerase; Cluster\_3 (green): Antigen presentation, Immune processes; Cluster\_4 (blue): Chemotaxis, Keratinization, Intermediate Filament; Cluster\_5 (pink): G2/M, pigmentation, NMD

Horizontal dendrogram: Clustering of ALMs visually revealed three subgroups as delineated by the yellow, purple, and orange color assignments. Patient IDs are shown at the bottom.



Supplemental Figure S5. Neo-antigen analysis of RNA-seq data



### Supplemental Figure S6. Complex rearrangement on Chr 5p in patient 12

A CNV plot of chromosome 5 is shown, revealing a complex rearrangement occurring on the p arm and encompassing the *TERT* gene in patient 12's tumor. The y-axis represents the log<sub>2</sub> fold of the tumor copy number over the normal.

