Figure S1. **Loss of one allele of *Ezh2* enhanced the initiation of Kras-driven ADCs.** (A) H&E staining of the right lung lobes in $Kras^{G12D/+}$ and $Kras^{G12D/+};Ezh2^{fl/+}$ mice 20 weeks post Ad-Cre inhalation. $Kras^{G12D/+};Ezh2^{fl/+}$ mice showed more and bigger tumor lesions than $Kras^{G12D/+}$ mice. The red-solid line indicated tumor lesions. The scale bar represents 500 µm. (B) Quantification of the tumor lesion number per mouse in $Kras^{G12D/+}$ (n = 5) and $Kras^{G12D/+};Ezh2^{fl/+}$ (n = 5) mice 20 weeks after Ad-Cre treatment (15 versus 20; p < 0.01). (C) Quantification of the tumor burden as the percentage of total tumor area over total lung area in $Kras^{G12D/+}$ (n = 5) and $Kras^{G12D/+};Ezh2^{fl/+}$ (n = 5) mice 20 weeks after Ad-Cre treatment (4% versus 23%; p < 0.01). The error bars indicate mean ± SEM and p values are calculated by unpaired Student's t test. **p < 0.01.

Figure S2. The effect of EZH2 inhibition on cell growth of human lung cancer cells. Relative cell growth of H358 and A549 cells treated with DMSO or EZH2 inhibitor GSK126 was measured by MTS assay. The error bars indicate mean ± SEM and p values are calculated by paired Student's t test. *p < 0.05; **p < 0.01; ***p < 0.001.
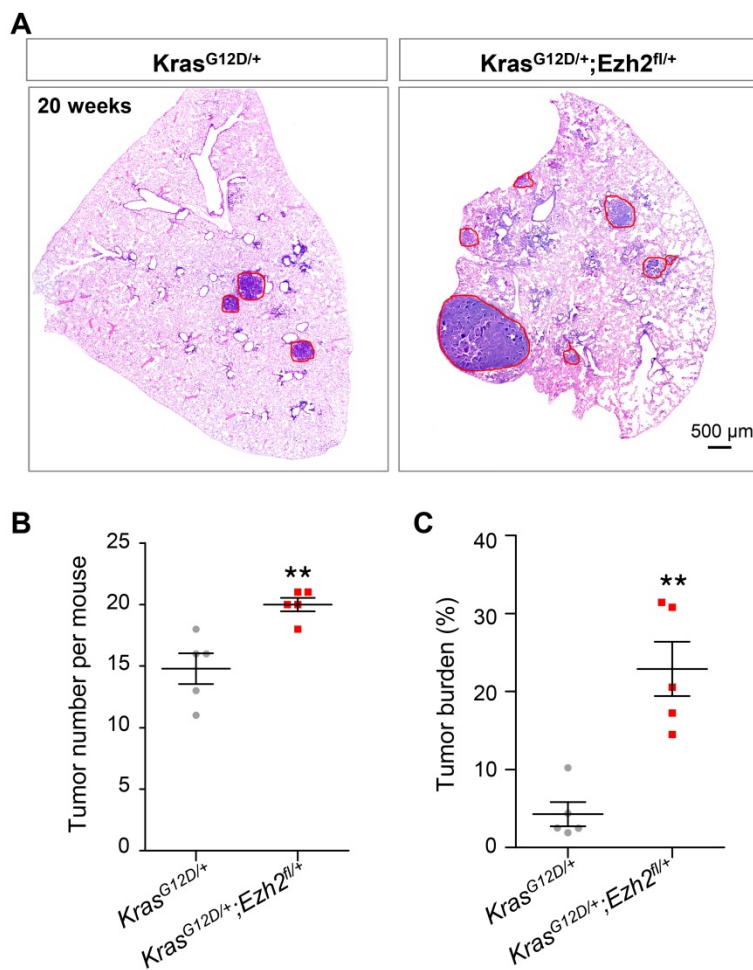
Figure S1

Figure S2