

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

Supplementary Figures

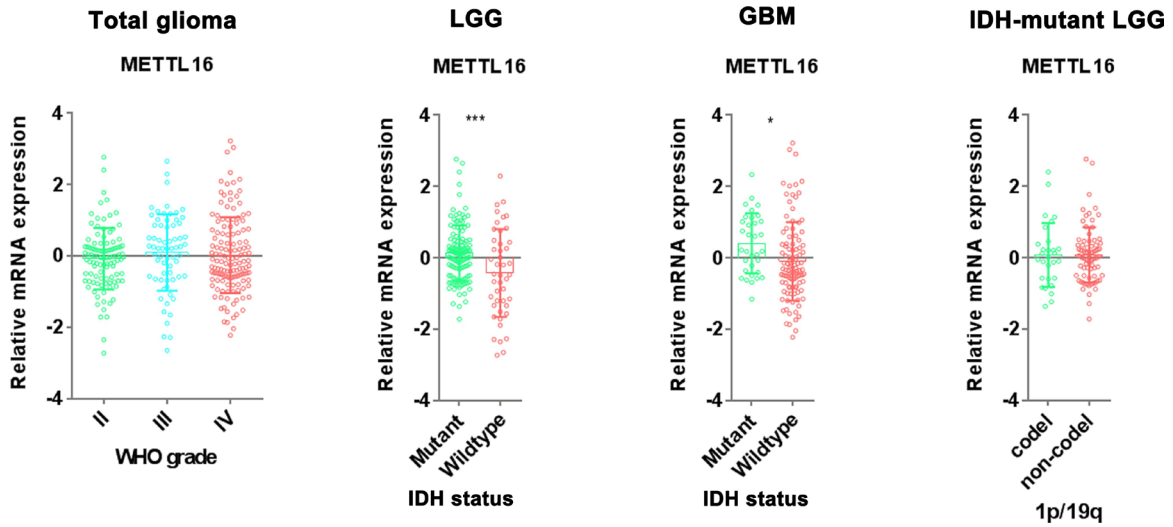


Figure S1. Expression of METTL16 in gliomas with different clinicopathological features.

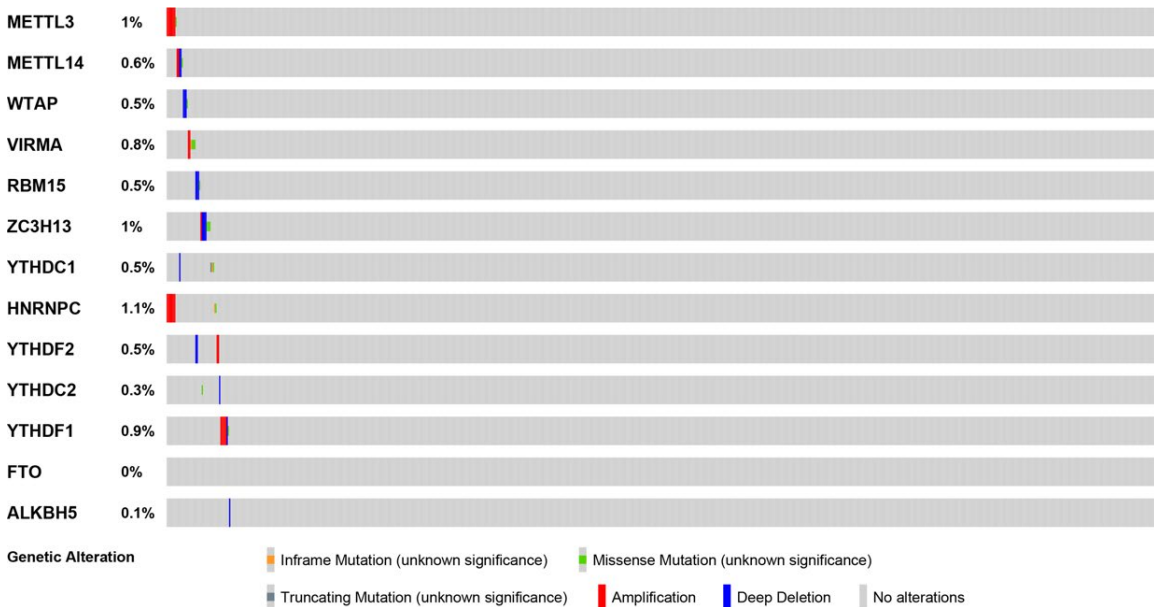


Figure S2. Genetic changes of RNA m⁶A regulators in TCGA dataset. Genetic changes of the thirteen m⁶A regulators in the 595 gliomas from the TCGA dataset.

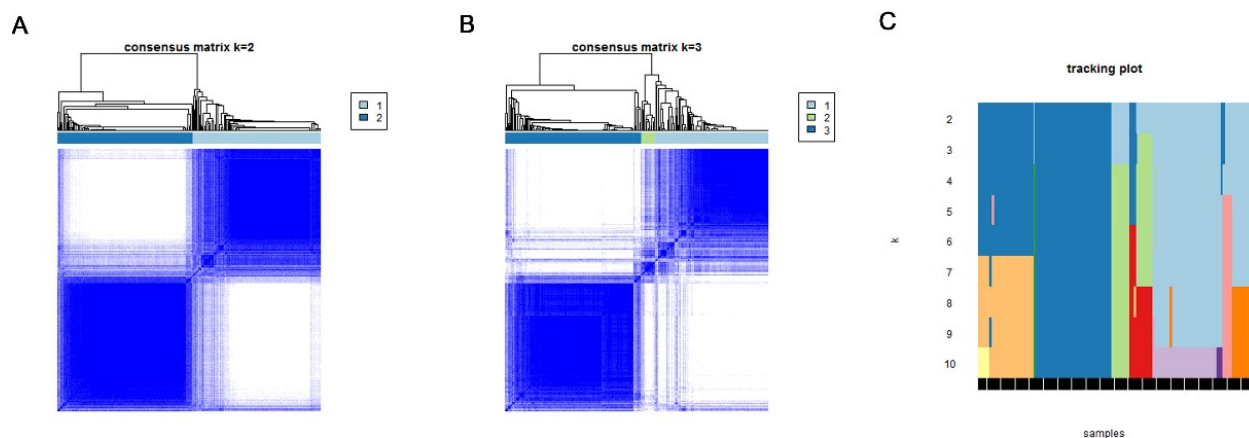


Figure S3. Identification of consensus clusters by m⁶A RNA methylation regulators. (A-B) Consensus clustering matrix for k = 2 (A) and k = 3 (B). (C) the tracking plot for k=2 to k=10.

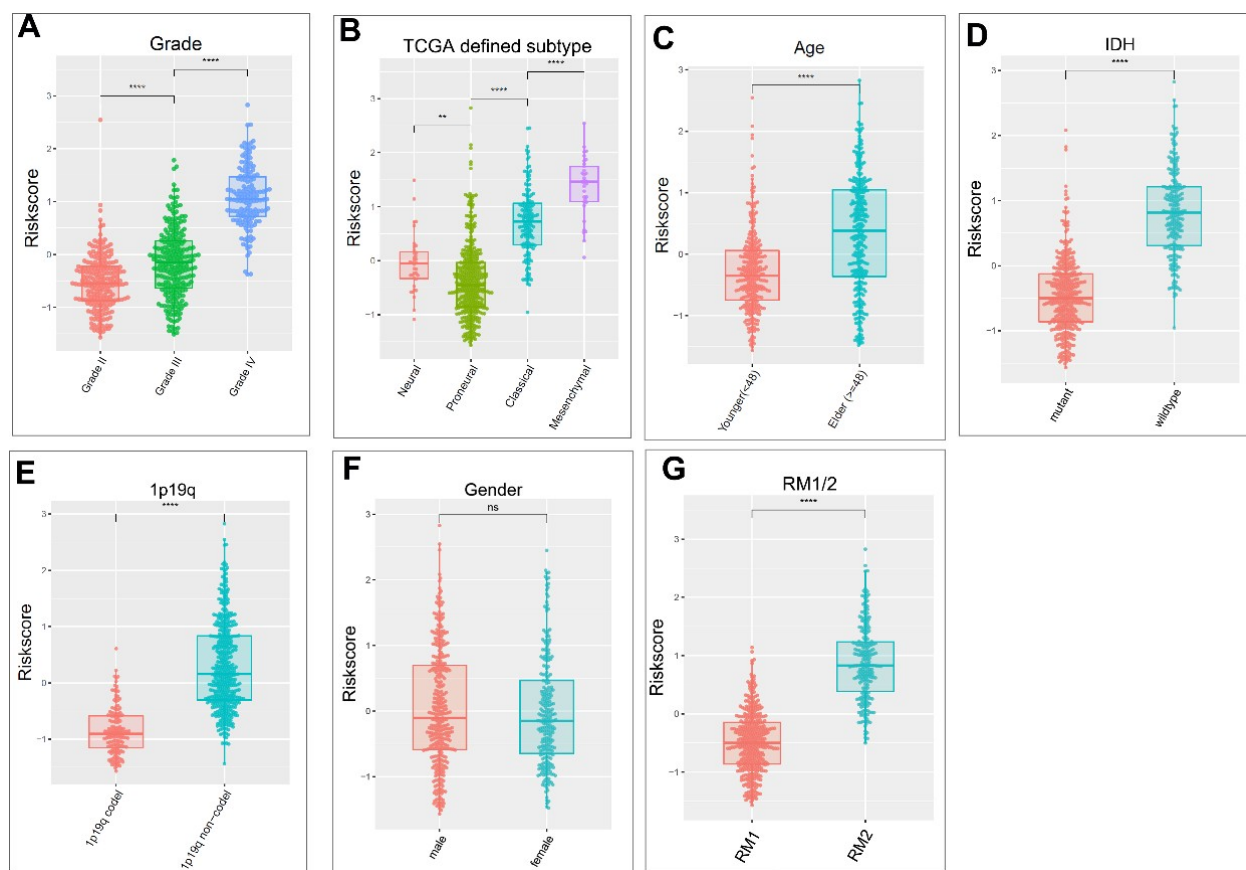


Figure S4. Relationship between the risk score, clinicopathological features and RM1/2 subgroups in the TCGA dataset. (A–G) Distribution of risk scores in the TCGA dataset stratified by WHO grade (A), TCGA subtype (B), age (C), *IDH* status (D), 1p19q codeletion status (E), gender (F) and RM1/2 subgroups (G). ns no significance, ** P < 0.01, and **** P < 0.0001.

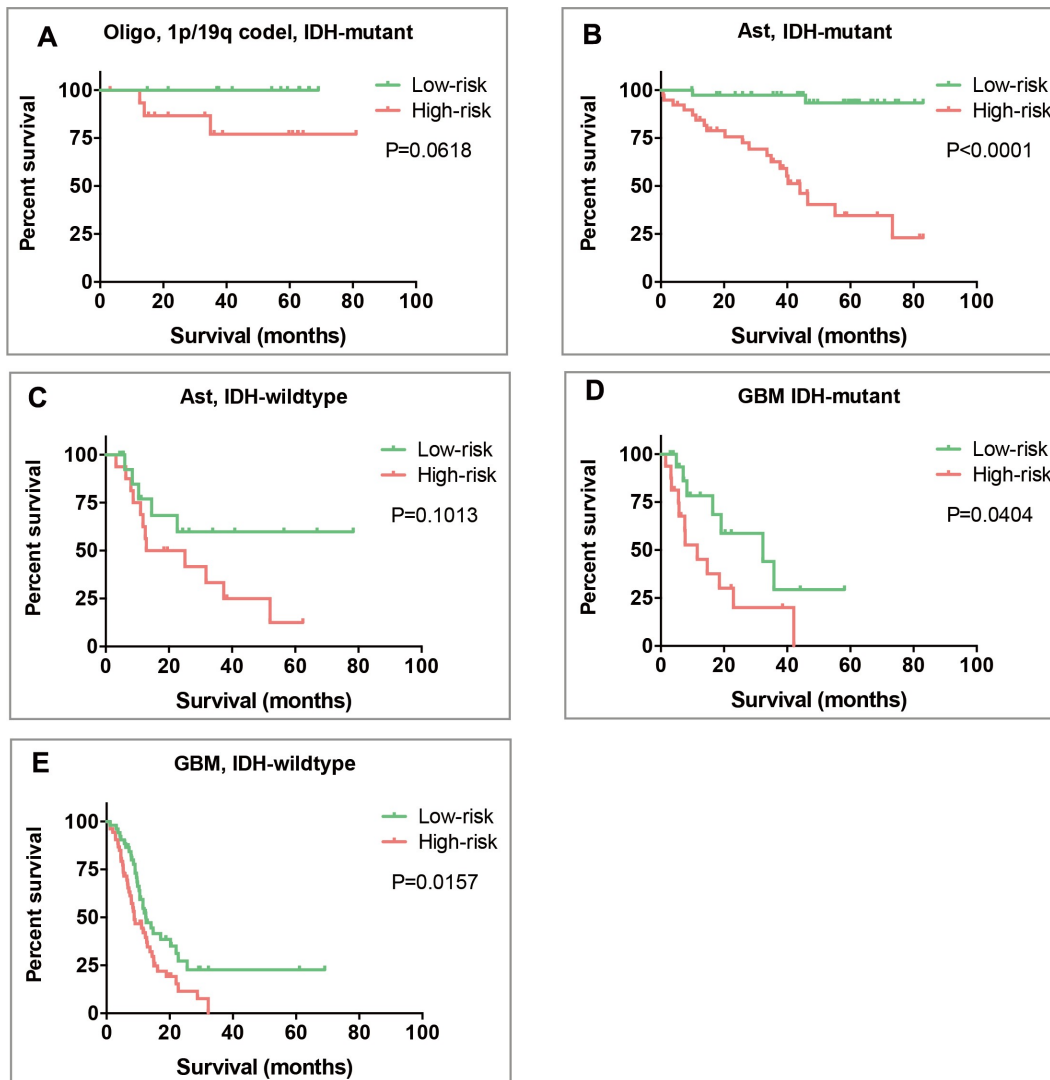


Figure S5. Prognostic value of the risk signature in patients stratified by the integrated analysis of WHO 2016. (A-E) Kaplan–Meier overall survival curves for patients with Oligodendroglioma with IDH-mutant and 1p/19q co-deletion (A), Astrocytoma with IDH-mutant (B), Astrocytoma with IDH-wildtype (C), GBM with IDH-mutant (D), and GBM with IDH-wildtype (E).