## Supplemental Legends

**Supplemental Figure S1.** HID-AB stained pyloric mucosa of *A4gnt* KO mice. HID-AB staining differentiates sulfomucins (black color) from sialomucins (sky blue color), and sulfomucins production in *A4gnt* KO mice is more prominent compared with that in WT mice. Hyperplasia (at 5 weeks), low-grade dysplasia (at 10 weeks), high-grade dysplasia (at 20 and 30 weeks), and adenocarcinoma (from 40 to 60 weeks) are shown. Pyloric mucosa of WT mice at 60-weeks-old is shown as a control. Bar = 200  $\mu$ m. HID-AB staining. wk, weeks.

**Supplemental Figure S2.** Quantitatitive RT-PCR assay comparing three sulfotransferase genes (*Chst2*, *Chst4*, and *Chst7*) in WT and *A4gnt* KO mice. RNA samples were extracted from formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded tissue blocks of glandular stomach, as described previously (Karasawa et al. J Clin Invest 2012; 122:923-34). The assay protocol is described in the text. Assay IDs of TaqMan probes used were: Mm00490018\_g1 for *Chst2*, Mm00488783\_s1 for *Chst4*, and Mm00491466\_m1 for *Chst7*. Fold-expression was calculated by setting the median value of expression in 5-week-old WT mice to 1.0. Data represent the mean  $\pm$  SEM (n = 6 for each group). \*\**P* < 0.01. wk, weeks.

**Supplemental Figure S3.** Representative histopathology analysis of pyloric mucosa from *A4gnt* KO mice. Hyperplasia (at 5 weeks), low-grade dysplasia (at 10 weeks), high-grade dysplasia (at 20 and 30 weeks), and adenocarcinoma (from 40 to 60 weeks) are shown. Pyloric mucosa of WT mice at 60-weeks-old is shown as a control. Bar =  $200 \mu$ m. H&E staining. wk, weeks.

**Supplemental Figure S4.** AB stained pyloric mucosa of *A4gnt* KO mice and *A4gnt/Chst4* DKO mice of 10-week-old mice. Comparable amounts of sialomucins are detected in both mutant mice. Bar =  $200 \mu m$ .



Supplemental Figure S1







Supplemental Figure S3



## A4gnt/Chst4 DKO



Supplemental Figure S4