

Figure S1. Examples of the full range of weak, moderate and strong staining. (A) weak staining, (B) moderate staining and (C) strong staining. MLH1, MutL protein homolog 1; MDM2, mouse double minute 2 homolog; P21, cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 1A.

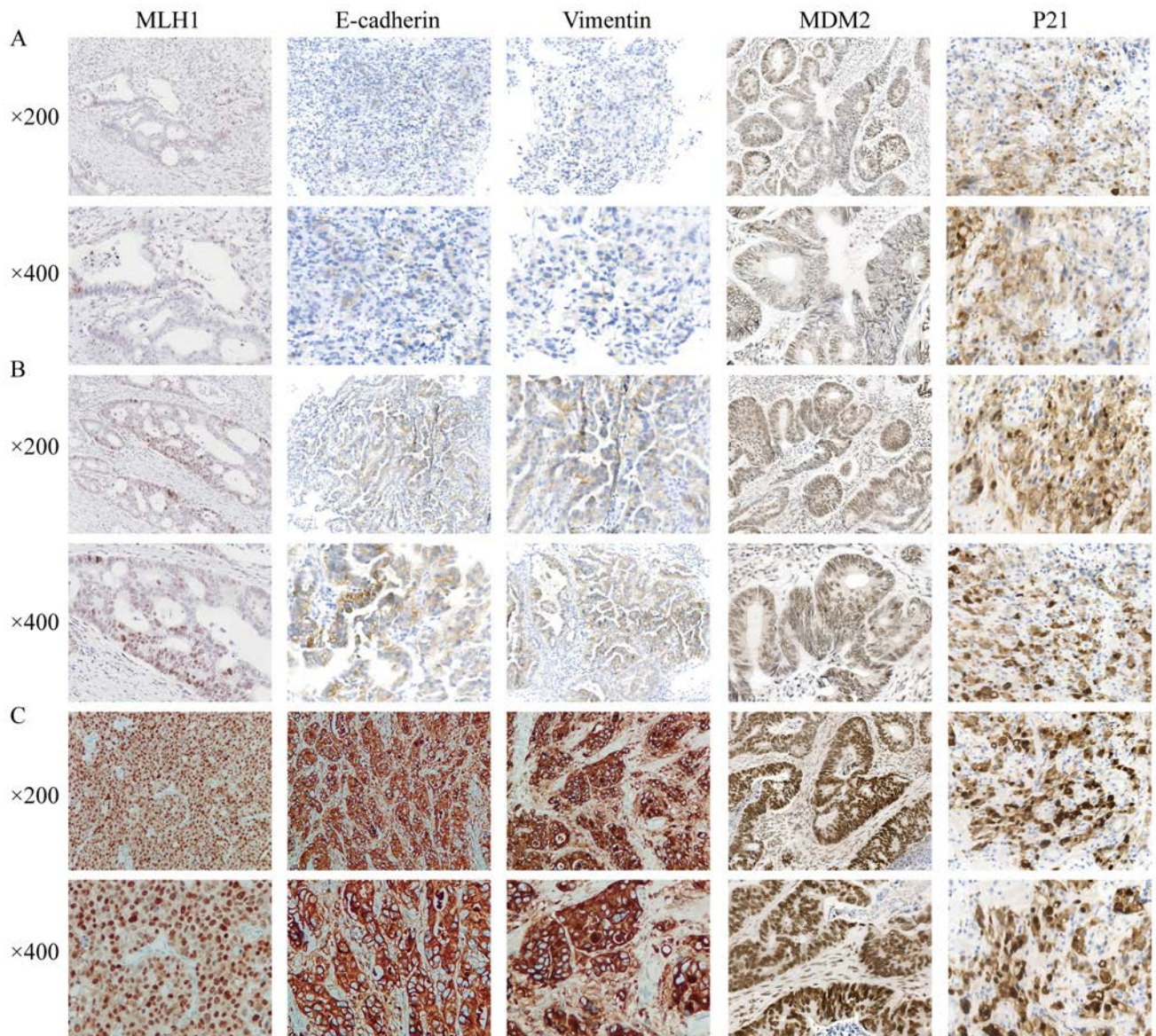


Table S1. The Cancer Genome Atlas molecular subtypes and mutated and amplified genes.

Abnormal genes	n	EBV <sup>+</sup> , n (%)	MSI, n (%)	GS, n (%)	CIN, n (%)
<b>Mutation</b>					
<i>TP53</i>	52	0 (0)	11 (21.2)	11 (21.2)	30 (57.7)
<i>APC</i>	18	2 (11.1)	2 (11.1)	2 (11.1)	12 (66.7)
<i>ARID1A</i>	14	1 (7.1)	1 (7.1)	9 (64.3)	3 (21.4)
<i>PLK3CA</i>	11	5 (45.5)	2 (18.2)	2 (18.2)	2 (18.2)
<i>ERBB3</i>	9	0 (0)	3 (33.3)	2 (22.2)	4 (44.4)
<b>Amplification</b>					
<i>CCNE1</i>	13	1 (7.7)	0 (0)	2 (15.4)	10 (76.9)
<i>MYC</i>	7	0 (0)	0 (0)	6 (85.7)	1 (14.3)
<i>CDK6</i>	4	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (25)	3 (75)
<i>EGFR</i>	4	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	4 (100.0)
<i>KRAS</i>	2	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (50.0)	1 (50.0)

EBV, Epstein-Barr virus; MSI, microsatellite instability; GS, gene stable; CIN, chromosome instability.