Figure S1. *N*-glycan related enzymes. The three glycogens (which encode glycosyltransferases) analyzed in the study were *MGAT5*, *ST6GAL1*, and *B3GNT8*. N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase V (MGAT5) catalyzes the transfer of GlcNAc in a β1,6 linkage, generating branched *N*-glycans. *ST6GAL1* is a sialyltransferase that adds a terminal α2-6-linked sialic acid to the *N*-glycan. *B3GNT8* transfers GlcNAc to the nonreducing terminus of Galβ1-4GlcNAc on β1,6-branched *N*-glycan during the biosynthesis of poly-N-acetyllactosamine chains.

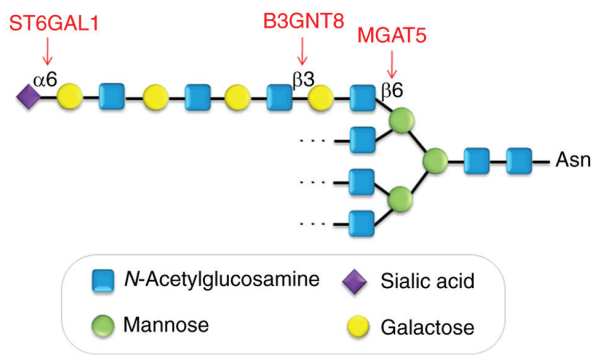Table SI. Clinicopathological features of the patients (N=14) with colorectal cancer who were analyzed in this study.

Clinicopathological features	Data
Sex, ratio	
Male/Female	5/9
Mean age (years)[a]	64±10
Location, n	
Terminal ileum and right colon	4
Right colon	4
Left colon	1
Sigmoid colon	5
Histology[b], n	
Well	1
Moderately	11
Mucinous	2
TNM stage, n	
0	1
I	2
II	5
III	6

[a]Values are mean ± standard deviation. [b]Well, well-differentiated adenocarcinoma; moderately, moderately differentiated adenocarcinoma, with or without mucinous areas, or undifferentiated adenocarcinoma; mucinous, mucinous adenocarcinoma.