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Supplemental information

**Basal cell carcinomas acquire secondary
mutations to overcome dormancy and progress
from microscopic to macroscopic disease**

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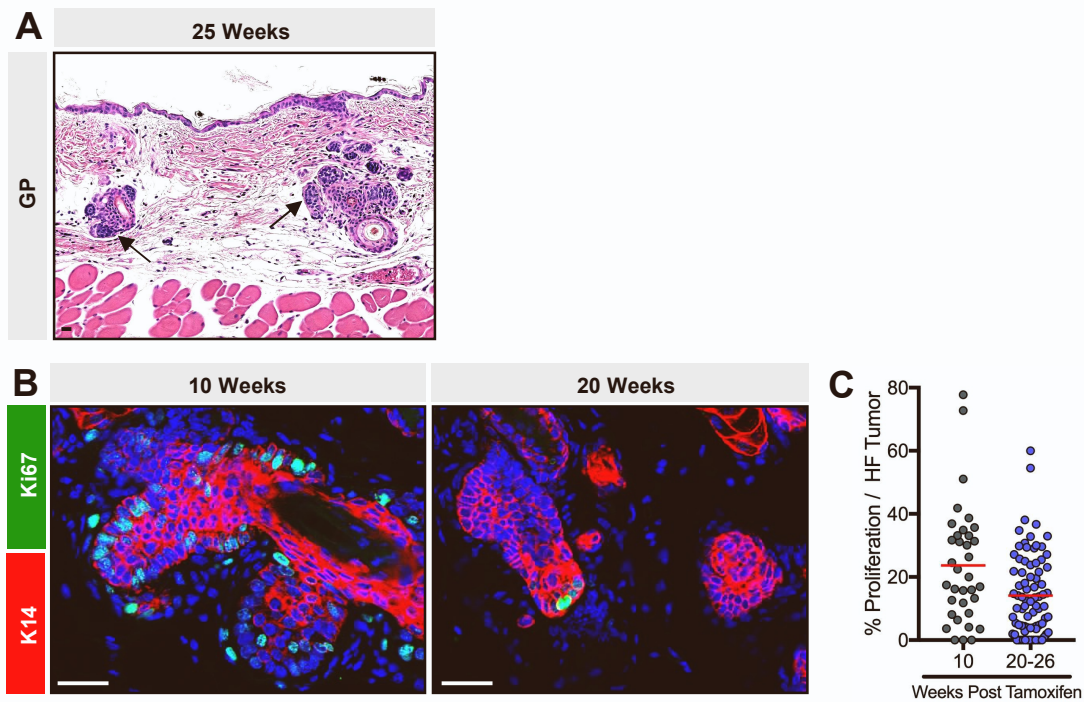


Figure S1. Tumors arising in GP and SmoM2 mice fail to progress. Related to Figure 2.

A. Histology of microscopic hair follicle (HF)-associated GP tumors (arrows), 25 weeks post-TAM. **B.** HF-associated SmoM2 tumors exhibit reduced proliferation over time, as assessed by Ki67 (green). **C.** Quantitation of proliferation in HF-associated SmoM2 tumors. Significance for beeswarm plot was calculated using a linear mixed model ($p = 0.02$). Scale bar, 50 μm .

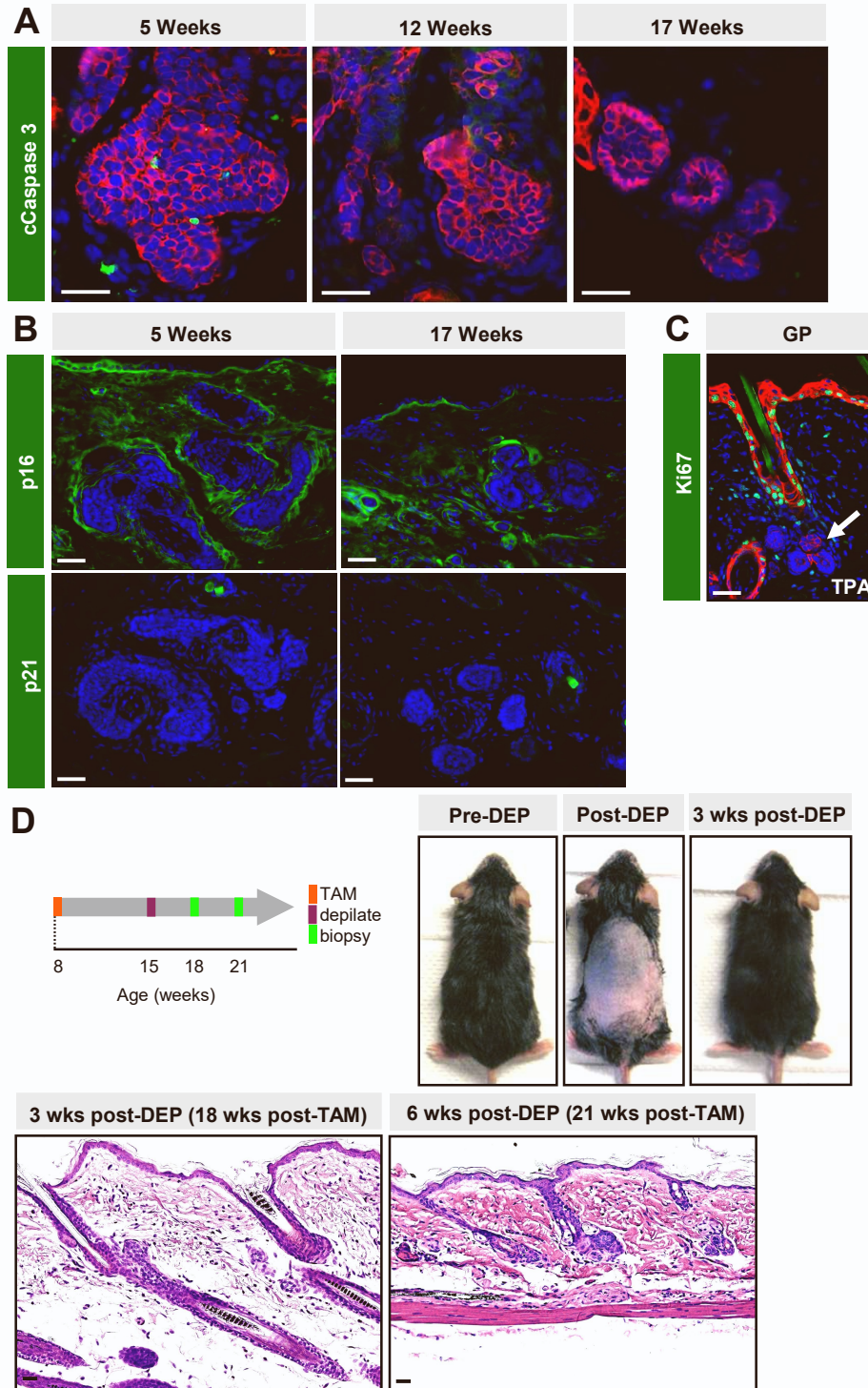


Figure S2. Dormant GP tumors do not progress in response to phorbol ester treatment or depilation. Related to Figure 2. **A.** Staining for cleaved Caspase 3 (green) in GP tumors, 5-17 weeks post-TAM. Red, K14. **B.** Lack of staining for senescence markers p16 (green, top) and p21 (green, bottom) in GP tumors, 5 and 17 weeks post-TAM. **C.** TPA treatment does not induce proliferation, as assessed by Ki67 (green) in GP tumors (arrow). **D.** Schematic for depilation and skin biopsy in GP mice. Mice were also biopsied at the end of the experiment. Right, photos showing dorsal skin from GP mice, pre- and post-depilation (DEP). Bottom photos, histology of GP mice, 3-6 weeks post-depilation. Scale bar, 50 μ m.

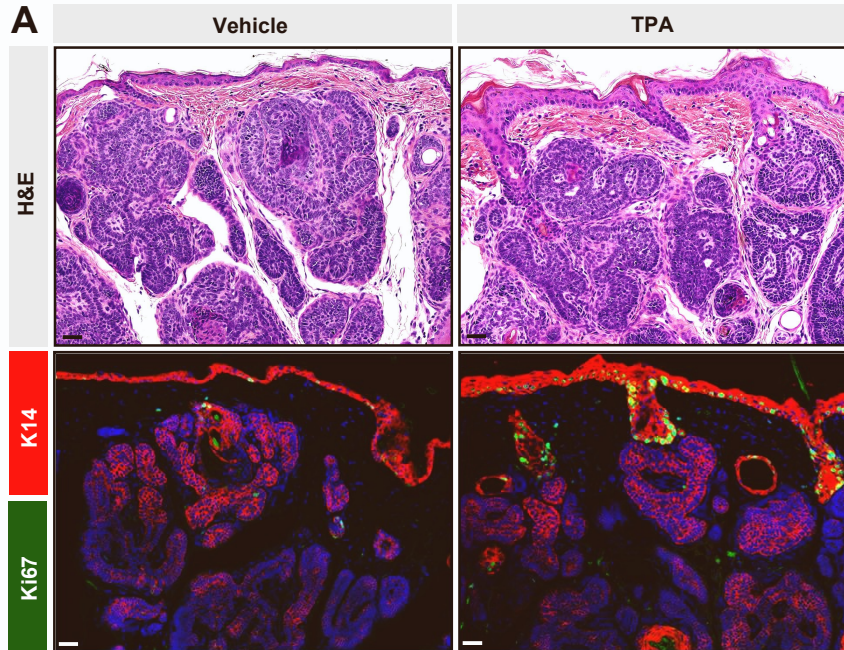


Figure S3. Phorbol ester treatment does not restore proliferation in GPN1 tumors. Related to Figure 3. A. Top, histology of vehicle- and TPA-treated GPN1-KO tumors. Bottom, proliferation, as assessed by Ki67 (green), is not restored in GPN1 tumors treated with TPA, even though elevated proliferation is seen in the interfollicular epidermis and upper hair follicle. Scale bar, 50 μ m.

Trieu_Fig S4

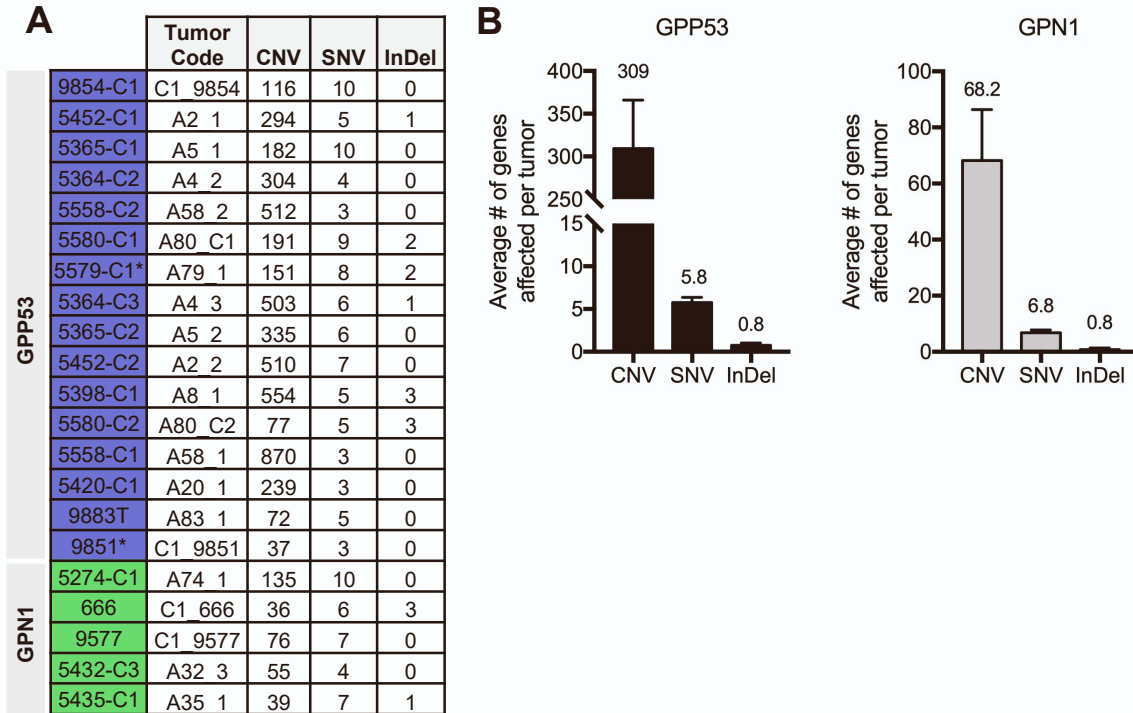
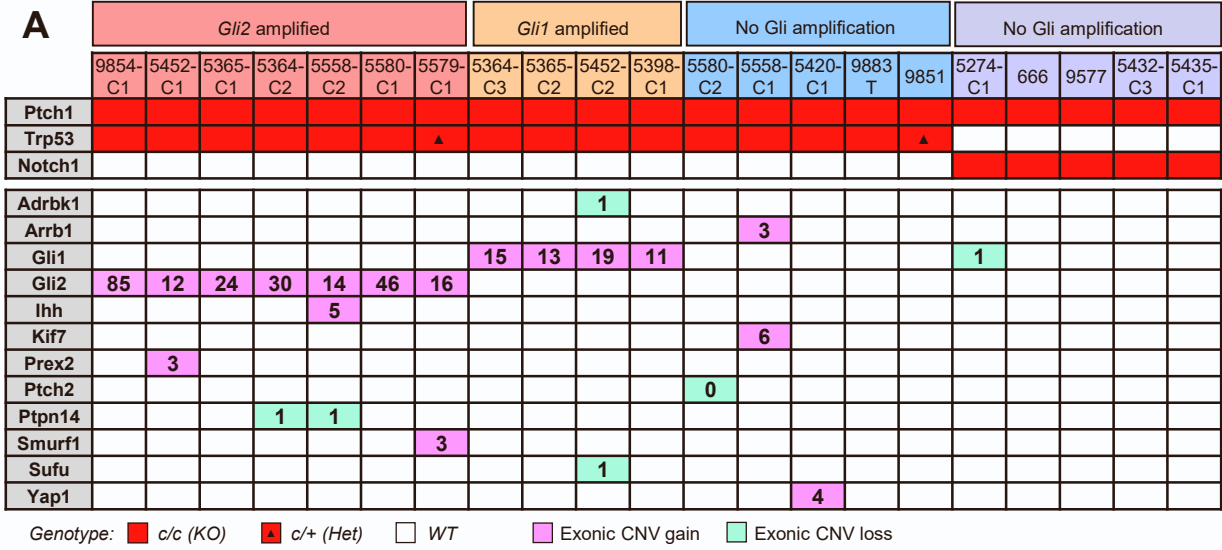


Figure S4. Summary of genomic alterations in GPP53 and GPN1 macroscopic tumors. Related to Figure 5. **A.** Table indicating the number of genes affected by different classes of somatic mutations for each tumor analyzed by WES: copy number variation (CNV), single nucleotide variation (SNV) and insertion/deletion (InDel). Asterisk, GPP53-Het tumor. **B.** Average number of genes affected by CNVs, SNVs and InDels in GPP53 and GPN1 macroscopic tumors.

Trieu_Fig S5



Adrbk2	Csmd3	Evc	Hras	Notch2	Shh
Arid1a	Csnk1a1	Evc2	Hhip1	Nras	Smo
Arrb2	Csnk1d	Fat1	Kif3a	Nsd1	Spop
Boc	Csnk1g1	Fbxw11	Kmt2d	Pik3ca	Spopl
Casp8	Csnk1g2	Fbxw7	Knstrn	Ppp6c	Stk19
Ccnd1	Csnk1g3	Fgfr3	Kras	Prkaca	
Ccnd2	Cul1	Gli3	Lats1	Prkacg	
Ccnd3	Cul3	Gpr151	Lats2	Rac1	
Cdkn2a	Dcc	Grin2a	Lrp2	Rb1	
Cdon	Erb2	Gsk3b	Mycn	Rpl22	

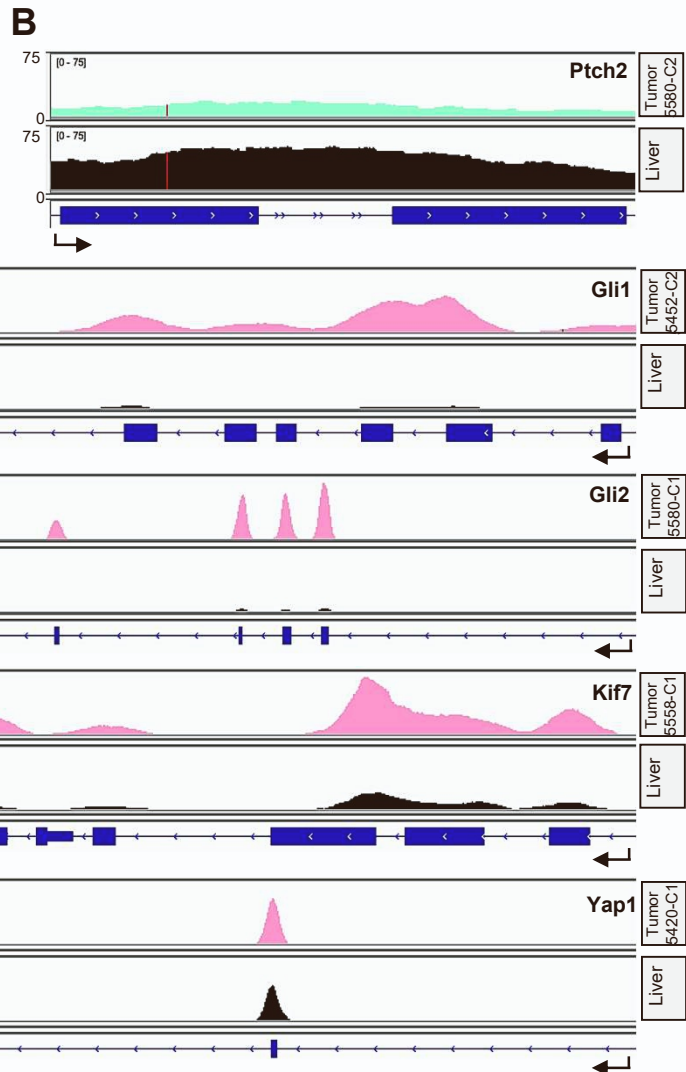


Figure S5. Summary of somatic CNVs in macroscopic tumors. See also Figure 5. A. List of 70 commonly mutated genes in BCC (gray), and table showing CNVs affecting these genes in 16 GPP53 and 5 GPN1 macroscopic tumors. Bottom table is the remaining list of genes that were not found to be mutated in any of the 21 tumors. **B.** Visualization of WES traces for *Ptch2* loss (tumor 5580-C2), *Gli1* amplification (tumor 5452-C2), *Gli2* amplification (tumor 5580-C1), *Kif7* amplification (tumor 5558-C1) and *Yap1* amplification (tumor 5420-C1). Each tumor (pink or teal trace) is compared against its matched normal (liver, black trace).

Trieu_Fig S6

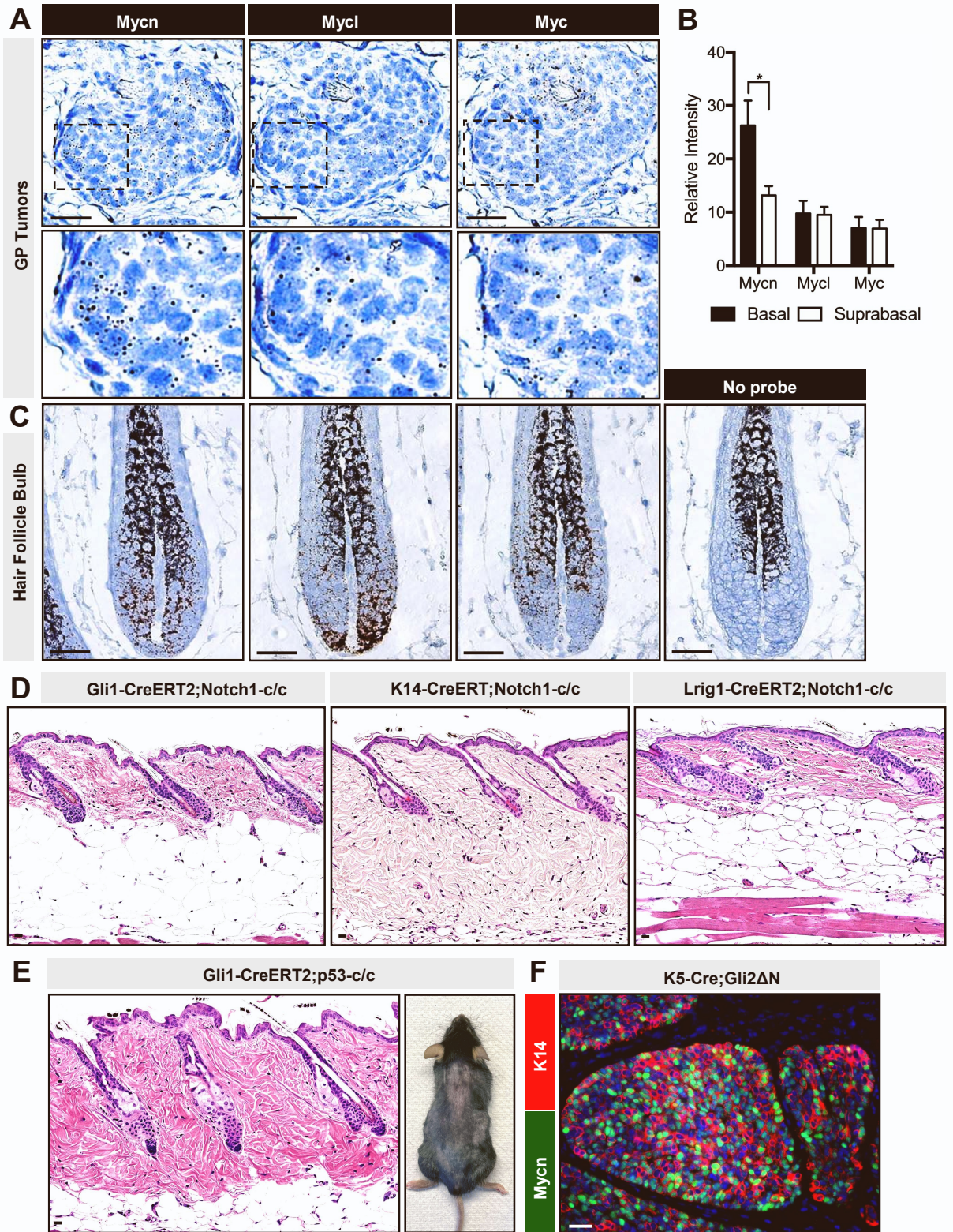


Figure S6. Expression of Myc family proteins in GP tumors and lack of tumor formation in *Notch1*- or *p53*-deficient skin. Related to Figure 7. A. *In situ* staining for *Mycn*, *Mycl* and *Myc* in GP tumors. Bottom panels are magnified views of the boxed areas. **B.** Quantitation of mRNA in tumor basal and suprabasal compartments. **C.** *In situ* staining for *Mycn*, *Mycl* and *Myc* in normal anagen hair follicle bulb. Right image, staining with probe omitted, showing only background staining for hair shaft and melanocytes. **D.** Histology of *Notch1*-deleted skin using 3 different inducible Cre drivers, as indicated, 15-20 weeks post-TAM. **E.** Histology of skin where *p53* was deleted from Gli1+ hair follicle stem cells, 25 weeks post-TAM. Right, photo of mouse with shaved dorsal skin devoid of palpable tumors. **F.** *Mycn* (green) is highly expressed in macroscopic BCC-like tumors following overexpression of a constitutively active form of Gli2 (Gli2 Δ N). Data are represented as mean \pm SEM, with statistics calculated by an unpaired *t*-test. *, *p* < 0.05. Scale bar, 50 μ m.

Table S1. Summary of results from *Ptch1*-deficient mice

Genotype	Total # of mice	# of mice with macro tumors within 17 weeks post-TAM	Total # of mice with macro tumors (any age)	Total # of macro tumors collected*	# of Type 1 macro tumors	# of Type 2 macro tumors	# of Type 3 macro tumors	# of macro tumors with Other subtype
GP (Gli1-CreERT2 + <i>Ptch1</i>-c/c)	18	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
GP + <i>Notch1</i>-c/c (GPN1)	25	6	12	24	9	1	14	0
GP + <i>Notch1</i>-c/+ (GPN1-Het)	9	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
GP + <i>Trp53</i>-c/c (GPP53)	14	9	14	30	22	7	4	2
GP + <i>Trp53</i>-c/+ (GPP53-Het)	11	1	3	3	2	0	1	0
GP + rtTA + TRE-MYCN (GPT)	16	4	4	4	4	0	1	0

* Tumors that contained ~50/50 mixed histological subtypes were scored as positive for both subtypes.

Table S2. Summary of results from other mice

Genotype	Total # of mice	Weeks post-TAM assessed for tumors	Total # of mice with tumors
Gli1-CreERT2 + Notch1-c/c	9	21-28	0
K14-CreERT + Notch1-c/c	7	20	0
Lrig1-CreERT2 + Notch1-c/c	5	15	0
Gli1-CreERT2 + Trp53-c/c	11	17-25	0
Gli1-CreERT2 + rtTA + TRE-MYCN	4	12-20	0