



Supplementary information, Fig. S5 Proteogenomic characterization of three EGFR activation modes in the TPIT lineage.

a The mRNA abundance of *EGFR* among *ACTH_USP8* mutant, *ACTH_USP8* WT, silent TPIT and other non-TPIT lineage tumors (Wilcoxon rank-sum test, $*P < 0.05$, $**P < 0.01$, $***P < 0.001$). Kruskal-Wallis test was used to test whether any of the differences among the subgroups were statistically significant.

b Pathological and clinical annotations of 46 patients with TPIT lineage are provided (top heatmap) and Chi-square test was used for statistical tests ($*P < 0.05$, $**P < 0.01$, $***P < 0.001$). EGFR receptor, EGFR ligands, and ACTH biosynthesis associated genes are presented at the mRNA, protein, and phosphorylation levels (medium heatmap). EGFR pathway activity was inferred using PROGENy based on mRNA data, and ssGSEA scores based on global proteomics data for biological pathways (bottom heatmap).

c Boxplots showing USP8 protein, *EGFR* mRNA, and EGFR protein abundance among the subgroups. Kruskal-Wallis test was used to test if any of the differences among the subgroups were statistically significant. Wilcoxon rank-sum test was used to estimate the significance of two subgroups, $*P < 0.05$, $***P < 0.001$, NS (not significant).

d Boxplots showing *POMC* mRNA, POMC protein and serum ACTH level among the subgroups. Kruskal-Wallis test was used to test if any of the differences among the subgroups were statistically significant. Wilcoxon rank-sum test was used to estimate the significance of two subgroups, $*P < 0.05$, $**P < 0.01$, $***P < 0.001$, NS (not significant).

e Boxplot showing the average mRNA expression of EGFR ligands among the subtypes. Kruskal–Wallis test was used to test if any of the differences among the subgroups were statistically significant. Wilcoxon rank-sum test was used to estimate the significance of two subgroups, $*P < 0.05$, $**P < 0.01$.

f Scatterplot presenting the Spearman’s correlation between EGFR ligands and peptide hormone biosynthesis.

g Scatterplot showing the Spearman’s correlation between EGFR ligands average mRNA expression and serum ACTH level.

h Boxplot showing EGFR T693 phosphorylation levels among the three subgroups. Kruskal-Wallis test was used to test whether any of the differences among the subgroups were statistically significant. The Wilcoxon rank-sum test was used to estimate the significance of two subgroups, $*P < 0.05$, $**P < 0.01$.

i Spearman’s correlation coefficients of EGFR T693 phosphorylation and EGFR downstream signaling pathways ($*P < 0.05$, $**P < 0.01$, $***P < 0.001$).

j Heatmap comparing multi-omics profiles of PI3K-AKT-mTOR signaling pathway among *ACTH_USP8* mutant, *ACTH_USP8* WT, and silent TPIT groups.

k Representative micrographs of IHC staining for TPIT, POMC, EGFR, and EGFR T693 phosphorylated protein. Scale bar is 50 μm .

l Schematic diagram illustrating three modes of EGFR activation and potential treatments using USP8 inhibitor, EGFR mAb and EGFR TKIs in stratified TPIT lineage patients.