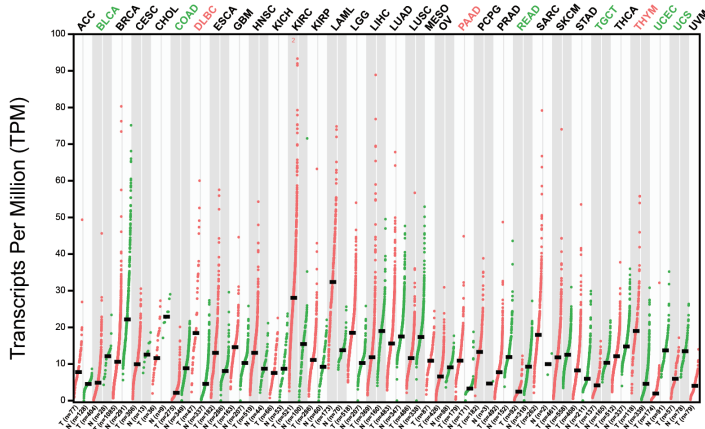
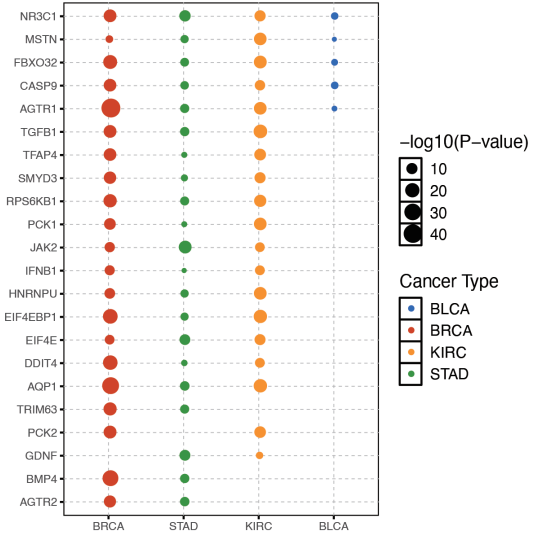


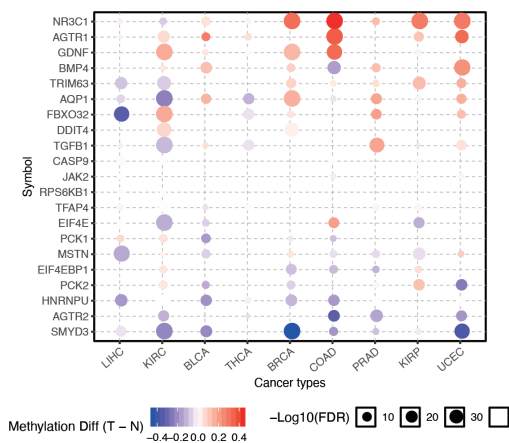
A



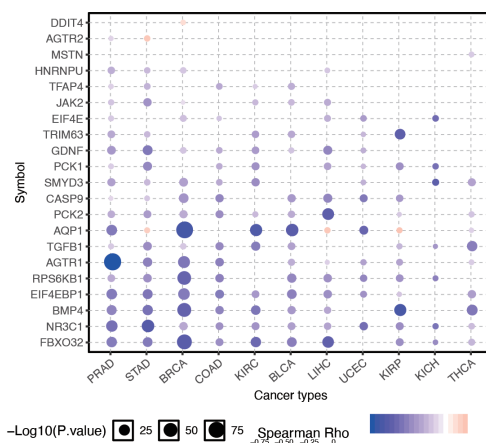
B



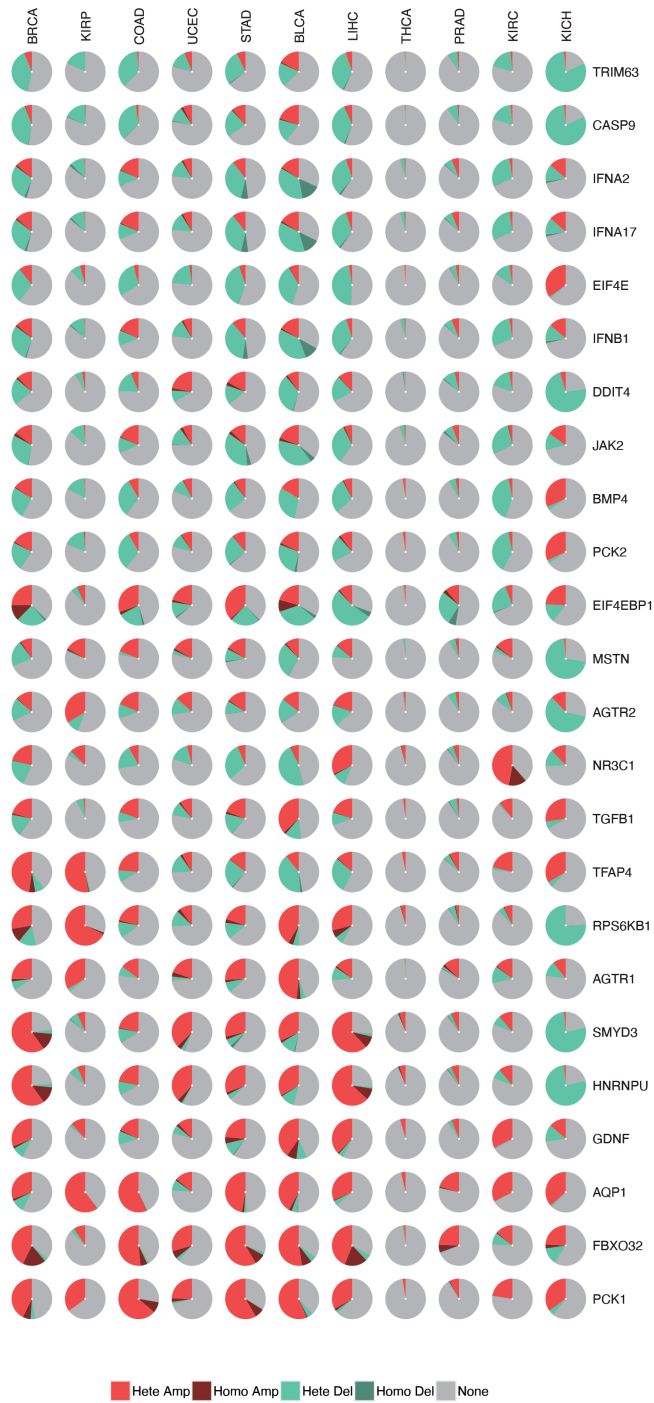
C



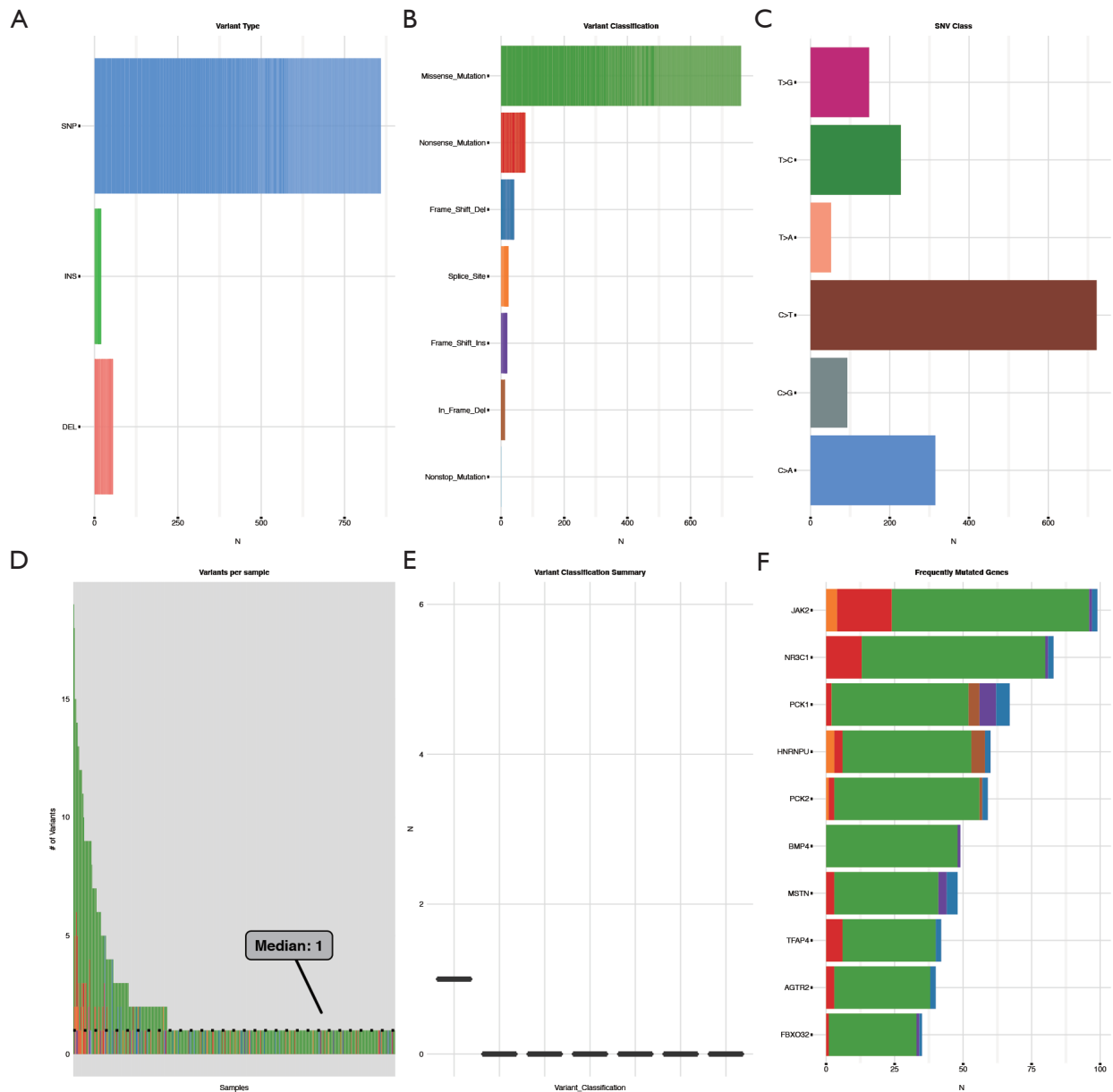
D



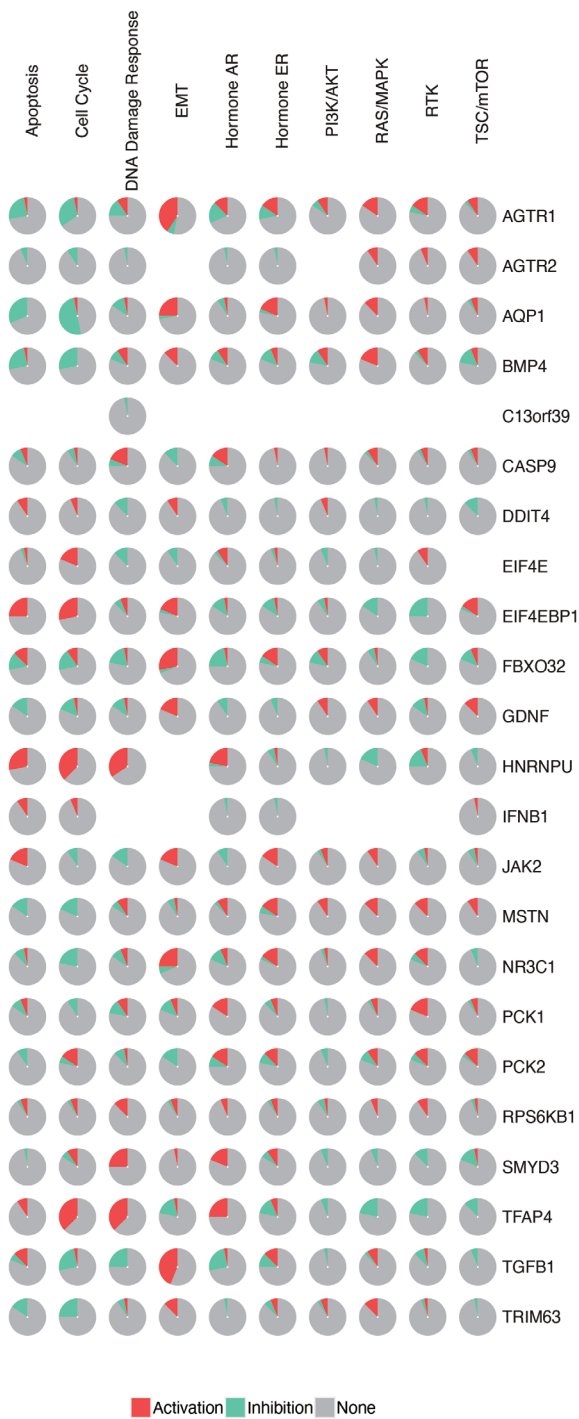
**Figure S1** Dexamethasone responsive genes are differentially expressed in different cancer subtypes and are methylated in cancers. (A) The expression profile of NR3C1 across different cancer types; (B) dexamethasone responsive genes are differentially expressed in different cancer subtypes available in The Cancer Genome Atlas; (C) most dexamethasone responsive genes are methylated and (D) they significantly correlate with their RNA expression.



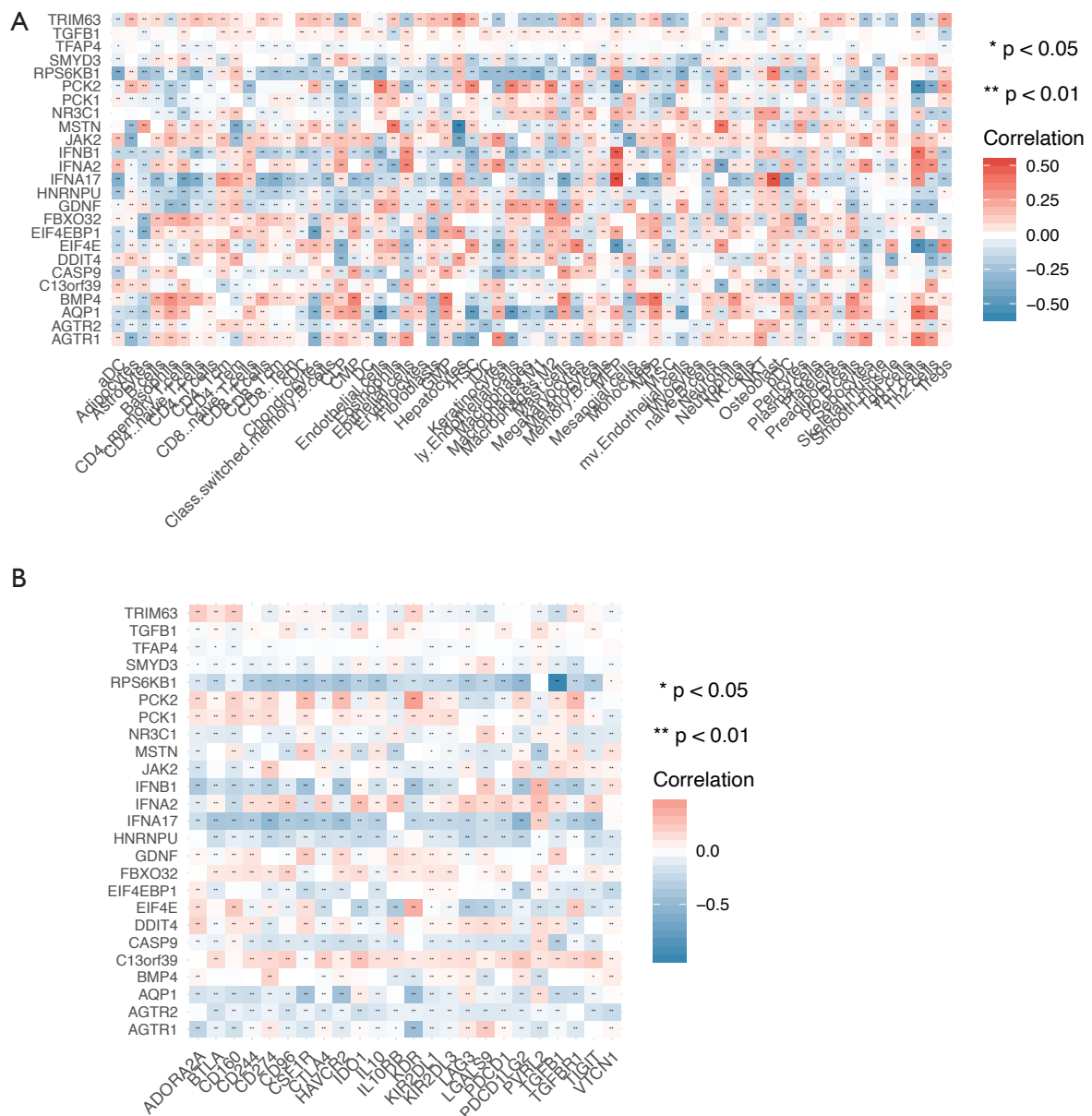
**Figure S2** Heterozygous deletion underlies dysregulation of dexamethasone responsive genes. This figure shows the proportion of each copy number variation in cancers.



**Figure S3** Single nucleotide polymorphism of dexamethasone responsive genes. (A) Variant types of dexamethasone responsive genes; (B) variant classifications of dexamethasone responsive genes; (C) single nucleotide polymorphism class of dexamethasone responsive genes; (D) variants per sample of dexamethasone responsive genes; (E) single nucleotide variation (SNV) classification; (F) the summary of frequently mutated dexamethasone responsive genes.



**Figure S4** Oncogenic pathways associated with dexamethasone response in cancers. This figure shows the sample distribution of each pathway in pan-cancer samples.



**Figure S5** Dexamethasone responsive genes globally associate with (A) immune cells and (B) immune inhibitory checkpoints.