Supplementary

 $\begin{tabular}{ll} \textbf{Table S1} & \textbf{Clinicopathological characteristics of clinical samples} \\ \textbf{with OV in tissue} \\ \end{tabular}$

Characteristics	No. cases	
Age (years)		
≤50	48	
>50	22	
Gender		
Female	70	
Histologic grade		
Moderate and well	42	
Poor	28	
Anatomic Site		
Ovary	27	
Fallopian tube	35	
Peritoneum	8	

 $\begin{tabular}{ll} \textbf{Table S2} & \textbf{Clinicopathological characteristics of clinical samples} \\ & \textbf{with OV} \\ \end{tabular}$

Patient	Gender	Age (years)	Anatomic site
1	Female	64	Ovary
2	Female	54	Fallopian tube
3	Female	70	Peritoneum

OV, ovarian cancer

Table S3 Univariate and multivariate analysis of various factors associated with OS in OV patients

01	Univariate analysis		Multivariate analysis	
Characteristics	HR (95% CI)	P value	HR (95% CI)	P value
PPL expression				
High expression	9.66 (1.289–72.361)	0.027	7.111 (0.877–57.668)	0.066
Age (years)				
>50	1.759 (0.703–4.585)	0.221	-	-
Histopathological type				
Mucous carcinoma	2.800 (0.856–9.156)	0.088	-	-
FIGO stage				
III + IV	1.622 (0.683–3.852)	0.272	-	-
Histologic grade				
Poor	1.181 (0.488–2.858)	0.711	-	-
Lymph node metastasis				
Yes	3.00 (1.145–7.884)	0.025	1.738 (0.619–4.883)	0.293

OS, overall survival; OV, ovarian cancer; PPL, periplakin; HR, hazard ratio.

OV, ovarian cancer.

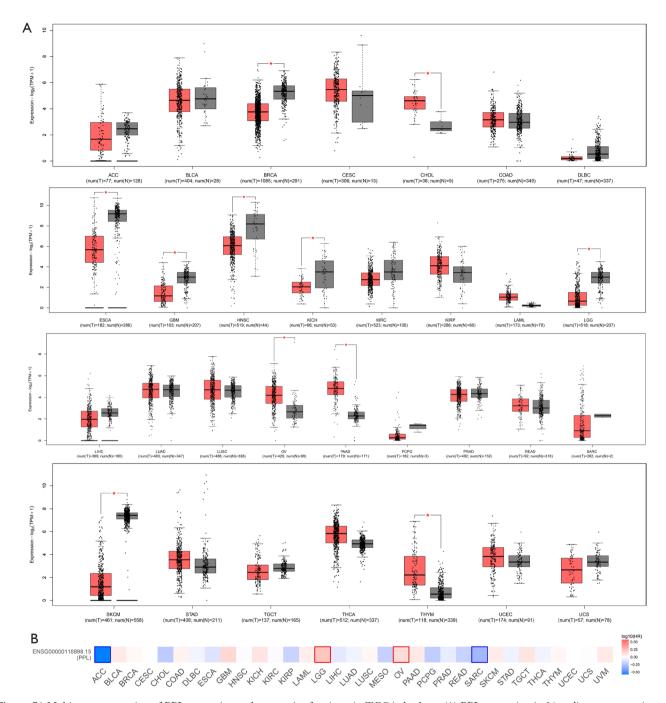


Figure S1 Multi-tumor screening of PPL expression and prognosis of patients in TCGA database. (A) PPL expression in 31 malignant tumor tissues; (B) survival analysis of PPL on the prognosis of multiple tumor patients, indicating that the survival of patients with high PPL expression and LGG in OV was poor, and the survival of patients with high expression PPL in ACC and SARC was better. PPL, periplakin; TCGA, The Cancer Genome Atlas; ACC, adenoid cystic carcinoma; BLCA, bladder urothelial carcinoma; BRCA, breast invasive carcinoma; CESC, cervical squamous cell carcinoma and endocervical adenocarcinoma; CHOL, cholangiocarcinoma; COAD, colon adenocarcinoma; DLBC, lymphoid neoplasm diffuse large B-cell lymphoma; ESCA, esophageal carcinoma; GBM, glioblastoma multiforme; HNSC, head and neck squamous cell carcinoma; KICH, kidney chromophobe; KIRC, kidney renal clear cell carcinoma; KIRP, kidney renal papillary cell carcinoma; LAML, acute myeloid leukemia; LGG, low-grade glioma; LIHC, liver hepatocellular carcinoma; LUAD, lung adenocarcinoma; LUSC, lung squamous cell carcinoma; MESO, mesothelioma; OV, ovarian cancer; PAAD, pancreatic adenocarcinoma; PCPG, pheochromocytoma and paraganglioma; PRAD, prostate adenocarcinoma; READ, rectum adenocarcinoma; SARC, sarcoma; SKCM, skin cutaneous melanoma; STAD, stomach adenocarcinoma; TGCT, testicular germ cell tumors; THCA, thyroid carcinoma; THYM, thymic carcinoma; UCEC, uterine corpus endometrial carcinoma; UCS, uterine carcinosarcoma; UVM, uveal melanoma.