Supplementary

Table S1 Abbreviations of cancers in The Cancer Genome Atlas (TCGA)

Abbreviation	Cancer type
ACC	Adrenocortical 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
GBMLGG	Glioma
HNSC	Head and neck squamous cell carcinoma
KICH	Kidney chromophobe
KIRC	Kidney renal clear cell carcinoma
KIRP	Kidney renal papillary cell carcinoma
LGG	Brain lower grade glioma
LIHC	Liver hepatocellular carcinoma
LUAD	Lung adenocarcinoma
LUSC	Lung squamous cell carcinoma
MESO	Mesothelioma
OV	Ovarian serous cystadenocarcinoma
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	Thymoma
UCEC	Uterine corpus endometrial carcinoma
UCS	Uterine carcinosarcoma
UVM	Uveal melanoma

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Table S2 The results of univariate and multivariate Cox regression analyses conducted to investigate the impact of clinical characteristics on the disease-specific survival (DSS) of stomach adenocarcinoma (STAD) patients

Characteristics	Total (N)	Univariate analysis		Multivariate analysis	
		HR (95% CI)	P value	HR (95% CI)	P value
T stage (T3 and T4 *vs.* T2 and T1)	345	2.089 (1.192–3.660)	0.010	1.290 (0.629–2.646)	0.487
N stage (N1, N2, N3 *vs.* N0)	334	1.807 (1.075–3.036)	0.025	1.134 (0.619–2.078)	0.683
M stage (M1 *vs.* M0)	333	2.438 (1.221–4.870)	0.012	1.865 (0.885–3.928)	0.101
Pathologic stage (II, III, IV *vs.* I)	331	3.259 (1.317–8.065)	0.011	2.616 (0.702–9.741)	0.152
Gender (male *vs.* female)	349	1.573 (0.985–2.514)	0.058	1.703 (1.043–2.782)	0.033
Age (years) (>65 *vs.* ≤65)	346	1.211 (0.797–1.840)	0.371		
Histologic grade (G2, G3 *vs.* G1)	340	2.014 (0.280–14.475)	0.486		
Reflux history (Yes *vs.* No)	208	0.598 (0.272–1.313)	0.200		
H. pylori infection (Yes *vs.* No)	157	0.558 (0.200–1.554)	0.264		

Table S3 The results of univariate and multivariate Cox regression analyses conducted to investigate the impact of clinical characteristics on the progression-free interval (PFI) of stomach adenocarcinoma (STAD) patients

Characteristics	Total (N)	Univariate analysis		Multivariate analysis	
		HR (95% CI)	P value	HR (95% CI)	P value
T stage (T3 and T4 *vs.* T2 and T1)	364	1.705 (1.095–2.654)	0.018	1.245 (0.478–3.245)	0.654
N stage (N1, N2, N3 *vs.* N0)	354	1.640 (1.075–2.501)	0.022	1.529 (0.643–3.636)	0.337
M stage (M1 *vs.* M0)	353	2.224 (1.194–4.144)	0.012	1.718 (0.641–4.607)	0.282
Pathologic stage (II, III, IV *vs.* I)	349	2.547 (1.288–5.039)	0.007	1.385 (0.278–6.891)	0.691
Gender (male *vs.* female)	372	1.638 (1.099–2.440)	0.015	2.484 (1.263–4.885)	0.008
Age (years) (>65 *vs.* ≤65)	369	0.858 (0.603–1.221)	0.395	0.858 (0.603–1.221)	0.395
Histologic grade (G2, G3 *vs.* G1)	363	1.555 (0.384–6.294)	0.536		
Reflux history (Yes *vs.* No)	214	0.482 (0.232–1.000)	0.050	0.504 (0.190–1.338)	0.169
H. pylori infection (Yes *vs.* No)	163	0.321 (0.100–1.024)	0.055	0.352 (0.107–1.161)	0.087

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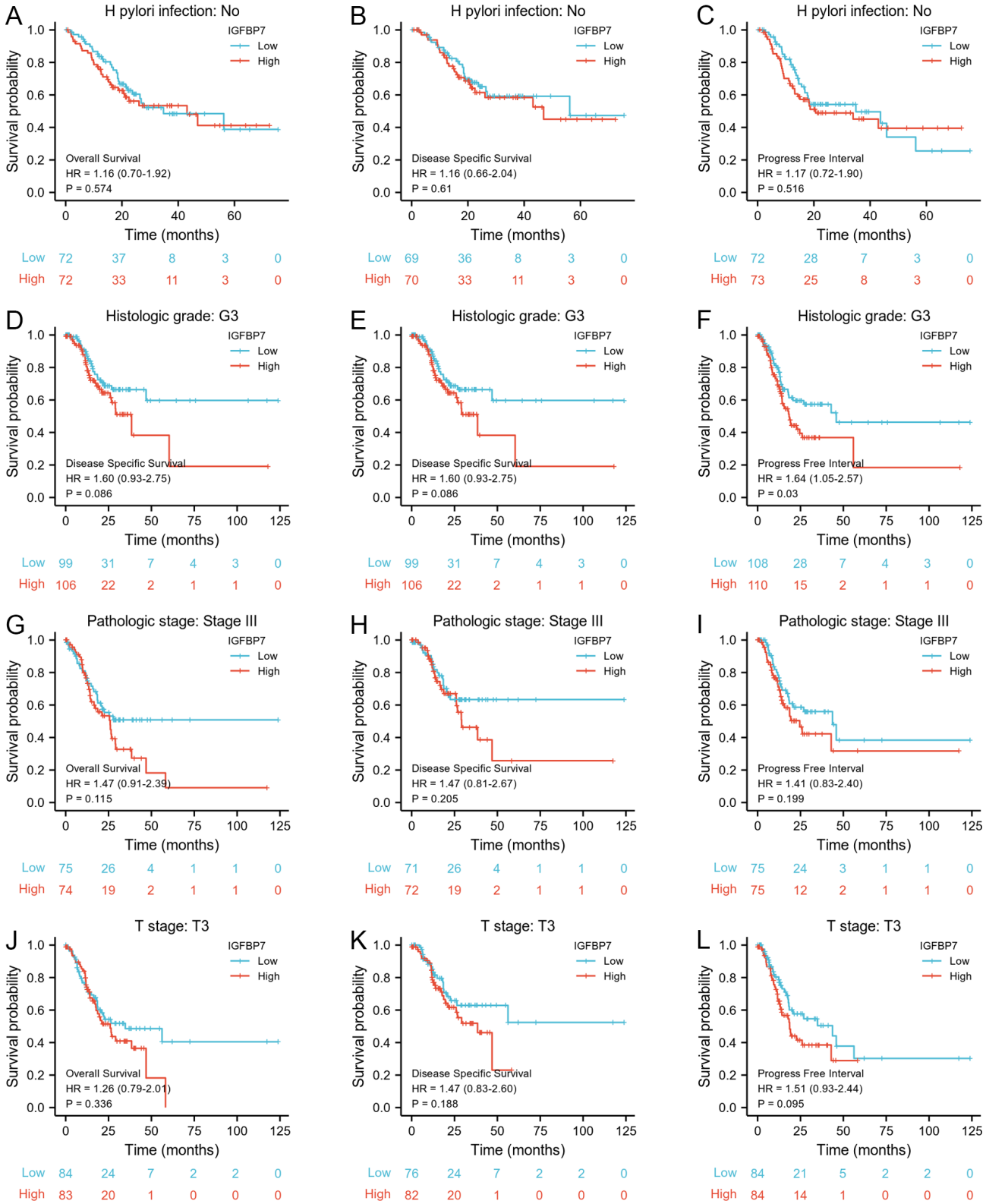

Figure S1 The correlations of IGFBP7 expression with prognosis among four clinical subgroups of stomach adenocarcinoma (STAD).

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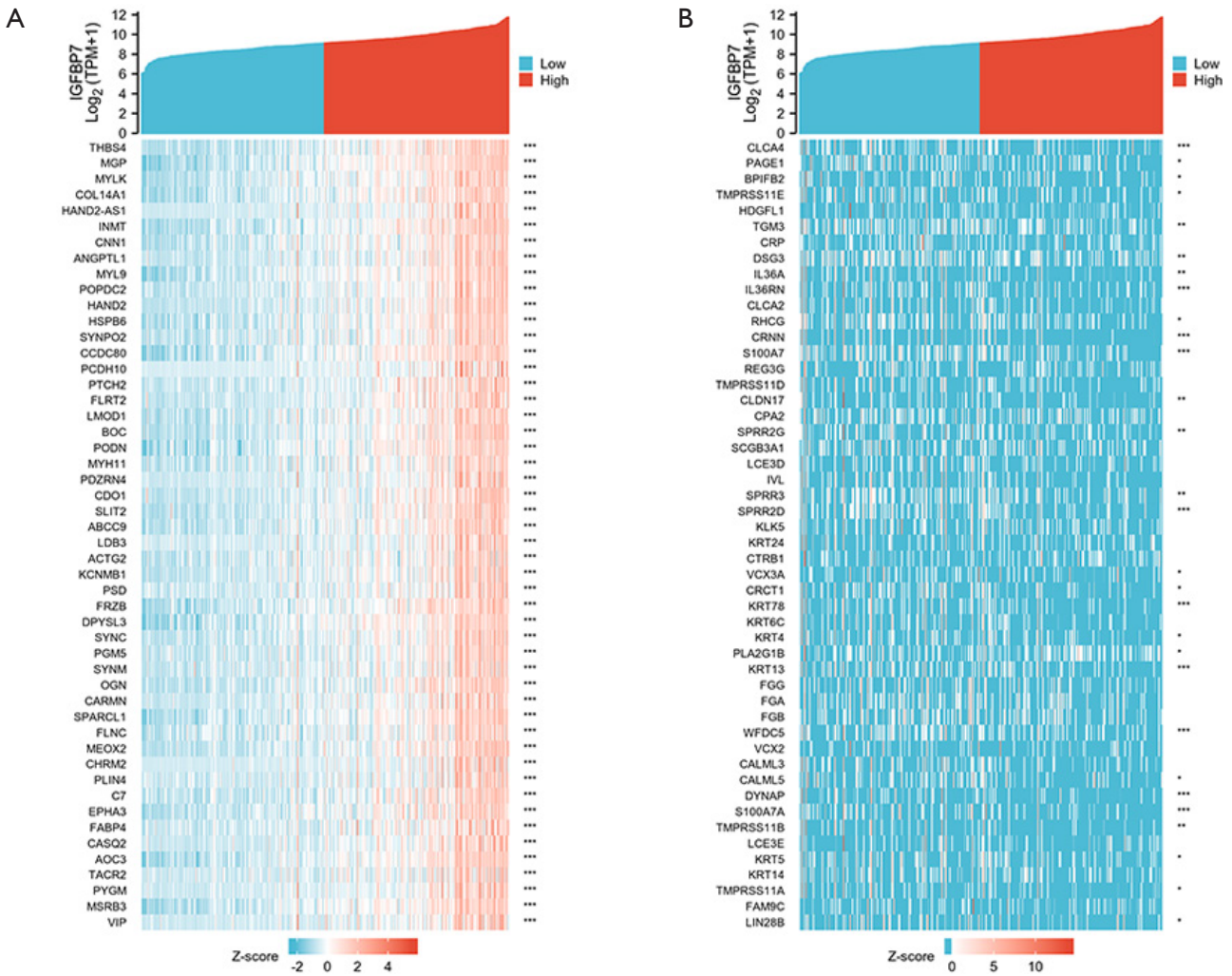

Figure S2 The heat-map displays the top 50 genes that positively (A) or negatively (B) correlated with IGFBP7 expression in stomach adenocarcinoma (STAD). ns, not significant, P≥0.05; *, P<0.05; **, P<0.01; ***, P<0.001.

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