

Figure S1. EGFR gene amplification and survival in GBM cBioPortal. (A) Overall survival and (B) progression-free survival of patients with (red) and without (blue) *EGFR* amplification. Log-rank test P-values were 0.0698 and 0.355, respectively.

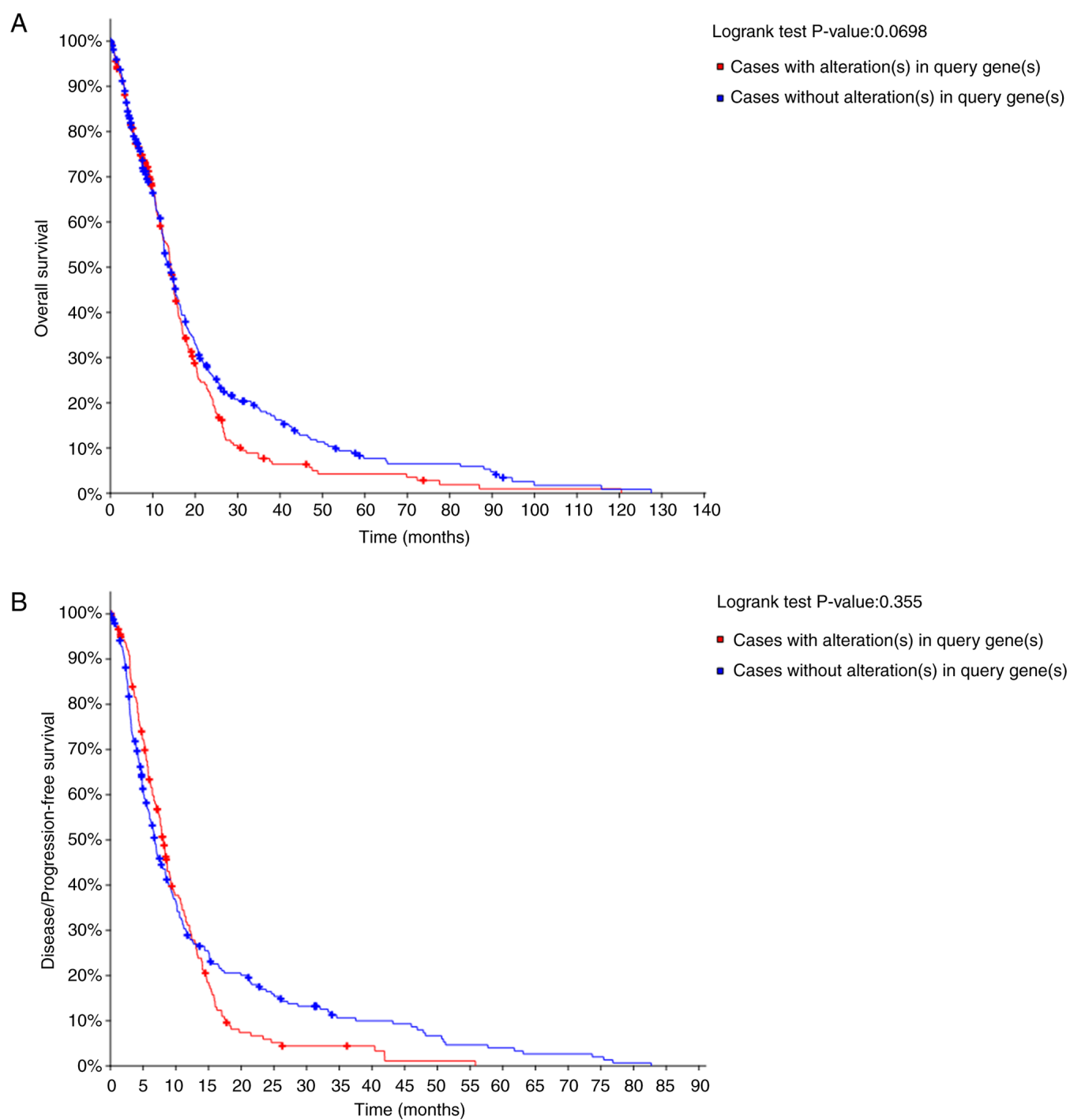


Figure S2. CRISPR-Cas9-mediated knockout of CHCHD2 in U87vIII cells. (A) The workflow for the derivation of CHCHD2 KO cells using CRISPR-Cas9, as well as Fig. S1 were based on and adapted from the published study by Ran *et al* (1). Three potential gRNAs were designed using the online sgRNA design tool WU-CRISPR (<http://crispr.wustl.edu/>), ligated into separate linearized pSpCas9(BB)-2A-puro vectors, and recombinant plasmids transfected into separate U87vIII cell populations. Only sgRNA 2 (orange arrow) successfully yielded U87vIII CHCHD2KO cells. (B) Primer sets for nested PCR of CHCHD2 genome modification sequencing. (C) Genomic screening for induced mutations at the site of interest targeted by the sgRNA. Cyan color indicates internal primer targets for nested PCR (set 2). Yellow color indicates 20 bp sequence within CHCHD2 exon 2 targeted by sgRNA. Green color indicates protospacer adjacent motif (PAM), required for Cas9 binding to target site. Red color indicates stop codons accompanying insertions (gray).

