Figure S1. Immune infiltration of CD8+ T cells in (A) colon adenocarcinoma, (B) stomach adenocarcinoma and (C) liver hepatocellular carcinoma. Correlation between RCC2 expression, CTLA4 and PDL1 immune checkpoint gene expression in (D) colon adenocarcinoma, (E) liver hepatocellular carcinoma and (F) stomach adenocarcinoma. RCC2, regulator of chromosome condensation 2; CLTA4, cytotoxic T-lymphocyte associated protein 4; PDL1, programmed cell death 1 ligand 1.

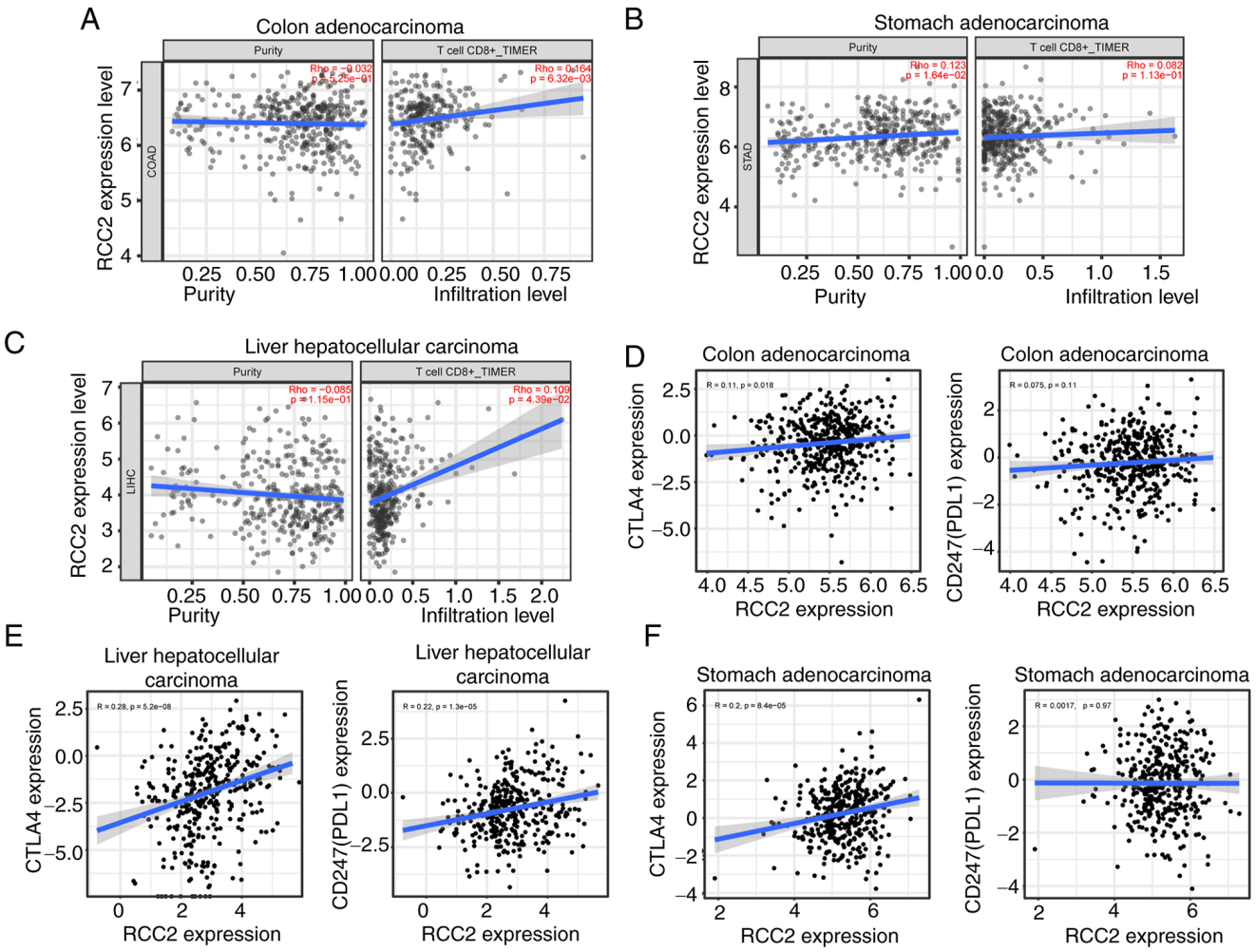

Figure S2. RCC2 expression levels in different tumor stages including (A) colon adenocarcinoma, (B) liver hepatocellular carcinoma and (C) stomach adenocarcinoma were analyzed by Kruskal-Wallis rank sum test. RCC2, regulator of chromosome condensation 2.

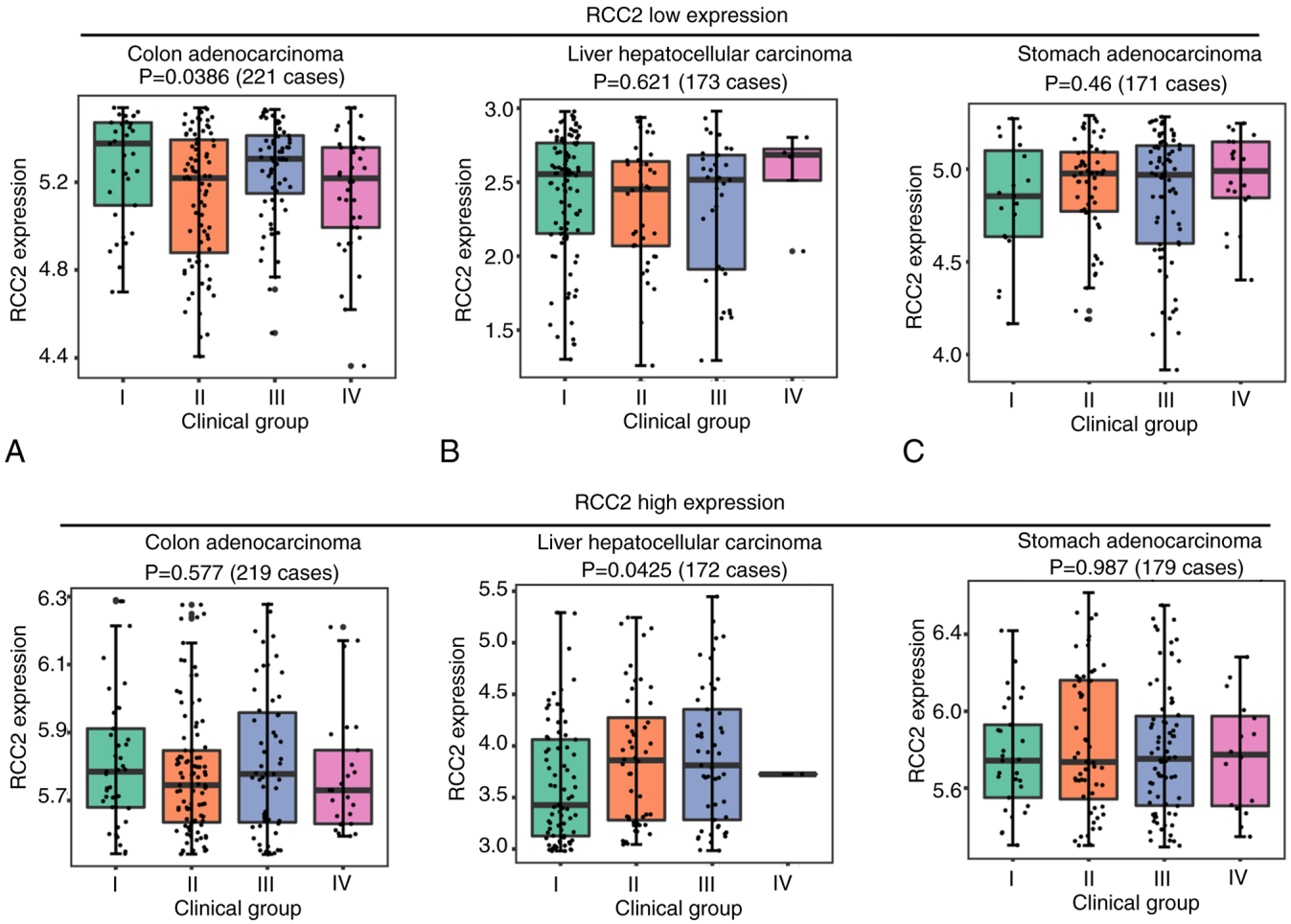

Figure S3. Kaplan-Meier analysis of RCC2 in patients with (A) prostate cancer, (B) lung adenocarcinoma and (C) sarcoma. Scatter plot of RCC2 in (D) cholangiocarcinoma and normal tissues, (E) breast cancer and normal tissues and (F) esophageal cancer and normal tissues (***P<0.001). RCC2, regulator of chromosome condensation 2; N, normal; T, tumor.

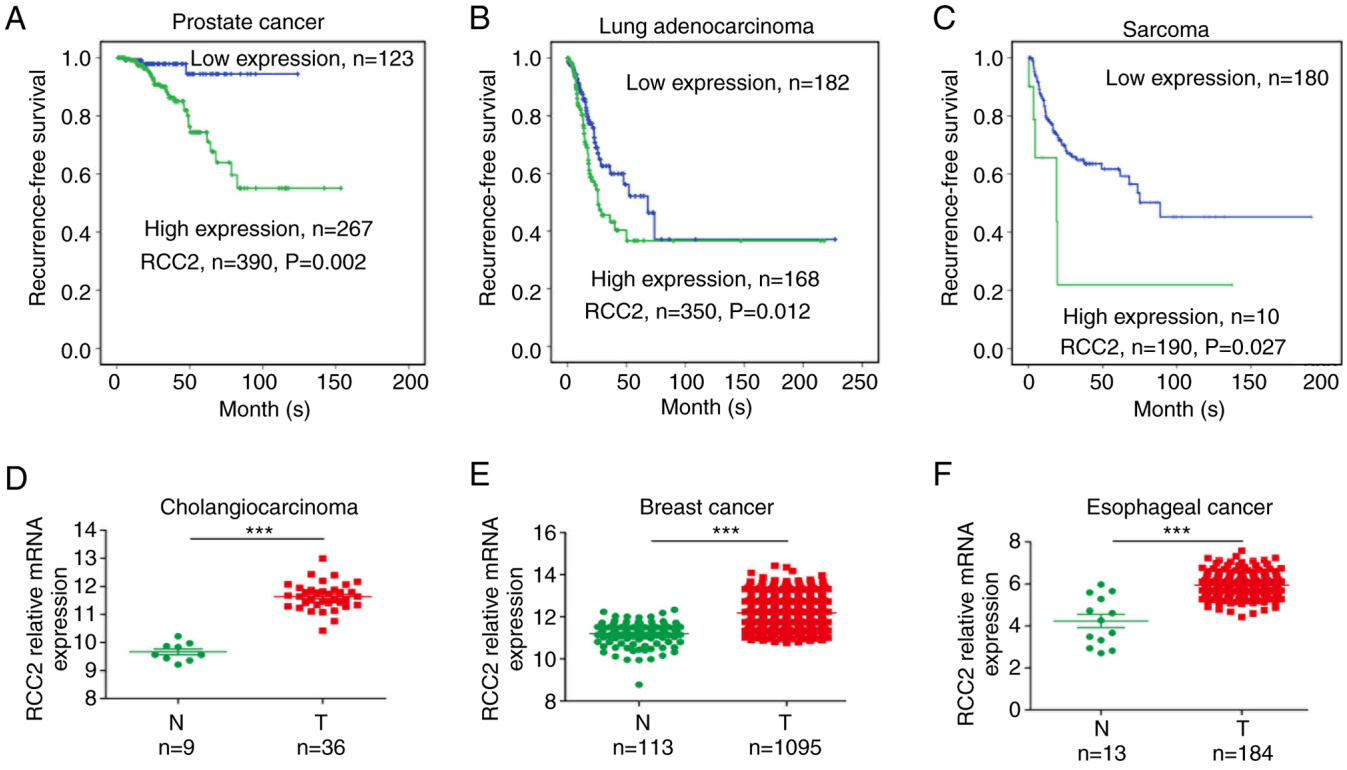

Figure S4. Correlation between RCC2 and HMGA2 gene expression in digestive system tumors. By using The Cancer Genome Atlas database, Pearson's correlation analysis was conducted to reveal the correlations between RCC2 and HMGA2 in digestive system tumors including in (A) colon adenocarcinoma, (B) liver hepatocellular carcinoma and (C) stomach adenocarcinoma. RCC2, regulator of chromosome condensation 2; HMGA2, high mobility group A2.