Figure S1. Pathological examination of gastric biopsy specimens. Immunohistochemical staining showed weak positivity for (A) c-kit, and negative staining for (B) cytokeratin AE1/AE3, (C) CD34 and (D) discovered on GIST-1. In (C), linear CD34-positive staining was observed in vascular endothelial cells, whereas the melanoma cells were negative. The scattered granular brown pigmentation in (B-D) was considered morphologically consistent with endogenous melanin rather than specific immunohistochemical staining of the melanoma cells. (A-D) Magnification, x400.

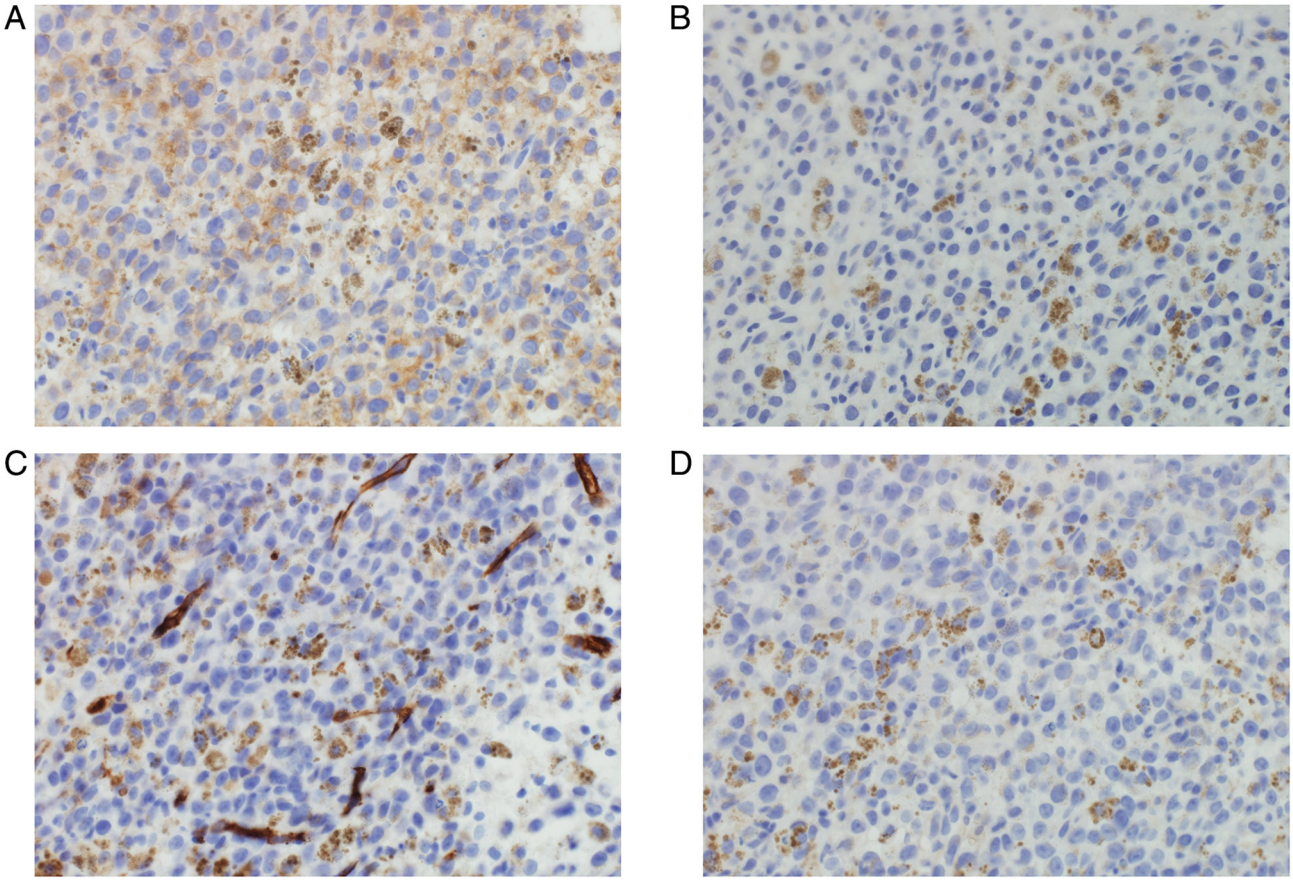


Figure S2. Nasal endoscopy image. Nasal endoscopy revealed no lesions suggestive of primary sinonasal melanoma.

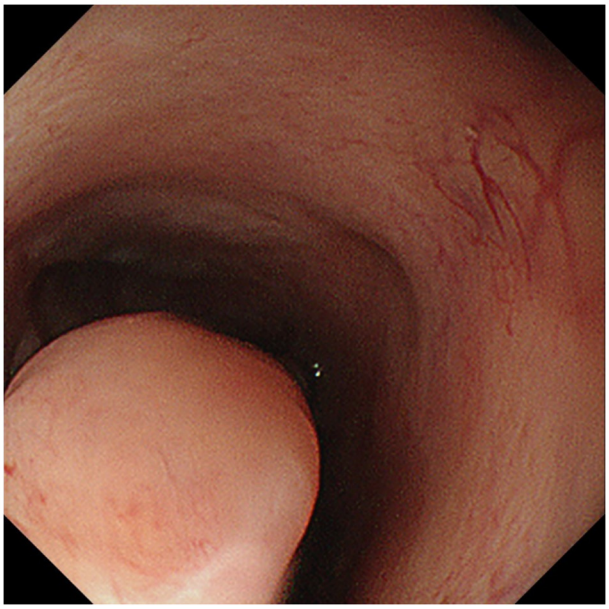


Figure S3. FDG-PET/CT images obtained during the initial staging work-up. Representative FDG-PET/CT images of the (A) eyes, (B) nasal cavity, (C) stomach, (D) lymph node and (E) anorectal region. Abnormal FDG uptake was observed in the gastric lesion and lymph node (blue arrows), whereas no abnormal uptake suggestive of an alternative primary melanoma was detected in the eyes, nasal cavity or anorectal region. FDG-PET/CT, fluorodeoxyglucose-positron emission tomography/computed tomography.

