

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES

Supplementary Table 1. Clinical cohorts analyzed in this study.

	TCGA-STAD	GSE84437	GSE13861
No. of patients	348	431	64
Sex			
Female	123 (35.34%)	137 (31.79%)	19 (29.69%)
Male	225 (64.66%)	294 (68.21%)	45 (70.31%)
Age			
<65	149 (42.82%)	267 (61.95%)	39 (60.94%)
≥65	196 (56.32%)	164 (38.05%)	25 (39.06%)
Stage			
I	46 (13.22%)	31 (16.32%)	12 (18.75%)
II	110 (31.61%)	29 (15.26%)	11 (17.19%)
III	144 (41.38%)	71 (37.37%)	25 (39.06%)
IV	34 (9.77%)	59 (31.05%)	16 (25.00%)
Molecular classification			
EBV	26 (7.47%)	Not available	Not available
CIN	180 (51.72%)	Not available	Not available
MSI	57 (16.38%)	Not available	Not available
GS	63 (18.1%)	Not available	Not available
<i>H. pylori</i> infection			
Negative	139 (39.94%)	Not available	Not available
Positive	18 (5.17%)	Not available	Not available
With radiation therapy			
No	229 (65.8%)	Not available	Not available
Yes	45 (12.93%)	Not available	Not available

Abbreviations: EBV: Epstein-Barr virus; CIN: chromosomal instability; MSI: microsatellite instability; GS: genomic stability.

Supplementary Table 2. The six DEGs used in the risk-score model.

The six DEGs used in the risk-score model		
Signature	Description	Entrez gene summary
<i>SERPINE1</i>	Serpin peptidase inhibitor, clade E (nexin, plasminogen activator inhibitor type 1), member 1	<i>SERPINE1</i> encodes a member of the serine proteinase inhibitor (serpin) superfamily, which is the principal inhibitor of tissue plasminogen activator (tPA) and urokinase (uPA).
<i>FEN1</i>	Flap structure-specific endonuclease 1	<i>FEN1</i> is a major component of the base excision repair pathway for DNA repair systems and plays important roles in maintaining genomic stability through DNA replication and repair.
<i>PDGFRB</i>	Platelet-derived growth factor receptor, beta polypeptide	<i>PDGFRB</i> binds to platelet-derived growth factor (PDGF)-B and -D, and is highly expressed in fibroblasts, pericytes and other cells of mesenchymal origin.
<i>SNCG</i>	Synuclein, gamma (breast cancer-specific protein 1)	<i>SNCG</i> is a chaperone protein and exists mainly in the cytoplasm. <i>SNCG</i> confers chemoresistance, and is a potential unfavorable biomarker for multiple types of cancer.
<i>TCF3</i>	Transcription factor 3	<i>TCF3</i> (also known as Tcf711) belongs to the Lef/Tcf family of transcription factors, all of which contain a highly conserved HMG domain that binds to a conserved recognition sequence, as well as domains that interact with the transcriptional activator β -catenin and Groucho/TLE-family corepressors.
<i>APOC3</i>	Apolipoprotein C-III	<i>APOC3</i> is a potential prognostic biomarker for several types of malignant tumors, which is reported for having an association with the lipoprotein-associated phospholipase A2, catalyzing the hydrolysis of oxidized low-density lipoprotein, together with releasing inflammatory products and being found in the ruptured plaques of human atherosclerotic lesions.