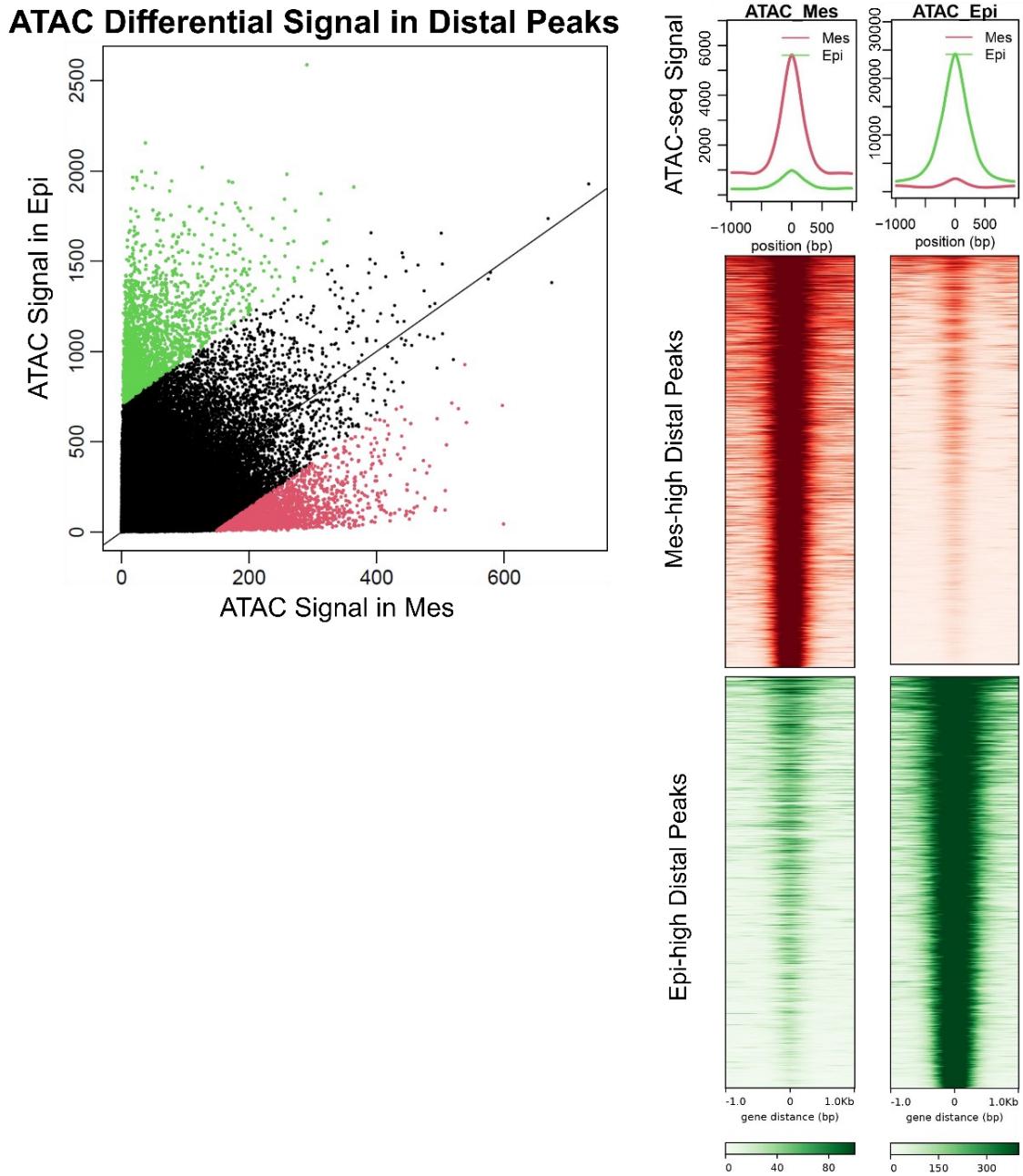
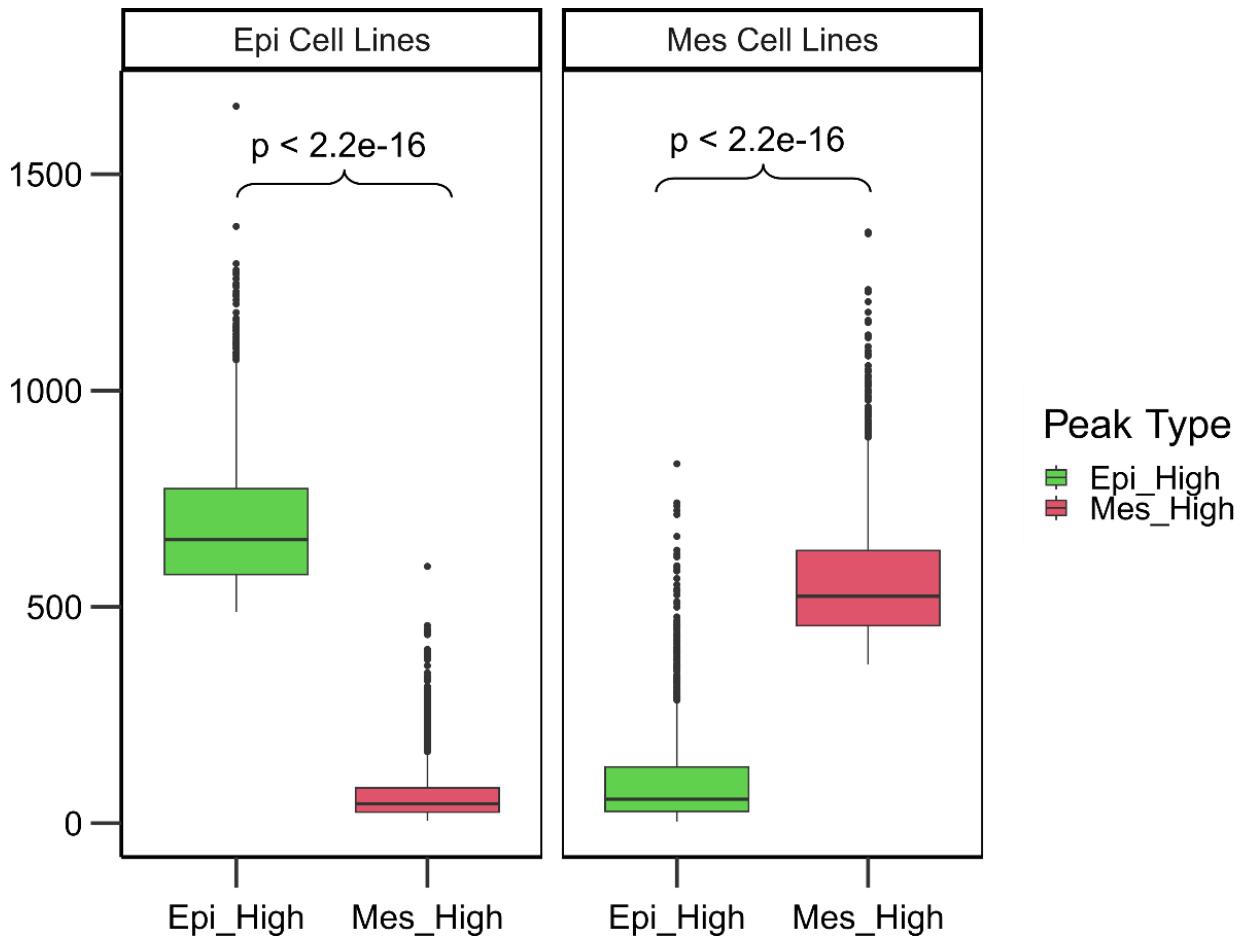


Supplemental Fig. S1) Average ATAC-seq signal in Mes-like and Epi-like differentially accessible peaks (n=2000 peaks in each set)



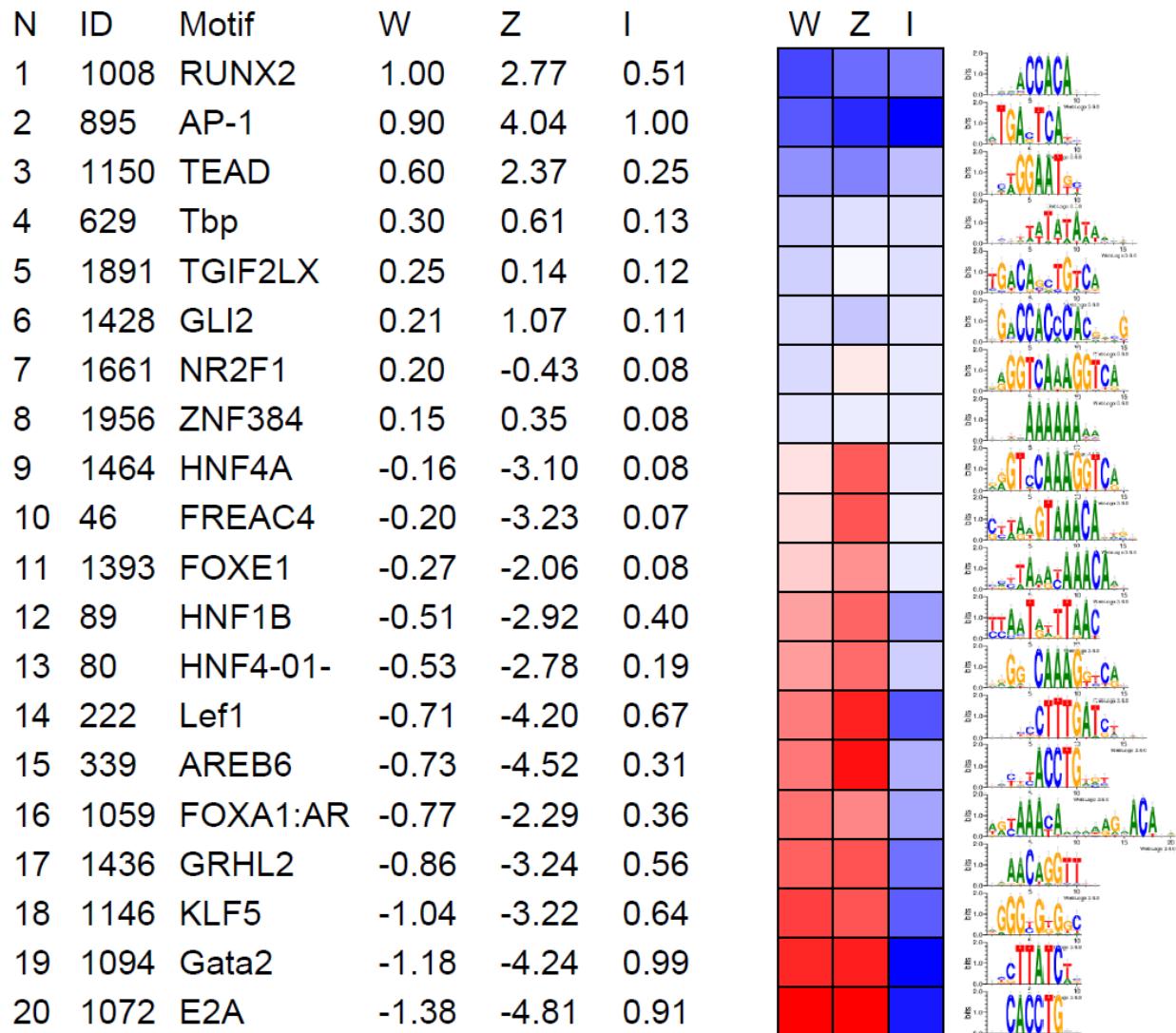
Distal ATAC peaks with the highest accessibility differences between Mes and Epi GC cell lines (2000 Mes-high & 2000 Epi-high peaks) are shown.

Supplemental Fig. S2) Statistical Validation of ATAC Signal Differences between Mes-high and Epi-high Peaks



We used linear regression to find top 2000 differentially accessible Mes-high and top 2000 Epi-high peaks. As expected, the *t*-test shows a significant difference between the ATAC signal of Mes-high and Epi-high peaks.

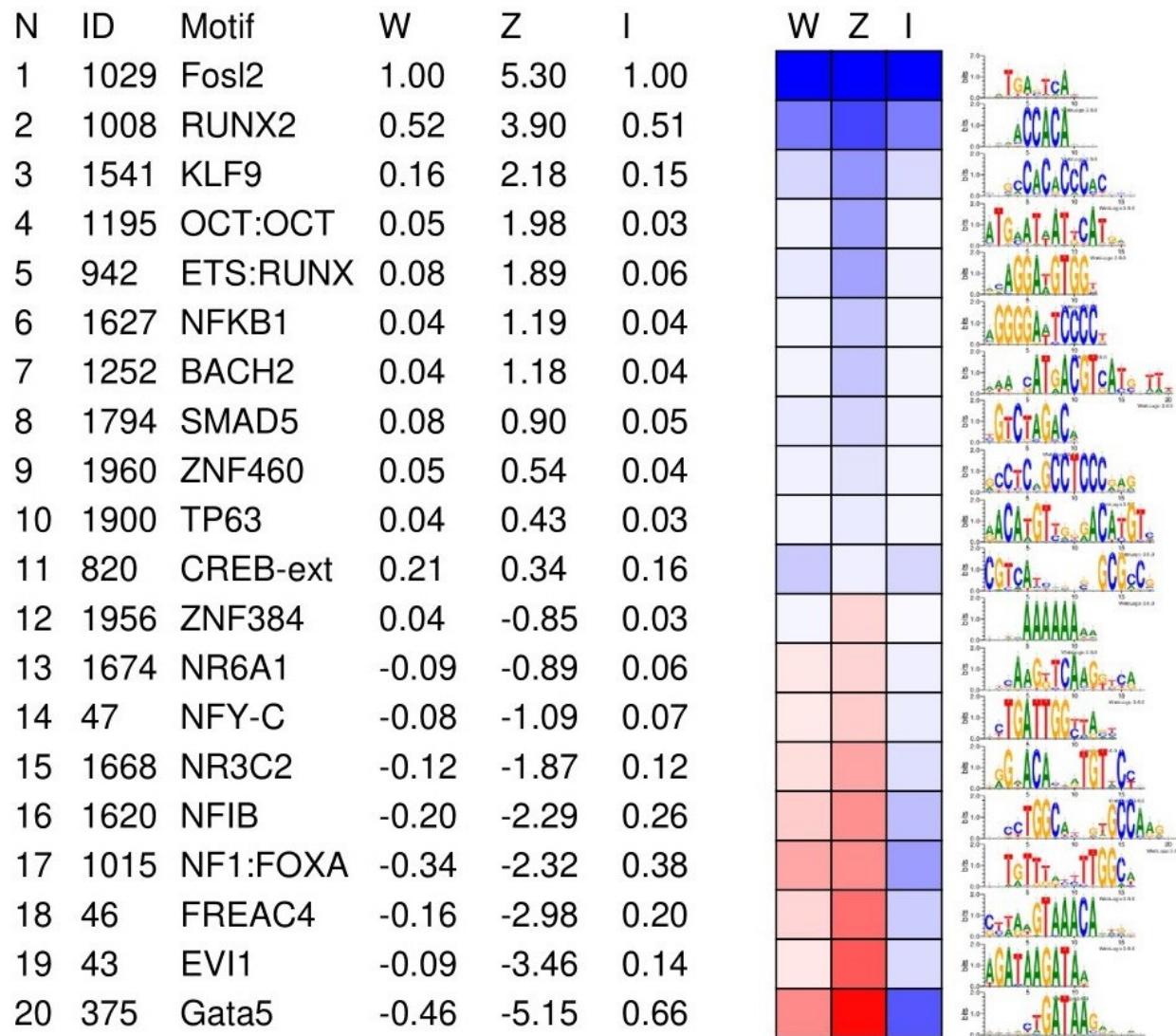
Supplemental Fig. S3) Active Motifs in Differentially Accessible Peaks in Mes vs. Epi Cell Line ATAC-seq (2000 Mes-high vs. 2000 Epi-high peaks)



Top 2000 differentially accessible distal peaks between Mes-like and Epi-like GC cell lines (Supplemental Fig. S1) were compared to identify known TFBS DNA motifs, using gkmPWM.

W is the normalized weight for a particular motif found using lasso regression to explain the gapped k -mer (gkmSVM) weight space. Z is the approximate location of the motif on the gkmSVM weight distribution in terms of z-score, and I is the relative increase in error when removing the TF/motif from the list.

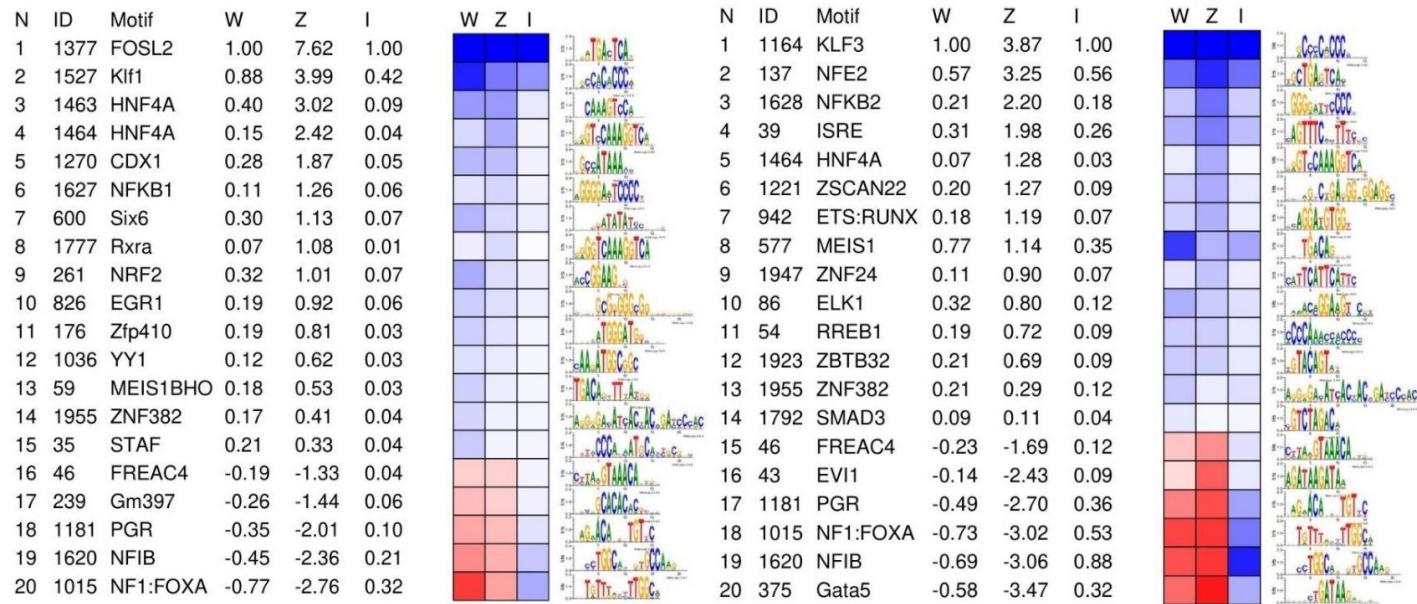
Supplemental Fig. S4) Active Motifs in Differentially Accessible Peaks in TCGA-STAD Primary Tumor vs. Normal Adult Stomach ATAC-seq



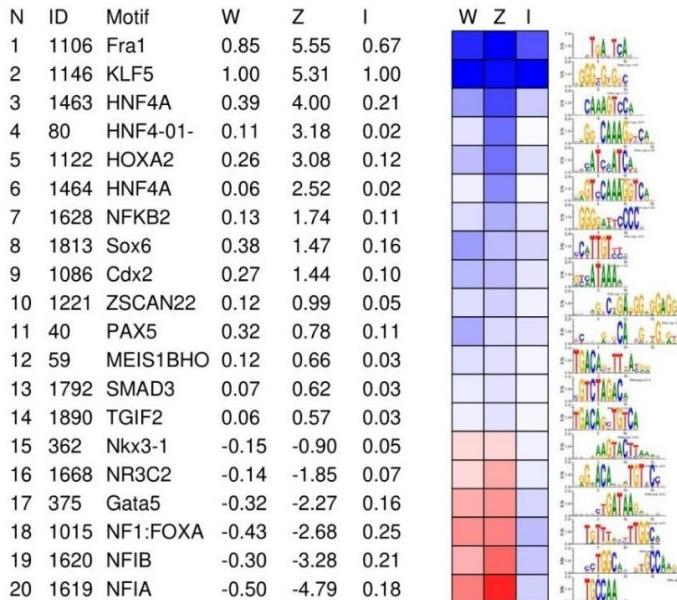
Top 2000 differentially accessible distal peaks between TCGA-STAD (TCGA-BR-A4J6) and healthy adult stomach (ENCODE ENCBS441WEO) were compared to identify TFBS DNA motifs, using gkmPWM.

Supplemental Fig. S5) Active Motifs in Differentially Accessible Peaks in All TCGA-STAD Primary Tumors vs. Normal Adult Stomach ATAC-seq

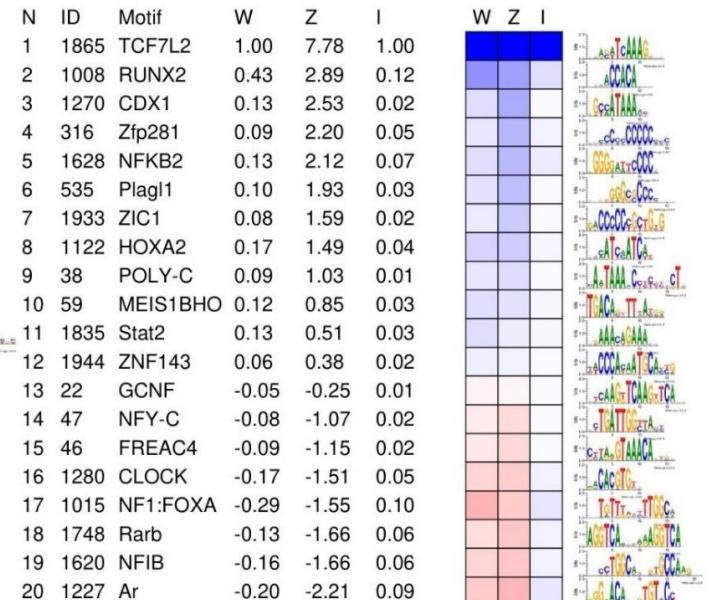
TCGA-STAD ATAC (blue) vs. Normal Stomach (red, ENCODE:ENCBS441WEO)



TCGA-CD-A48C (STAD1)



TCGA-VQ-A94O (STAD2)



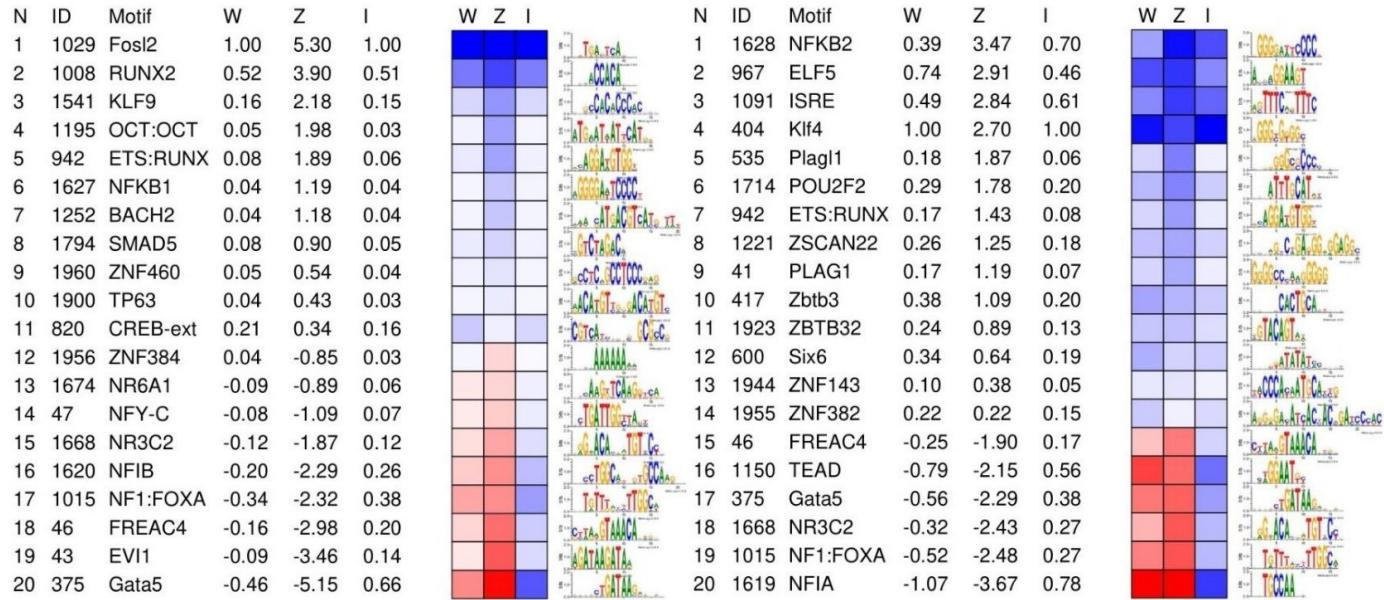
TCGA-VQ-A8PJ (STAD5)

TCGA-VQ-A91W (STAD6)

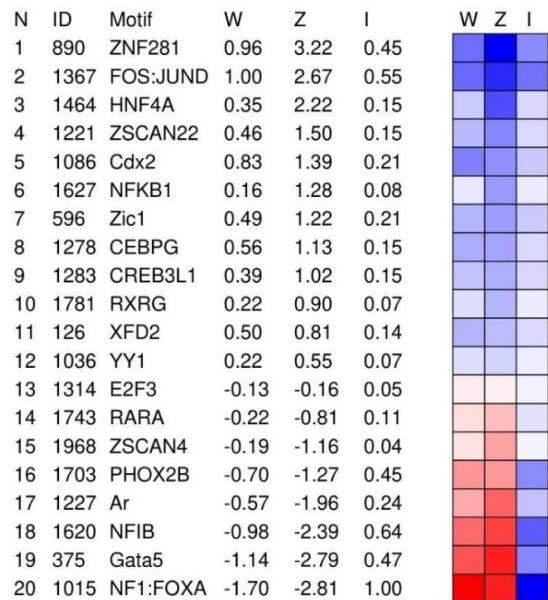
Top 2000 differentially accessible distal peaks between TCGA-STAD ATAC-seq samples and healthy adult stomach (ENCODE ENCBS441WEO) were compared to identify TFBS DNA motifs, using gkmPWM.

Supplemental Fig. S5 Continued

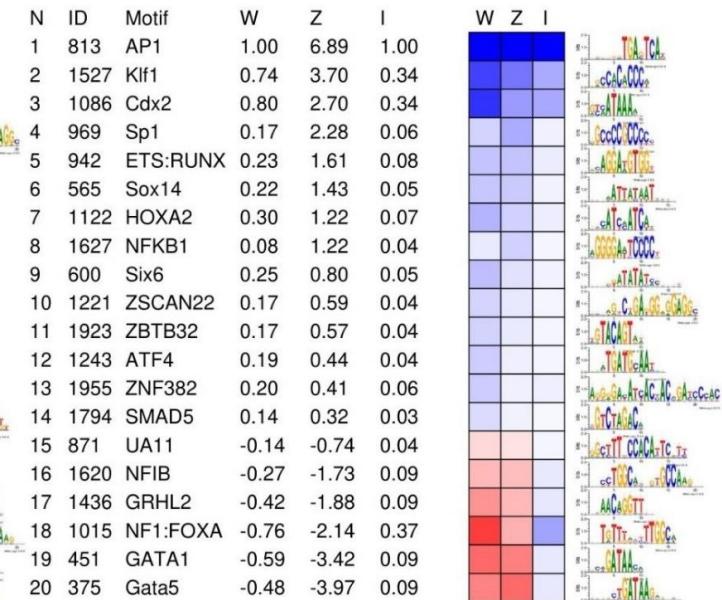
TCGA-STAD ATAC (blue) vs. Normal Stomach (red, ENCODE:ENCBS441WEO)



TCGA-BR-A4J6 (STAD12)



TCGA-BR-A4IY (STAD13)



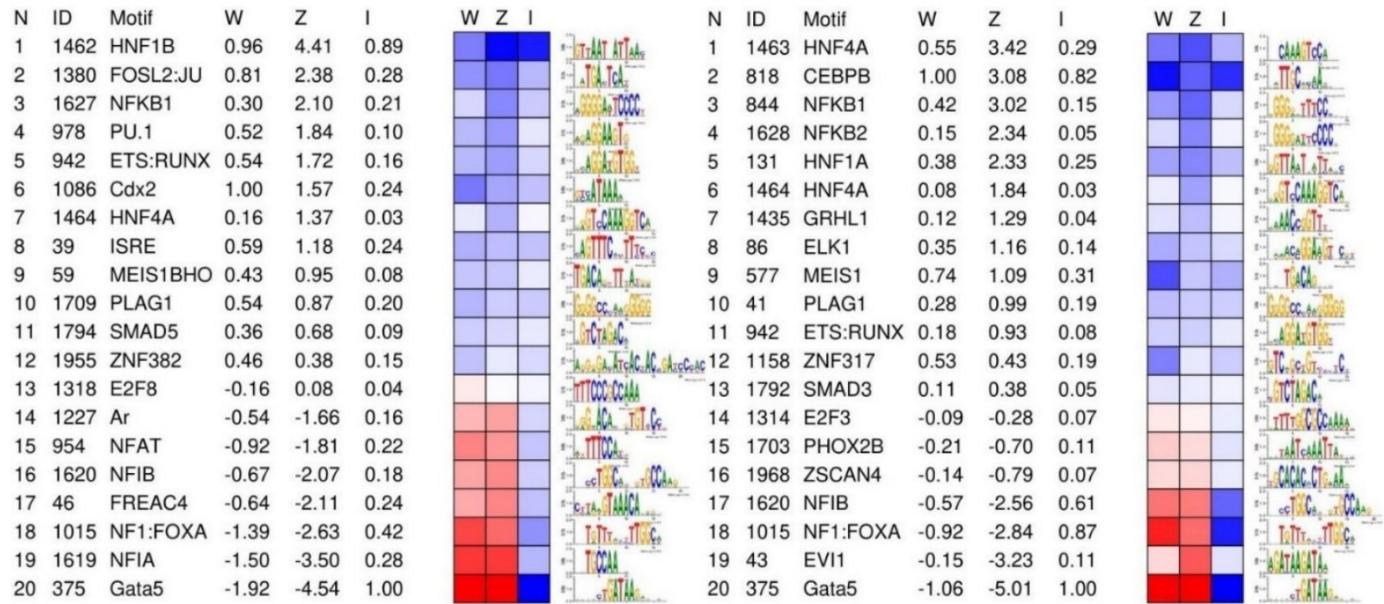
TCGA-BR-A4CS (STAD14)

TCGA-HF-A5NB (STAD16)

While there is significant heterogeneity among the tumor samples, and only a fraction of the cells in a tumor are likely in a mesenchymal state, we find significant evidence that the Mes-like regulatory program identified in the cell lines is activated in the STAD samples relative to normal stomach. All of the 10 STAD ATAC samples with >10k distal peaks detect some activation of RUNX or AP-1 when trained against normal stomach DHS (DHS_882): 7 detect AP-1 (STAD1,2,5,12,14,16,19), and 7 detect RUNX (STAD2,6,12,13,16,19,21).

Supplemental Fig. S5 Continued

TCGA-STAD ATAC (blue) vs. Normal Stomach (red, ENCODE:ENCBS441WEO)

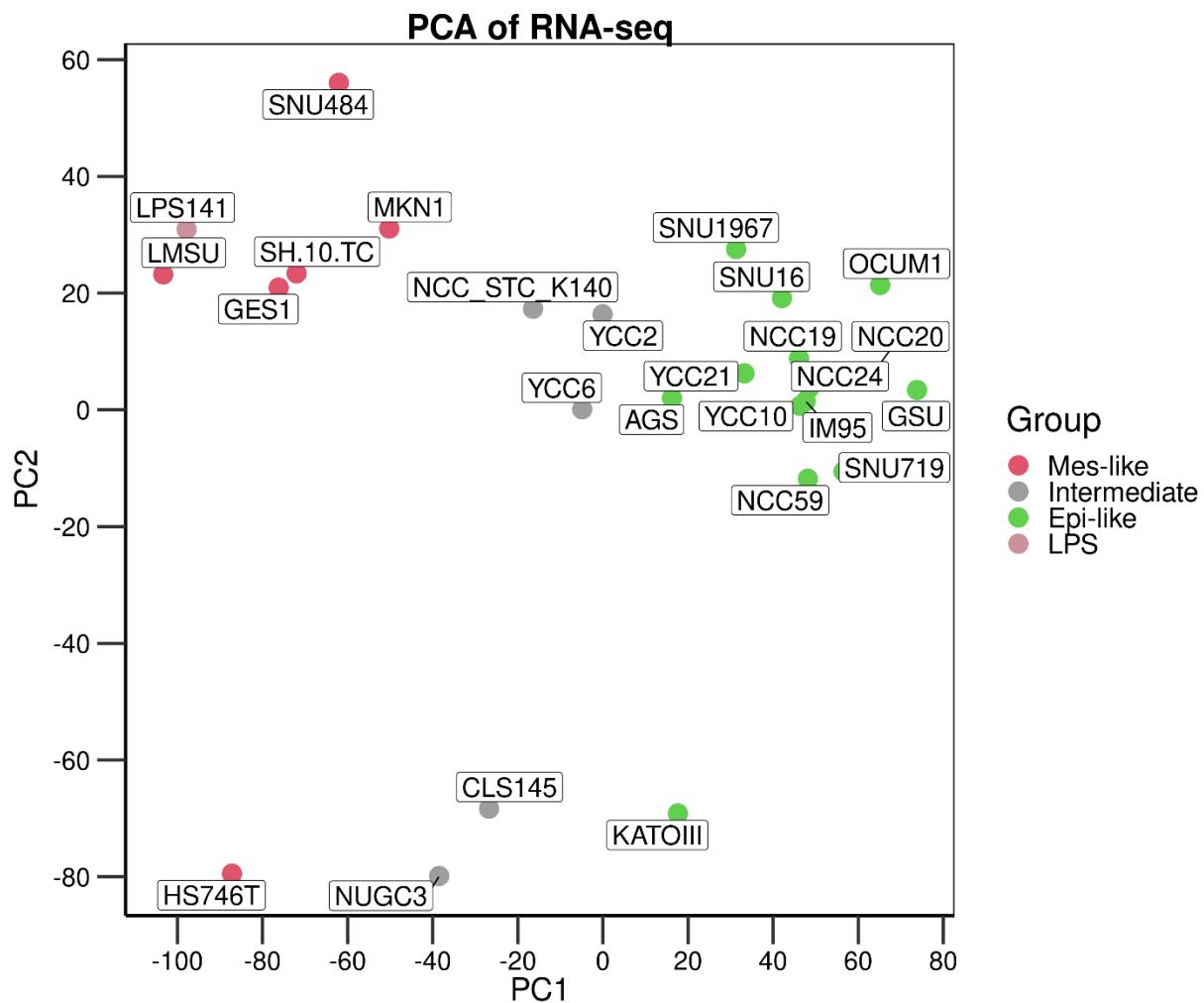


TCGA-BR-A4J4 (STAD19)

TCGA-CD-A486 (STAD21)

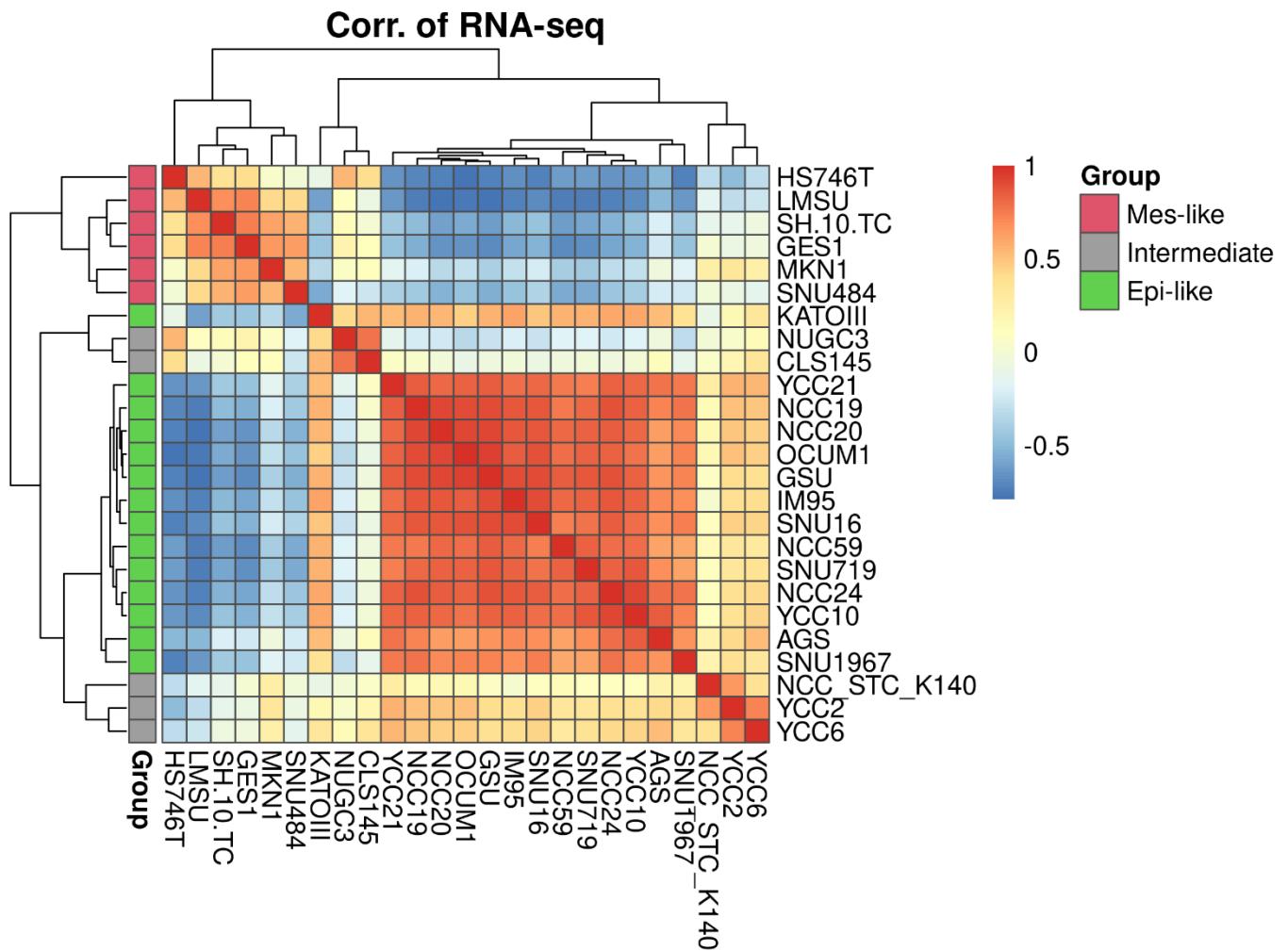
W is the normalized weight for a particular motif found using lasso regression to explain the gapped k -mer (gkmSVM) weight space. Z is the approximate location of the motif on the gkmSVM weight distribution in terms of z-score, and I is the relative increase in error when removing the TF/motif from the list.

Supplemental Fig. S6) LPS141 Transcriptional Profile Compared to GC Cell Lines



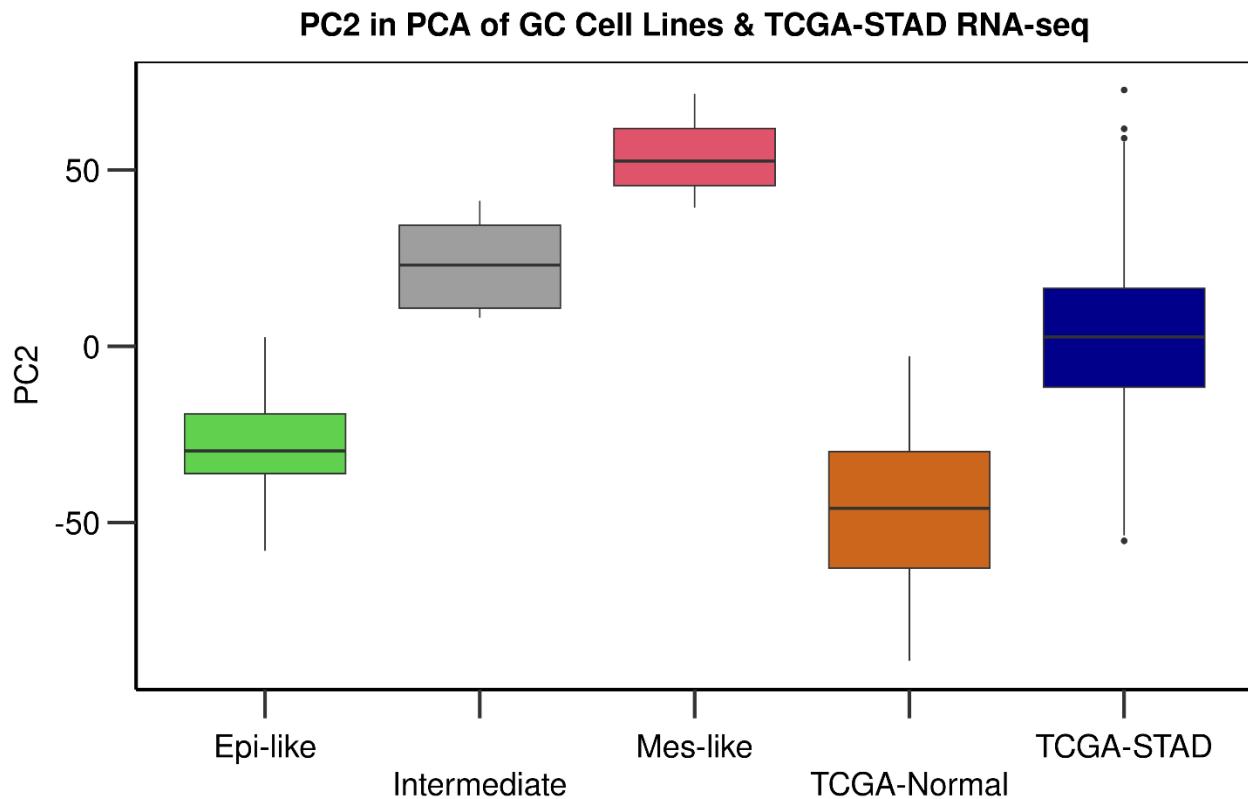
PCA of RNA-seq over ~11,300 tissue-specific (see Methods) protein-coding genes. LPS141 mesenchymal liposarcoma cell line has a very similar transcriptional profile to Mes-like GC cell lines.

Supplemental Fig. S7) Correlation Heatmap of RNA-seq in GC Cell Lines



Correlation heatmap of RNA-seq profiles is consistent with the ATAC-seq clustering.

Supplemental Fig. S8) PC2 of RNA-seq PCA



t-test p-values are:

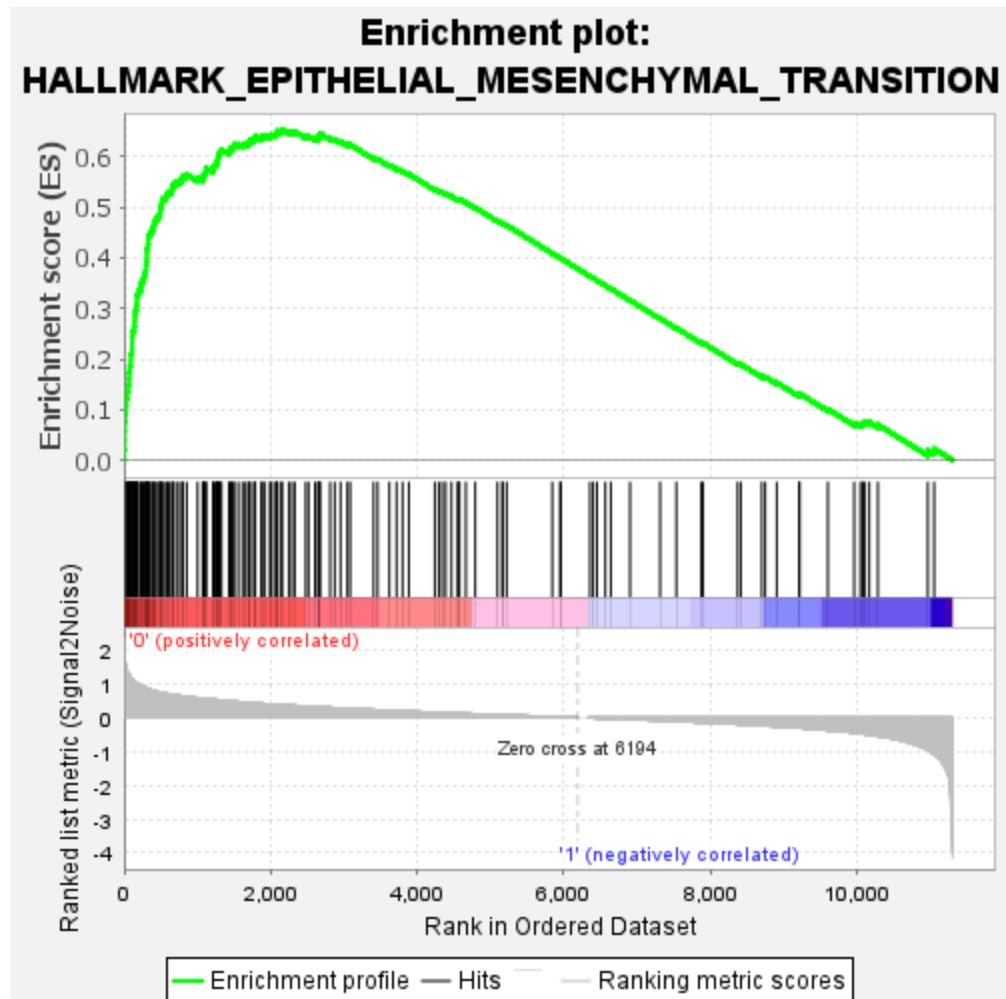
- (Mes vs. Intermediate) = 6×10^{-3}
- (Intermediate vs. Epi) = 2×10^{-4}
- (TCGA-STAD vs. TCGA-Normal) = 4×10^{-7}

Supplemental Fig. S9) Gene Set Enrichment Analysis (GSEA) of Hallmark Gene Sets for Mes vs. Epi GC Cell Lines

NAME	SIZE	ES	NES	NOM p-val	FDR q-val	FWER p-val	RANK AT MAX
HALLMARK_EPITHELIAL_MESENCHYMAL_TRANSITION	167	0.6537	1.7740	0.006787	0.127605	0.098	2157
HALLMARK_UV_RESPONSE_DN	109	0.5611	1.7649	0.002203	0.070798	0.11	1824
HALLMARK_HEDGEHOG_SIGNALING	30	0.5001	1.4848	0.061674	0.459550	0.616	2714
HALLMARK_ANGIOGENESIS	32	0.4318	1.4159	0.064593	0.506993	0.759	2974
HALLMARK_HYPOXIA	137	0.3726	1.3525	0.110619	0.556421	0.839	2148
HALLMARK_MYOGENESIS	150	0.3575	1.1952	0.208333	0.898935	0.96	2591
HALLMARK_SPERMATOGENESIS	106	0.3149	1.1467	0.261851	0.920096	0.977	2599
HALLMARK_COMPLEMENT	151	0.2772	1.1057	0.291469	0.925865	0.986	2475
HALLMARK_TGF_BETA_SIGNALING	31	0.3515	1.1021	0.375926	0.834174	0.988	2096
HALLMARK_WNT_BETA_CATENIN_SIGNALING	27	0.3609	1.0843	0.350427	0.797242	0.991	1578
HALLMARK_APICAL_JUNCTION	137	0.2898	1.0344	0.402715	0.844931	0.997	1294
HALLMARK_ALLOGRAFT_REJECTION	145	0.2656	1.0307	0.384804	0.782085	0.998	1433
HALLMARK_G2M_CHECKPOINT	125	0.4053	1.0194	0.49434	0.745905	0.999	5109
HALLMARK_APOPTOSIS	95	0.2420	0.9759	0.496659	0.784445	1	744
HALLMARK_GLYCOLYSIS	125	0.2200	0.9412	0.529175	0.800791	1	1030
HALLMARK_APICAL_SURFACE	37	0.3030	0.9257	0.551282	0.782200	1	2169
HALLMARKADIPOGENESIS	84	0.2313	0.9101	0.587054	0.764469	1	2506
HALLMARK_COAGULATION	112	0.2474	0.8992	0.633929	0.742667	1	2457
HALLMARK_INFLAMMATORY_RESPONSE	163	0.2507	0.8852	0.602871	0.729837	1	1865
HALLMARK_E2F_TARGETS	113	0.3851	0.8851	0.617761	0.693487	1	5021
HALLMARK_MITOTIC_SPINDLE	108	0.2739	0.8659	0.575368	0.689749	1	4053
HALLMARK_DNA_REPAIR	46	0.2116	0.7971	0.636015	0.762965	1	4915
HALLMARK_TNFA_SIGNALING_VIA_NFKB	146	0.2047	0.6804	0.826962	0.875369	1	2150

GSEA between Mes and Epi GC cell lines was performed using “Hallmark” gene sets.

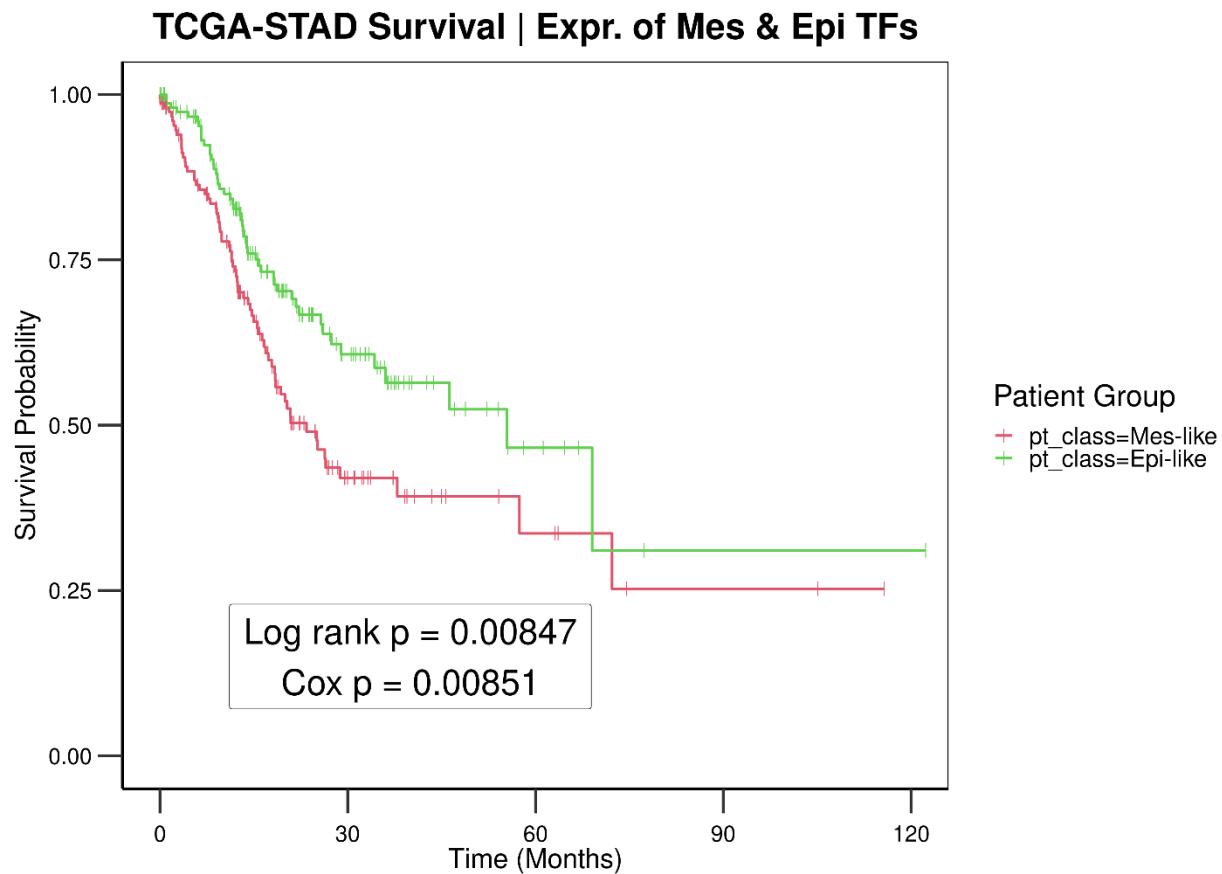
Supplemental Fig. S10) GSEA Enrichment Plot for Hallmark of EMT Gene Set



In the enrichment plot:

- Cluster 1: Epi-like GC Cell Lines
- Cluster 3: Mes-like GC Cell Lines

Supplemental Fig. S11) TCGA-STAD KM-plot Based on Mes vs Epi TF Expression

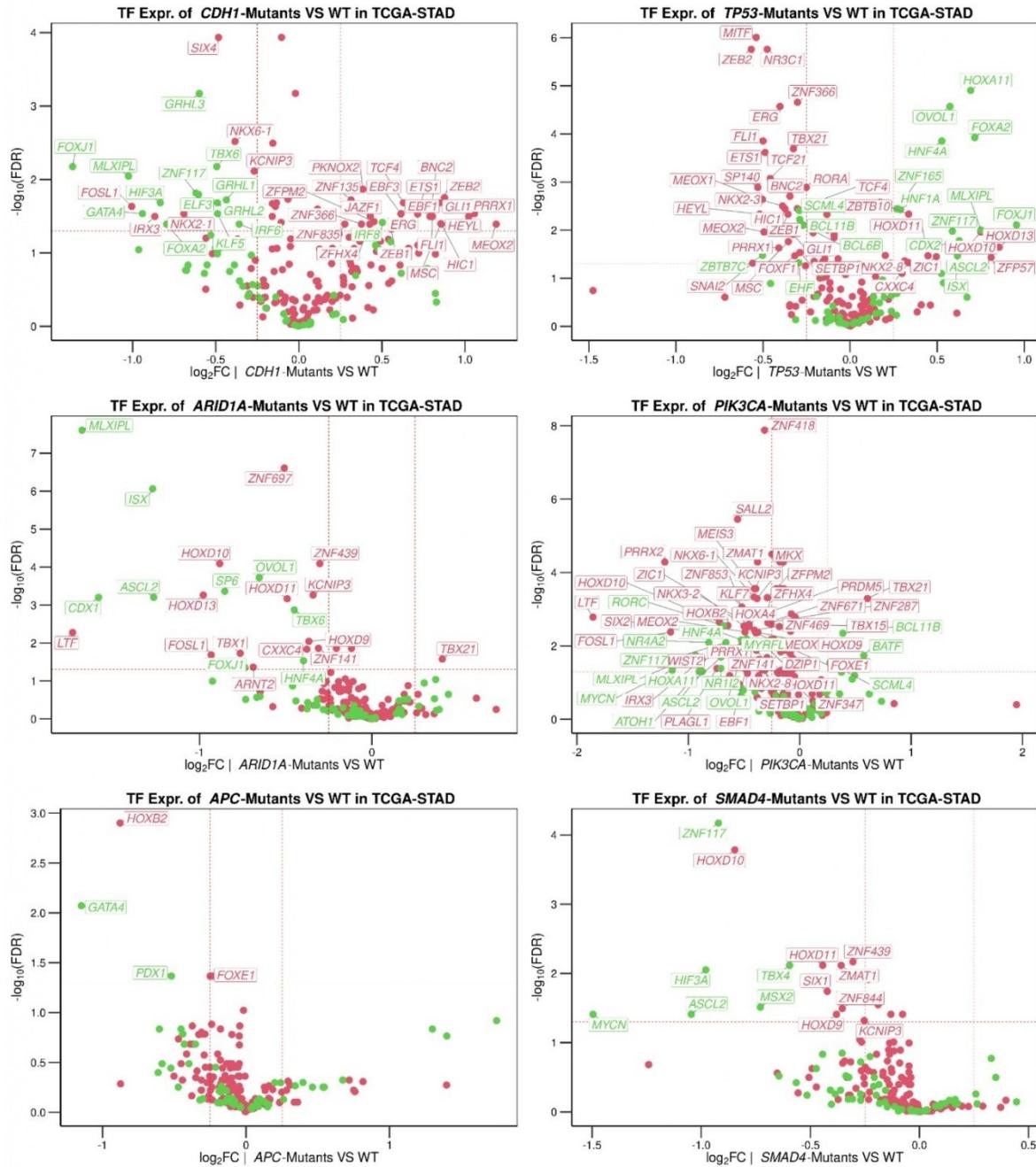


We calculated the difference between the expression of Mes and Epi differentially expressed TFs on TCGA-STAD RNA-seq. Mes and Epi TFs were defined from the differential gene expression analysis of the GC cell lines, and those differentially expressed genes that are TFs are used here for stratifying TCGA-STAD patients.

Difference = [Average(Mes TF expression) – Average(Epi TF expression)].

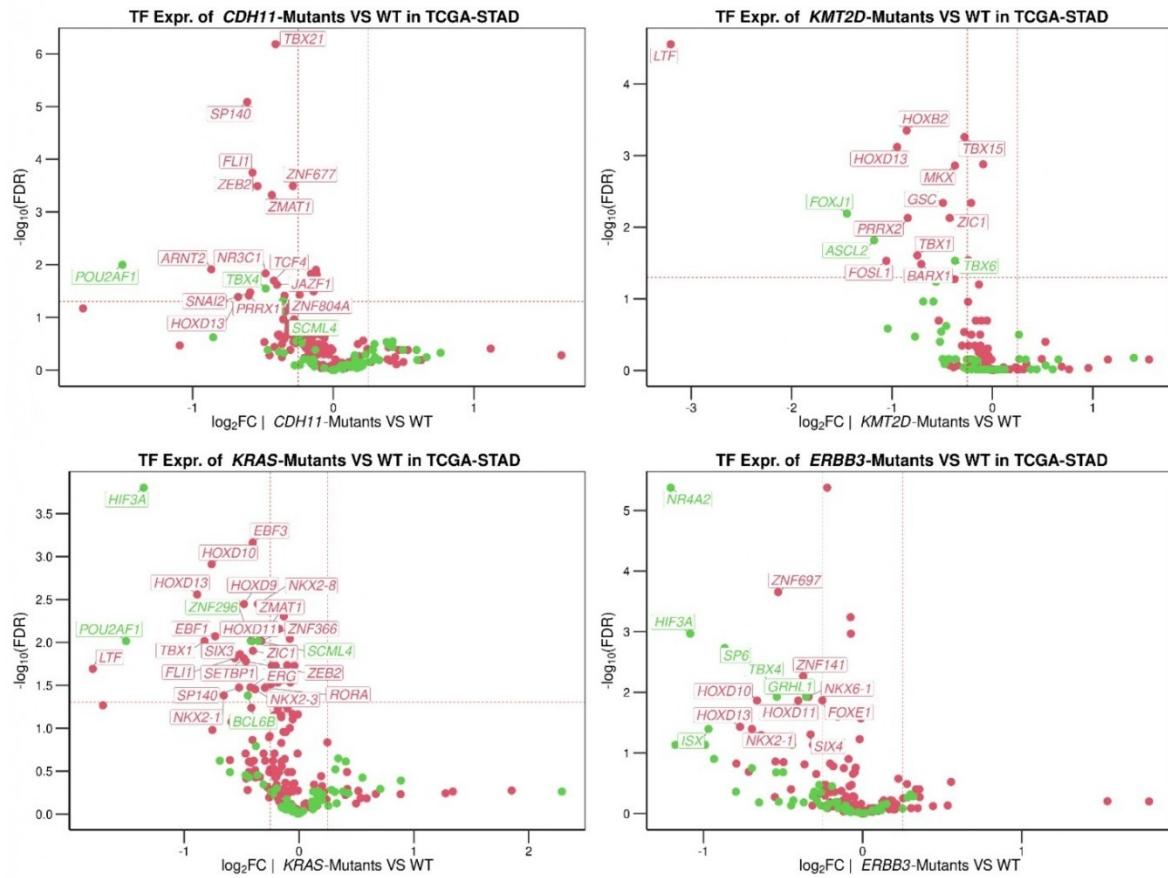
TCGA-STAD samples were sorted by the difference in the average expression of Mes vs. Epi TFs. Those with a differential value above the median were assigned to the STAD Mes-like patient group, and the rest of the STAD patients were assigned to the STAD Epi-like group for this survival plot (and similarly for ACRG survival plot Supplemental Fig. 2G).

Supplemental Fig. S12) Changes in TF Expression in TCGA-STAD Samples with or without Driver Gene Mutation

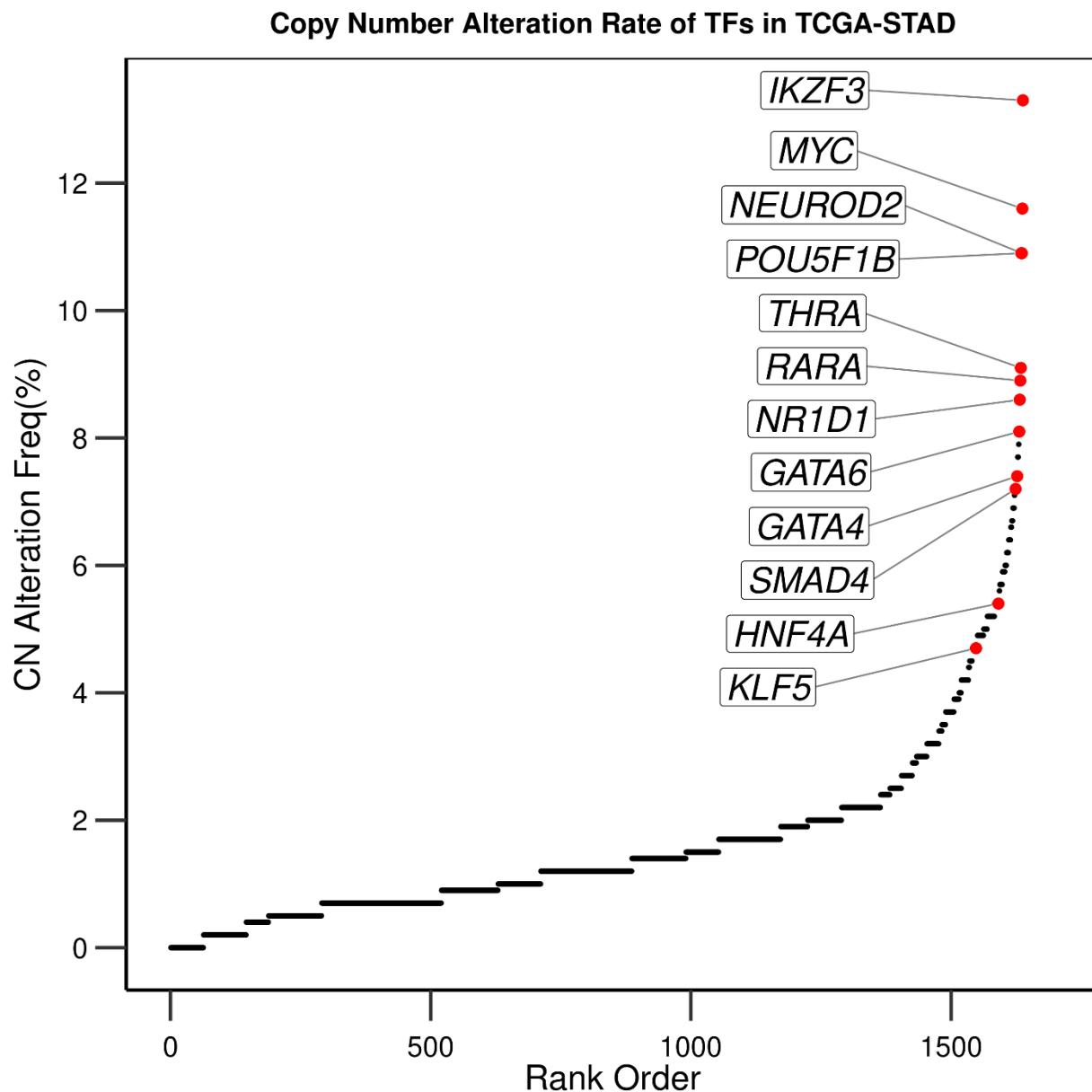


X-axis: $\log_2(\text{TF RNA in STAD Mutant Sample} / \text{TF RNA in STAD WT})$

Supplemental Fig. S12 Continued

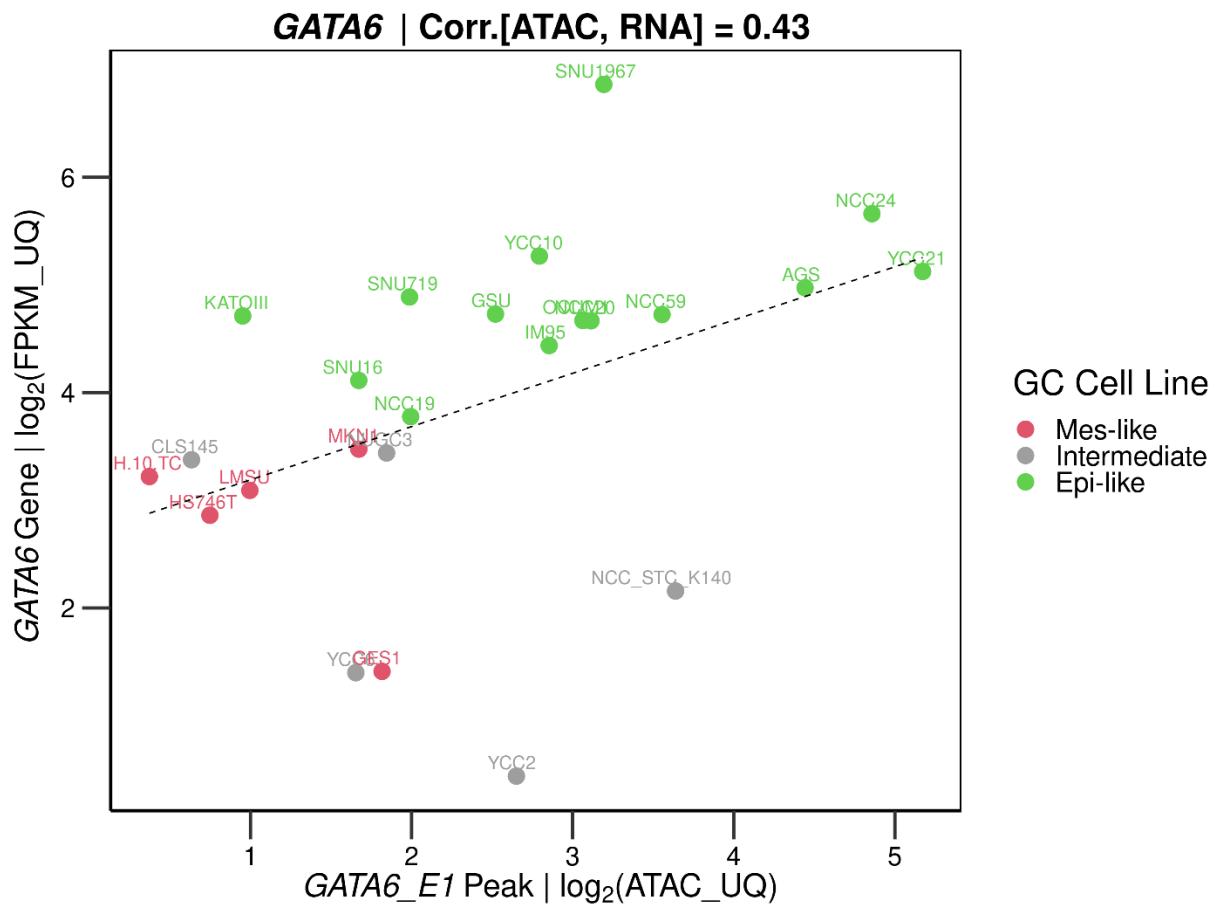


Supplemental Fig. S13) Copy Number Alteration Rates in TCGA-STAD



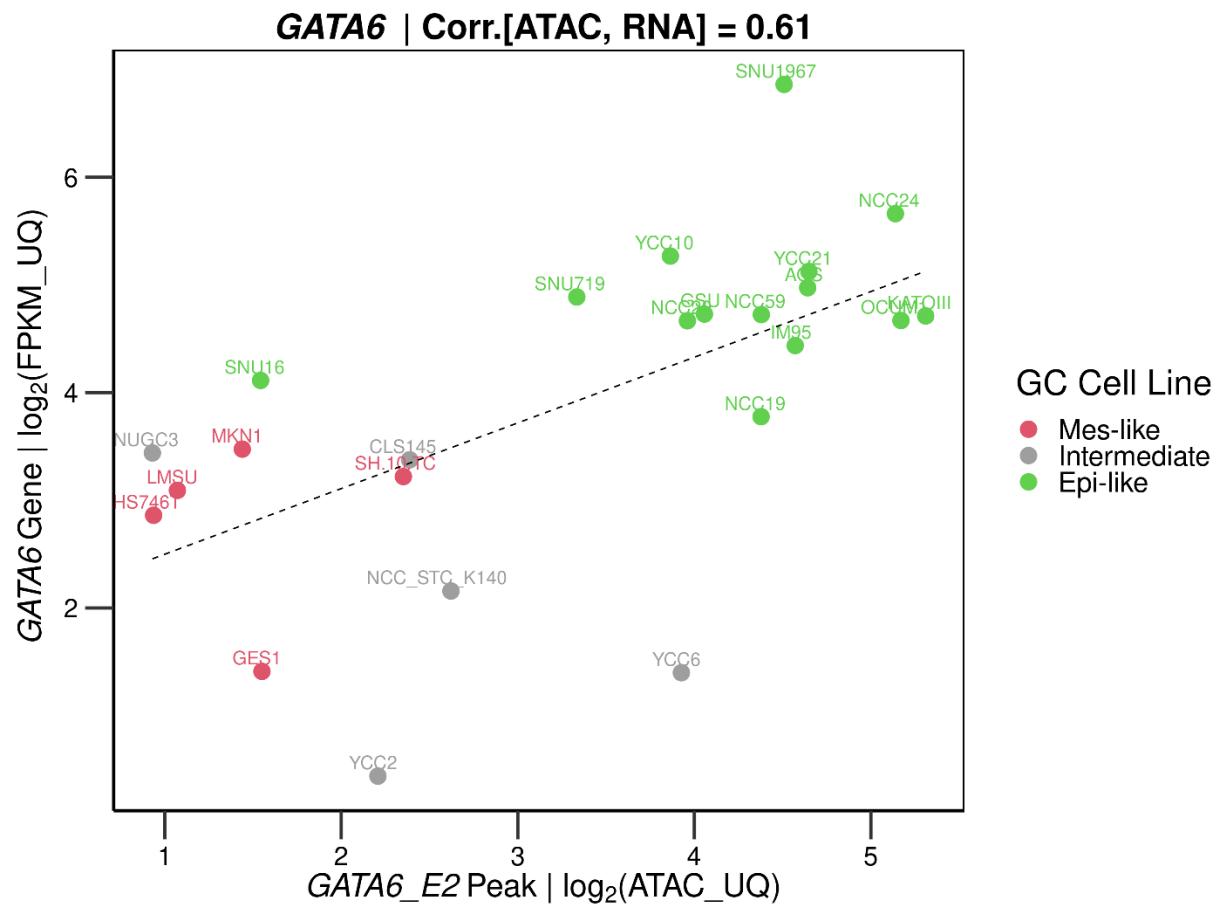
Copy number alteration = DNA copy number amplification rate + DNA copy number deletion rate

Supplemental Fig. S14) Correlation of GATA6 Enhancer (*E1*) Accessibility and *GATA6* Gene Expression



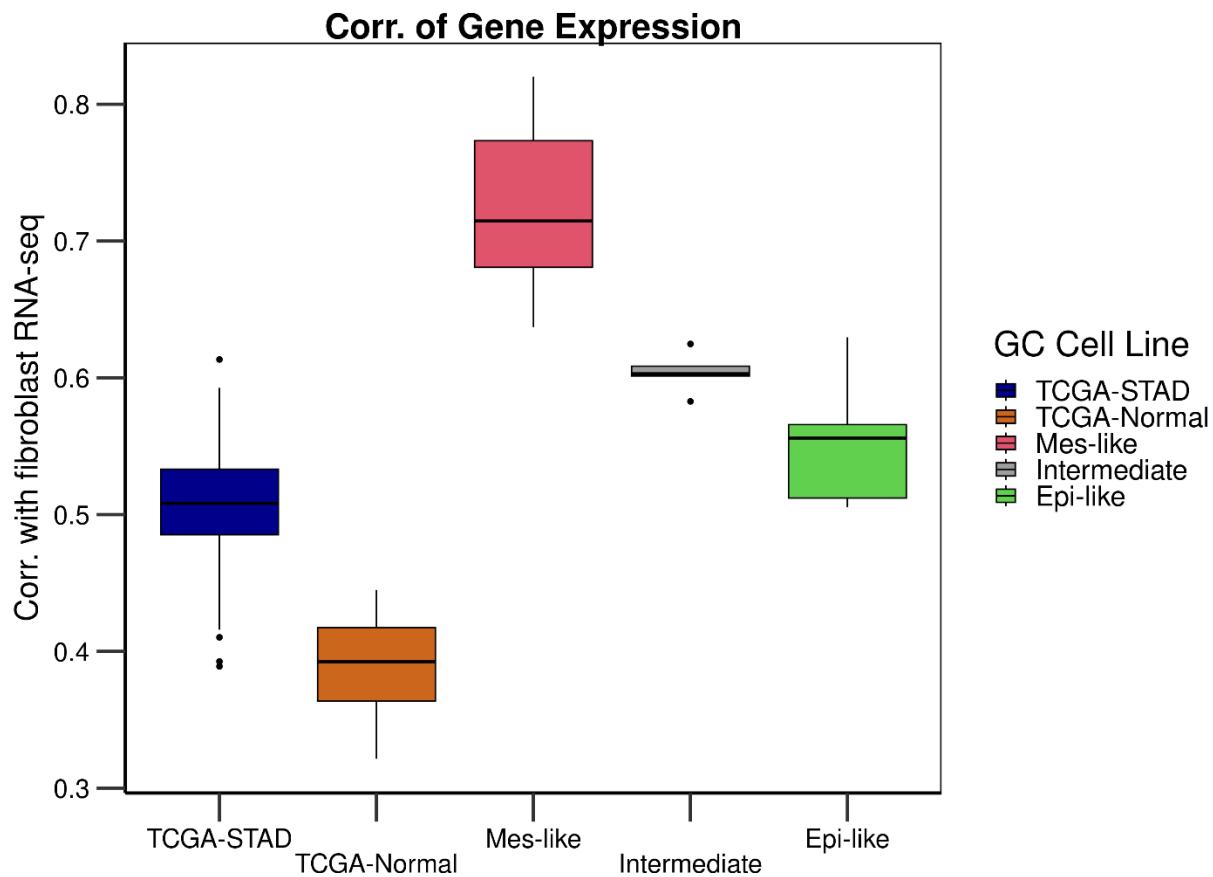
Pearson's correlation of [*GATA6* RNA, *GATA6_E1* ATAC] signals. ATAC-seq and RNA-seq values are upper-quartile normalized.

Supplemental Fig. S15) Correlation of GATA6 Enhancer (*E2*) Accessibility and *GATA6* Gene Expression



Pearson's correlation of [*GATA6* RNA, *GATA6_E2* ATAC] signals. ATAC-seq and RNA-seq values are upper-quartile normalized.

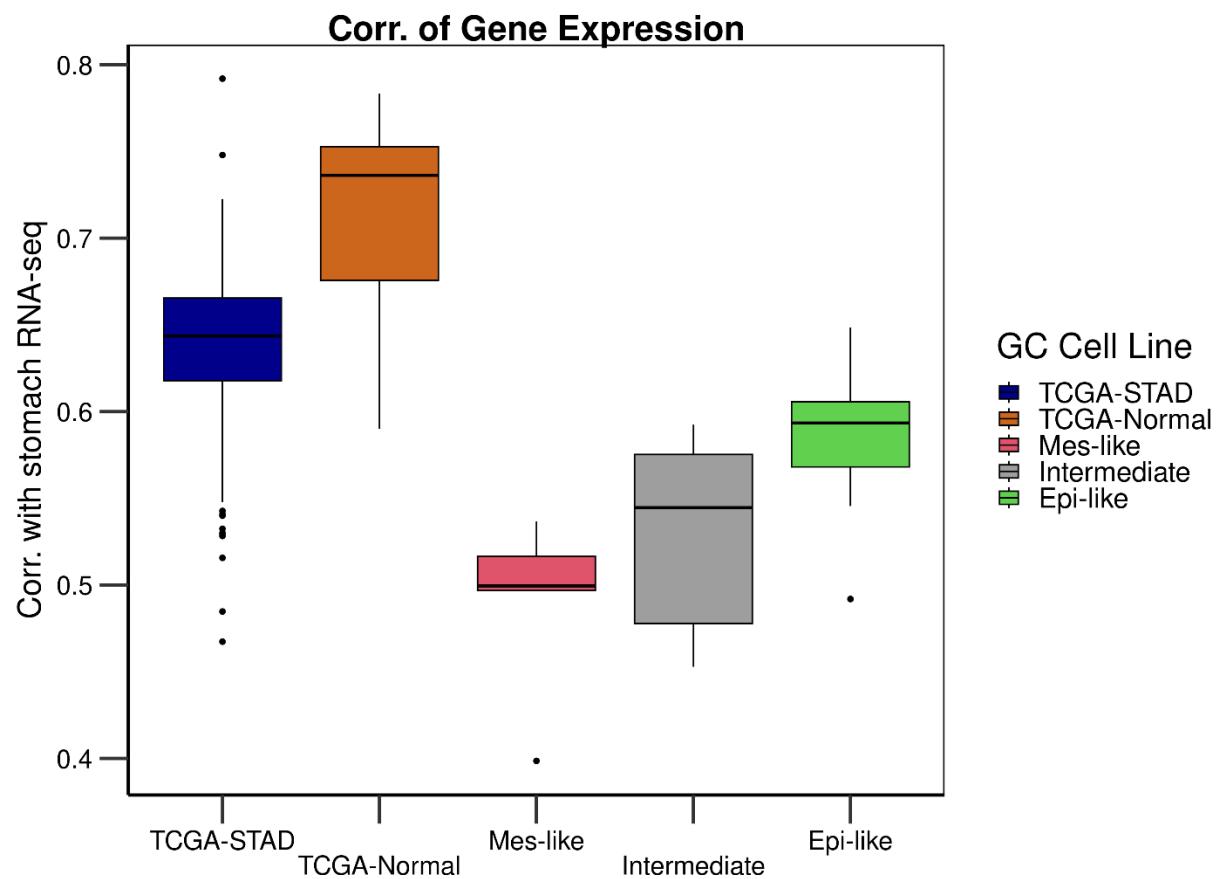
Supplemental Fig. S16) Correlation of RNA-seq for GC Cell Lines and TCGA-STAD with ENCODE Primary Lung Fibroblast



t-test p-values:

- (Mes vs. Epi) = 9.9×10^{-4}
- (TCGA-STAD vs. TCGA-Normal) = 1.2×10^{-10}

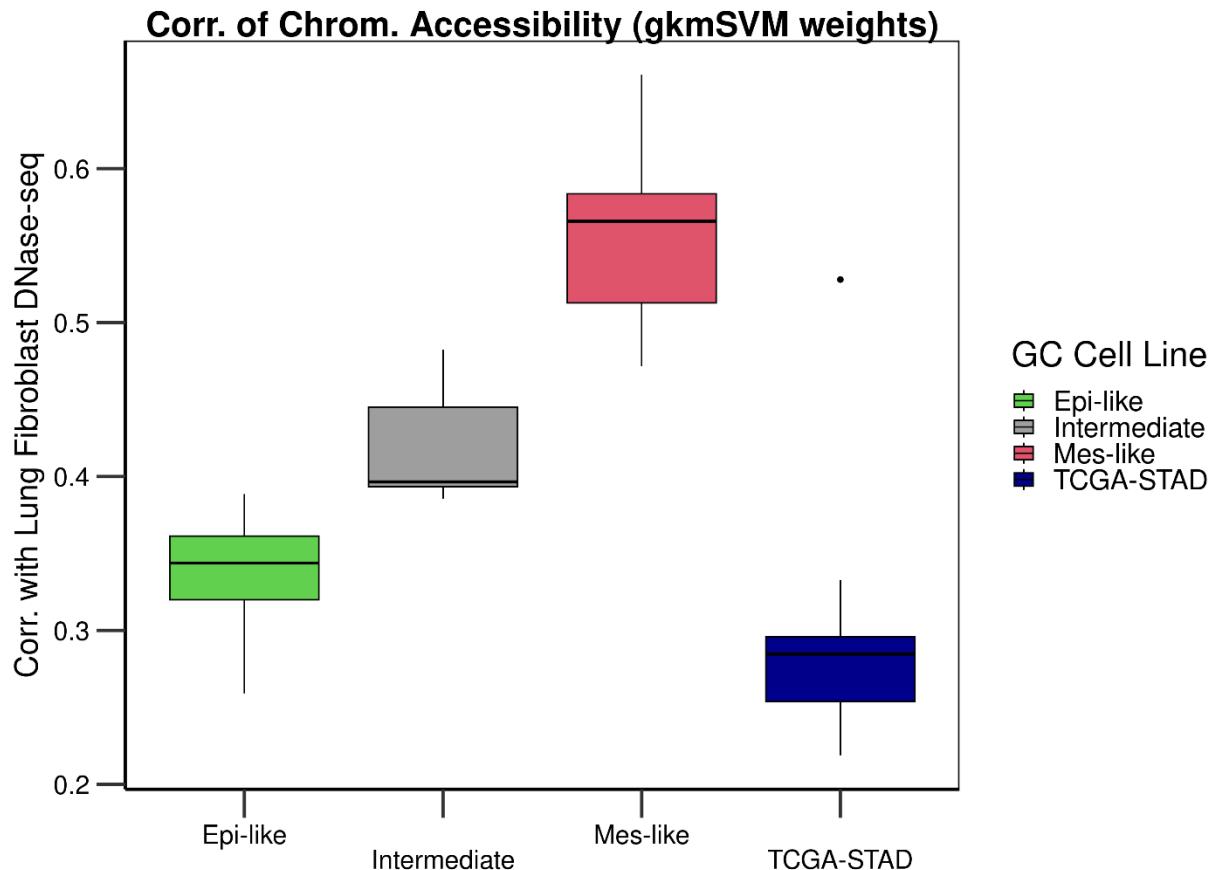
Supplemental Fig. S17) Correlation of RNA-seq for GC Cell Lines and TCGA-STAD with ENCODE Primary Stomach



t-test p-values:

- (Mes vs. Epi) = 0.0032
- (TCGA-STAD vs. TCGA-Normal) = 9.3×10^{-5}

Supplemental Fig. S18) Correlation of Chromatin Accessibility for GC Cell Lines and TCGA-STAD with ENCODE Primary Lung Fibroblast

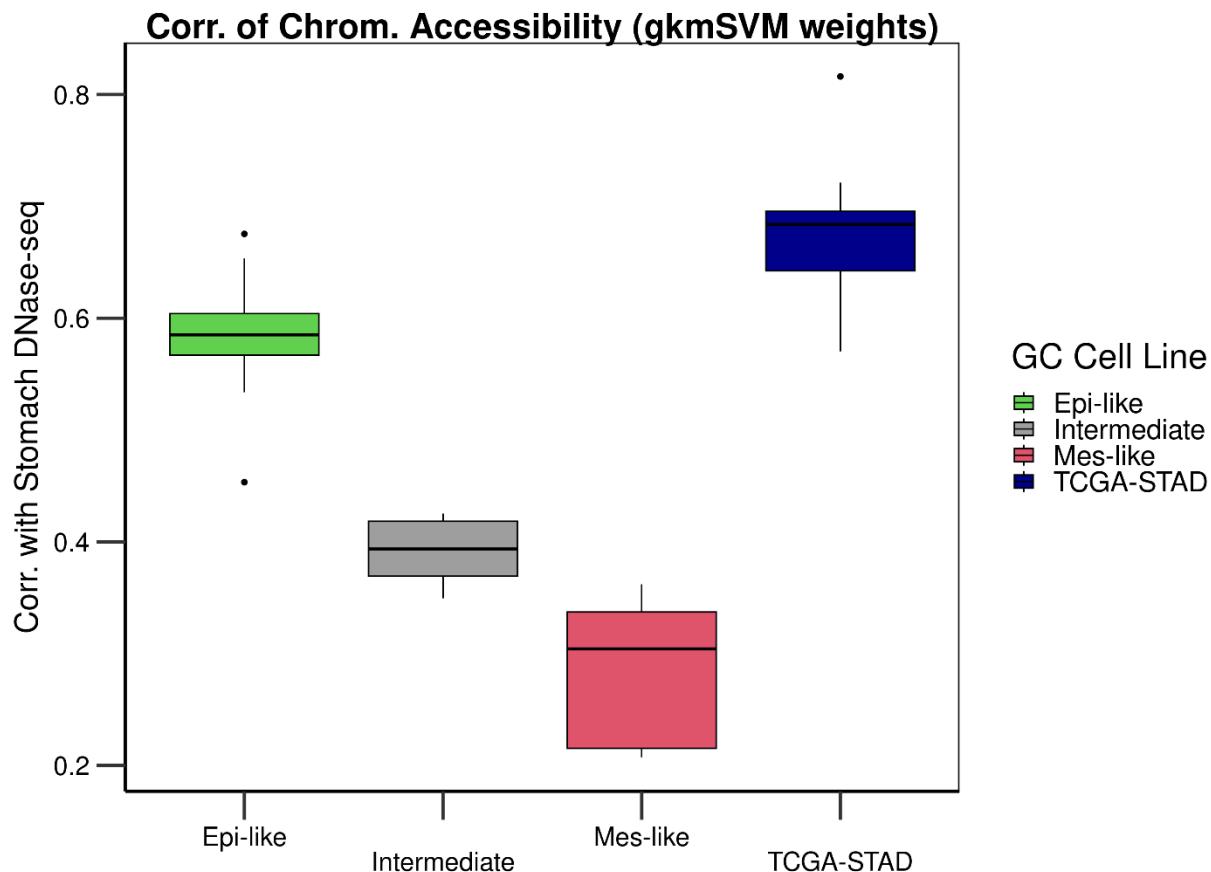


Chromatin accessibility is measured by ATAC-seq in the GC cell lines and with DNase-seq in the ENCODE healthy primary tissue. For each sample, gkm-SVM models were trained on distal enhancer DNA regions (peak length = 300). The gkm-SVM output is a weight vector for $(4^{11} / 2)$ k -mers ($k = 11$) which shows the overrepresentation and underrepresentation of that particular k -mer (transcription factor binding site) in the ATAC-seq or DNase-seq. Correlation of these weight vectors were used to measure similarity in the regulatory landscape and chromatin accessibility of different samples.

t-test p-values:

- (Mes vs. Epi) = 0.0014
- (TCGA-STAD vs. Epi) = 0.2396

Supplemental Fig. S19) Correlation of Chromatin Accessibility for GC Cell Lines and TCGA-STAD with ENCODE Primary Stomach

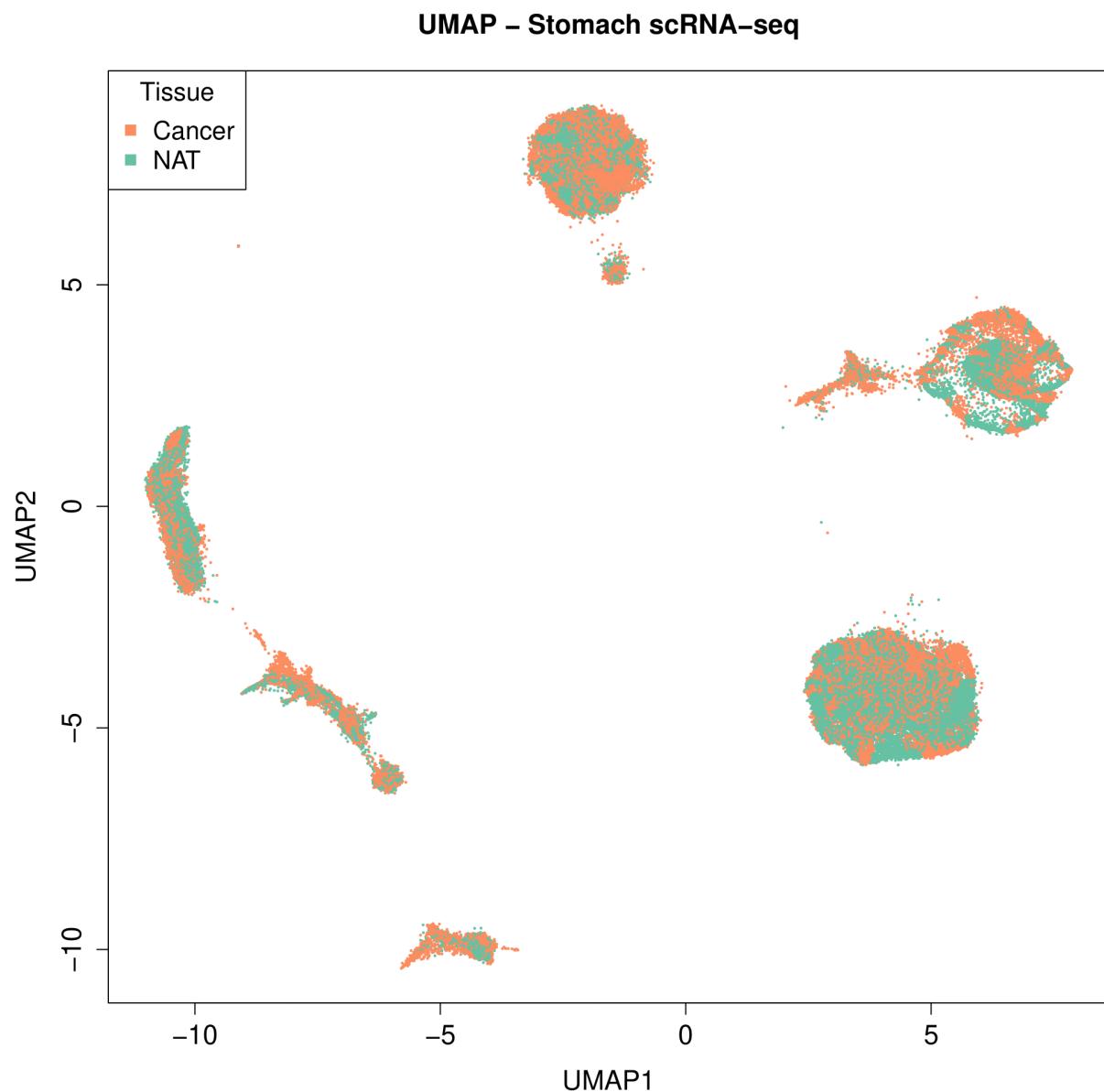


Correlation of gkm-SVM k -mer weight vectors was used to measure similarity in the regulatory landscape and chromatin accessibility of different samples.

t-test p-values:

- (Mes vs. Epi) = 0.00018
- (TCGA-STAD vs. Epi) = 0.0039

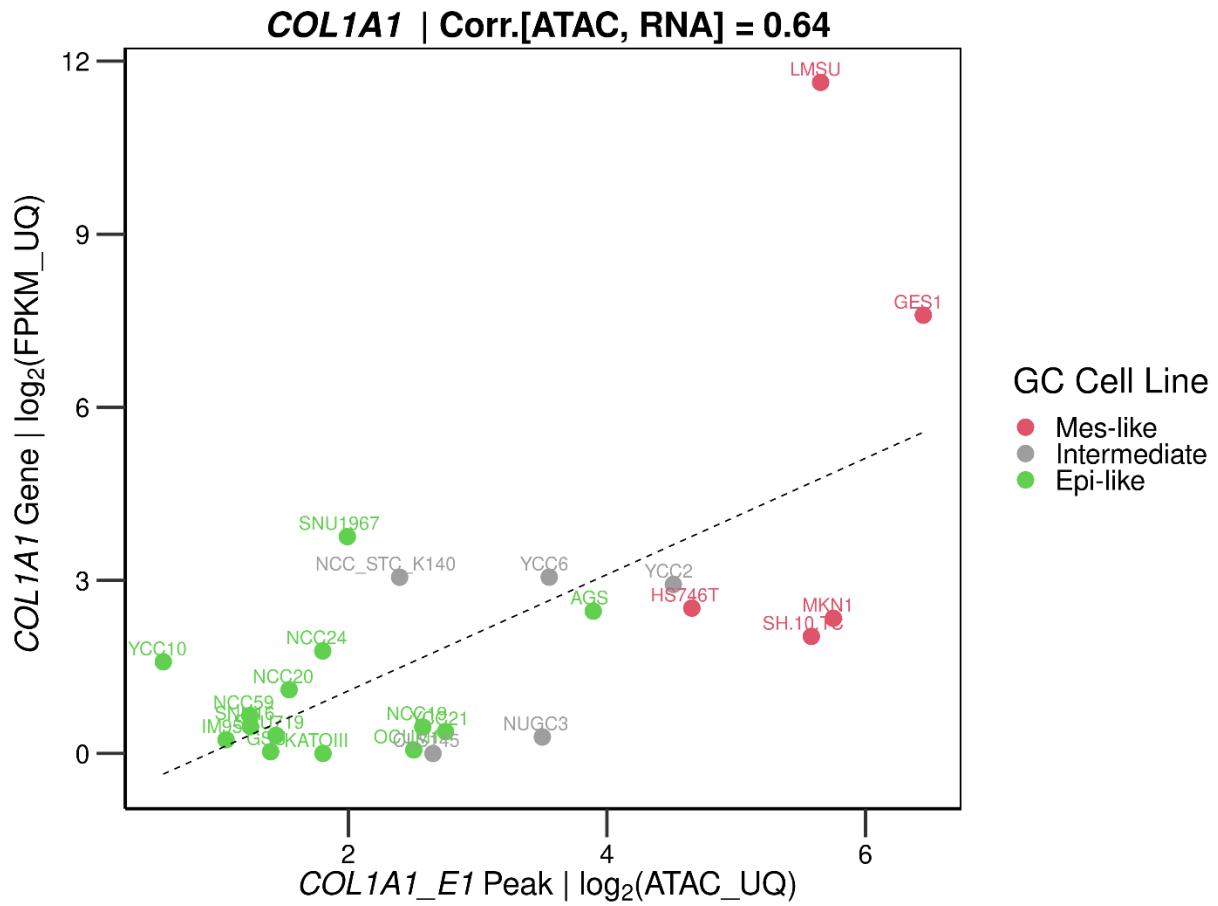
Supplemental Fig. S20) UMAP of scRNA-seq of GC Tumors and Normal Adjacent Tissue



NAT: Normal Adjacent Tissue

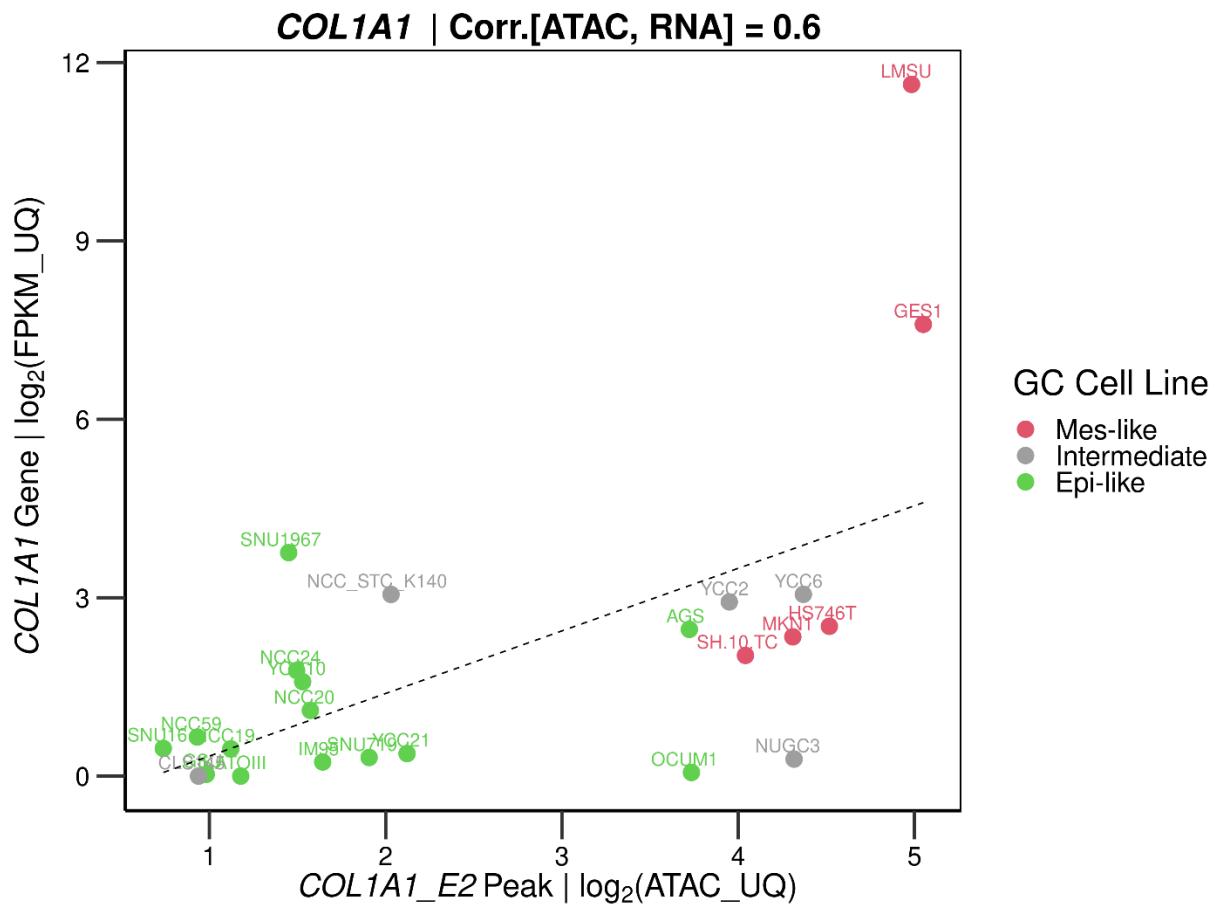
Cancer and NAT cells spread uniformly across the 6 single-cell groups detected by clustering over UMAP.

Supplemental Fig. S21) Correlation of COL1A1 Enhancer (*E1*) Accessibility and COL1A1 Gene Expression



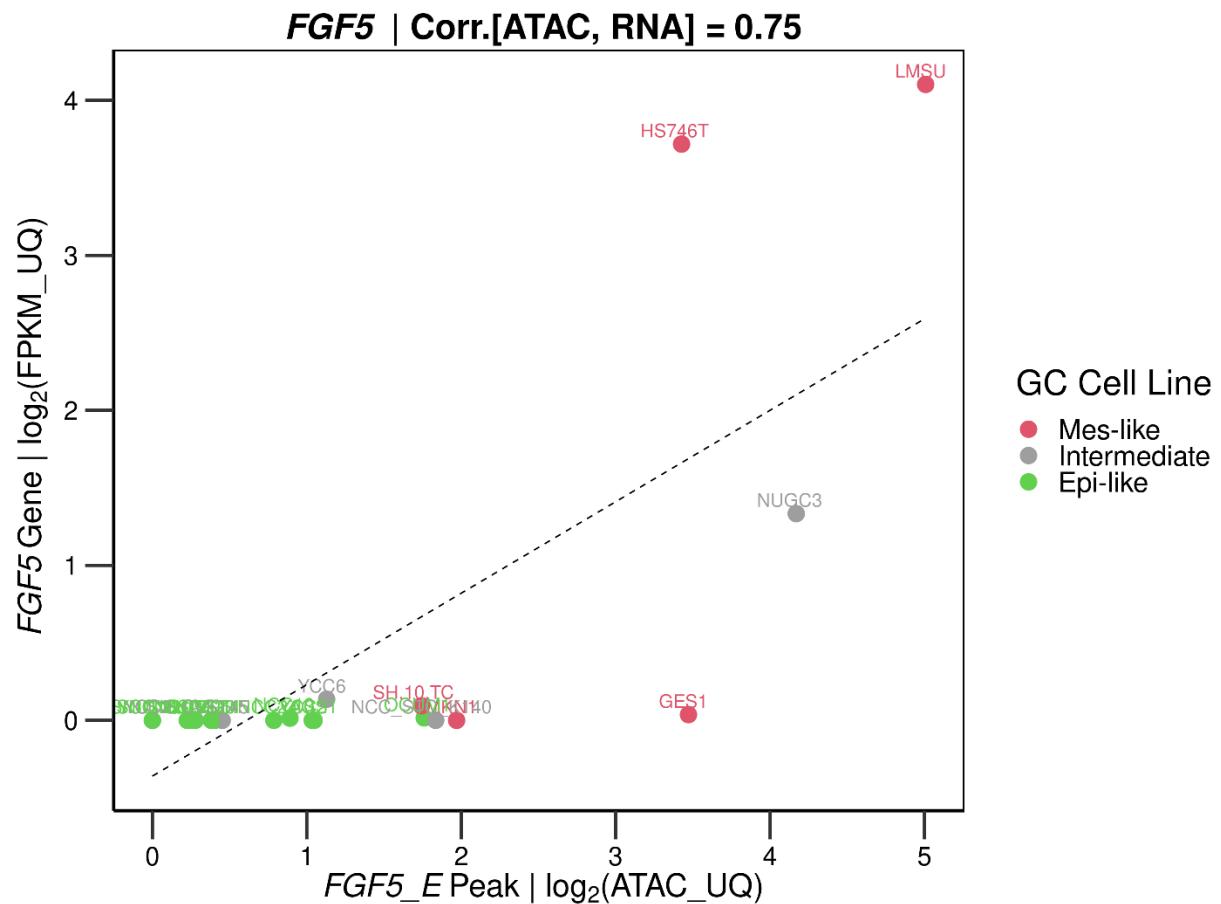
Pearson's correlation of [COL1A1 RNA, COL1A1_E1 ATAC] signals. ATAC-seq and RNA-seq values are upper-quartile normalized.

Supplemental Fig. S22) Correlation of COL1A1 Enhancer (*E2*) Accessibility and COL1A1 Gene Expression



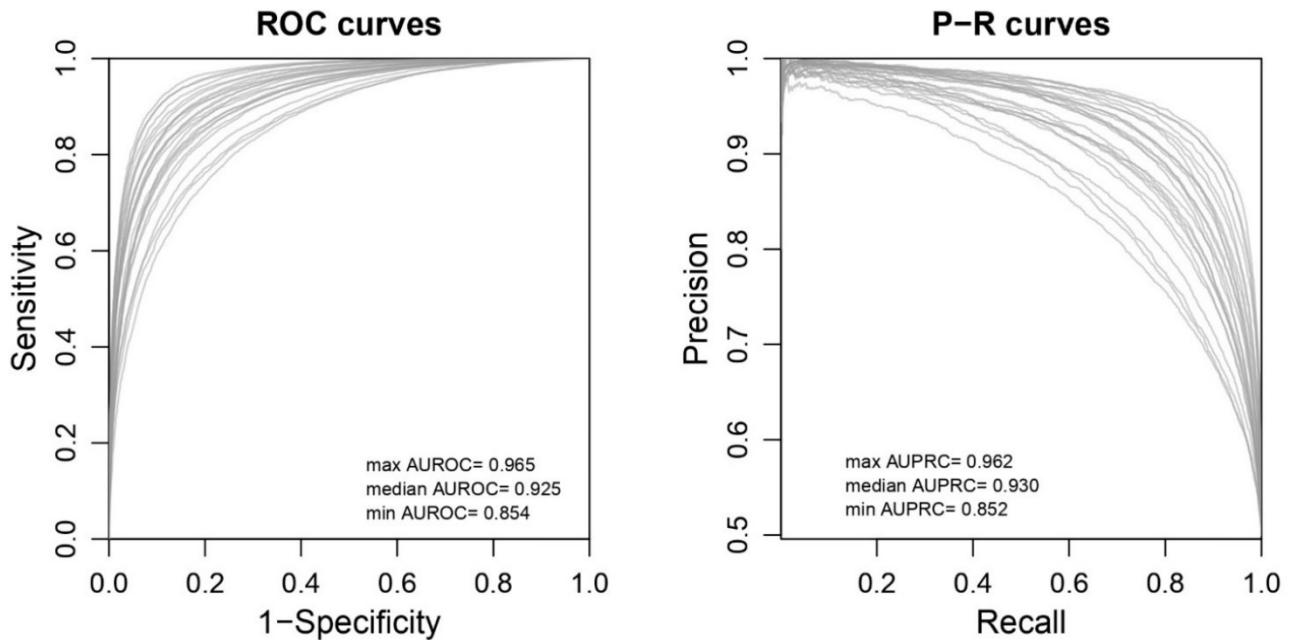
Pearson's correlation of [COL1A1 RNA, COL1A1_E2 ATAC] signals. ATAC-seq and RNA-seq values are upper-quartile normalized.

Supplemental Fig. S23) Correlation of *FGF5* Enhancer (*E*) Accessibility and *FGF5* Gene Expression



Pearson's correlation of [*FGF5* RNA, *FGF5_E* ATAC] signals. ATAC-seq and RNA-seq values are upper-quartile normalized.

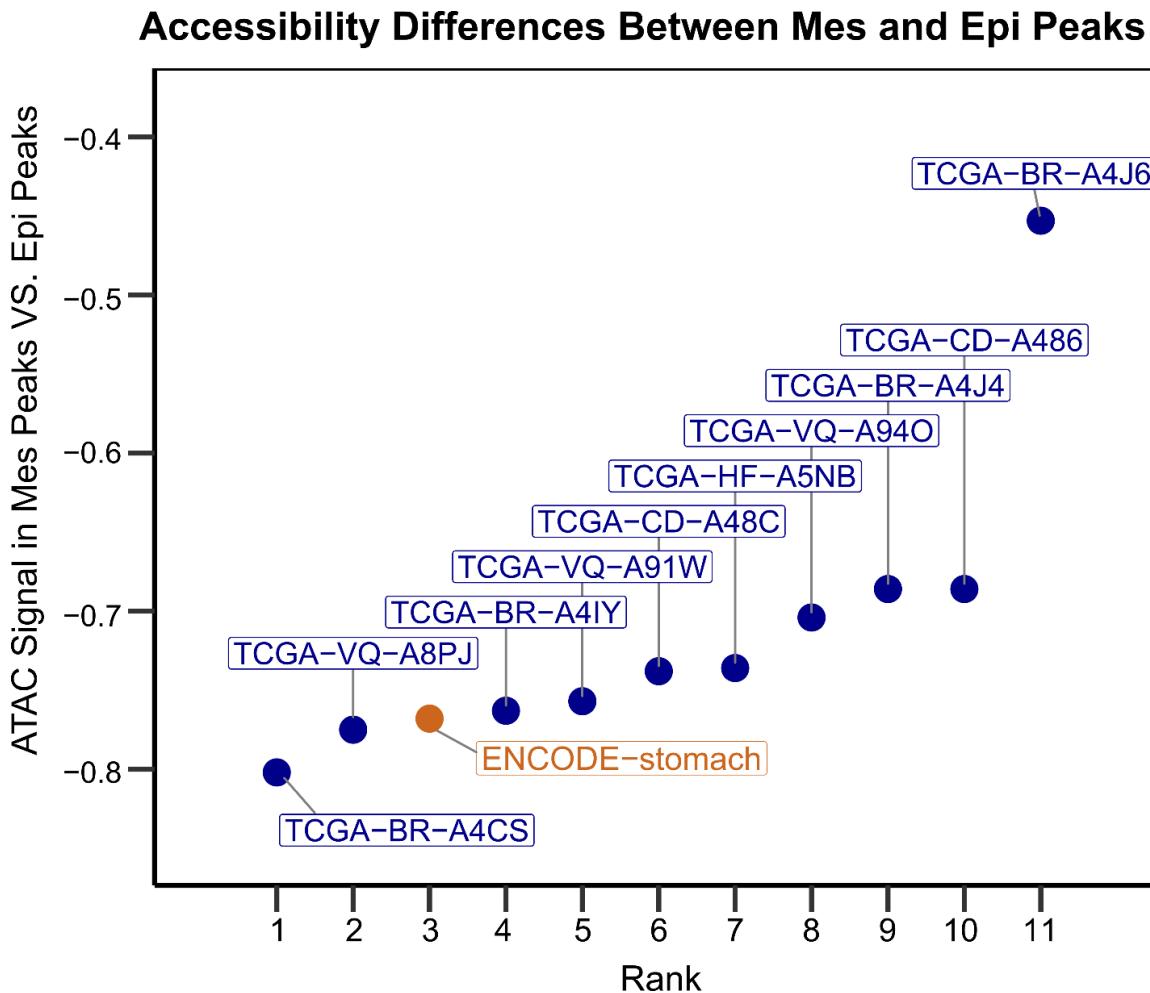
Supplemental Fig. S24) ROC Curves – GC cell lines VS. random GC-matched Genomic Regions



gkm-SVM models were trained on the top10k distal ATAC peaks of each cell line (n=25) vs. 10k random GC-matched genomic regions

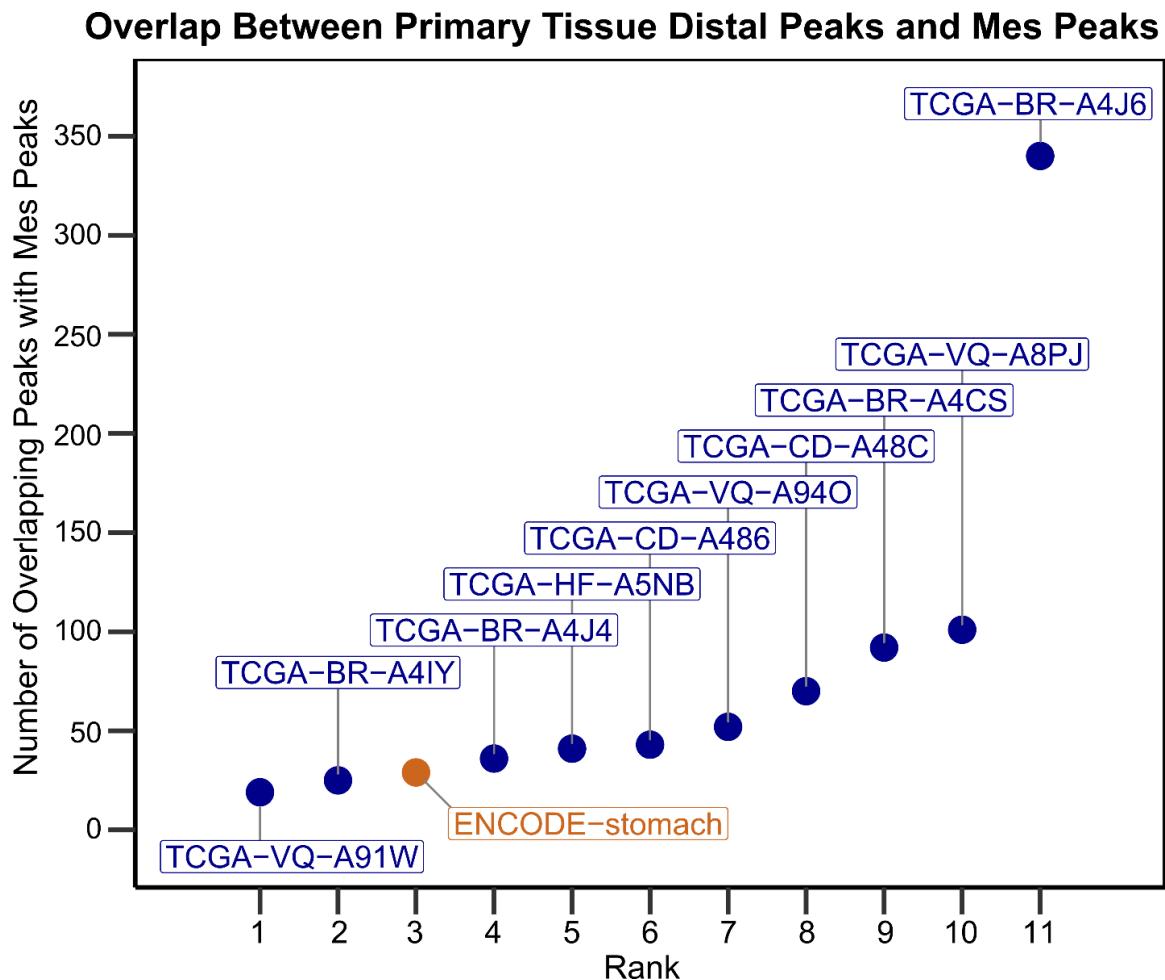
Peak length = 300bp

Supplemental Fig. S25) ATAC-seq Signal of Mes vs. Epi Peaks in TCGA-STAD



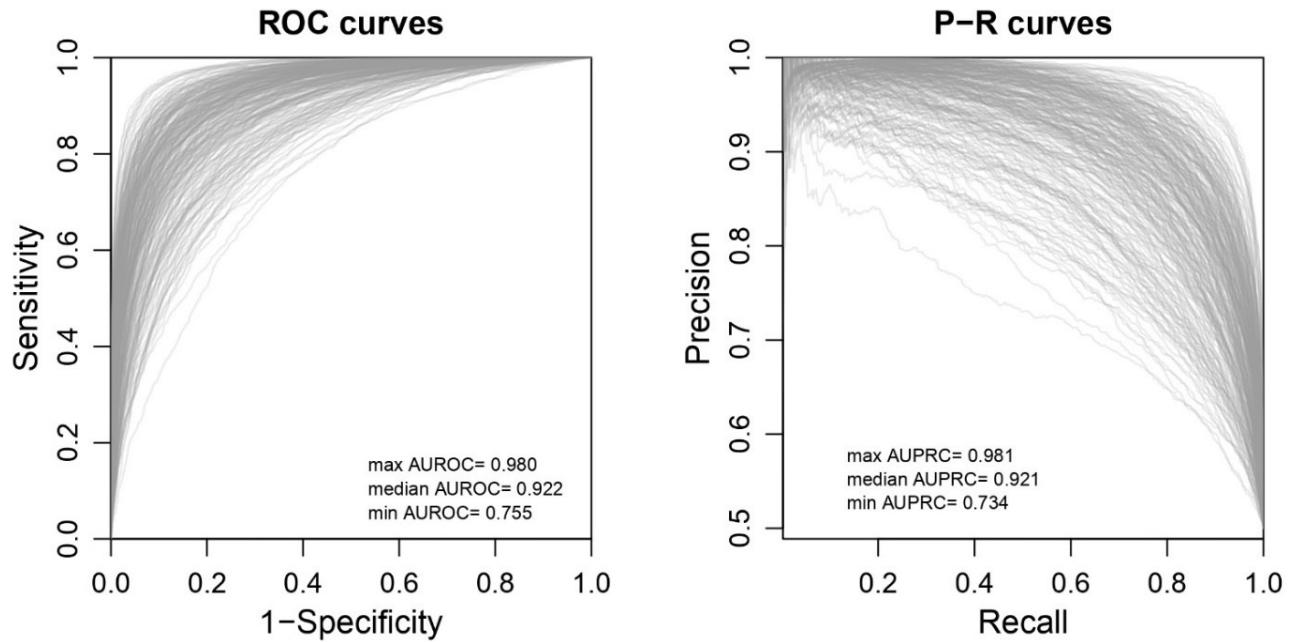
The Y-axis shows the ATAC signal values calculated over the 2000 Mes-high and 2000 Epi-high peaks as follows: $(\text{Mes} - \text{Epi}) / (\text{Mes} + \text{Epi})$, which is between $[-1, +1]$.

Supplemental Fig. S26) Number of Overlaps between Top TCGA-STAD ATAC Peaks and Mes-high Peaks



Y-axis shows the number of overlapping peaks between the top ATAC peaks in TCGA-STAD samples and the 2000 Mes-high peaks.

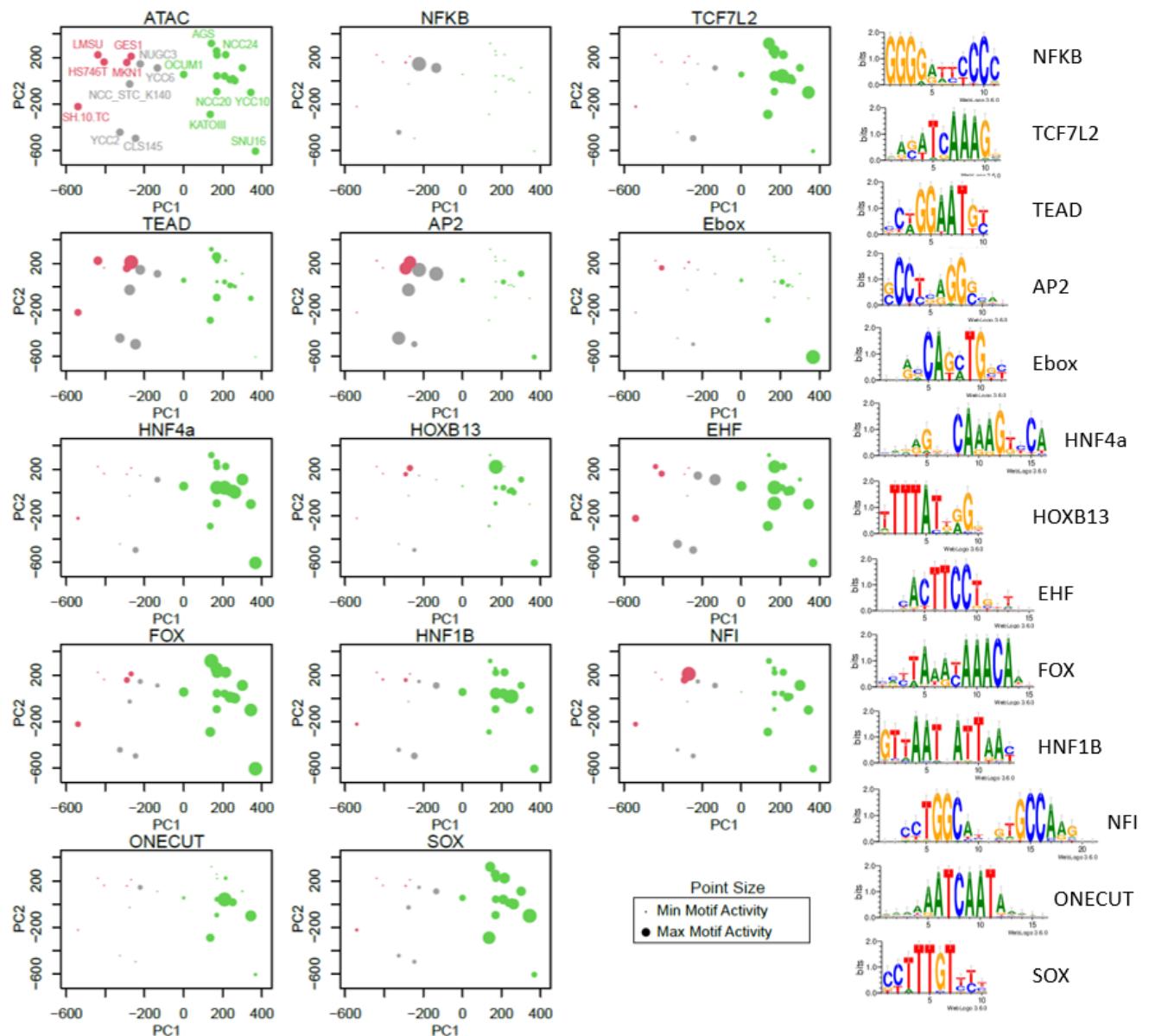
Supplemental Fig. S27) ROC Curves – Pairs of GC Cell Lines Trained Against Each Other



gkm-SVM models were trained on the most differentially accessible distal ATAC peaks (n=2000 positive peaks and n=2000 negative peaks) of each pair of GC cell lines (n=25) vs. all other GC cell lines (300 pairs = $(25 * 24) / 2$)

Peak length = 300bp

Supplemental Fig. S28) PCA of ATAC-seq | TF Motif Activity



gkm-SVM inferred activity (dot size) of TFs not shown in Fig 1E, across all samples.