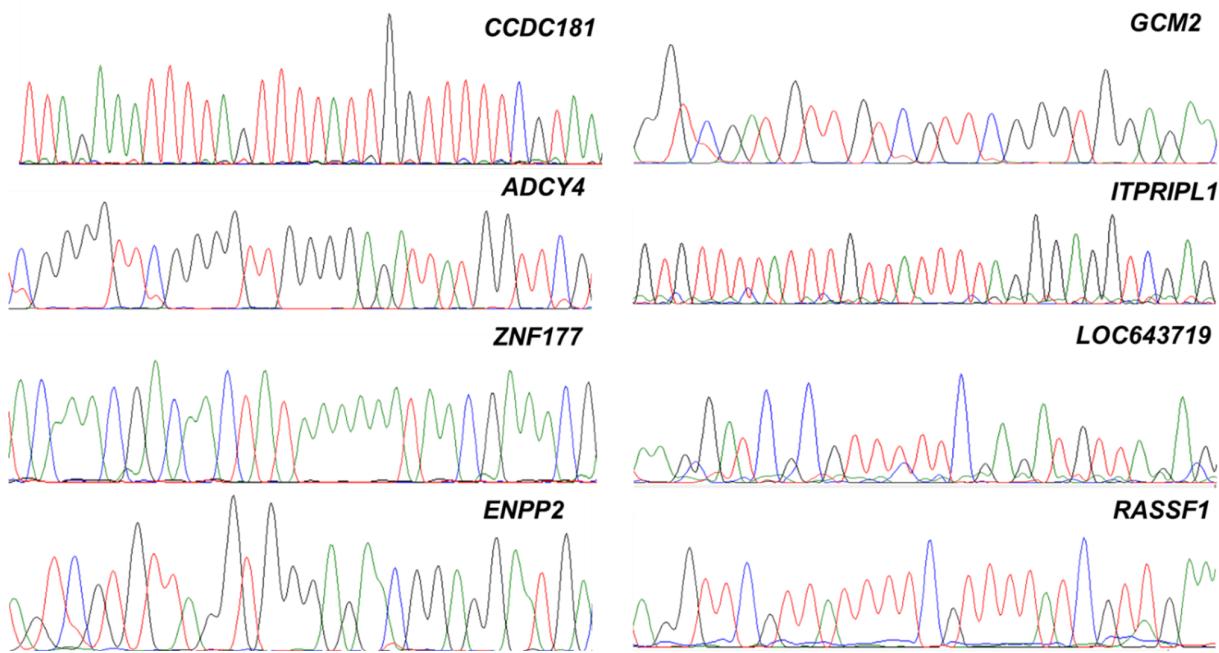


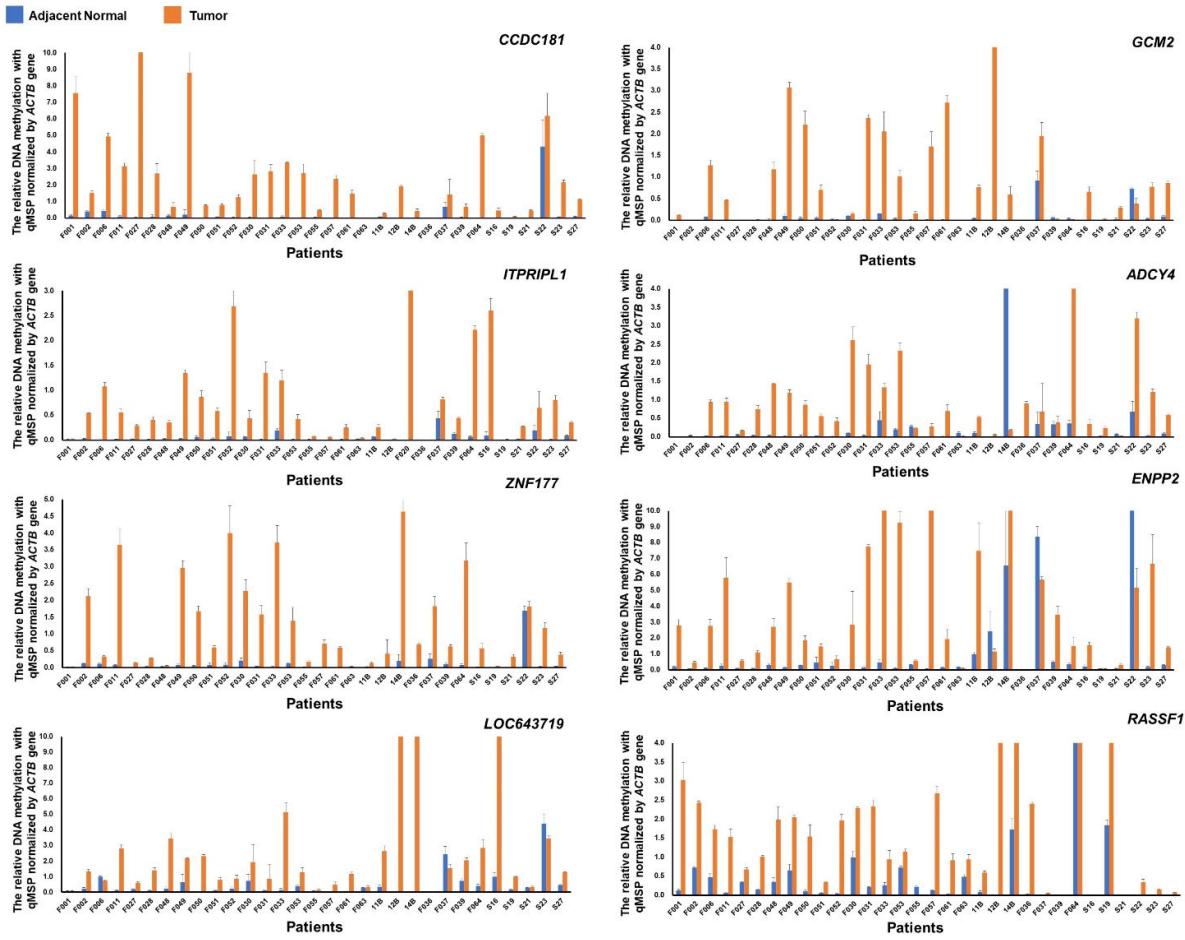
Supplementary Files

## Automatic Detection of the Circulating Cell-Free Methylated DNA Pattern of *GCM2*, *ITPR1PL1* and *CCDC181* for Detection of Early Breast Cancer and Surgical Treatment Response

Sheng-Chao Wang, Li-Min Liao, Muhamad Ansar, Shih-Yun Lin, Wei-Wen Hsu and Chih-Ming Su,  
Yu-Mei Chung, Cai-Cing Liu, Chin-Sheng Hung and Ruo-Kai Lin



**Figure S1.** Representative standard sequencing diagram for bisulfite direct sequencing of the *CCDC181*, *GCM2*, *ITPR1PL1*, *ENPP2*, *LOC643719*, *ZNF177*, *ADCY4* and *RASSF1* genes.



**Figure S2.** Representative figures showing the DNA methylation levels of the candidate genes *CCDC181*, *GCM2*, *ITPR1PL1*, *ENPP2*, *LOC643719*, *ZNF177*, *ADCY4* and *RASSF1* using qMSP in breast cancer patients.

**Table S1.** The clinical parameters of breast cancer patients for plasma cfDNA analysis.

Characteristics	Manual 0.2 mL Plasma	Manual 0.5 mL Plasma	Automatic Labturbo 1.6 mL Plasma	Automatic Duo Prime 1.6 mL Plasma
	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)
Overall	45	34	63	57
Type				
≤45	19(42.2)	13(38.2)	9(14.3)	10(17.5)
>45	26(57.8)	21(61.8)	54(85.7)	47(82.5)
Type				
DCIS	3(6.7)	10(29.4)	7(11.1)	1(1.8)
IDC	40(88.9)	22(64.7)	47(74.6)	48(84.2)
ILC	1(2.2)	2(5.9)	1(1.6)	2(3.5)
Others	1(2.2)	0	8(12.7)	6(10.5)
Tumor Stage				
0, I and II	32(71.1)	29(85.3)	52(82.5)	44(77.2)
III and IV	13(28.9)	5(14.7)	11(17.5)	13(22.8)
Tumor Size				
T0–T2	38(84.4)	31(91.2)	56(88.9)	49(86.0)
T3–T4	7(15.6)	3(8.8)	7(11.1)	8(14.0)
Lymph node				
N = 0	16(35.6)	22(64.7)	31(49.2)	30(52.6)
N > 0	29(64.4)	12(35.3)	32(50.8)	27(47.4)
ER				
Negative	21(46.7)	7(20.6)	19(30.2)	19(33.3)
Positive	24(53.3)	27(79.4)	44(69.8)	38(66.7)
PR				
Negative	20(44.4)	11(32.4)	21(33.3)	22(38.6)
Positive	25(55.6)	23(67.6)	42(66.7)	35(61.4)
HER2				
Negative	35(77.8)	26(76.5)	46(73.0)	35(61.4)
Positive	10(22.2)	8(23.5)	17(27.0)	22(38.6)
Ki-67				
High	24(53.3)	24(70.6)	39(61.9)	39(68.4)
Low	21(46.7)	10(29.4)	24(38.1)	12(21.1)
n.d.	-	-	-	6(10.5)

**Table S2.** List of primer sequences and conditions used in the present study.

Gene	Primer	5'→3'Sequences	Application	Size (bp)	Tm (°C)
<i>BACTIN</i>	Forward	TGGTGATGGAGGAGGTTAGTAAGT	Input DNA control (No CpG)	132	60
	Reverse	AACCAATAAAACCTACTCCTCCCTAA			
	Probe	ACCACCAACACACAATAACAAACACA			
<i>CCDC181</i>	Forward	TTTATTGGTTTCGTAAAGTATCG	MSP-M	143	60
	Reverse	CATAACAACAACGTACCTCTACGTC			
	Probe	TCGGGAGGGTCCGGTTGAG			
<i>GCM2</i>	Forward	GAGATAGGCCGAGTTTTC	MSP-M	105	60
	Reverse	CTAACCGCGATACTAAACGTT			
	Probe	TCCACCCGAACGACAACATCGACC			
<i>ITPR1L1</i>	Forward	GAGTGTAGTTGATAGTAGGTACGGC	MSP-M	106	60
	Reverse	GTAATTCTAAACAAAAAACCCTA			
	Probe	CACACTCTCGCTACTCGACCTCCCTA			
<i>ZNF177</i>	Forward	TTTAGTTGGTCGGAAGC	MSP-M	128	60
	Reverse	CGACCTCACTAATAAAACGCA			
	Probe	AACGAAAACGACGAACGCCCACTTC			
<i>LOC643719</i>	Forward	CCTCTAACATCTGAAAAACG	MSP-M	116	60
	Reverse	TGGAGTTATAAATTATTATCGT			
	Probe	TC GGG TTC GT TTT TAG GAT ACG GAG TT			
<i>ENPP2</i>	Forward	TAAAAGGTTTTAAGAATTTCGA	MSP-M	101	60
	Reverse	TAAAATCAAACATATCCCCCG			
	Probe	TCCCACCTAACACGACTAAAACGA			
<i>ADCY4</i>	Forward	GAGAAAAGTTAGGTGGGTTTC	MSP-M	148	60
	Reverse	TAAATCTCGTAAAAAAATCTTCGC			
	Probe	CCCCAACCCGAACCCCGAAA			
<i>RASSF1</i>	Forward	GGTAGTTAAGGGTAGCGTAGTC	MSP-M	105	60
	Reverse	TTCAACGATAAAACGAAAATAACG			
	Probe	CCCCTCTACCGCGACTTAACCCCG			

**Table S3.** Gene list of the 160 hypermethylated genes that were commonly found in Taiwanese and TCGA cohorts.

Status	Genes
Aberrant DNA methylated genes in cancers reported previously	<i>AHRR, BARHL2, BOLL, C12orf68, C14orf23, C17orf64, C9orf122, CCDC36, CCDC8, CLIP4, CPXM1, CRHR2, CRYGD, CSDAP1, DPP6, GNG4, HLA-L, HOXA4, HOXD8, ILDR2, KCNK9, MIR129-2, MMP9, MYO15B, NES, NPTX2, NRXN1, NTSE, OLIG3, OTX2OS1, PGLYRP2, PHOX2A, PRDM14, RCN3, SCG5, SCRT2, SEMA6C, SKI, SLTRK1, SOX2OT, SPTBN4, TBR1, TIMP2, TTBK1, TTC28, TULP1, TXNRD1, VWC2, ZNF454, ZNF572</i>
Breast cancer-associated genes reported previously	<i>CPEB1, CYTL1, DOCK2, ESRRG, FLI1, FRZB, GRASP, GRIA1, HOXD9, LHX1, MAML3, MEIS2, NCALD, NKX2-1, NPAS4, OCA2, PDX1, RGS17, RGS20, SALL1, SSTR4, TMEM97, TNFAIP8L3, TRABD, VGLL4, WNT3A</i>
Novel aberrant DNA methylated genes	<i>ADCY4, ALX1, BCAT1, C12orf42, C1orf114 (CCDC181), CFTR, CHST11, CHST3, CLDN9, CLEC14A, COL11A2, CRYM, CSMD3, DBX1, DMRTA2, DNM3, DPF1, EBF1, EMX1, ENPP2, EPHX3, EVX2, F2RL3, FAM38B, FOXD3, FSD1, GALR1, GCK, GCM2, GJD2, GRIN1, H2AFY, HCK, HNF1B, HPCAL4, HTR6, IRX1, ITGA5, ITPR1L1, KCNC3, LHX4, LHX8, LOC643719, LOC646999, MIR663, NID2, NR5A2, NRXN2, NXPH1, OTX1, OTX2, PITX2, POU3F3, POU4F2, PRDM13, PRKAR1B, PRKCB, PRKCE, PRRT1, PTPRN, RNF220, SEZ6L2, SIM1, SLC23A2, SNAP25, SOSTDC1, SRGAP3, SRRM3, SSPO, TAC1, TFAP2B, TLX1, TMEM145, TRH, TRIM46, TRIM71, TRIP10, VANGL2, WIT1, ZIC5, ZNF177, ZNF662, ZSCAN18, TBXT</i>

**Table S4.** The functions of the candidate hypermethylated genes.

Gene	Functions
<i>C1orf114</i> ( <i>CCDC181</i> )	<i>CCDC18</i> is a microtubule-binding protein and a structural component of cilia and sperm flagella [78].
<i>GCM2</i>	<i>GCM2</i> is a gene encoding a transcription factor required for parathyroid development. The C-terminal conserved inhibitory domain mutation of <i>GCM2</i> can cause primary hyperparathyroidism [80].
<i>ITPR1PL1</i>	Unknown
<i>ZNF177</i>	Unknown
<i>ADCY4</i>	<i>ADCY4</i> is a member of the family of adenylate cyclases, mediating cyclic adenosine monophosphate (cAMP) synthesis inhibition of caspase-11 inflammasome activation in macrophages [81]
<i>ENPP2</i>	Autotaxin ( <i>ATX</i> , <i>ENPP2</i> ) is a secreted glycoprotein that catalyzes the extracellular production of lysophosphatidic acid (LPA), a growth-factor-like phospholipid that is further regulated by phospholipid phosphatases (PLPP) [79].
<i>LOC643719</i> ( <i>SCGB1B2P</i> )	Pseudogene

**Table S5.** The methylation level of CCDC181, GCM2, ITPRIP1 in different types of cancer patients

Taiwan	CCDC181			GCM2			ITPRIP1		
Cancer Type	Avg T	Avg N	Pair <sup>1</sup> T/N > 10	Avg T	Avg N	Pair T/N > 10	Avg T	Avg N	Pair T/N > 10
Breast N = 109	1.27	0.09	68.0%	0.44	0.18	60.0%	0.55	0.07	68.0%
Colorectal N = 24	0.62	0.10	20.8%	0.33	0.07	12.5%	0.08	<0.01	37.5%
Esophageal N = 16	2.98	0.10	56.3%	0.67	0.02	25.0%	0.54	<0.01	50.0%
Lung N = 33	0.31	0.06	12.1%	0.08	0.01	33.3%	0.01	<0.01	60.6%
Endometrial N = 15	2.79	0.13	66.7%	0.40	0.22	20.0%	0.37	0.01	20.0%
TCGA	CCDC181			GCM2			ITPRIP1		
Cancer Type	Avg β(T)	Avg β(N)	Avg β (T-N)	Avg β(T)	Avg β(N)	Avg β (T-N)	Avg β(T)	Avg β(N)	Avg β (T-N)
Breast	0.51	0.08	0.44	0.43	0.08	0.35	0.45	0.12	0.33
Colon	0.58	0.19	0.39	0.50	0.13	0.37	0.23	0.08	0.15
ESCC	0.37	0.13	0.24	0.46	0.17	0.29	0.21	0.11	0.10
Stomach	0.35	0.17	0.19	0.37	0.28	0.09	0.23	0.08	0.15
Liver	0.26	0.08	0.19	0.20	0.09	0.11	0.37	0.21	0.16
Lung AD	0.31	0.09	0.22	0.37	0.14	0.24	0.30	0.18	0.12
Lung SQ	0.42	0.05	0.37	0.28	0.08	0.19	0.33	0.13	0.20
Pancreas	0.13	0.04	0.09	0.18	0.08	0.11	0.19	0.14	0.06
Uterine	0.72	0.06	0.66	0.25	0.08	0.17	0.15	0.15	0.00
Ovarian	0.16	-	-	0.10	-	-	0.11	-	-

<sup>1</sup>The results of the paired T/N ratio were calculated from qMSP analysis in tumors (T) in comparison to adjacent normal tissues (N) of cancer patients.

**Table S6.** The methylation of candidate genes in relation to the clinical parameters in The Cancer Genome Atlas (TCGA) breast cancer patients<sup>1</sup>.