Supplementary Figure 1. (A) Simplified schematic of mucin type O-glycans analyzed in this report. Mucin-type O-linked glycans are initiated by the addition of an N-acetyl galactose sugar residue (the Tn epitope), which can be extended into the T antigen or core 3 structures, or Tn can be sialylated creating terminal STn that cannot be further extended. T antigen can be extended into core 2 structures that lead to the Lewis Blood Group antigens – LeX, SLeX, SLeC and sialyl Lewis A (the CA19-9 antigen, a widely utilized biomarker of adenocarcinoma progression). B & C – Representative immunohistochemical results for comparison of expression of mucin core proteins, glycans, and glycopeptides taken at 200x magnification. (B) Serial sections of primary tumor from autopsy patient 3 stained for indicated antigens. (C) Serial sections of liver metastasis from autopsy patient 20 for same antigens seen in primary tumor.

Supplementary Figure 2. Representative immunohistochemical results for comparison of cancer field-effects in autopsy and resection tissue samples from the same patients. Two different autopsy patients who underwent surgical resection are presented. Serial sections stained for the antigens indicated are shown in the resection tissue samples alongside the autopsy samples of their primary tumors. 200x magnification.