



Supplementary Figure S1. Epithelial-specific ablation of *Myc* reduces gastric tumor growth in *Gp130^{F/F}* mice. (A) Representative immunofluorescence staining for Myc and F4/80⁺ TAMs in gastric tumors of *LysM^{+/+};Myc^{fl/fl};Gp130^{F/F}* and *LysM^{Cre/+};Myc^{fl/fl};Gp130^{F/F}* mice. DAPI was used to visualize nuclei. Scale bar: 50 μ m. (B) Western blot analysis of Myc expression in gastric tumors of *LysM^{+/+};Myc^{fl/fl};Gp130^{F/F}* and *LysM^{Cre/+};Myc^{fl/fl};Gp130^{F/F}* mice. Actin was used as a loading control. Each lane represents an individual mouse. (C) Mass of gastric tumors in *Tff1^{CreERT2};Myc^{fl/fl};Gp130^{F/F}* mice following treatment with tamoxifen to ablate Myc expression in stomach epithelial cells. Each symbol represents an individual mouse. $n = 8$ mice per group. (D) *Myc* gene expression in gastric tumors of *Tff1^{CreERT2};Myc^{fl/fl};Gp130^{F/F}* mice following treatment with tamoxifen (1mg/mL per dose; 2 doses a day over 3 consecutive days) to ablate *Myc* expression in stomach epithelial cells. Mice were euthanized 7 days following the last tamoxifen injection. $n \geq 6$ mice per group. Data represent mean \pm SEM; * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, with statistical significance determined by an unpaired Student's *t*-test.