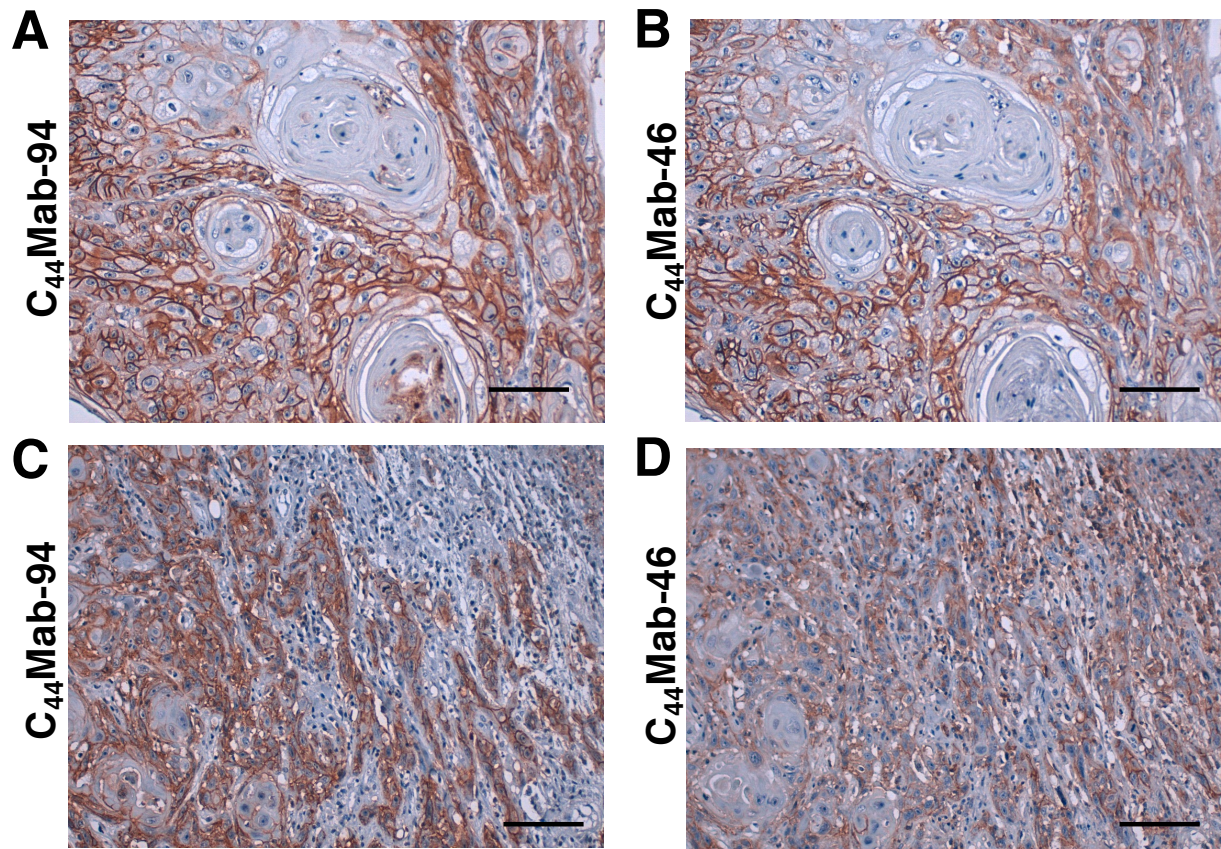
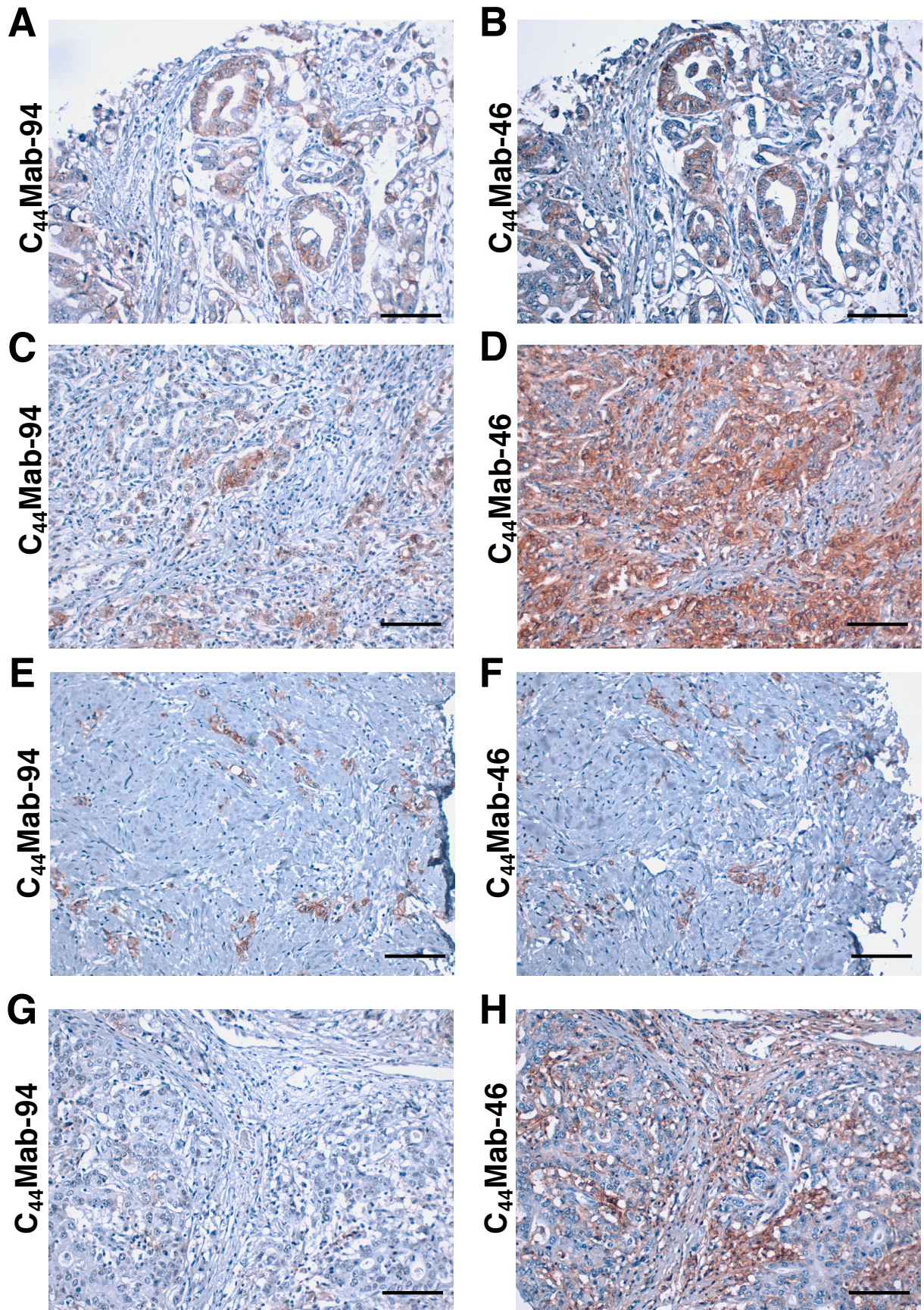


**Figure S1** Recognition of CHO/CD44s, CHO/CD44v3-10, and cancer cell lines by C<sub>44</sub>Mab-46 using flow cytometry. CHO/CD44v3-10 (A), CHO/CD44s (B), CHO-K1 (C), HSC-3 (D), MKN45 (E), and NUGC-4 (F) were treated with 0.01-10 µg/mL of C<sub>44</sub>Mab-46, followed by treatment with Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated anti-mouse IgG (Red line). The black line represents the negative control (blocking buffer).



**Figure S2.** Immunohistochemistry using C<sub>44</sub>Mab-94 and C<sub>44</sub>Mab-46 against OSCC. (A–D) After antigen retrieval, serial sections of OSCC tissue array (OR601c). were incubated with 5 μg/mL of C<sub>44</sub>Mab-94 or 5 μg/mL of C<sub>44</sub>Mab-46, followed by treatment with the Envision+ kit. The chromogenic reaction was performed using 3,3'-diaminobenzidine tetrahydrochloride (DAB), and the sections were counterstained with hematoxylin. Scale bar = 100 μm.



**Figure S3.** Immunohistochemistry using C<sub>44</sub>Mab-94 and C<sub>44</sub>Mab-46 against GC. (A–H) After antigen retrieval, serial sections of GC tissue array (BS01012e). were incubated with 5  $\mu$ g/mL of C<sub>44</sub>Mab-94 or 5  $\mu$ g/mL of C<sub>44</sub>Mab-46, followed by treatment with the Envision+ kit. The chromogenic reaction was performed using 3,3'-diaminobenzidine tetrahydrochloride (DAB), and the sections were counterstained with hematoxylin. Scale bar = 100  $\mu$ m.