

Fig. S1. Validation of *LY6G6D*'s expression with oncogenes. (A-H) Validation of the differential expression analysis of *LY6G6D* with established oncogenes in COAD (Normal n=349, Tumor n=275) and READ (Normal n=318, Tumor n=92) tissues via UALCAN, highlights their potentially dominant role in CRC progression

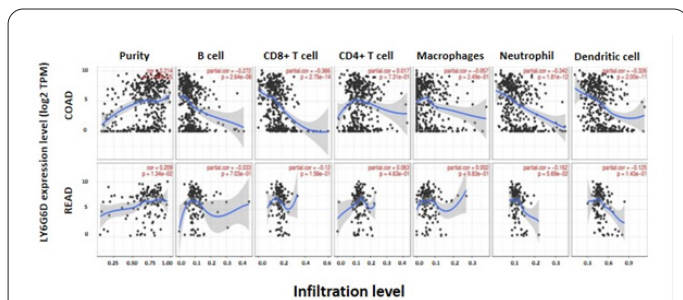


Fig. S2. Relationship between *LY6G6D* expression and immune infiltration. *LY6G6D* expression correlation with immune cells infiltration of (B cells, CD 8+ T cells, CD4 + T cells, Macrophages, Neutrophil and Dendritic cells) are shown in COAD and READ tissues. In COAD, *LY6G6D* exhibits a negative correlation with B cells, CD8+ T cells, macrophages, neutrophils, and dendritic cells, indicating an inverse relationship. Similarly, in READ tissues, B cells, CD8+ T cells, neutrophils, and dendritic cells displays a negative correlation, suggesting immune down-regulation.

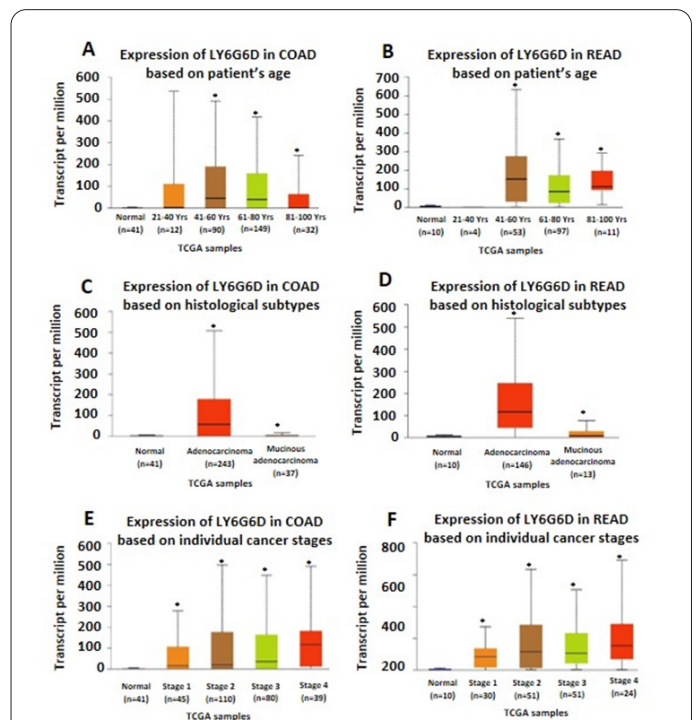


Fig. S3. The relative expression of *LY6G6D* in CRC associated with clinicopathological features. UALCAN database was used to assess the expression of *LY6G6D* in comparison with normal to COAD and READ tissues. $P = \leq 0.05^*$ (A, B) based on patient's age (C, D) according to three distinct subtypes (E, F) on basis of different stages of CRC

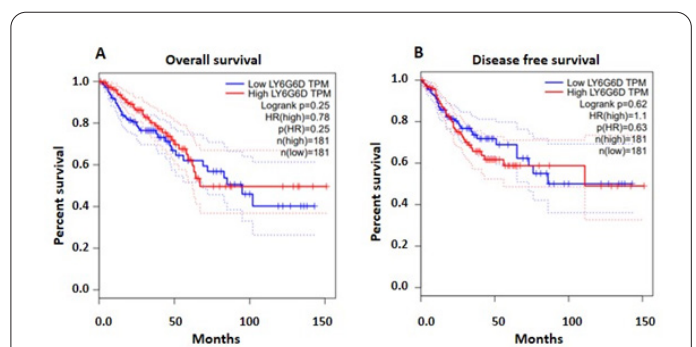
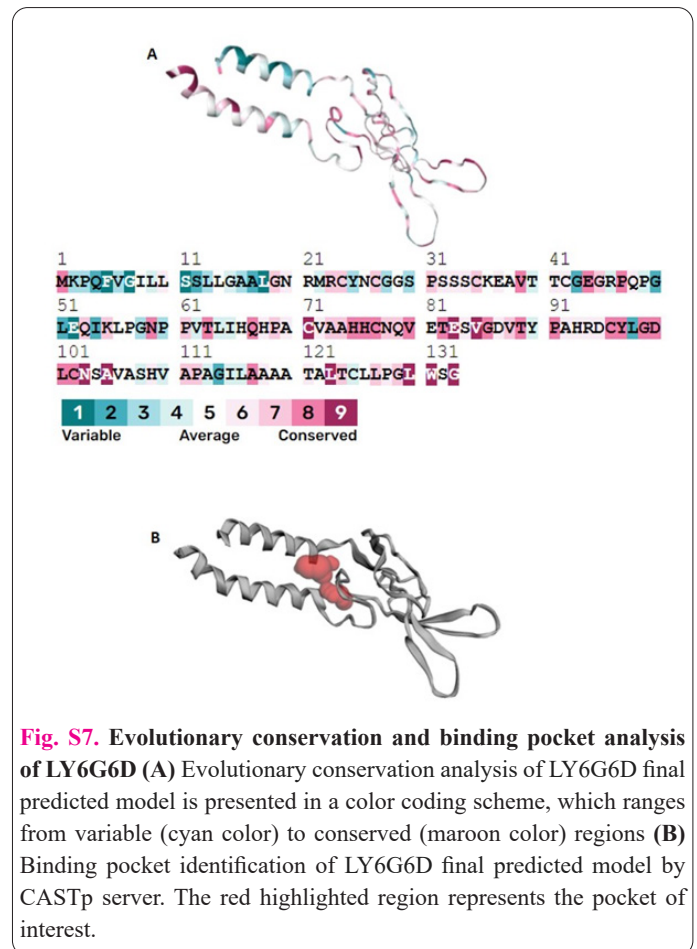
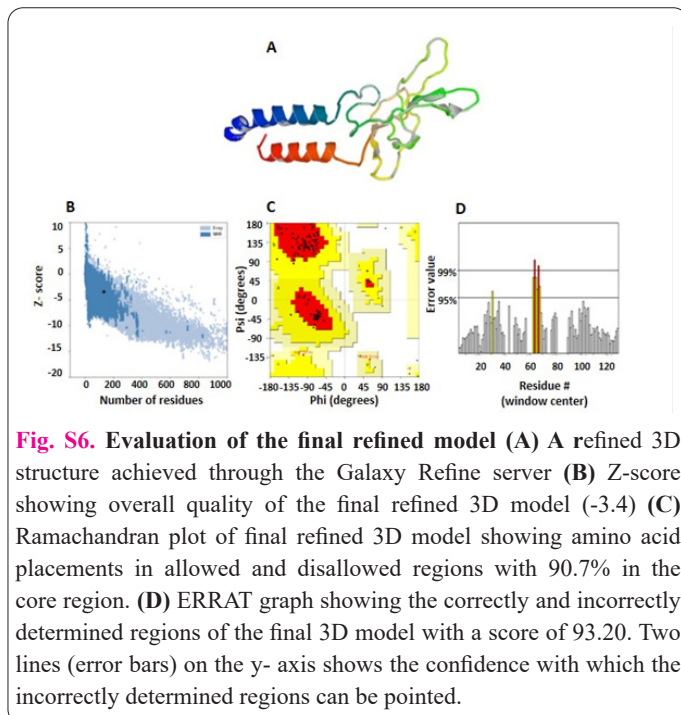
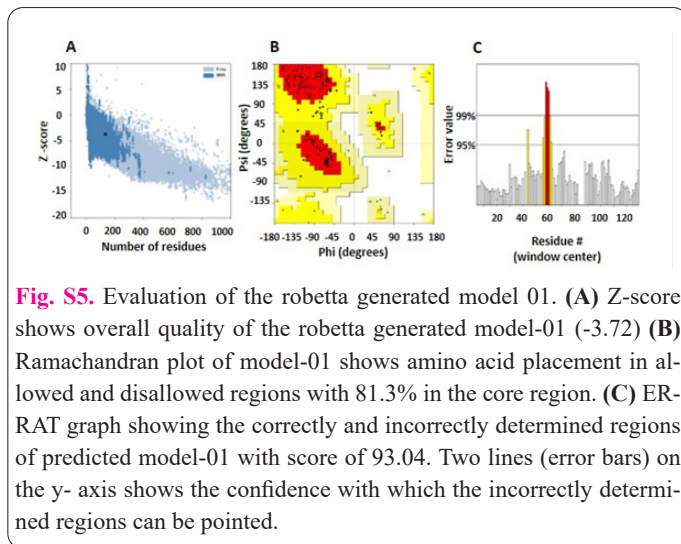


Fig. S4. Kaplan-Meier survival analysis of *LY6G6D*. (A) OS did not showed significant difference between high and low expression groups. Log rank $p < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant. (B) DFS did not showed significant difference between the expression groups, however the HR = 1.1 suggested a 10% increase in the risk of an event. Log rank $p < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant.



Source articles used to retrieve Set B

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