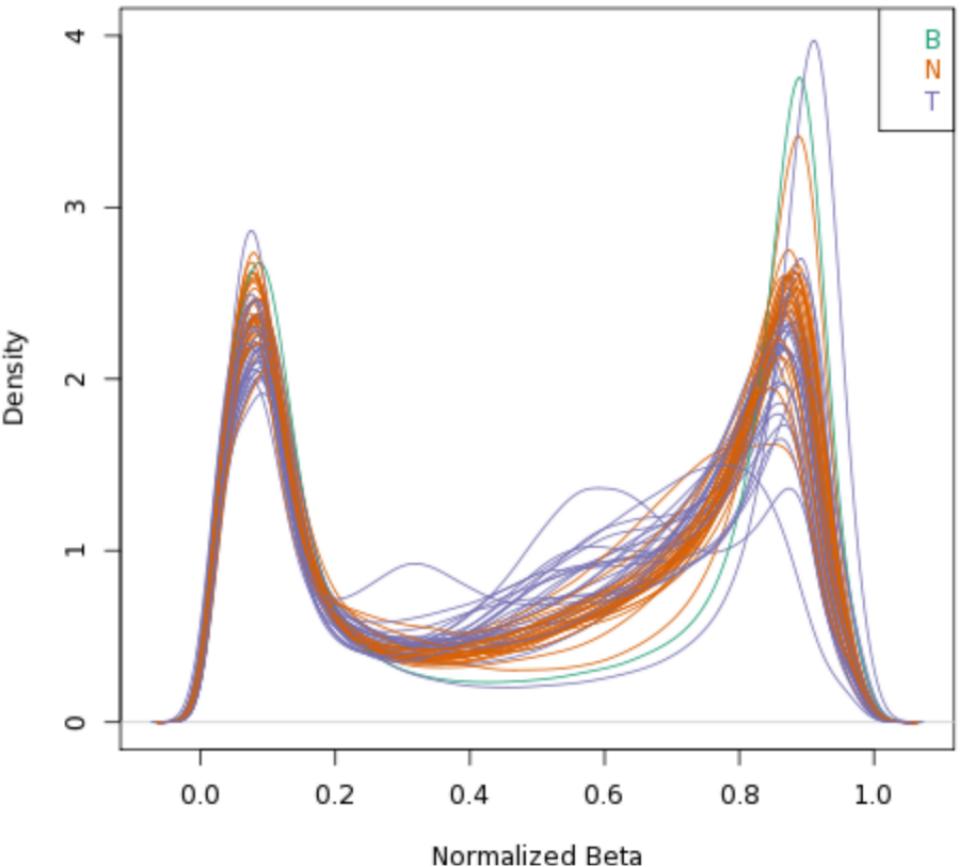
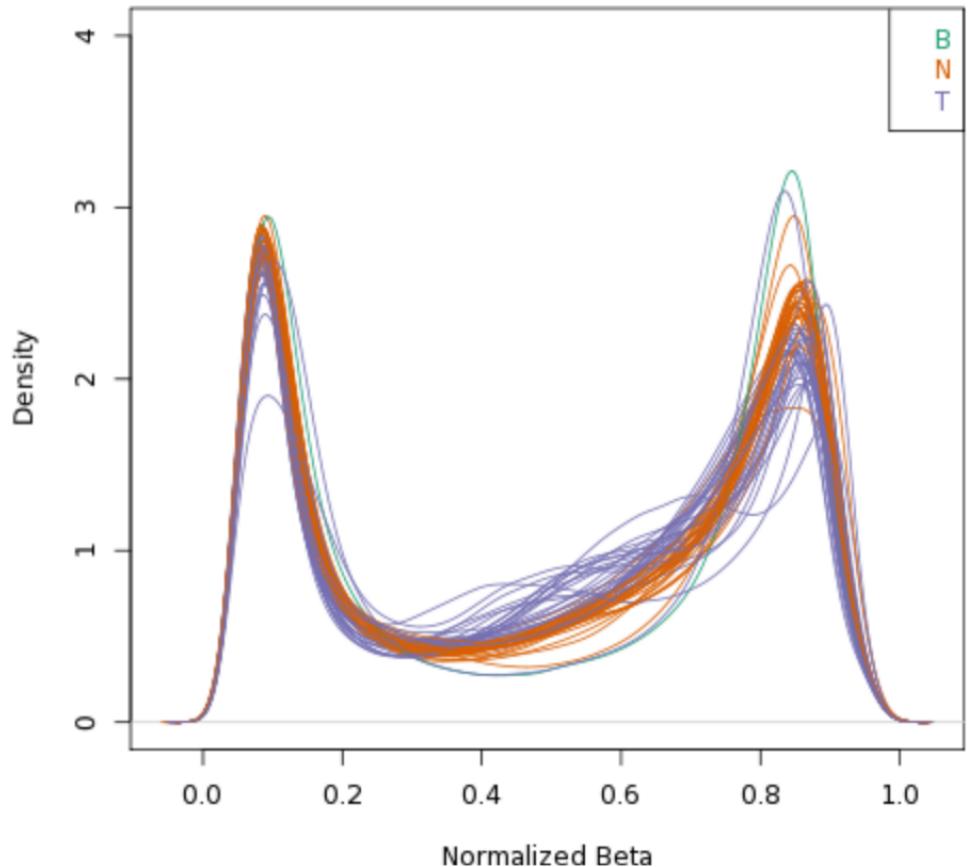


Supplementary Figure S1: Density plots of β (methylation intensities) before and after normalization.

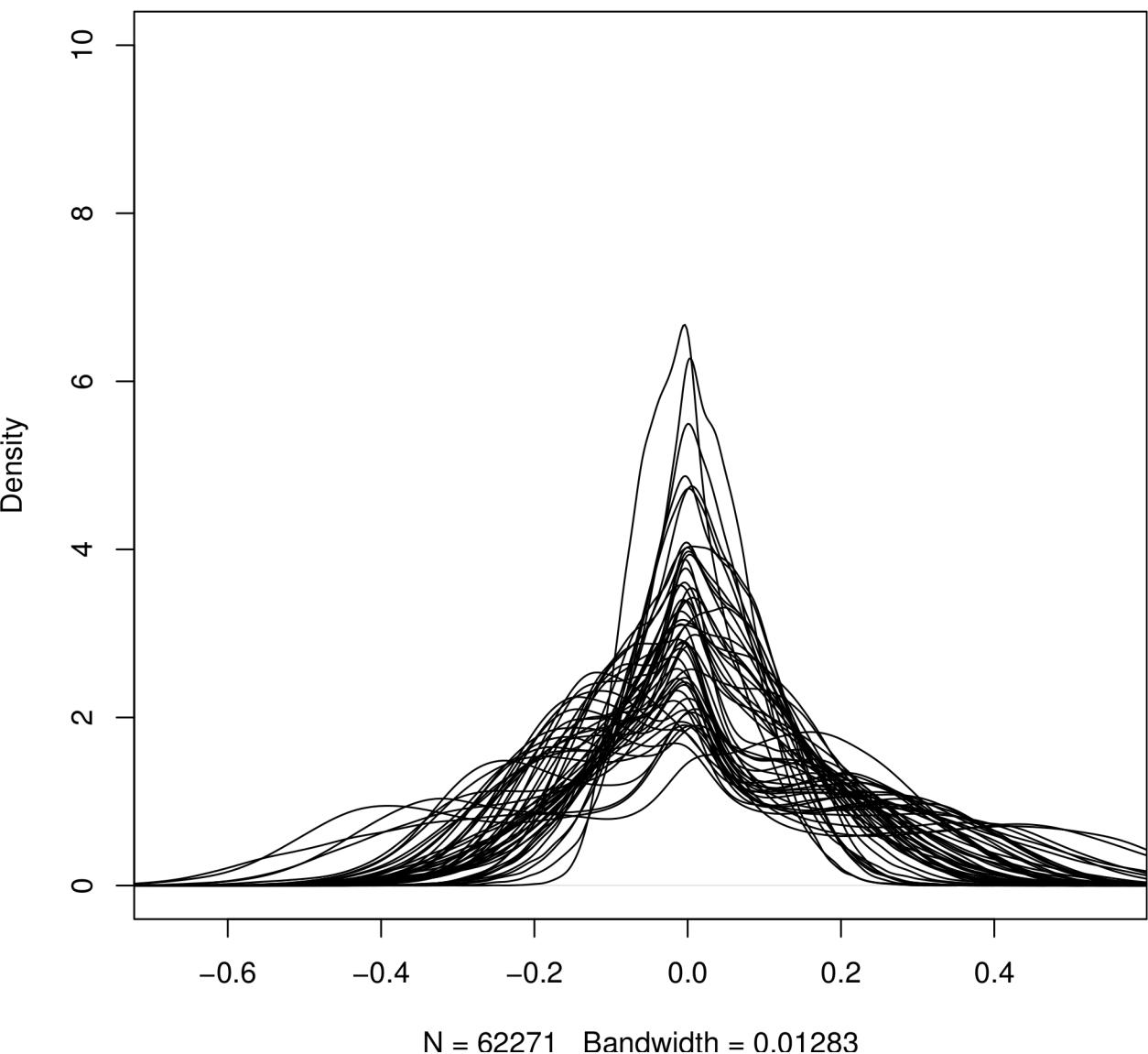
QC Before Normalization



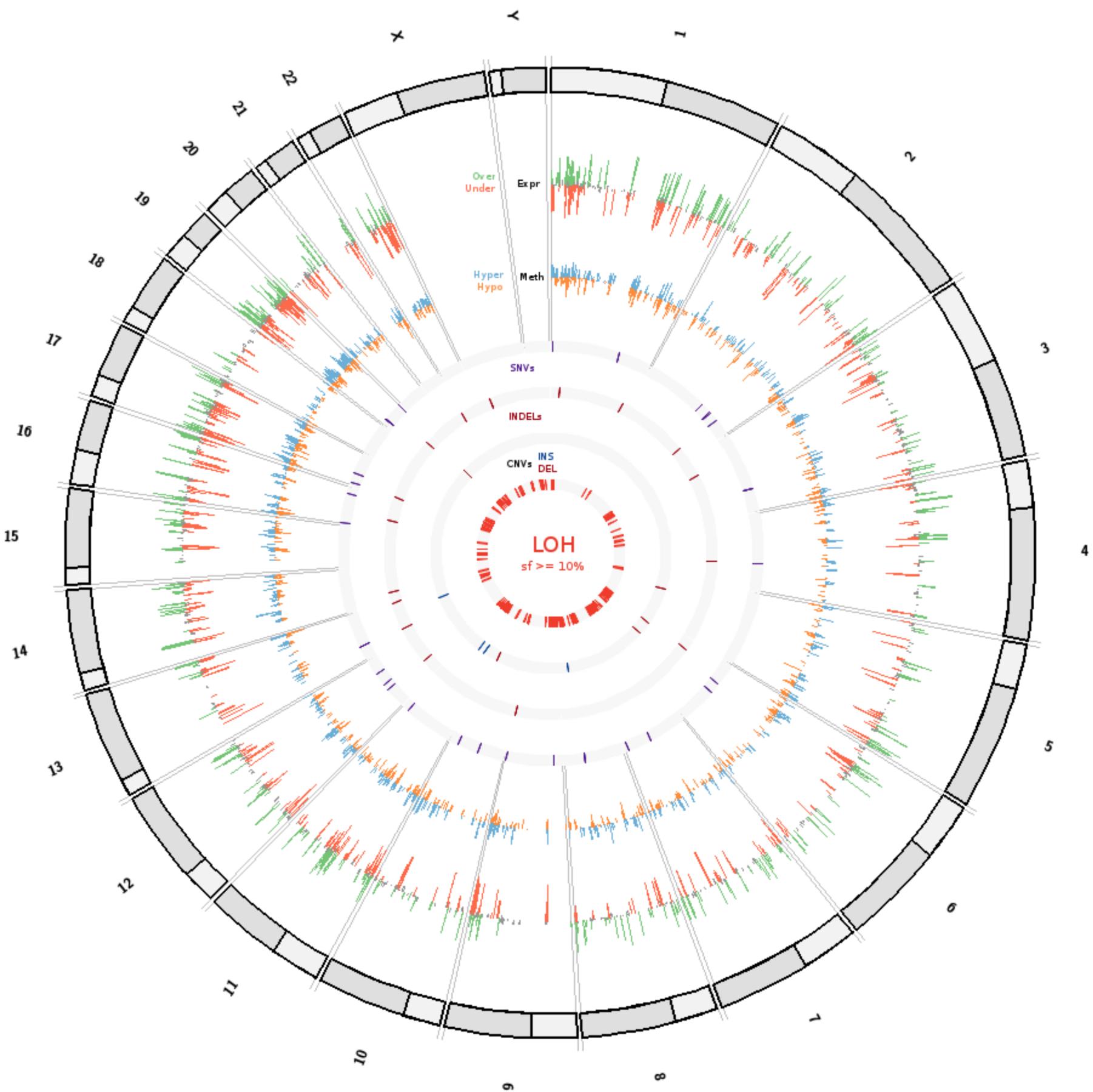
QC After Normalization



Supplementary Figure S2: Density plots of $\Delta\beta$ (difference in methylation intensities between tumor and its matched control) after normalization.

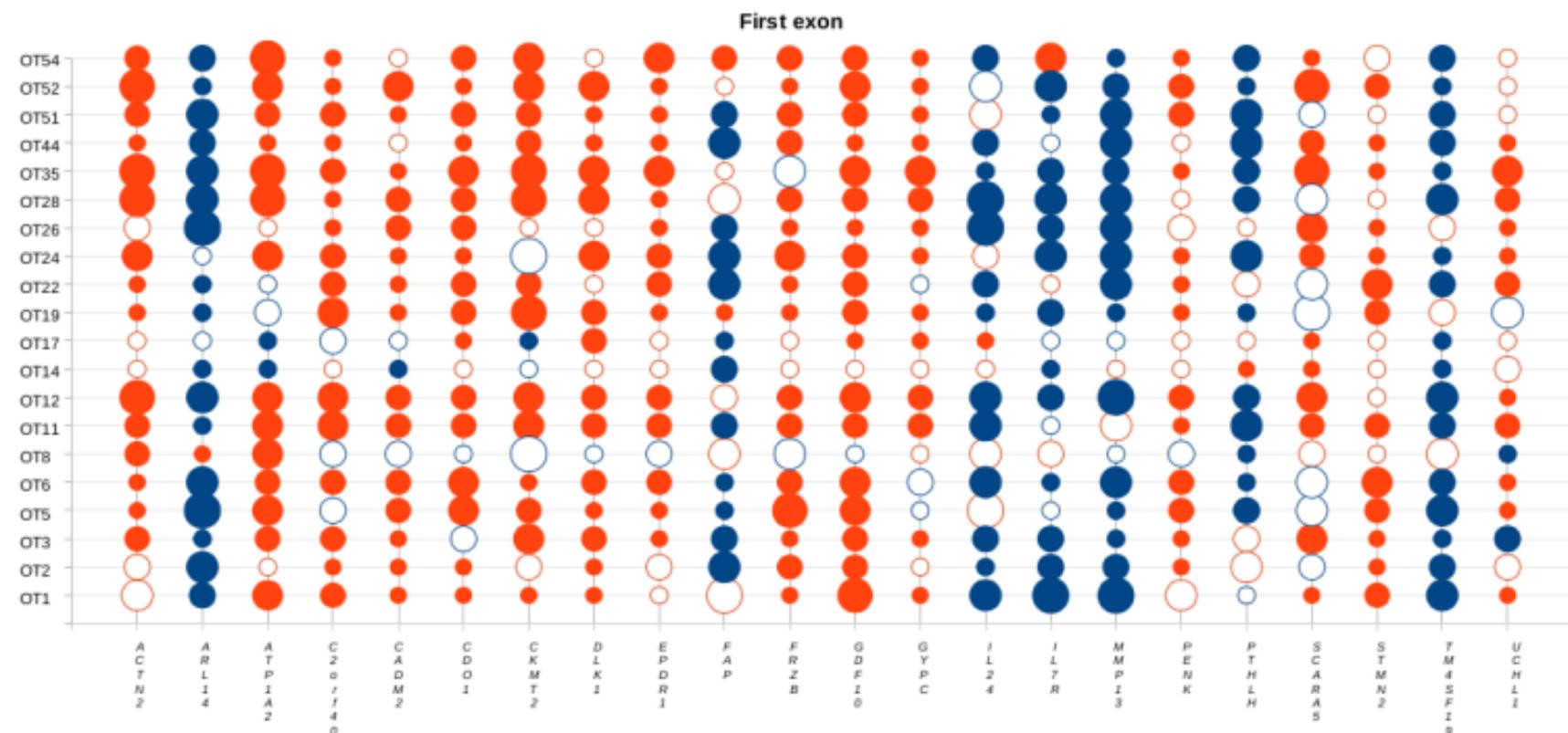


Supplementary Figure S3: Integrated circular representation of all variants (somatic mutations, Indels, Copy number variations, Loss of heterozygosity, Expression and Methylation) in 50 OTSCC samples using Circos.

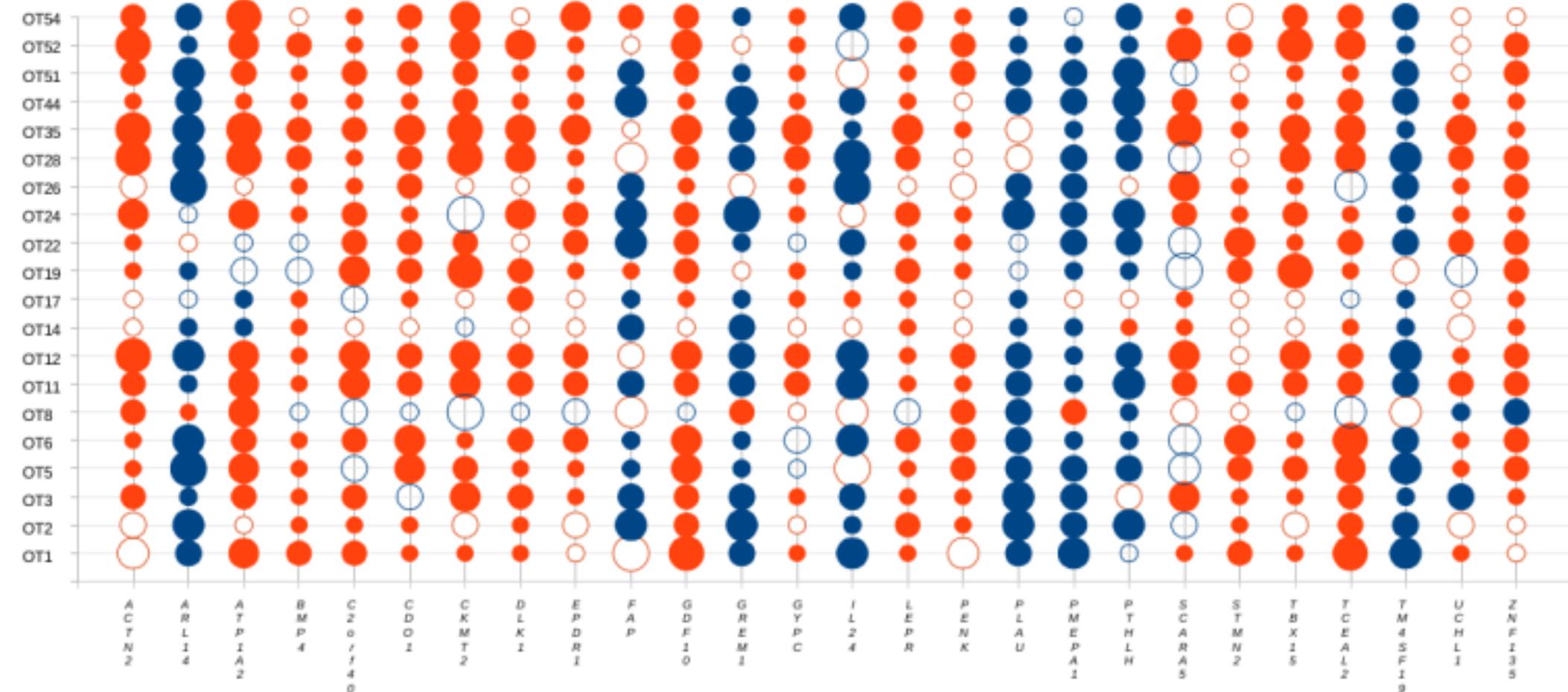


Supplementary Figure S4: Region-wise correlation between expression and methylation.

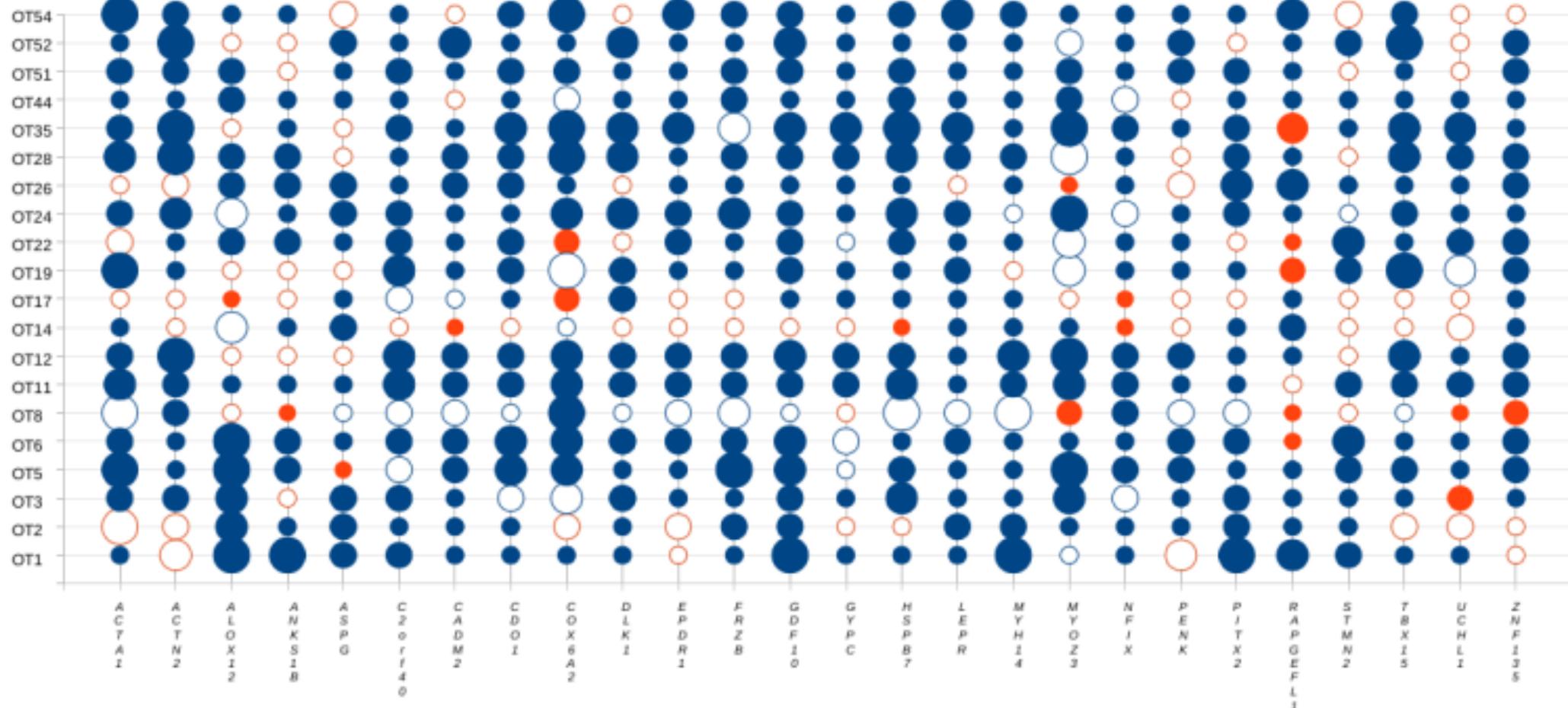
The correlation between differential expression of genes and differential methylation of various sub-regions of the genes (gene bodies, CpG islands, TSS1500, N Shore, S Shore, N Shelf, S Shelf, 5' UTR, 3' UTR, first exon and promoters) are represented as bubble tracks. Blue and orange colors indicate hypo- and hyper-methylation, respectively. Filled circles indicate a correlation in the expected direction, i.e. hyper-methylation and down-regulation, or hypo-methylation and up-regulation. Empty circles indicate a counter-intuitive correlation, namely, hyper-methylation and up-regulation, or hypo-methylation and down-regulation. The sizes of the circles are indicate of the magnitude of gene expression.



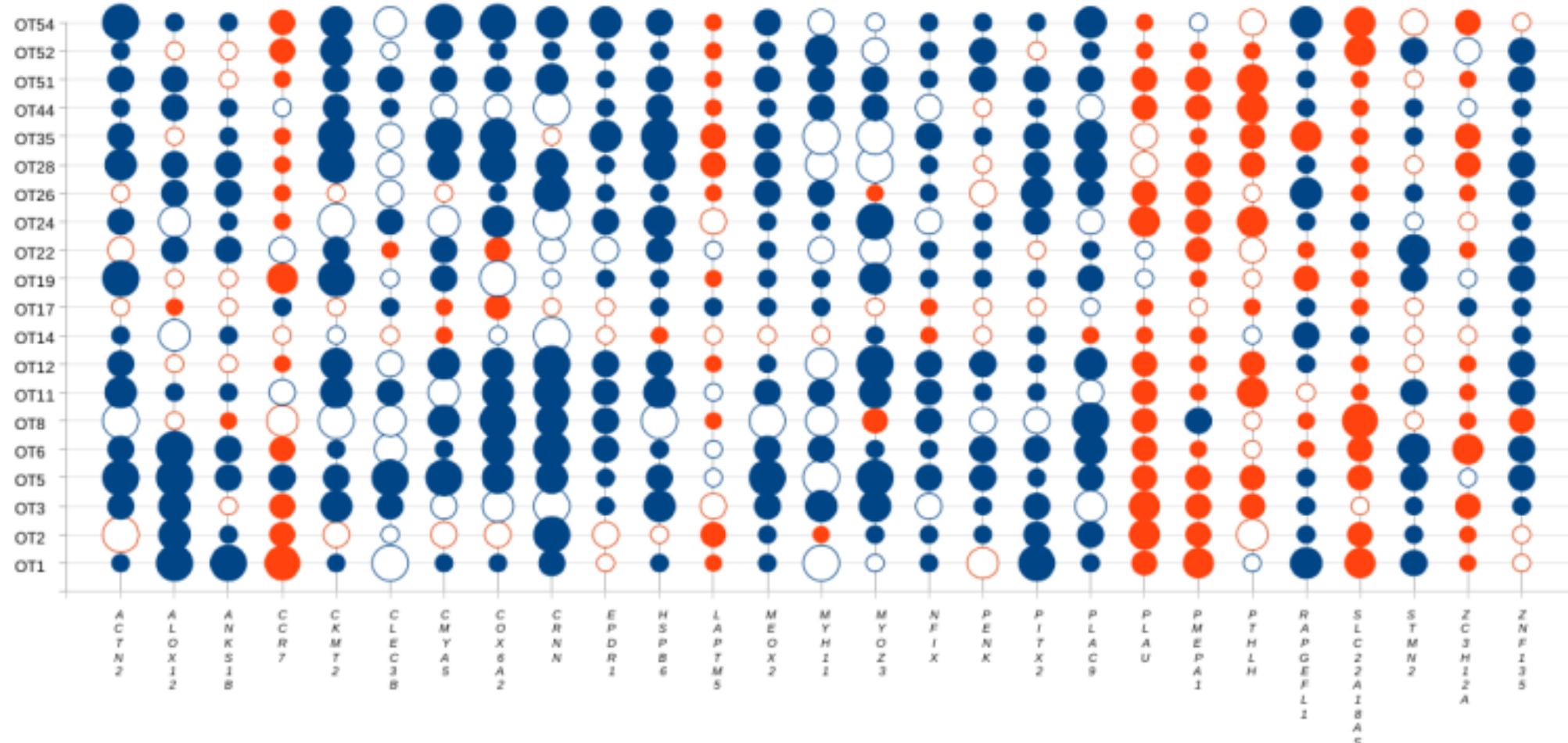
5' UTR

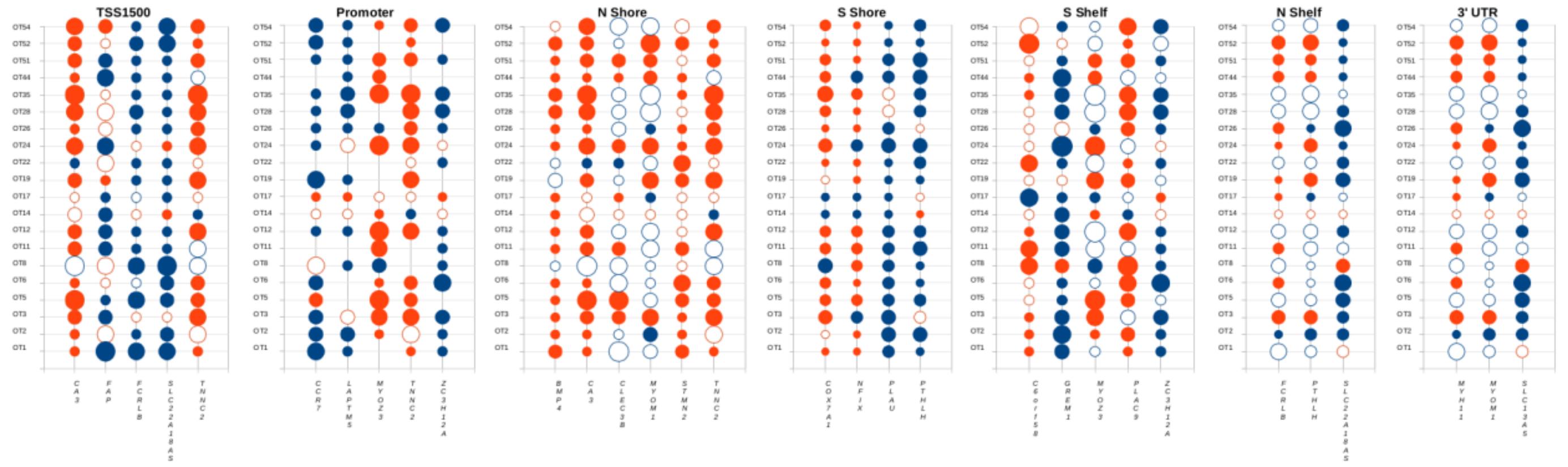


Islands



Body

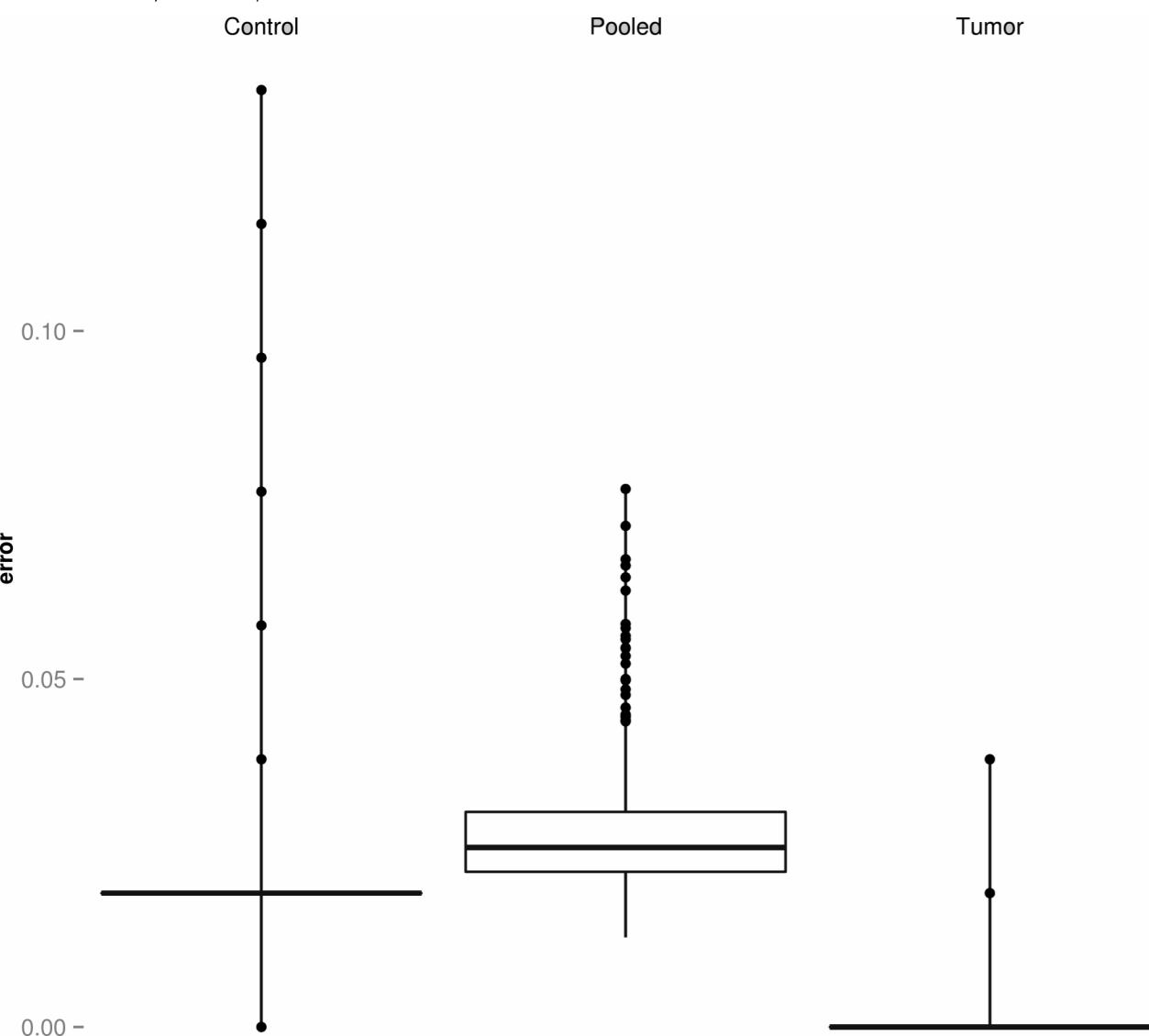




Magnitude of differential expression (log2FoldChange) – difference from baseline (0)

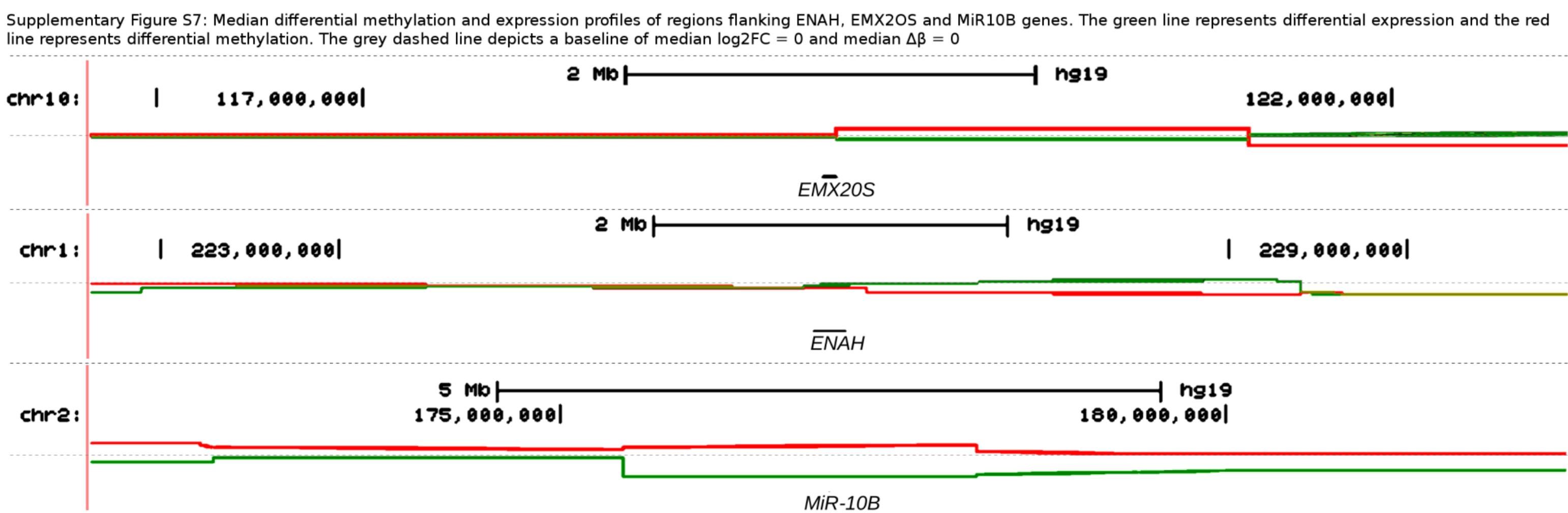


Supplementary Figure S5: 0.632+ error in random forest predictions using the first (most stringent) training set, for the tumor, matched control, and tumor/matched control tissues

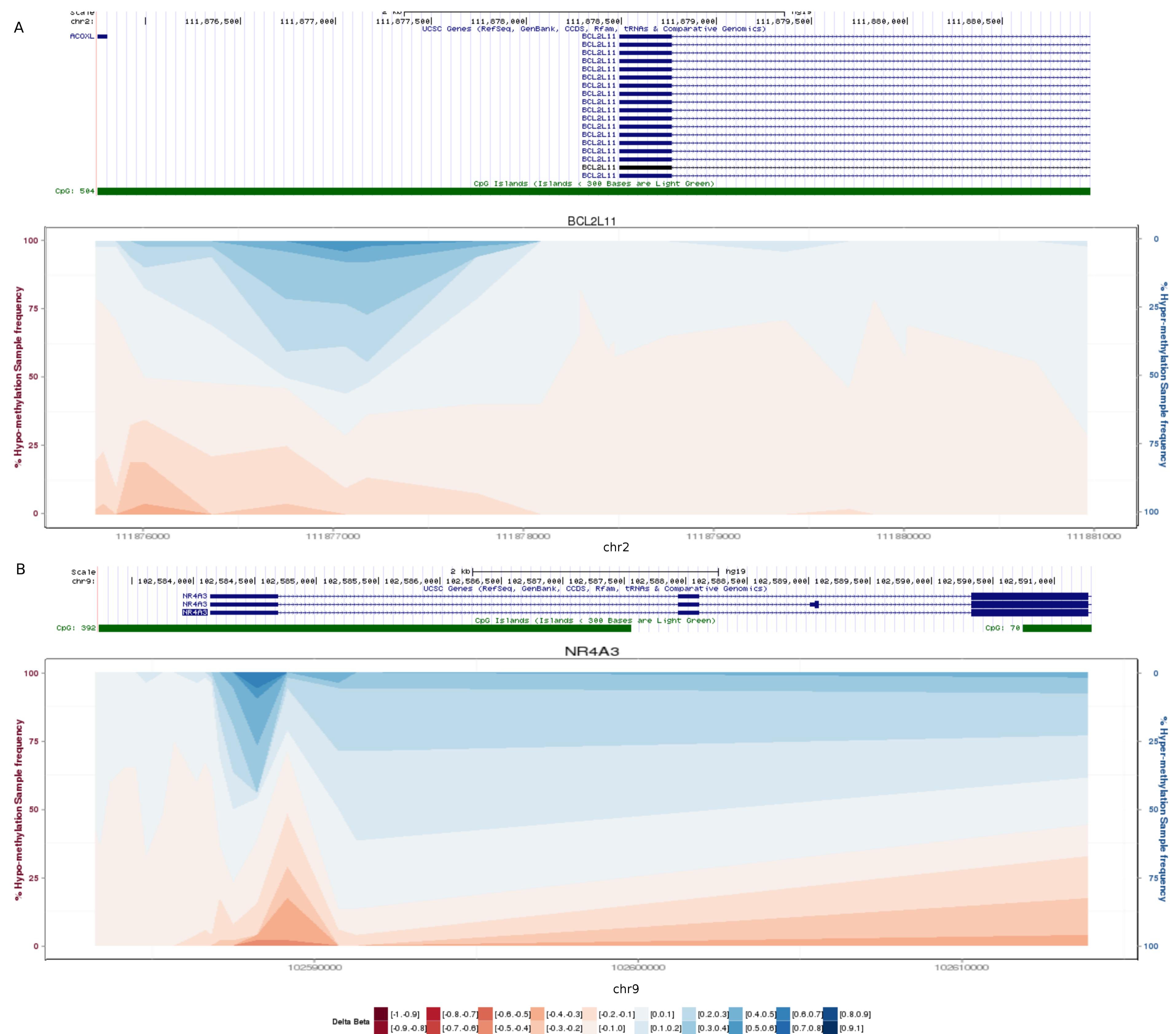


Supplementary Figure S6: Methylation status of genes harboring these DMRs in publicly available cell line data. Relevant UCSC Genome Browser tracks were visualized for the four genes (GPER1, OR2T6, TTLL8 and RHPN1).

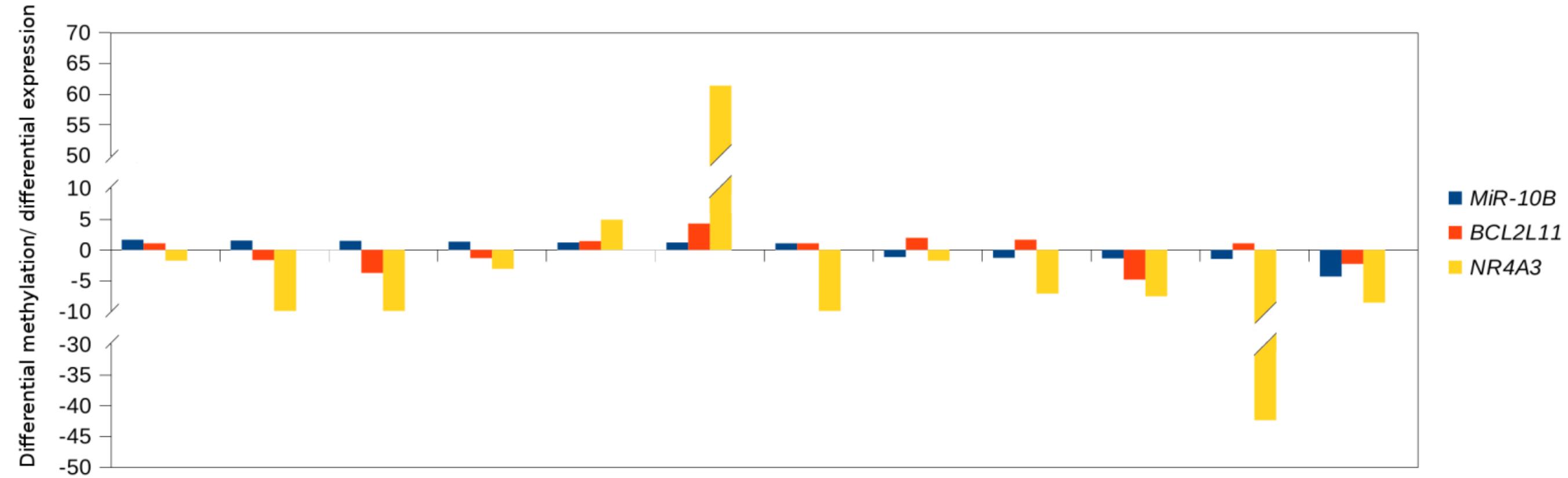




Supplementary Figure S8: Differential methylation in CpG islands of *BCL2L11* (A) and *NR4A3* (B) genes represented as stacked area charts of % samples conforming to various delta beta ranges (indicated as a red to blue color gradient, where the darkest shades of red and blue indicate the highest levels of hypo- and hyper-methylation, respectively). Gene structure (with exons as solid boxes and introns as lines with arrows indicating direction of transcription) and CpG density tracks from the UCSC GenomeBrowser, for the same genomic coordinates, are juxtaposed for reference.



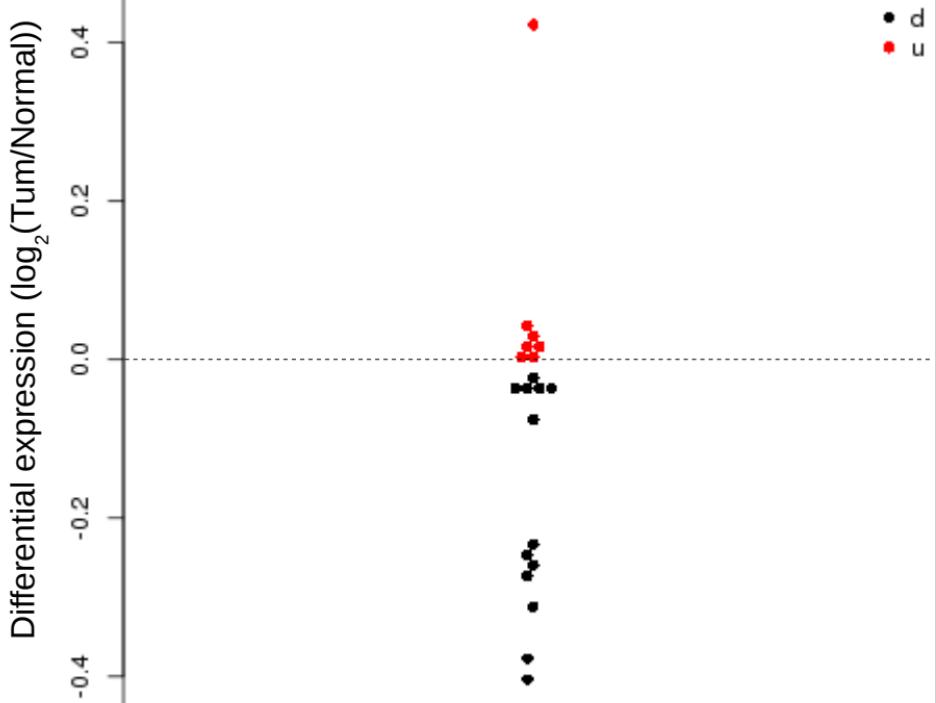
Supplementary Figure S9 Experimental validation of differential methylation in *MiR-10B*, and differential expression in its downstream target genes, *NR4A3* and *BCL2L11*, in 12 additional tumor:matched control pairs.



Supplementary Figure S10: NR4A3 differential expression status in the discovery set (N=21), validation set (N=12) and TCGA Oral Tongue cohort (N=12)

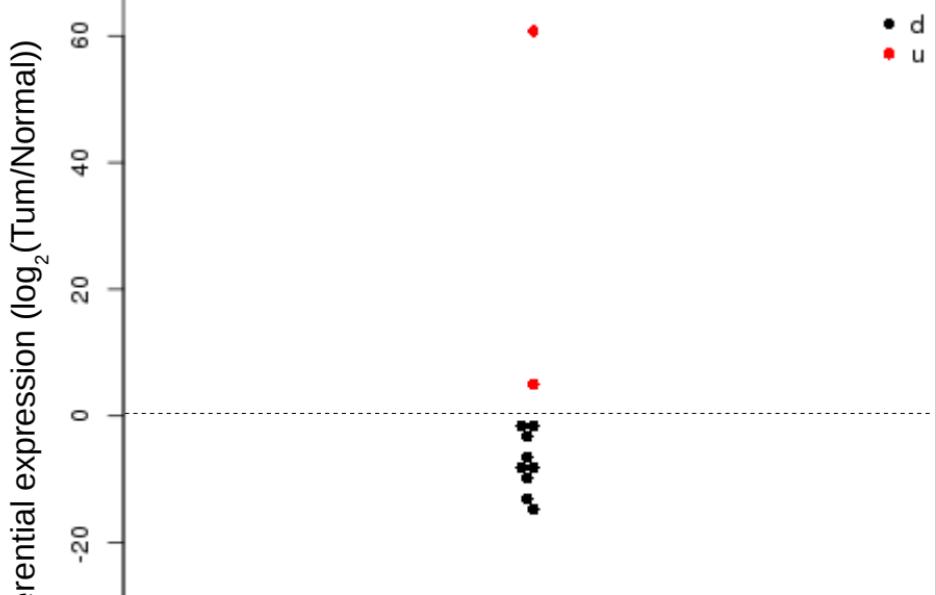
A

Discovery (21)



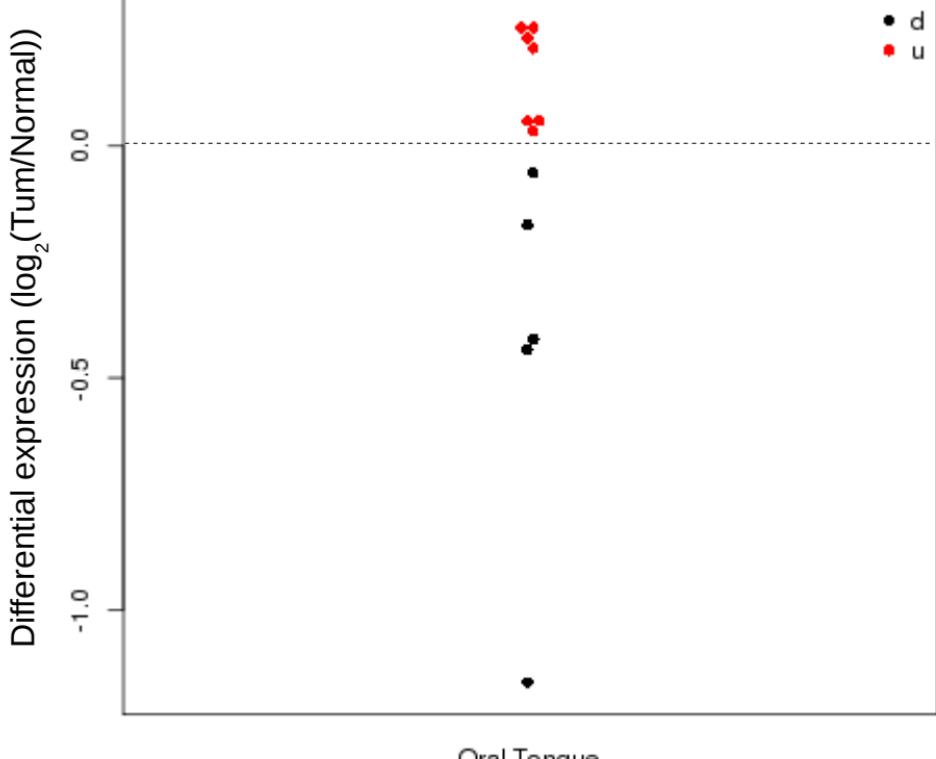
B

Validation (12)

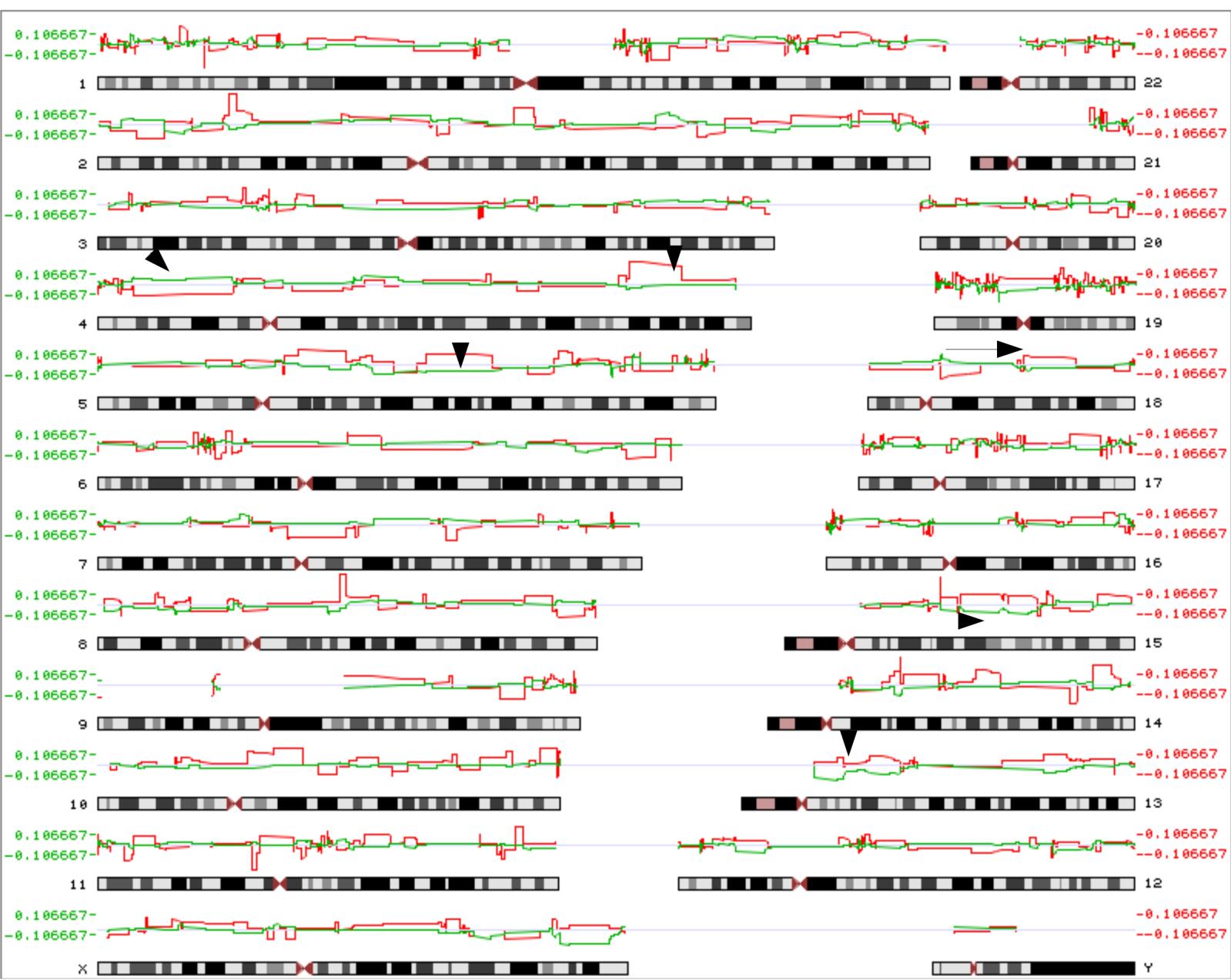


C

TCGA_OralTongue (12)



Supplementary Figure S11: Genome-wide correlation between differential methylation and differential expression (log2FoldChange) in island DMRs. The red lines represent differential methylation and the green lines represent differential expression. The arrows highlight regions of functional importance.



Supplementary Figure S12: Delta beta trend spanning DMPs/DMRs discovered as part of the minimal signature. Red dot represents the median delta beta across samples for the discovered DMP(s), while the blue dots are the median values for the neighboring probes. The blue line is an exponentially smoothed (alpha = 0.1) median delta beta trend.

