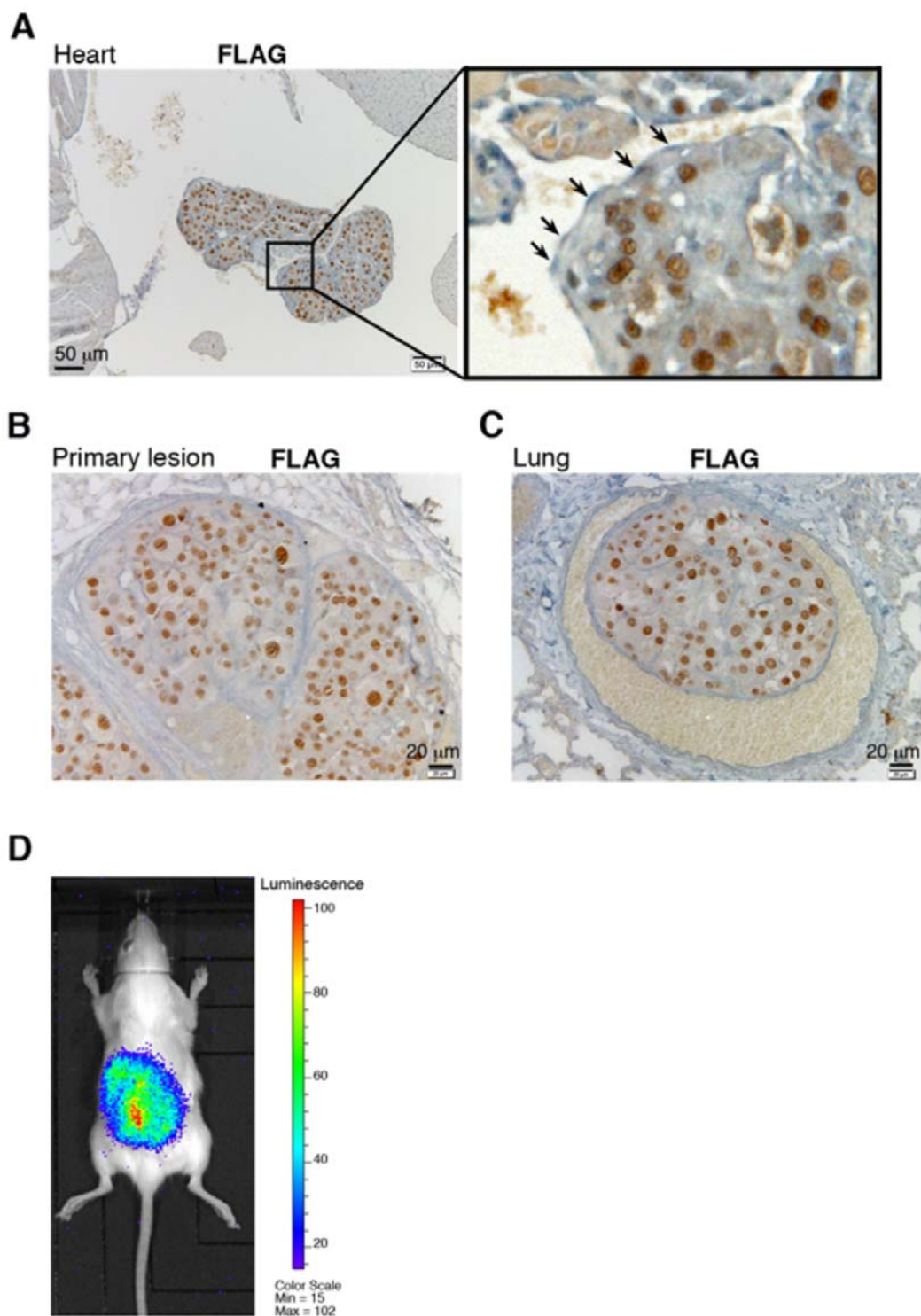


Supplemental Figure S1.

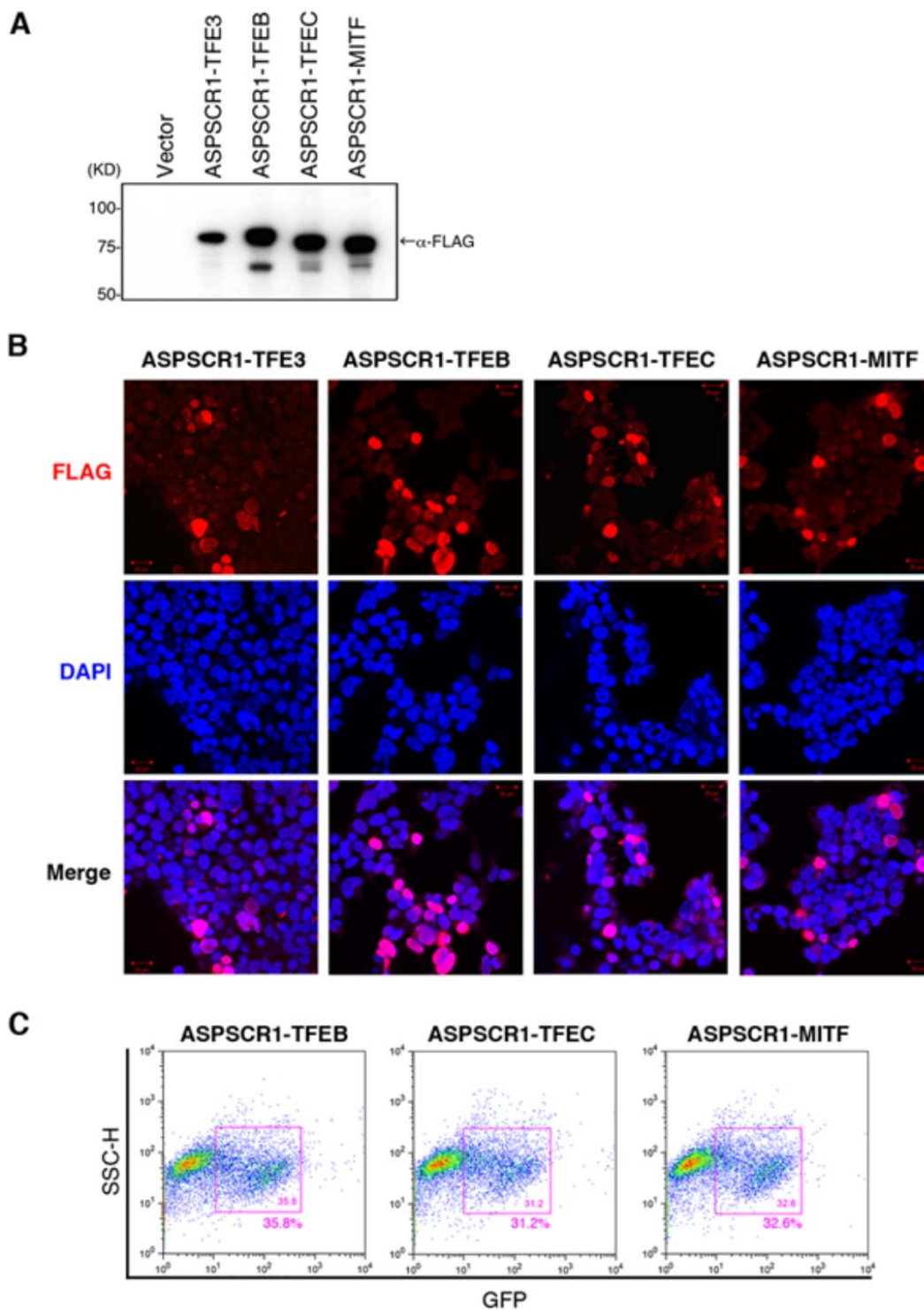
Development of the mouse ASPS model. **A**, Transduction efficiency of eMCs by the pMYs-ASPSCR1-TFE3 retrovirus. The positive fraction of infected cells is shown. **B**, Electron microscopy of mouse ASPS tumor cells. The inset shows abundant mitochondria (M) and lysosomes (L). **C**, Intra-tumor blood vessels are positive for PDGFR β , a marker for hemangiopericytes.



Supplemental Figure S2.

Anti-FLAG immunostaining of tumor emboli covered with non-neoplastic cells. **A**, Intracardiac tumor emboli. The inset shows FLAG-negative

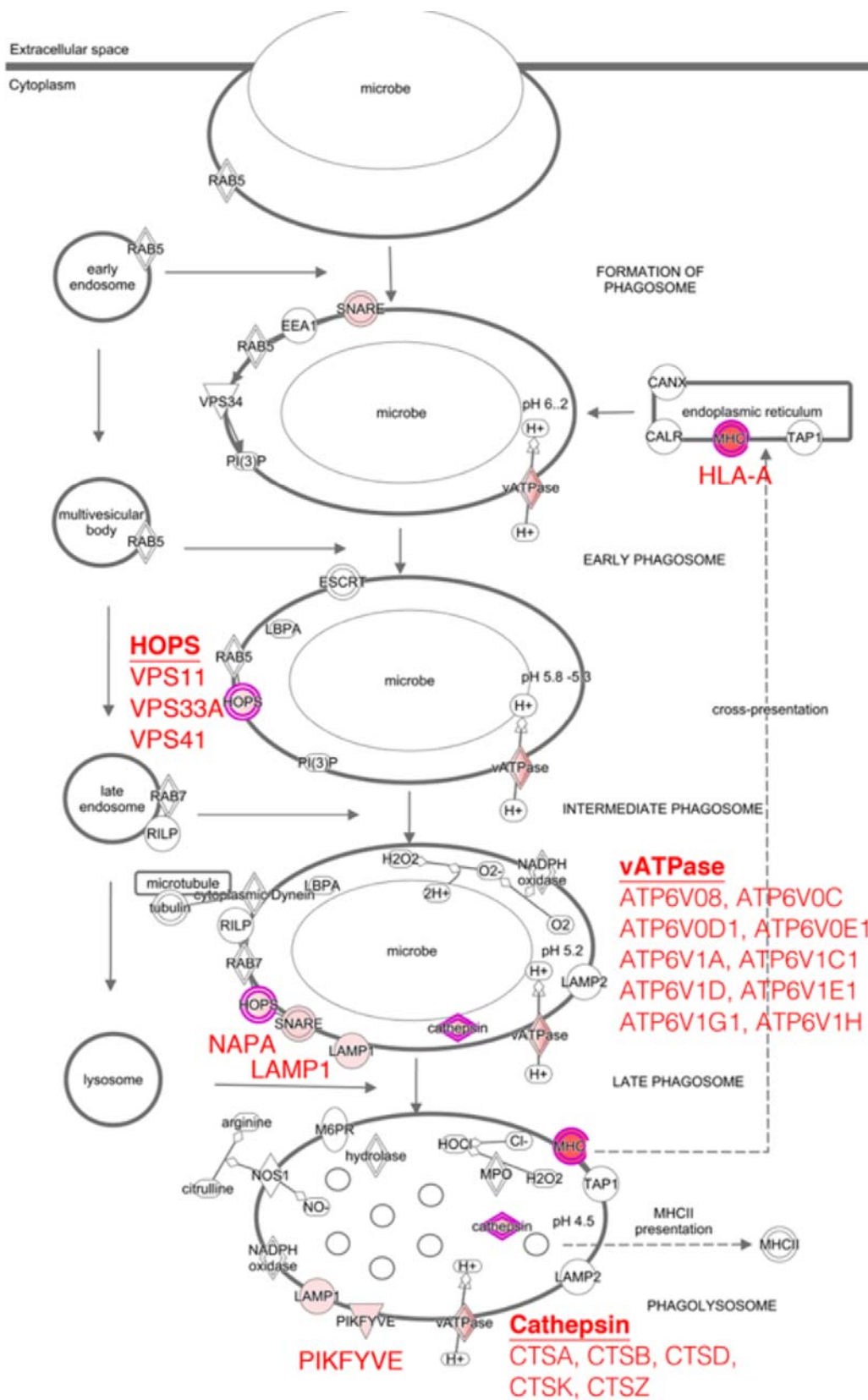
epithelium-like cells on the surface. **B** and **C**, FLAG-negative flat cells were also present in the intravasation of tumor at the primary lesion (**B**) and in lung metastasis (**C**). **D**, *In vivo* imaging of ASPS infected with the pMYs-ASPSCR1-TFE3-IRES-Luc retrovirus and transplanted into GFP tg mice on a Balb/c background.



Supplemental Figure S3.

eMCs transduced with ASPSCR1 fusion genes. **A**, Western blotting of 293T cells transfected with pMYs vectors bearing the indicated fusion genes.

Flag-tagged fusion proteins are indicated. **B**, Immunofluorescence of 293T cells transfected with *ASPSCR1* fusion genes. Nuclear localization of fusion proteins was confirmed for all transfectants. **C**, Transduction efficiencies of eMCs infected with mutant ASPSCR1 fusion retroviruses.



Supplemental Figure S4.

Genes involved in the phagosome maturation pathway are upregulated in ASPS tumors and eMCs expressing ASPSCR1-TFE3. Upregulated genes are indicated in red. The illustration was made by using the IPA software.