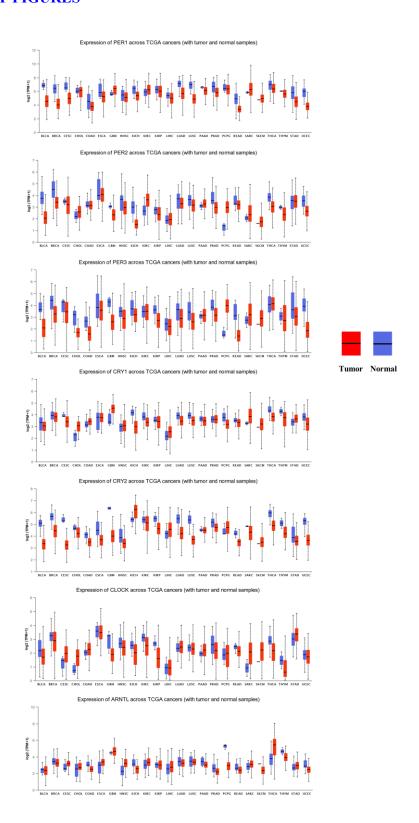
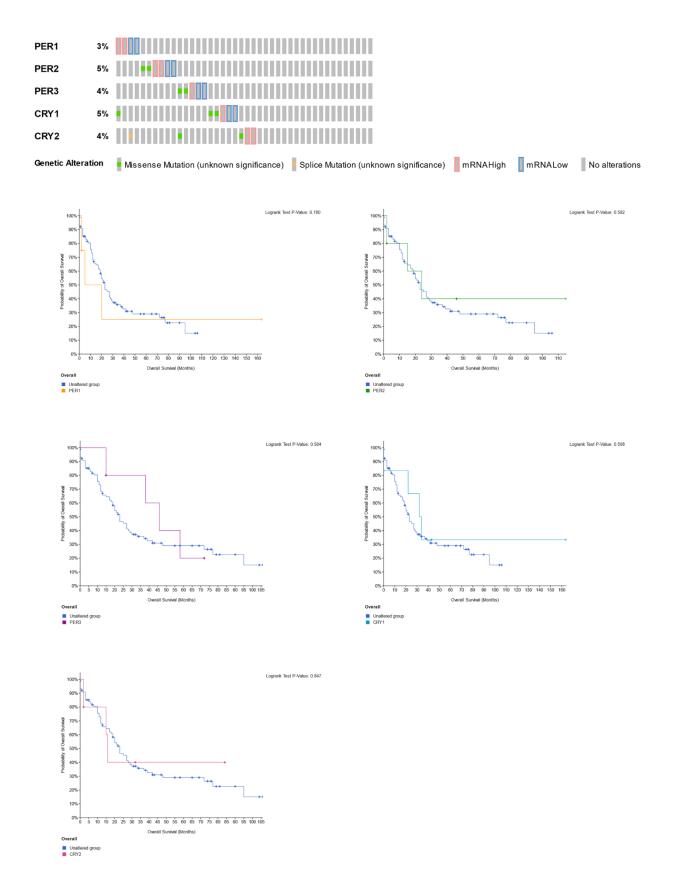
SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURES



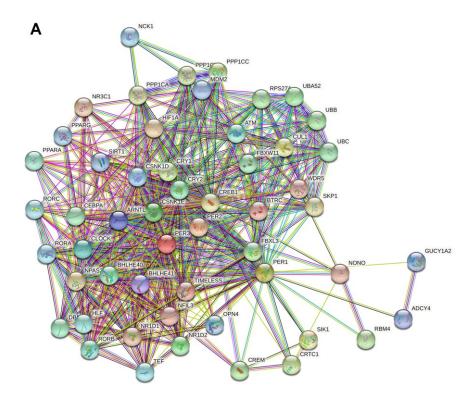
Supplementary Figure 1. Expressions of circadian factor family members in patients with different types of cancer (UALCAN database). The blue box represents the expression of the gene in general tissues, and the red box represents the expression of the gene in cancer.

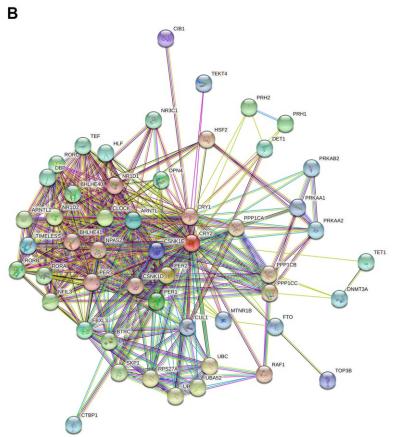
Analysis Type by Cancer	Cancer vs. Normal		Cancer vs. Normal		V	Cancer vs. Normal		ncer /s. rmal	V	ncer vs. rmal
	PER1		PER2		PER3		CRY1		CF	RY2
Bladder Cancer		4		3		2		4		4
Brain and CNS Cancer	2	1		2		3	6			4
Breast Cancer	1	0		19	1	9	1	1		12
Cervical Cancer		1		1						
Colorectal Cancer		2				5	1			6
Esophageal Cancer		2		3		1				
Gastric Cancer		4		1		10				
Head and Neck Cancer				1		2		1		1
Kidney Cancer	1	4	3	1		1			1	
Leukemia	2	1				2	7	1	1	
Liver Cancer	1	2				4		1		
Lung Cancer	2	8		2	1	2		3	1	4
Lymphoma	1	3		4		2	3	5	1	4
Melanoma				2						3
Myeloma										
Other Cancer		3	1	8	1			6	2	9
Ovarian Cancer		2		3		1		1		3
Pancreatic Cancer		4		1	1		1			
Prostate Cancer	1	4		3	1	1		1		2
Sarcoma		7		6		1	1			6
Significant Unique Analyses	9 6	52	4	59	5	45	20	24	6	58
Total Unique Analyses	423	423		92	385		452		415	

Supplementary Figure 2. Transcription levels of circadian rhythm-related factors of the period (*PER*) and cryptochrome (*CRY*) family members in different types of cancer (Oncomine). This figure shows a dataset with statistically significant mRNA overexpression (red) or downregulated expression (blue) of circadian rhythm-related *PER* and *CRY* family factors with the following parameter design thresholds of a multiple of change of 1.5 and a *p* value of <0.05.

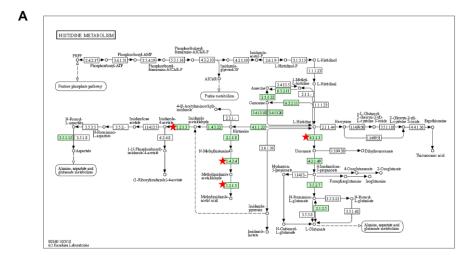


Supplementary Figure 3. cBioPortal analysis of circadian rhythm-related gene changes in small cell lung cancer (SCLC) and its impact on overall survival in SCLC patients.

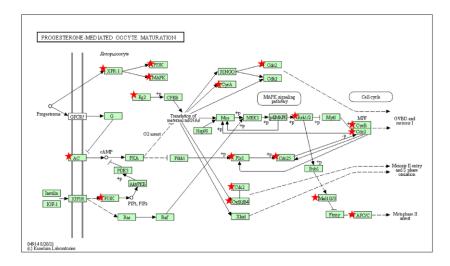




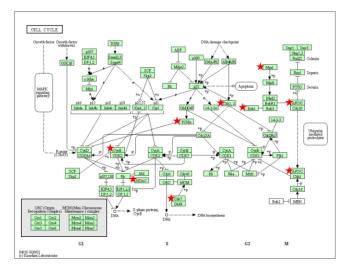
Supplementary Figure 4. Analysis of protein-protein interactions of PER (period) and CRY (cryptochrome) family members of lung adenocarcinoma (LUAD) patients and the network constructed by STRING. (A) Network of PER1, PER2, and PER3. (B) Network of CRY1 and CRY2.



В



С



Supplementary Figure 5. KEGG pathway with the highest correlations with individual *PER* (period: *PER1*, *PER2*, and *PER3*), and *CRY* (cryptochrome) family members. (A) KEGG pathways of *PER2*. (B) KEGG pathways of *PER3*. (C) KEGG pathways of *CRY* family members.