

Table S1. Human CRC samples

| Type | All | non-MCA | MCA |
|---------------------------|-----|------------|-----------------|
| | 24 | 16 (66.7%) | 8 (33.3%) |
| Gender | | | <i>P</i> =0.022 |
| Male | 14 | 12 | 2 |
| Female | 10 | 4 (25%) | 6 (75%) |
| Tumor location | | | <i>P</i> =0.667 |
| Right | 10 | 7 (43.75%) | 5 (52.5%) |
| Left | 14 | 9 | 3 |
| Lymphatic invasion | | | <i>P</i> =0.033 |
| No | 10 | 10 | 1 |
| Yes | 14 | 6 (37.5%) | 7 (87.5%) |
| Distant metastasis | | | <i>P</i> =0.362 |
| No | 17 | 13 | 5 |
| Yes | 7 | 3 (18.75%) | 3 (37.5%) |

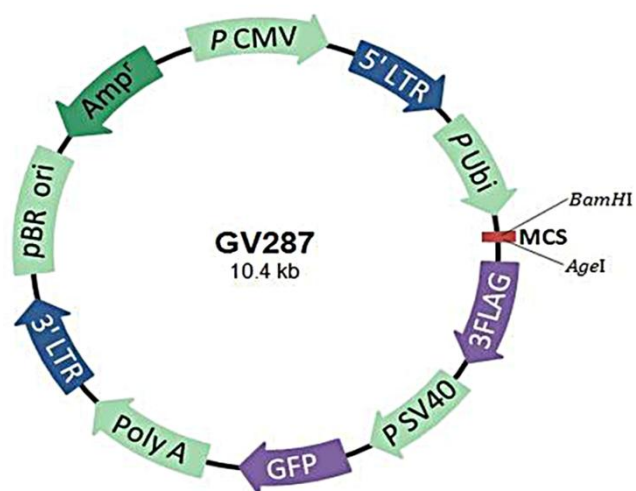


Figure S1. Scheme of lentivirus overexpressing *c-kit*.

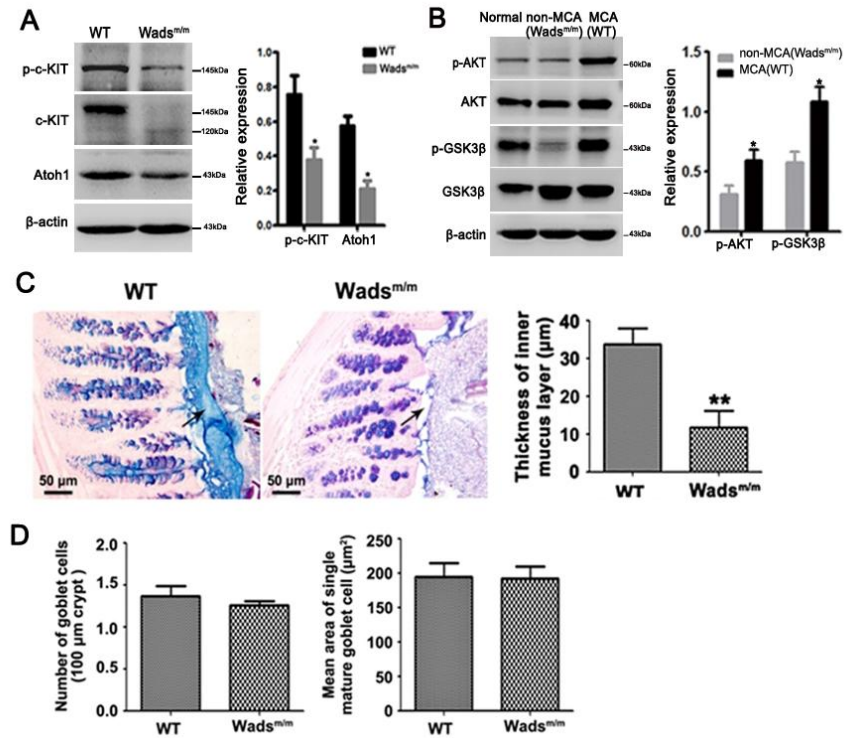


Figure S2. (A) The expressions of c-KIT, p-c-KIT and Atoh1 in normal mucosa were stronger in WT mice than those in Wads^{m/m} mice, $*P<0.05$. (B) Compared with Wads^{m/m}-non-MCA tissues, the p-AKT and p-GSK3β were clearly increased in WT-MCA tissues, $*P<0.05$. (C) Alcian blue and PAS double staining showing inner mucus layer (arrow) in distal colon of WT and Wads^{m/m} mice. The inner mucus layer in WT mice was continuous and densely compacted while it was incomplete and loose in Wads^{m/m} mice. Significantly, the inner mucus layer was thinner in Wads^{m/m} mice ($n=5$) than that in WT mice ($n=5$), $**P<0.01$. (D) There was neither visible difference in goblet cell number between WT ($n=5$) and Wads^{m/m} ($n=5$) mice, nor mean area of single goblet cell.