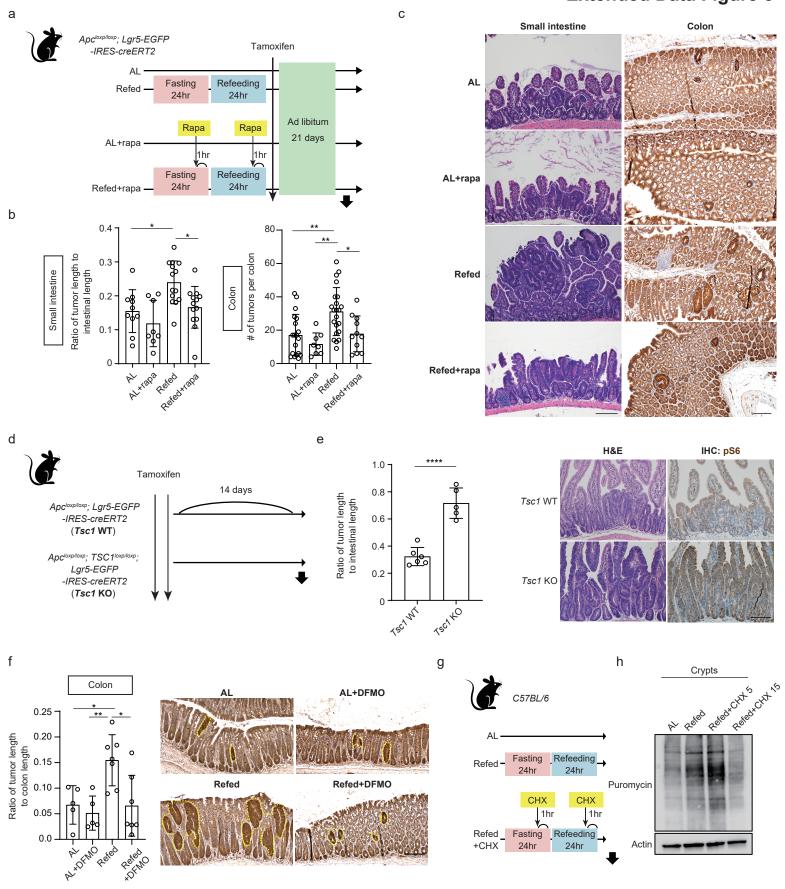
## **Extended Data Figure 6**



## Extended Data Fig. 6 Refeeding enhances ISC tumourigenic potential through mTORC1 mediated protein synthesis

- (a) Schematic of *Apc*<sup>loxp/loxp</sup>; *Lgr5-EGFP-IRES creERT2* model including the timeline of rapamycin injections.
- (b) Quantification of tumour burden in small intestine and colon.
- (c) Representative tumour images by H&E (small intestine) or IHC for  $\beta$ -catenin (colon). Tumours are surrounded by white or black dotted lines. Scale bar, 100  $\mu$ m.
- (d) Schematic of  $Apc^{loxp/loxp}$ ;  $Lgr5\text{-}EGFP\text{-}IRES\text{-}creERT2 \mod with or without the } TSC1^{loxp/loxp}$  allele.
- (e) Ratio of tumour length (left) and representative tumour lesion by H&E and IHC for pS6 (right). Scale bar, 100 μm.
- (f) Quantitative of tumour burden in colon treated with ODC inhibitor (DFMO) (left), and representative tumour images by IHC for  $\beta$ -catenin. Tumours are surrounded by yellow dotted lines. Scale bar, 100  $\mu$ m.
- (g) Schematic of assessing the effect of cycloheximide on protein synthesis.
- (h) Immunoblots for puromycin in isolated crypts labeled with puromycin (right). CHX 5, 15:CHX 5mg/kg, 15 mg/kg

Data in dot plots were expressed as mean  $\pm$  SD. \*p < 0.05, \*\*p < 0.01, \*\*\*\*p < 0.0001, one-way ANOVA for (b) (f), Student's *t*-test for (e)