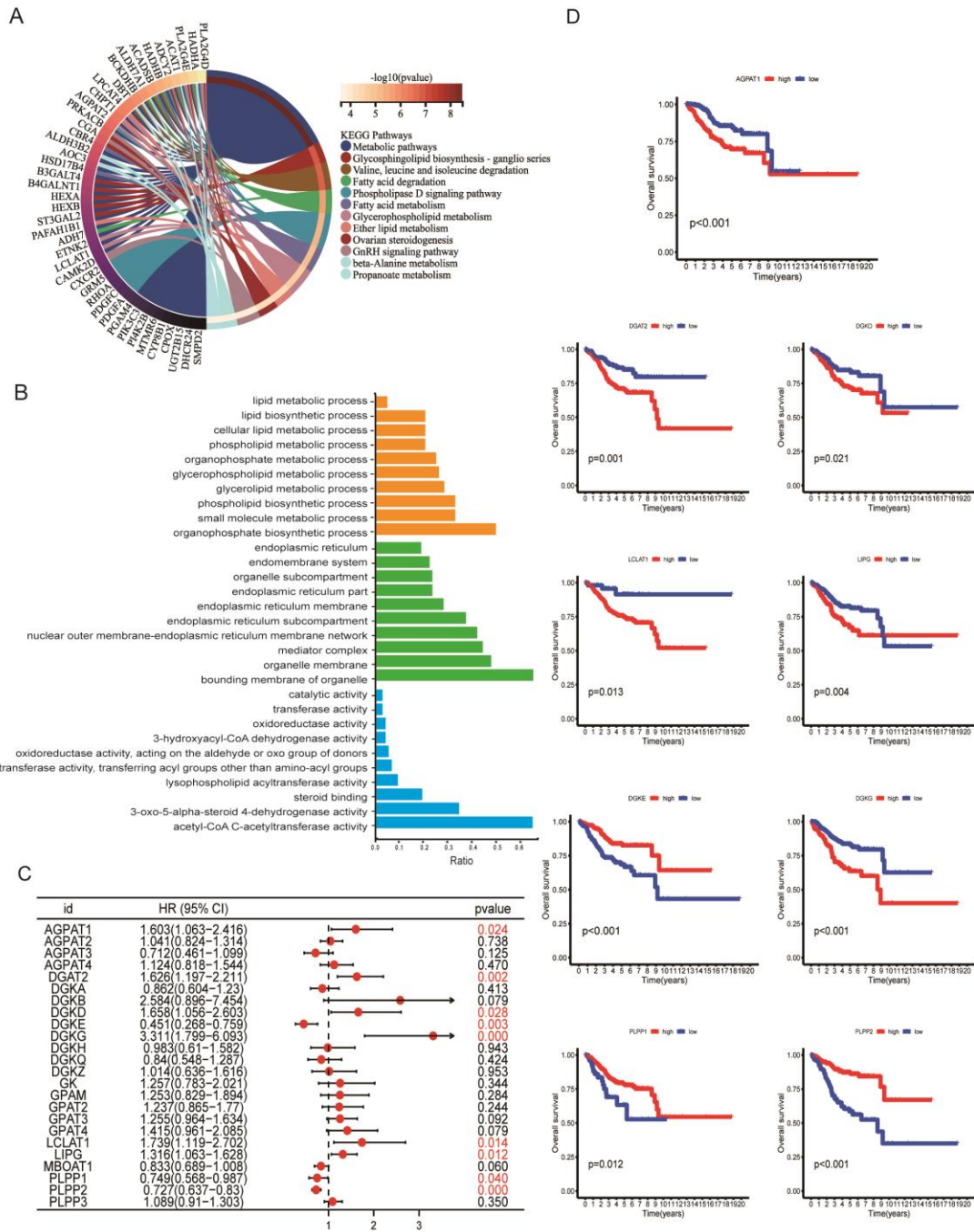


Figure S1. The brief workflow of this research.



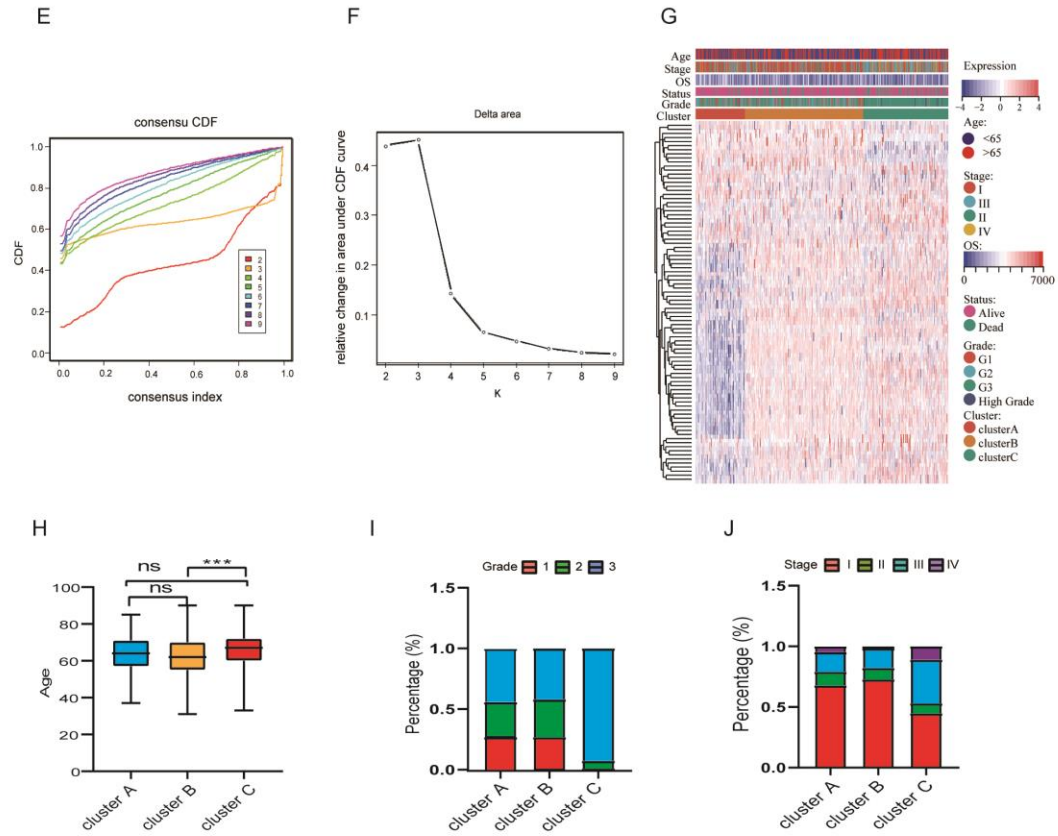


Figure S2. The univariate Cox and functional enrichment analysis of LMRGs in UCEC patients.

(A)-(B) The Kyoto encyclopedia of genes and genomes (KEGG) and Gene Ontology (GO) analysis of DE- LMRGs in UCEC. (C) The forest plot showed the univariate analysis of prognosis-related LMRGs. A hazard ratio >1 represents risk genes, and a Hazard ratio <1 represents protective genes. $P<0.05$ is considered significant. (D) K-M analyses of 9 significant genes showed that high expression of AGPAT1, DGAT2, DGKD, DGKG, LCLAT1 and LIPG had a bad prognosis. DGKE, PLPP1 and PLPP2 was favorable genes, with prolonged survival after high expression. (E)-(F) Consensus clustering cumulative distribution function (CDF) and relative change in area under CDF curve for $k = 2$ to 9 , which were utilized to indicate the stability of the cluster. (G) Heatmap of the expression distribution of 88 DE- LMRGs based on three clusters. (H)-(J) The clinical characteristics (Age, grade and stage) of the three clusters.

* $P<0.05$, ** $P<0.01$, *** $P<0.001$

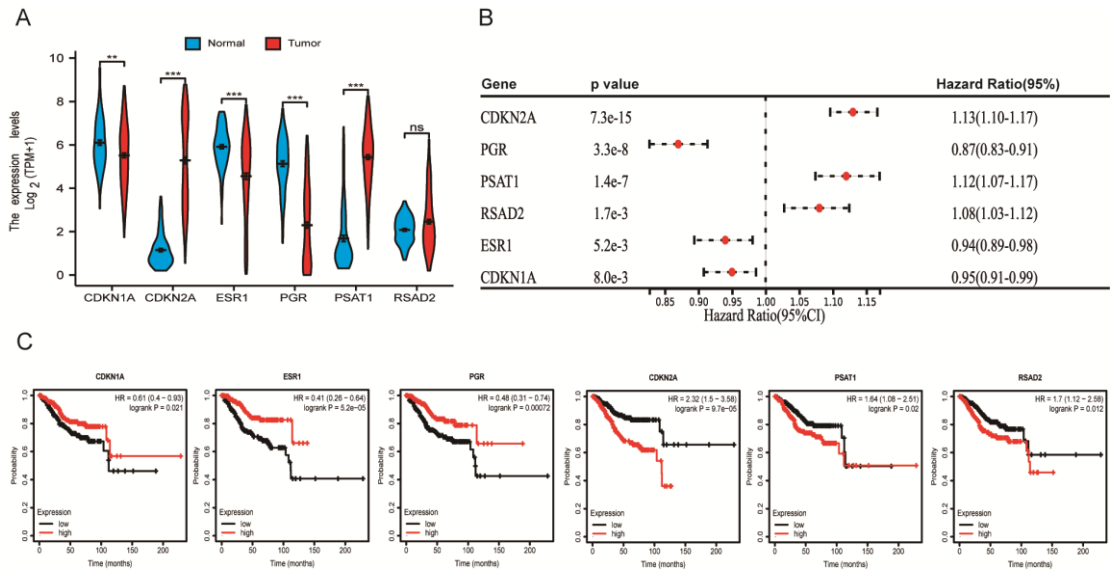
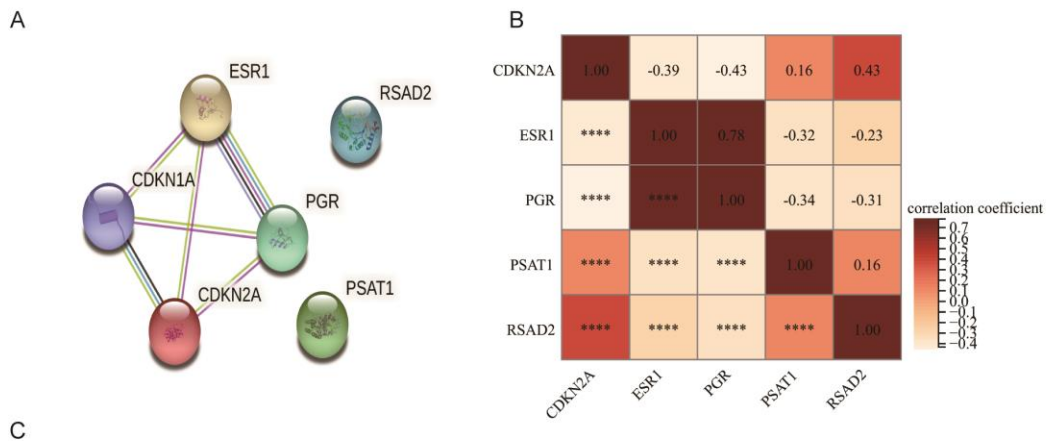


Figure S3. Lasso Cox regression analysis

(A) The expression level of 6 risk genes in UCEC patients of TCGA. (B) The univariate Cox of 6 risk genes ($p < 0.05$). (C) The K-M survival analysis of six risk genes in UCEC patients.



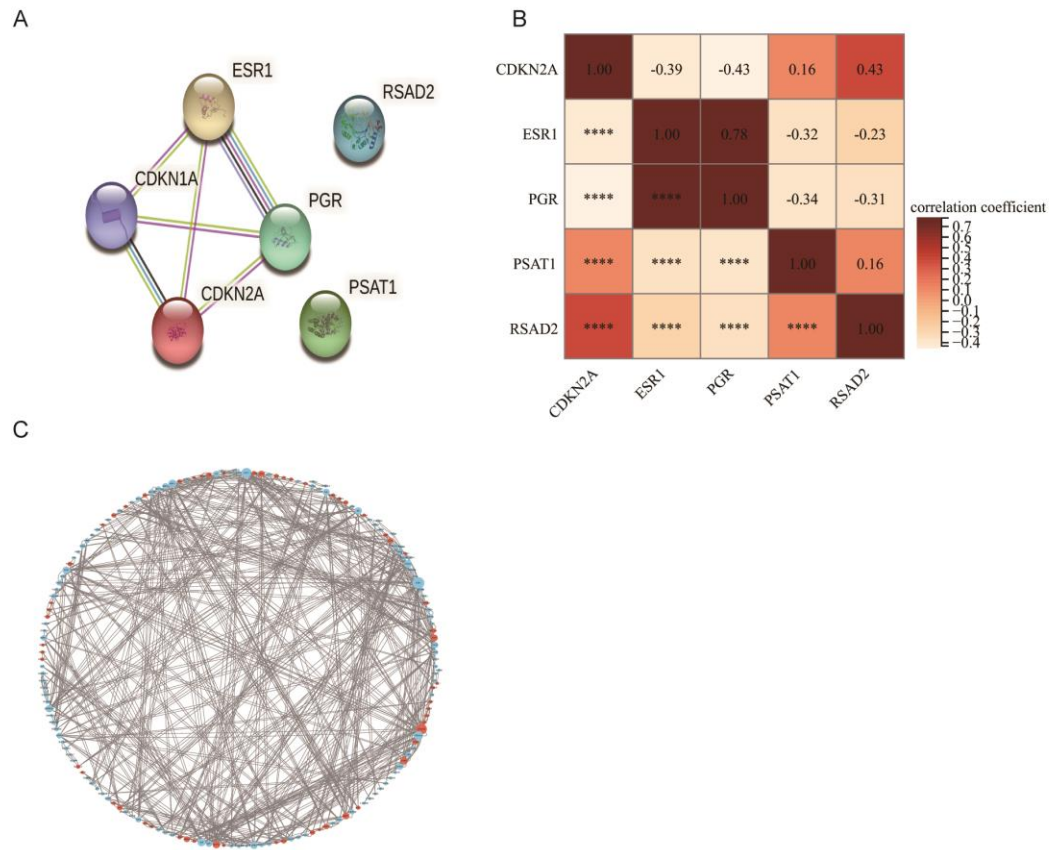
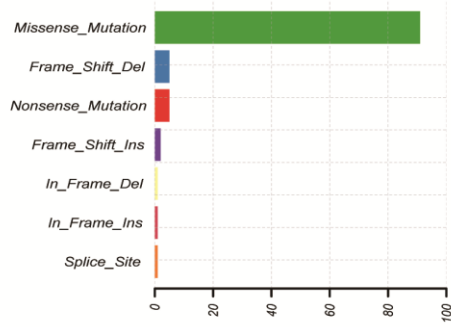


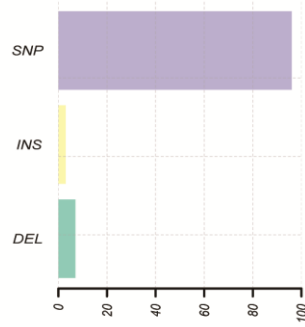
Figure S4. The network of signature.

(A) The protein-protein interaction (PPI) network of six risk genes. (B) The relationship analysis between the risk genes. (C) The PPI network of different genes based on the signature.

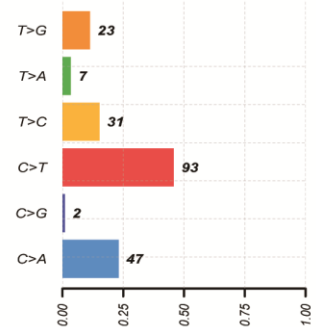
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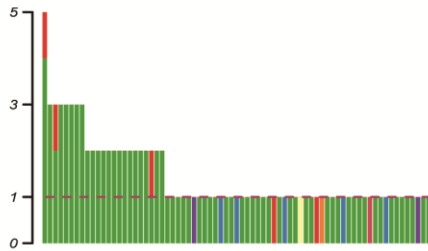
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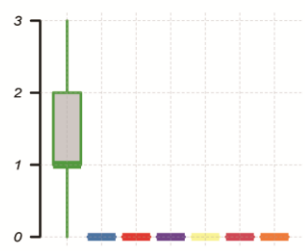
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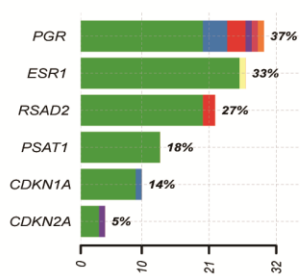
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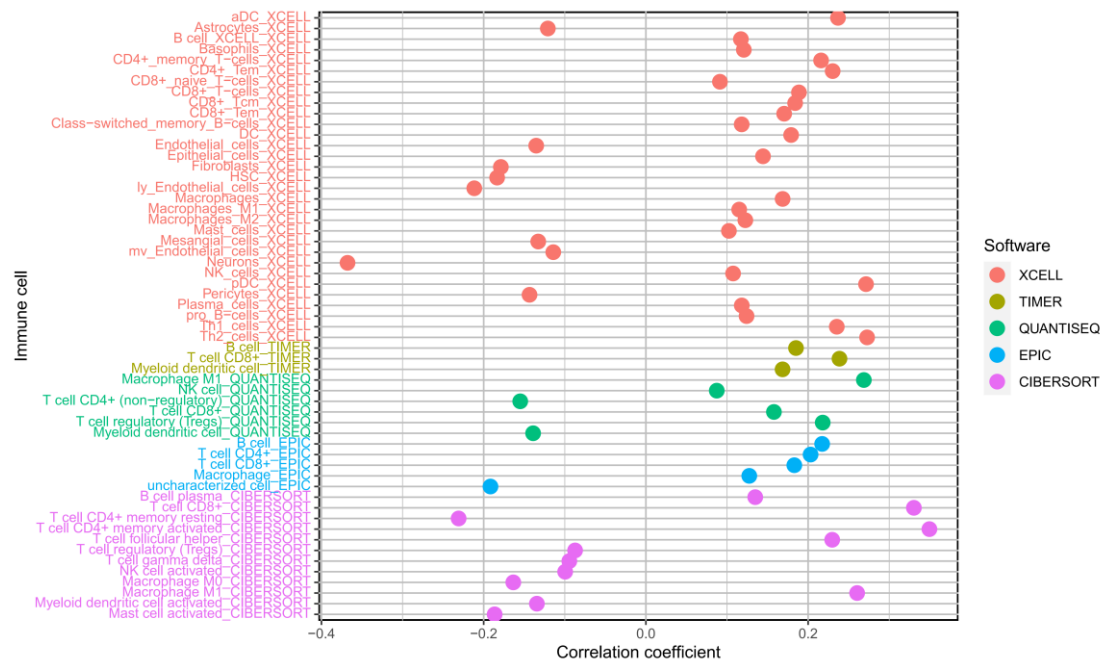
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F



G



H

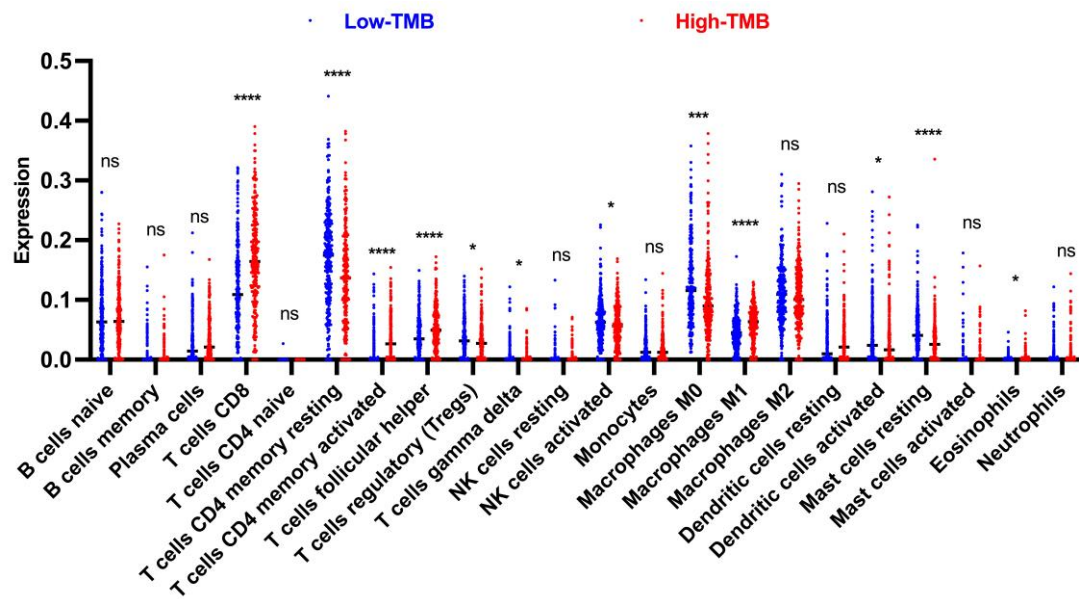


Figure S5. The detail of mutation information.

(A) The missense mutation accounts for the largest proportion in variant classification. (B) SNP occupied the most fraction in variant type. (C) C>T was the most frequent of SNV. (D)-(E) The number of altered bases in each sample and the mutation types in different colors. (F) The mutation of 6 risk genes in UCEC samples. (G) Bubble graphic demonstrates the correlation between TMB and immune cells. (H) The distribution of immune cells in high- and low-TMB group. ns $P > 0.05$, * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$, **** $P < 0.0001$.

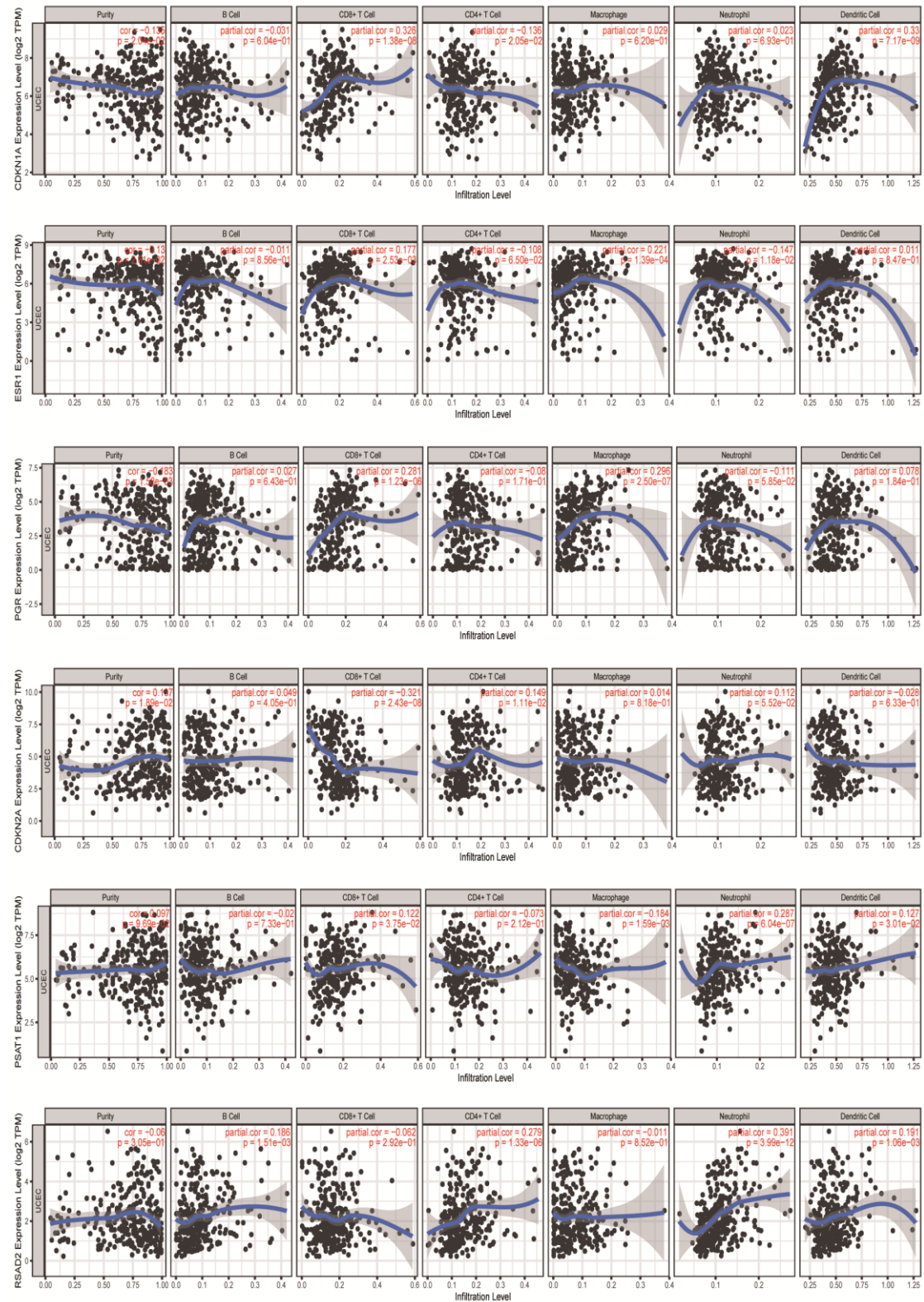


Figure S7. The relationship between the expression of six risk genes (log2 TPM) and immune infiltrating cells in UCEC patients by the TIMER database ($P < 0.05$).

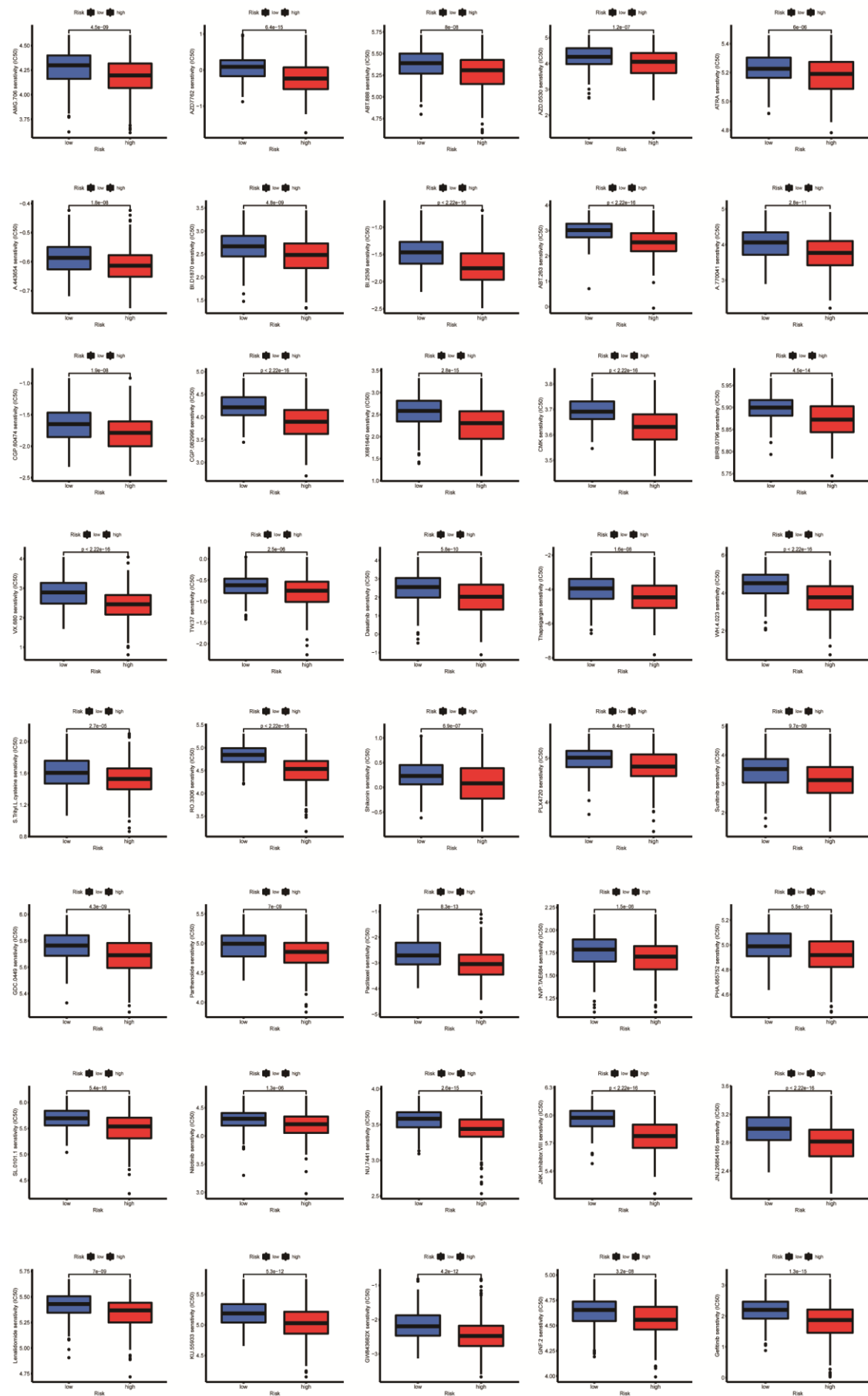


Figure S8. The half-maximal inhibitory concentration (IC₅₀) values of potential chemotherapy agents and small molecule drugs were estimated by pRRophetic algorithm.

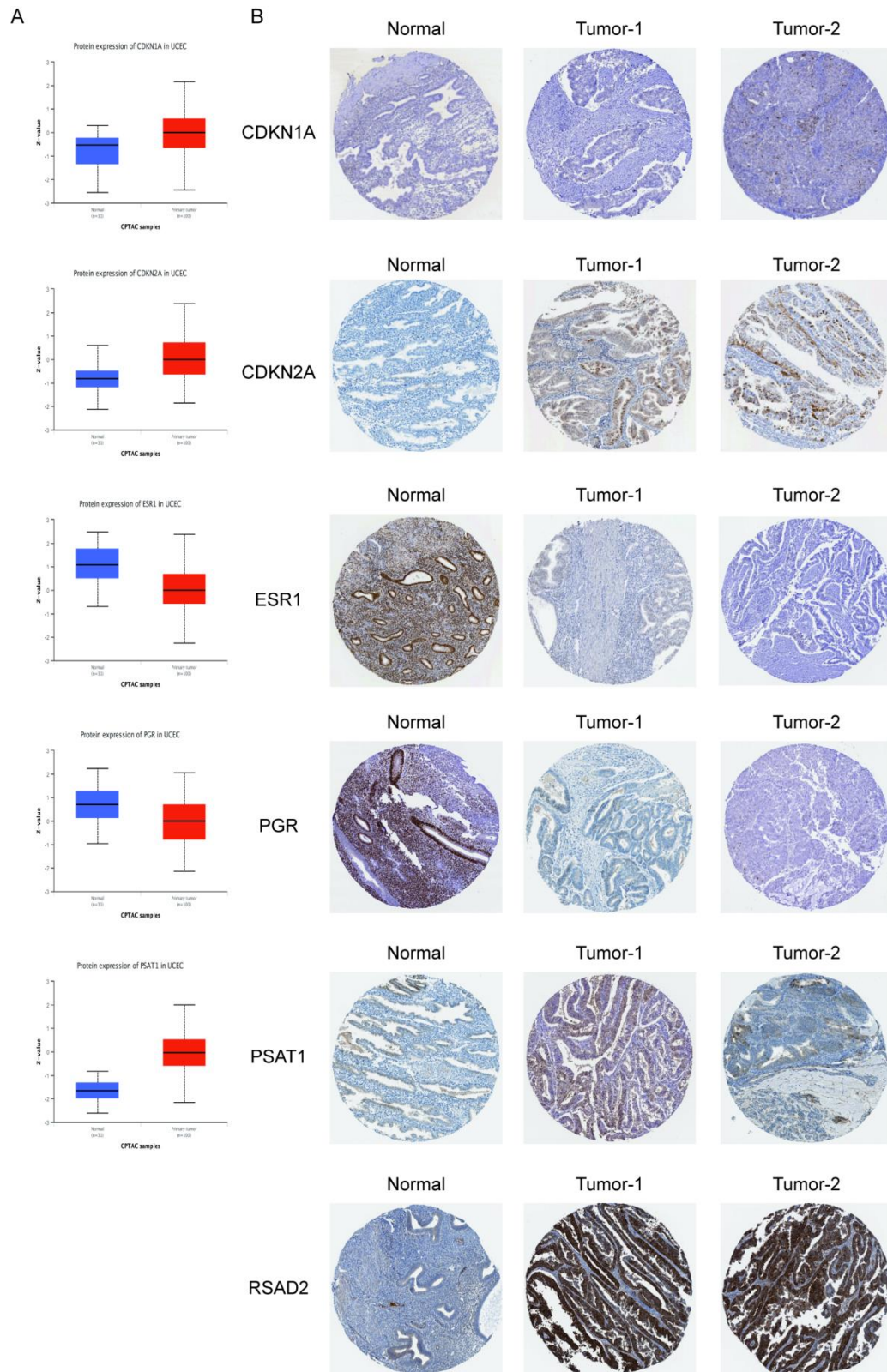


Figure S9. The protein expression of six risk genes
(A) Clinical Proteomic Tumor Analysis Consortium (CPTAC) database was used to demonstrate the protein expression of six risk genes ($P < 0.05$, the result of RSAD2 was missing). **(B)** The expression of six risk genes between normal and UCEC tumor tissues was shown by HPA (Human Protein Atlas) database.