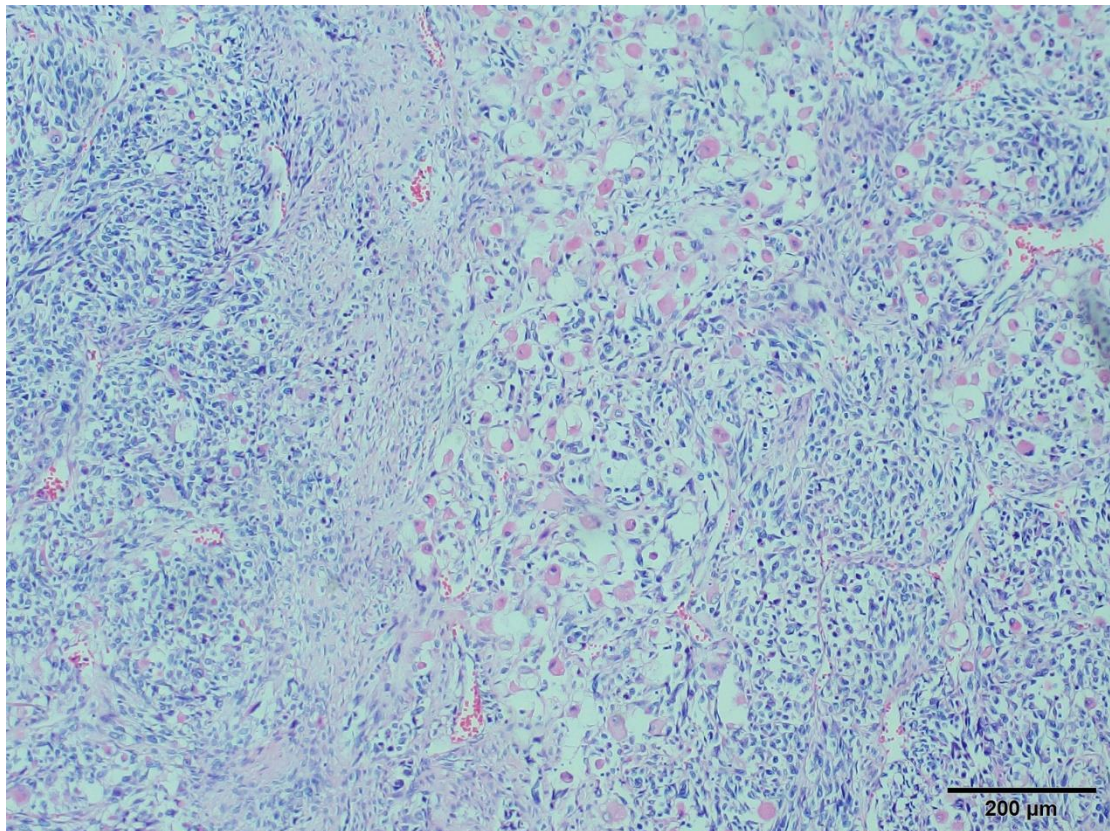
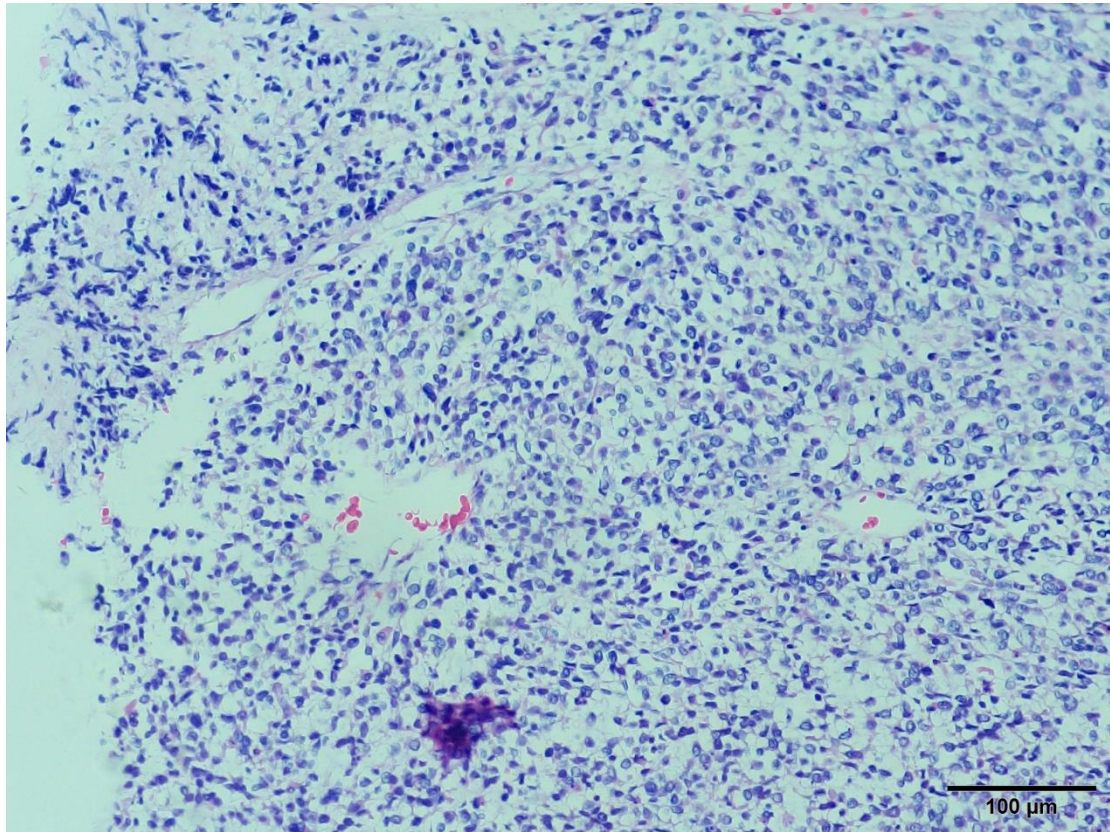


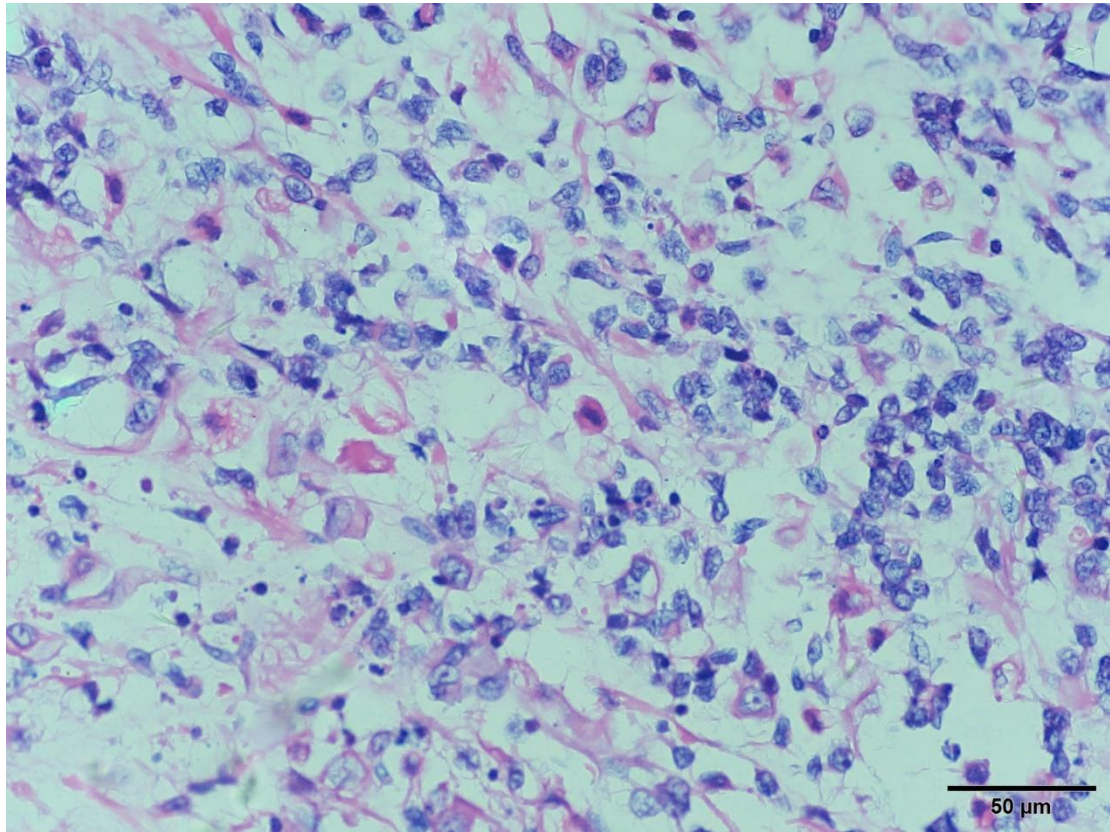
The mass of the 41-year-old female patient (*Case 1*) was postoperatively diagnosed as MTT. And the representative pathological features of hematoxylin-eosin (HE) staining were originally shown below. All specimens were fixed with 4% neutral formaldehyde. After dehydration in graded alcohol, the fixed tissues were embedded in paraffin, and then sliced (4 μ m thickness). HE staining was performed and slides were observed under optical microscope (microscope: BX43, objective lenses: plan achromat (PLN), illumination: brightfield (LED), Olympus (China) Co., Ltd.). Images were obtained by the LC35 digital microscope camera and LCmicro V2.3.1 software (Olympus (China) Co., Ltd.).



Supplemental Fig. 1 A tumorous growth was clearly identified as a discrete mass of hyperchromatic spindle cells with indistinct cytoplasm after H&E staining. Objective lens: 10 \times (NA 0.25).



Supplemental Fig. 2 The overall architecture appeared to be either diffuse or alternate hypo-/dense-cellular regions. The tumor tissue could therefore be assigned microscopically as a malignant schwannoma of variable cellular distribution with non-homogenous rhabdomyosarcomatous features. Objective lens: 20× (NA 0.4).



Supplemental Fig. 3 Rhabdomyoblasts with a dense eosinophilic cytoplasm and cytoplasmic cross striations were observed scattered throughout the stroma and mainly comprised of pleomorphic spindle cells. Objective lens: 40× (NA 0.65).