Supplementary Figure 2 | Intestinal metaplastic glands from the human stomach and Barrett glands are clonal. a | Cytochrome c oxidase (CCO; brown) and succinate dehydrogenase (blue) enzyme activity within an area of intestinal metaplasia. The blue gland is entirely deficient in CCO. b | Postlaser capture microdissection sections of the same gland. c | Wild-type sequence trace from a cell from the neighbouring CCO-brown gland. d | A sequence trace from a laser-captured cell from the top of the CCO-deficient gland showing a mitochondrial DNA mutation (m.7588 G>A transition in the MTCO2 gene) (arrow). e | The same mutation found in a cell from the bottom of the CCO-deficient gland (arrow). f | A patch of CCO-deficient intestinal metaplastic glands all containing g | the same mutation (m.8503C>T) showing that they arise from a founder gland. h | The surrounding brown-stained glands are wild-type. Permission obtained from Elsevier © Gutierrez-Gonzalez, L. et al. Gastroenterology 140, 1251-1260 (2011).