

Gene	95%CI	Cox model Wald test P value	Log rank test P value	FDR log rank test P value
PIK3CA	2.53 (1.2~5.34)	0.015	0.012	0.041
AKT3	3.83 (1.67~8.8)	0.002	0.001	0.006
DDR2	3.3 (1.41~7.72)	0.006	0.004	0.015
ESR1	3.78 (1.69~8.45)	0.001	0.001	0.005
ATM	5.12 (2.2~11.94)	0.0002	0.00003	0.001
AURKA	5.2 (2.06~13.13)	0.0005	0.0001	0.002
MUC16	3.07 (1.22~7.7)	0.017	0.012	0.041
BRCA2	4.25 (1.51~11.93)	0.006	0.003	0.013
CCND1	4.13 (1.63~10.45)	0.003	0.001	0.009
CCNE2	2.83 (1.06~7.58)	0.038	0.031	0.084
DSP	5.39 (1.85~15.74)	0.002	0.001	0.005
MYC	2.94 (1.01~8.59)	0.049	0.040	0.105
PLCG1	12.9 (4.05~41.04)	0.00001	0.0000001	0.000003
RB1	3.2 (1.04~9.85)	0.042	0.031	0.084
RUNX1T1	4.45 (1.6~12.35)	0.004	0.002	0.009
USH2A	4.51 (1.61~12.65)	0.004	0.002	0.009
ZFHX3	4.27 (1.37~13.33)	0.013	0.008	0.032

**Supplementary Table 3. Specific gene alterations are associated with shorter PFS.** Gene alterations (including SNVs and CNVs) were analyzed across 50 baseline samples using the PredicineWES™ assay. The presence of a genomic alteration in 17 genes was significantly associated with shorter PFS. Hazard ratios (alteration vs. no alteration) accompanied with 95% confidence intervals and Wald test P values were estimated from univariate Cox proportional hazards regression. Kaplan-Meier analysis was performed and P values were calculated using the log rank test. Raw P values were corrected for multiplicities using the post-hoc Benjamini-Hochberg procedure across all variants.