

Figure S1. CNLOH 17p characteristics. A. CNLOH 17p affecting the whole chromosome 17 (a, 14 cases), the whole chromosome 17p (b, 15 cases) and a distal part of chromosome 17p (c, 127 cases). In each case, the upper panel corresponds to the copy number variations along the whole chromosome 17. The lower panel represents the allelic distribution. **B.** Schematic representation of the extent of the CNLOH on chromosome 17p in 156 gliomas. Each line represents a patient. Mean size of the affected region was 21.6 ± 1.1 Mb (range: 7.7 - 80.9Mb)



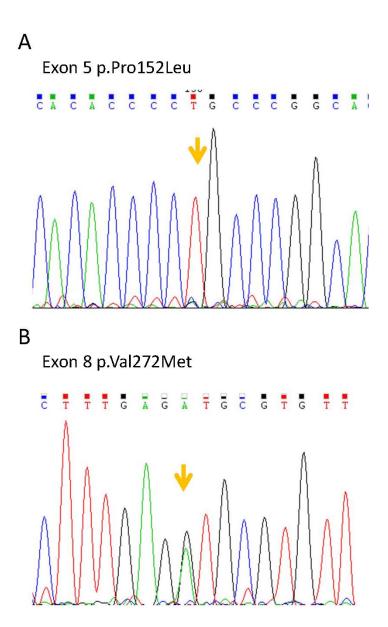


Figure S2. A. Homozygous *TP53* (TT) mutation in a sample with CNLOH 17p. B Heterozygous *TP53* (AG) mutation in a sample without CNLOH 17p.



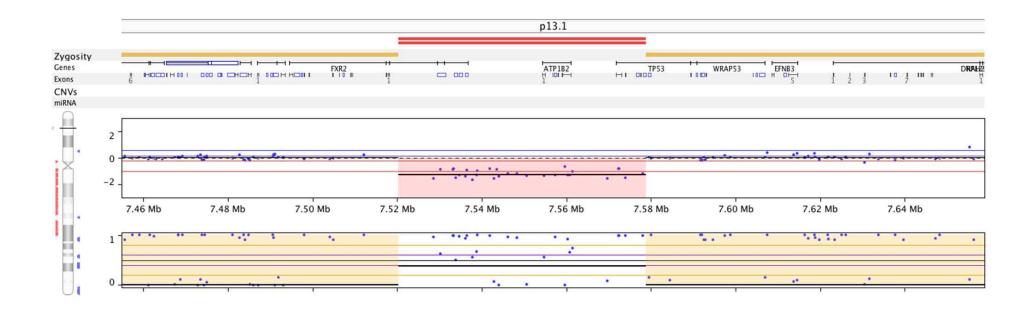


Figure S3. Focal homozygous deletion in a sample with CNLOH 17p. The copy number graph (middle) shows a focal deletion >50%, with preservation of heterozygosity on allelic distribution graph (bottom) corresponding to normal tissue contamination.



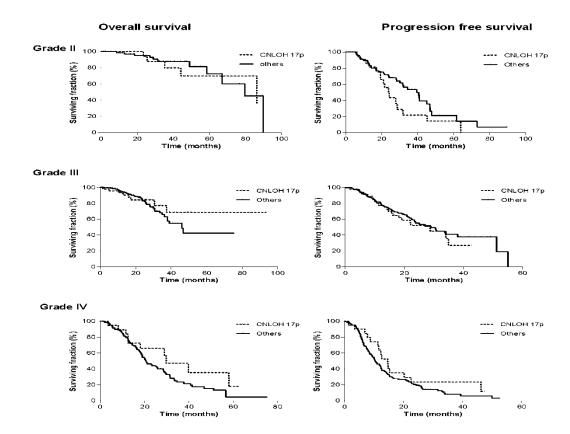


Figure S4. Prognostic impact of CNLOH 17p on overall survival and progression free survival, according to grade. Survivals were compared using the log rank test (Mantel Cox). The presence of CNLOH 17p did not impact overall survival and progression free survival in grade II (n=97; OS: 86.3 vs. 79.7 months for CNLOH 17p vs. others groups; PFS: 23.8 vs. 39.5 months, p= 0.09), grade III (n= 270; OS >6 years vs. 46.2 months; PFS: 28.8 vs. 29.0 months), and grade IV (n= 168; OS: 29.7 vs. 20.7 months: PFS: 14.7 vs. 10.4 months).p= NS in each case.



Chromosome 17p Homodisomy Is Associated with Better Outcome in 1p19q Non Codeleted and Idh Mutated Gliomas Marianne Labussière et al.

OS accoding to CNLOH chr17p in IDHm LGG from TCGA

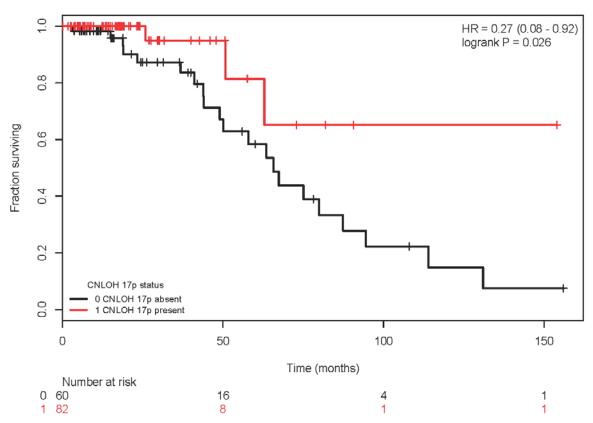


Figure S5. Prognostic impact of CNLOH 17p in lower grade (grade II-III) gliomas with IDH mutation and no 1p19q codeletion (TCGA series). Survivals were compared using the log rank test (Mantel Cox).