

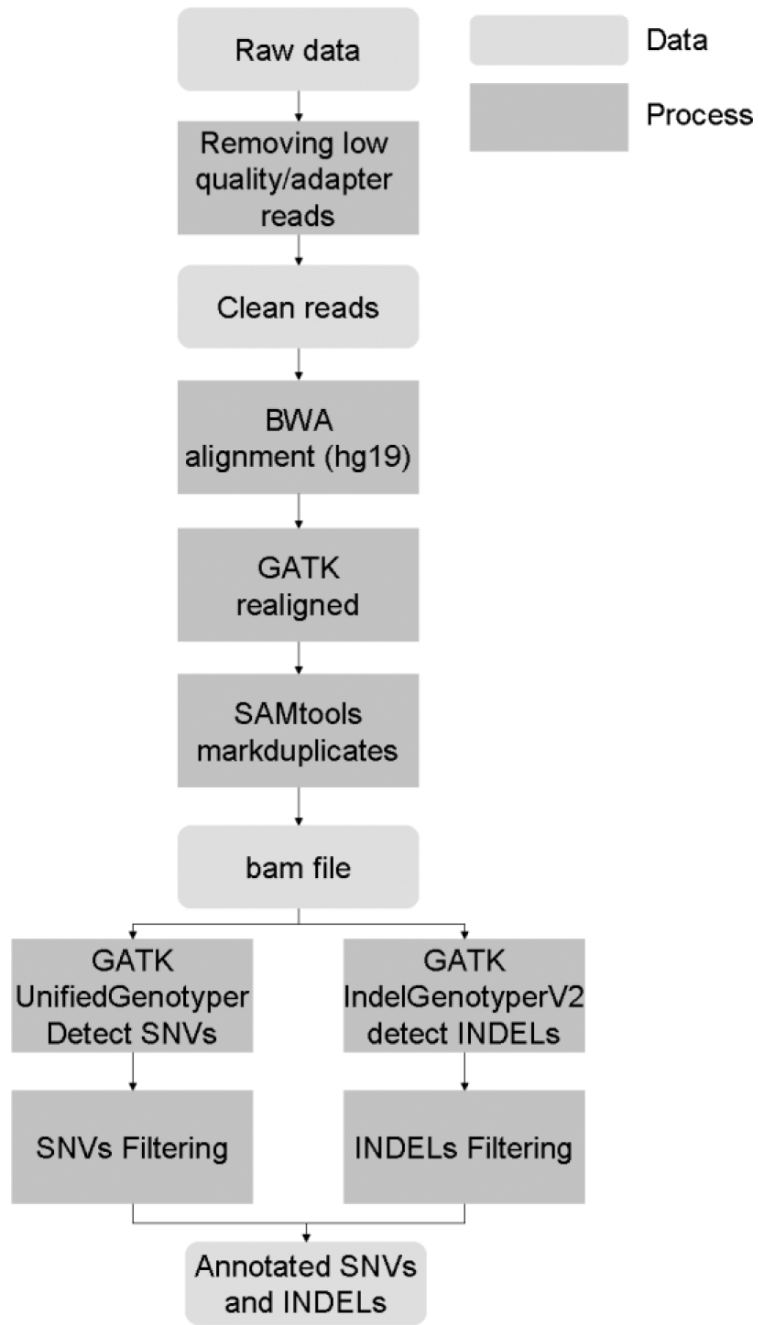
## Intratumoral KIT mutational heterogeneity and recurrent KIT/PDGFR $\alpha$ mutations in KIT/PDGFR $\alpha$ wild-type gastrointestinal stromal tumors

### Supplementary Materials

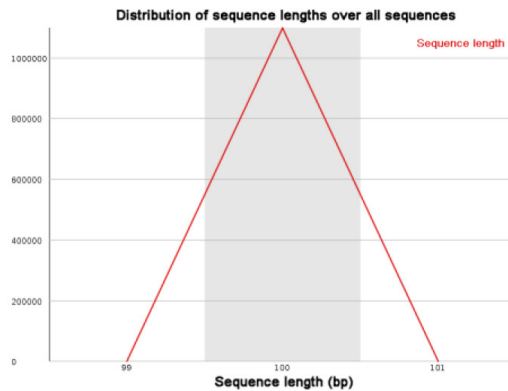
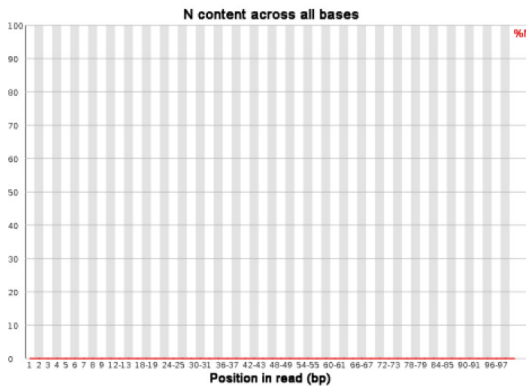
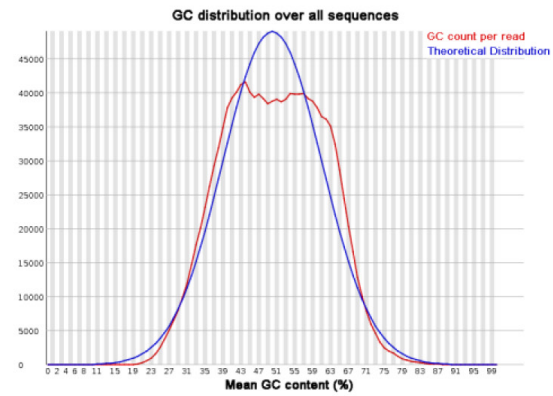
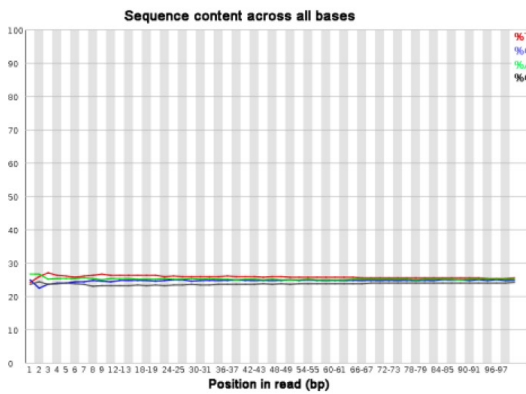
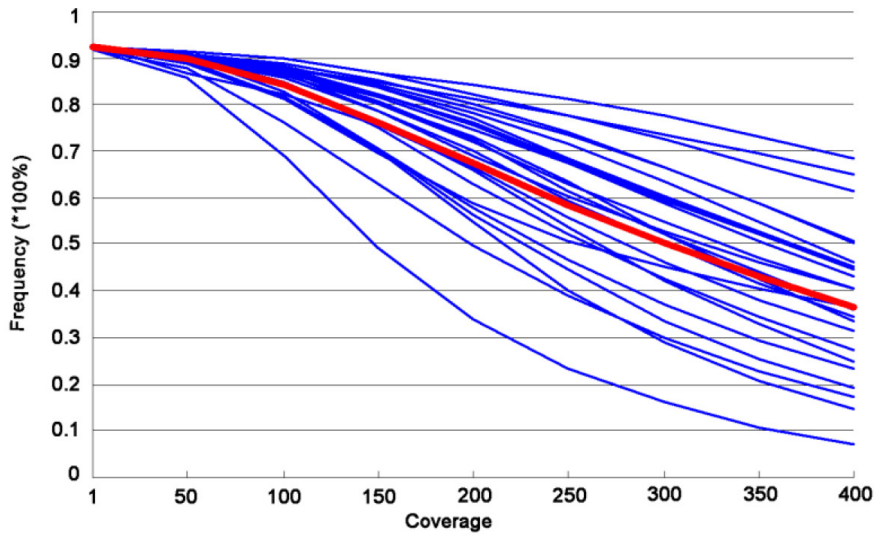
**Supplementary Table S1: The list of 48 genes**

AKT1	DDR2	KIT	RET
AKT2	DEPDC5	KRAS	ROS1
ALK	DPYD	LKB1	TERT
ATRX	EGFR	MEK1	TP53
BIM	F2	MEK2	TPMT
BRAF	F5	MET	TSC1
BRCA1	FGFR1	NF1	TSC2
BRCA2	FUBP1	NPRL2	UGT1A1
CDKN2A	HER2	NRAS	VEGFA
CDKN2B	HRAS	PDGFRA	VEGFR1
CIC	IDH1	PIK3CA	VEGFR2
DAXX	IDH2	PTEN	VEGFR3

**Supplementary Table S2: KRAS and BRAF variations identified in this study by next-generation sequencing**



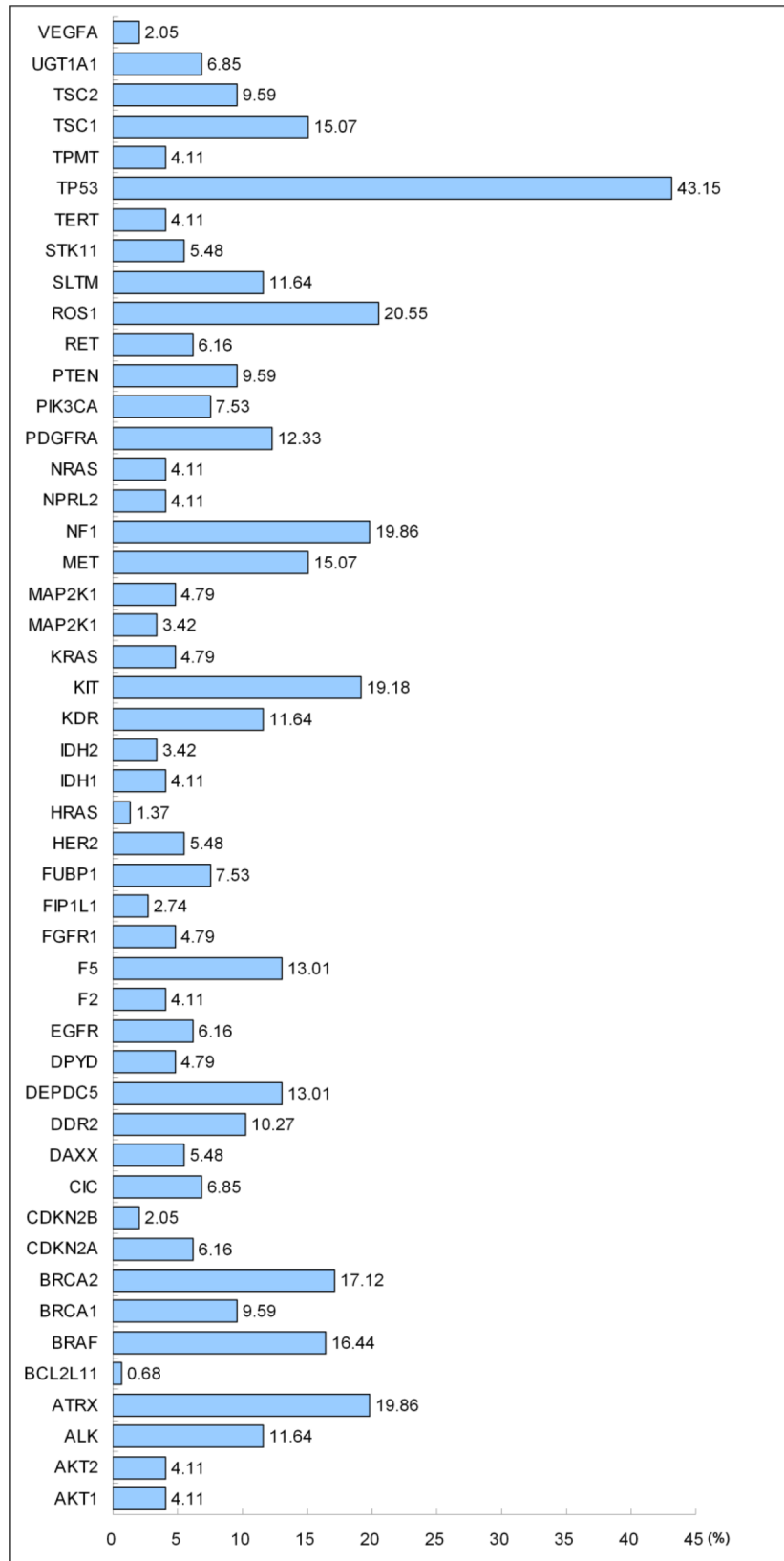
**Supplementary Figure S1: The work flow of gene variation analysis.**



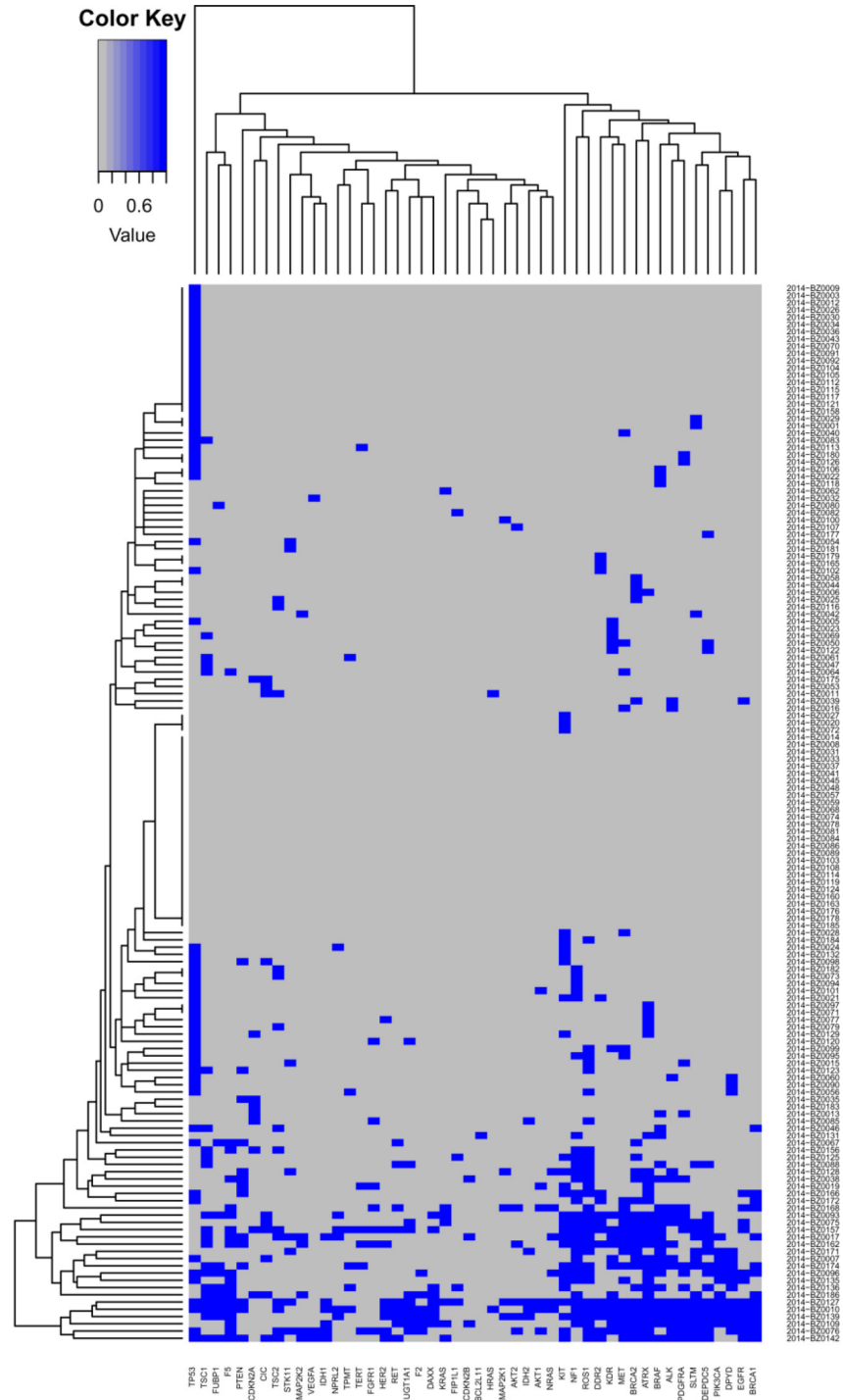
**Supplementary Figure S2: Quality control of next-generation sequencing.** All parameters (including average coverage of sequencing, sequence content of four bases, actual GC distribution, the proportion of N appearing, and the distribution of fragment sizes) guaranteed the accuracy of sequencing and established the foundation for data elucidation.

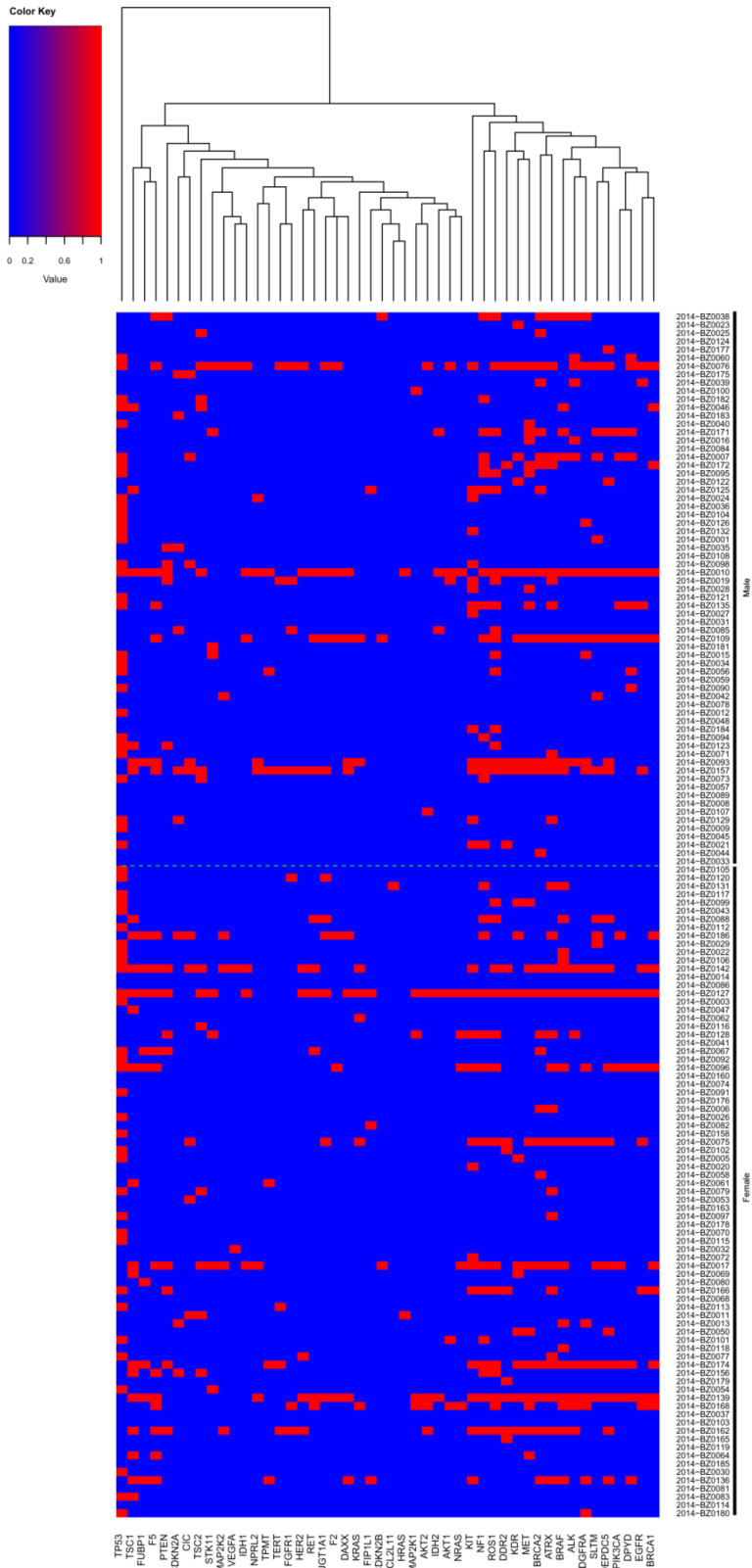


**Supplementary Figure S3: The number of variants in 146 patients.** Among all patients, 119 cases had at least one nonsynonymous or deletion variant in the captured gene set. The number of variants in all patients ranged from 0 to 34 with a median of 2.



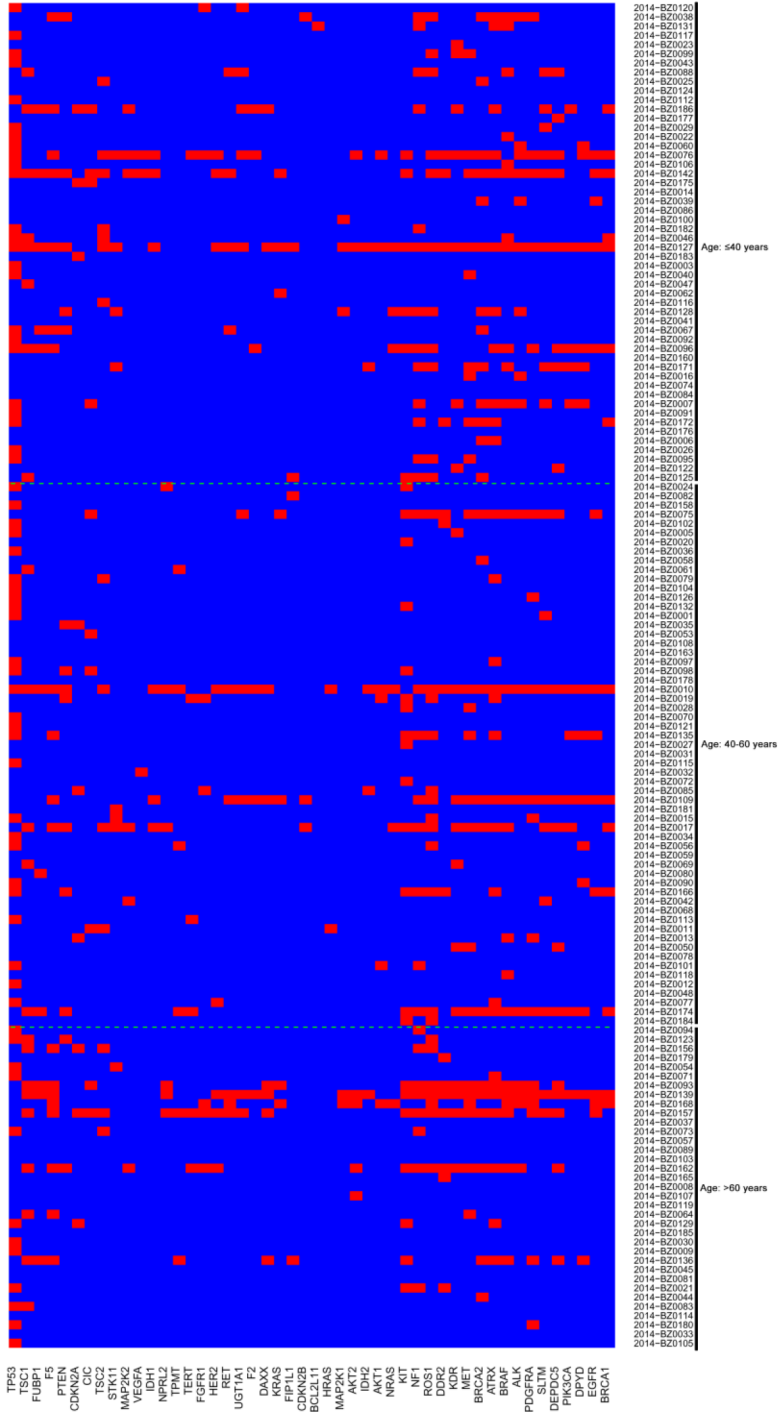
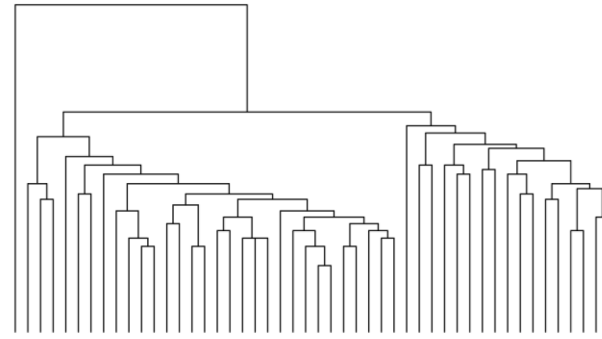
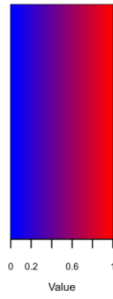
**Supplementary Figure S4: The frequency of variants in our cohort.** Whether these variants participated in tumorigenesis of GISTs need to be further investigated.

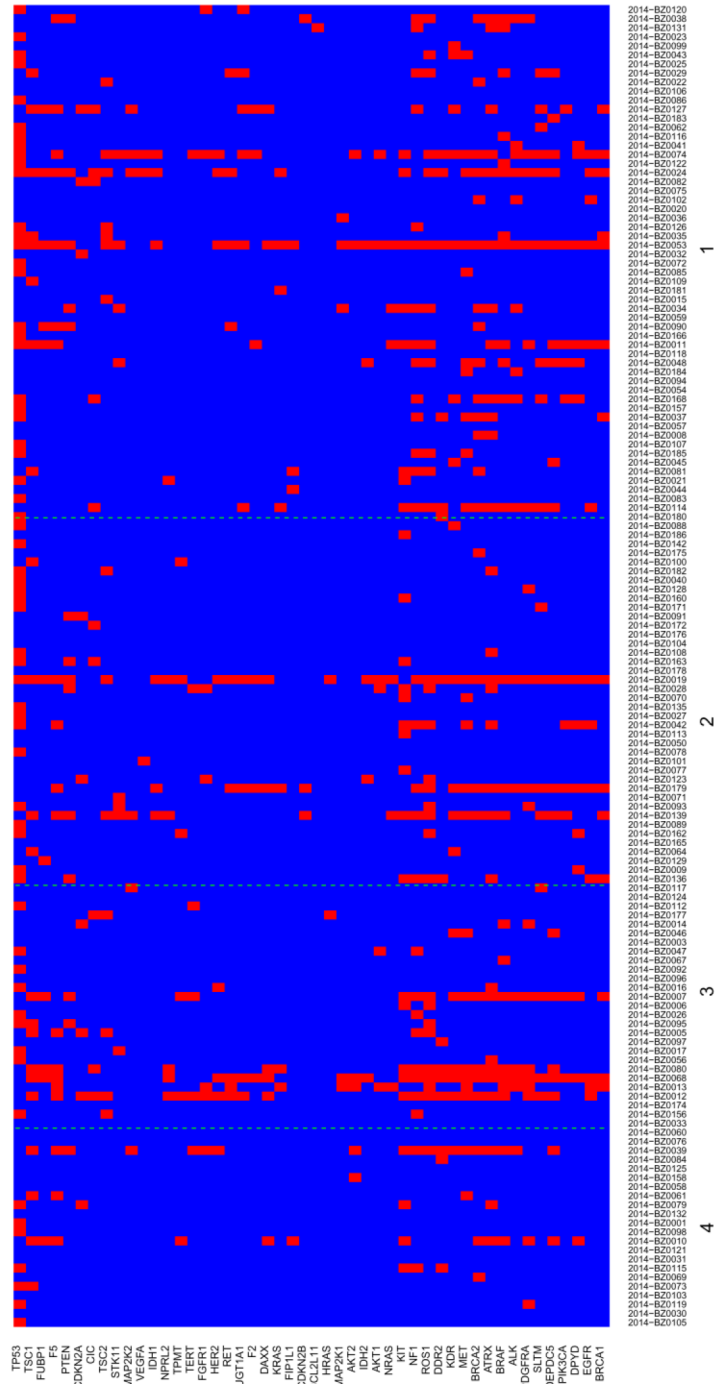
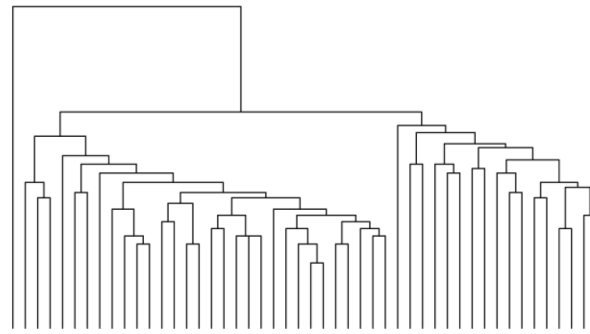
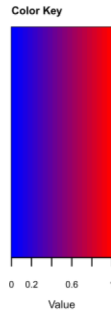


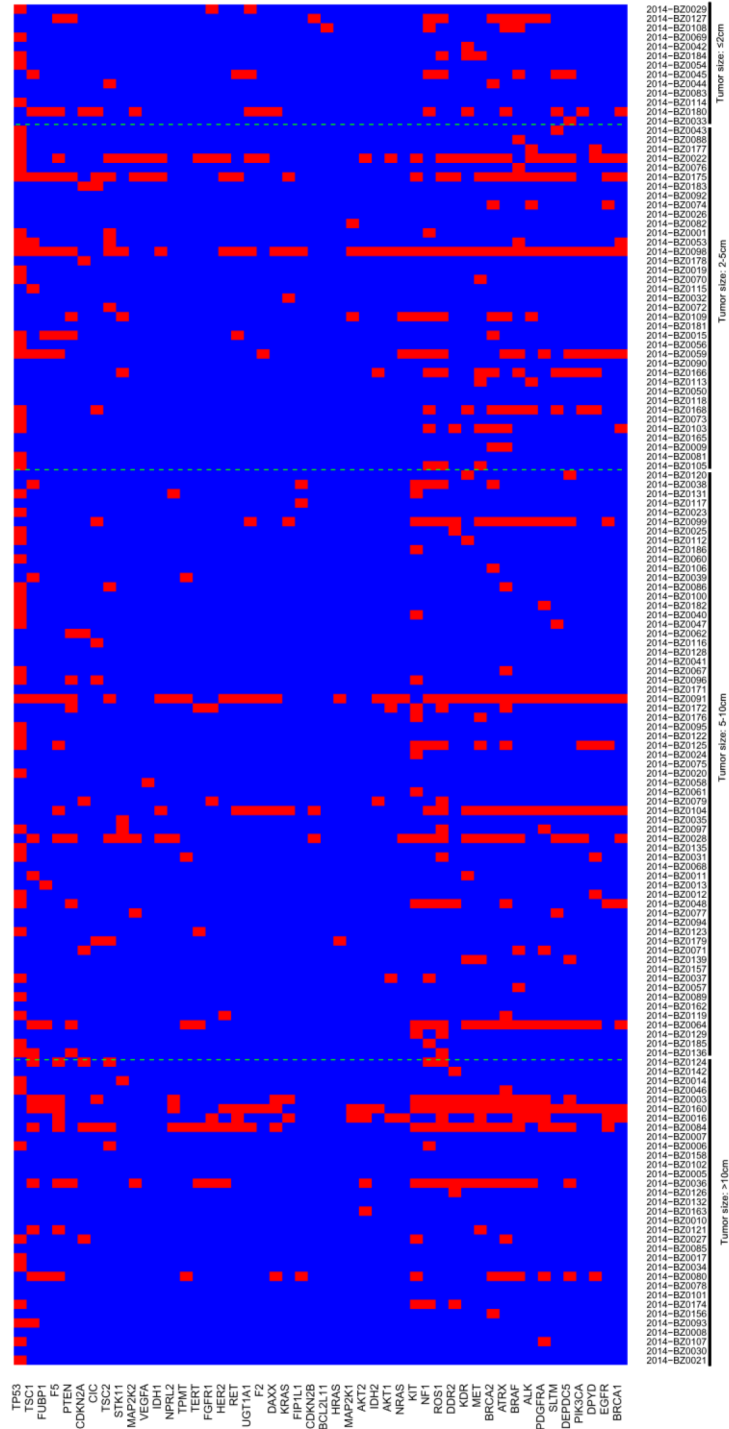
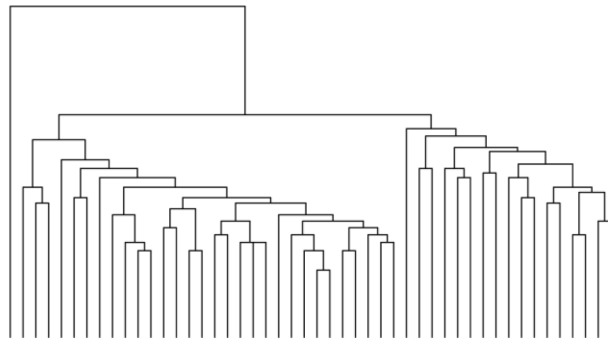
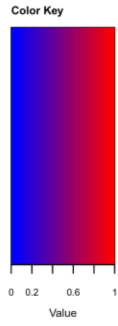


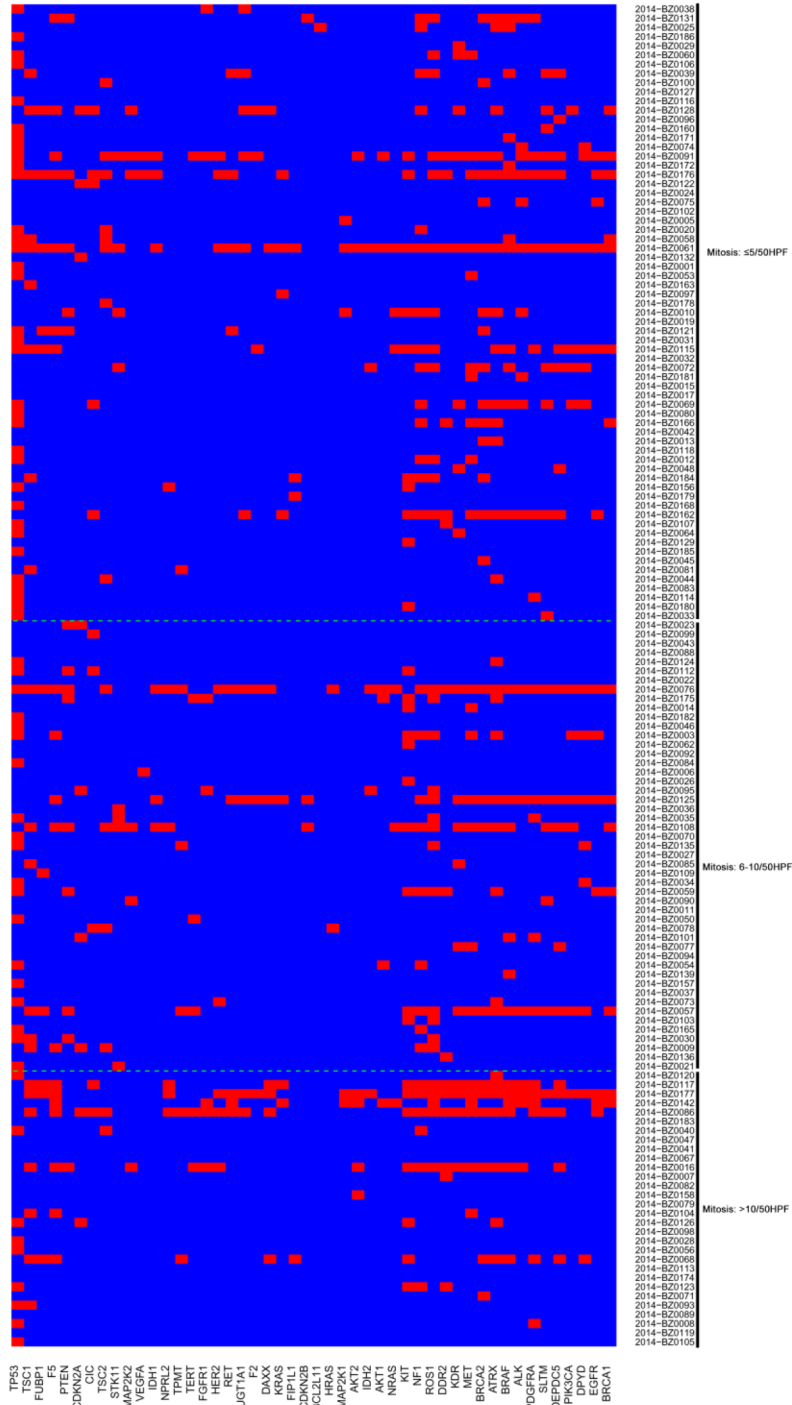
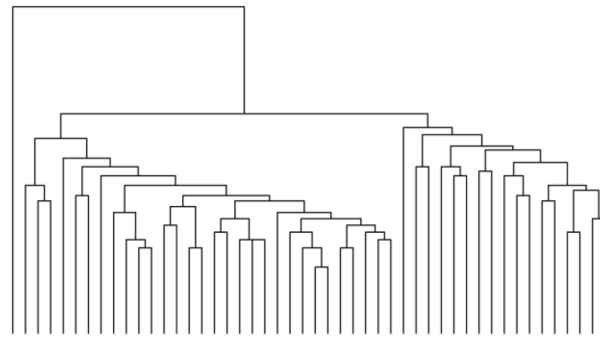
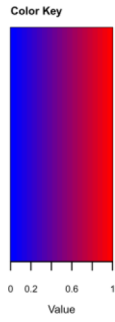


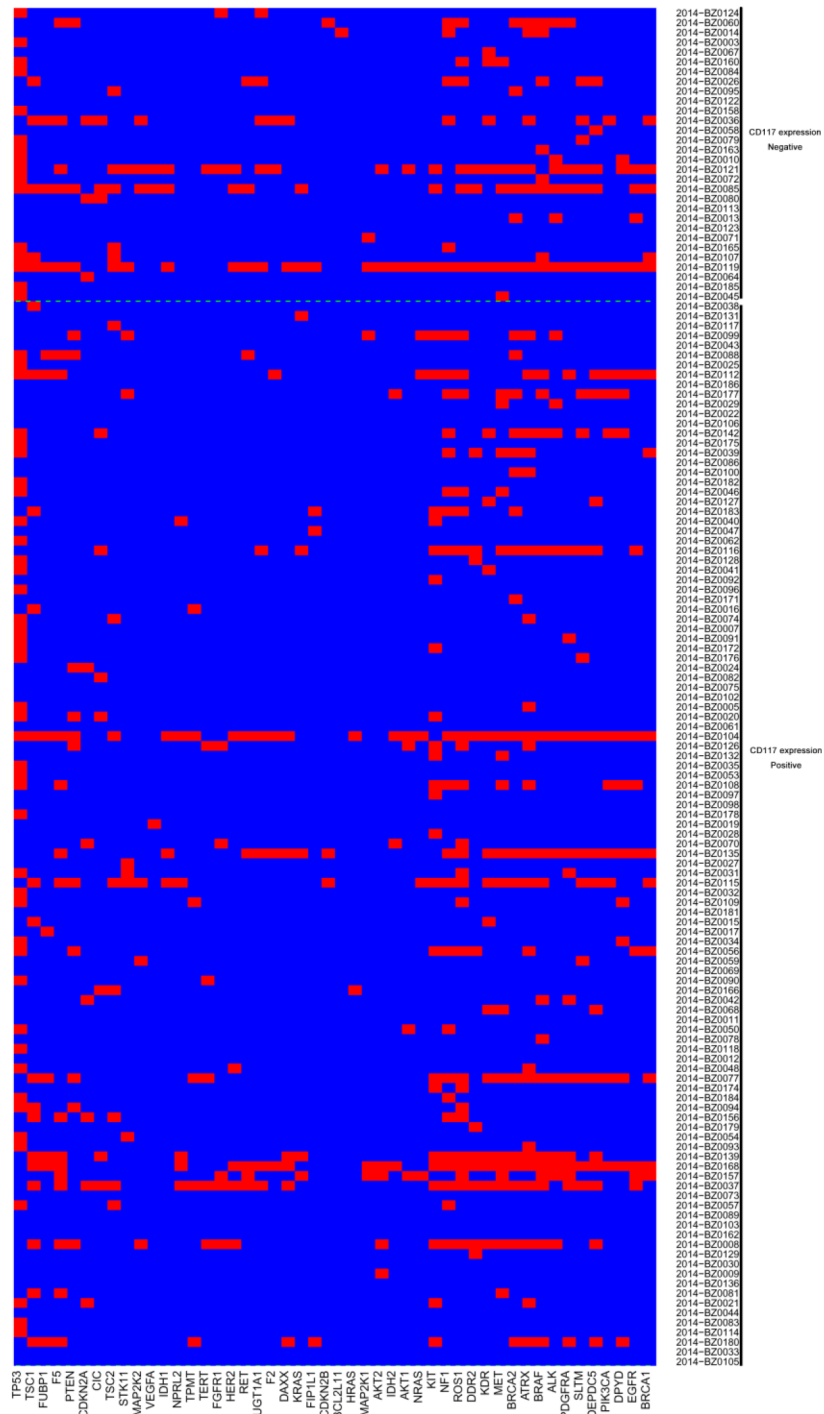
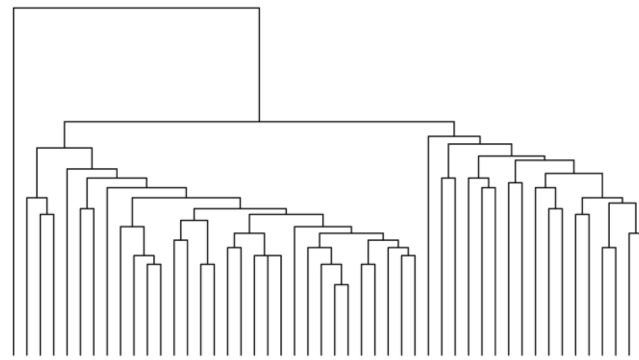
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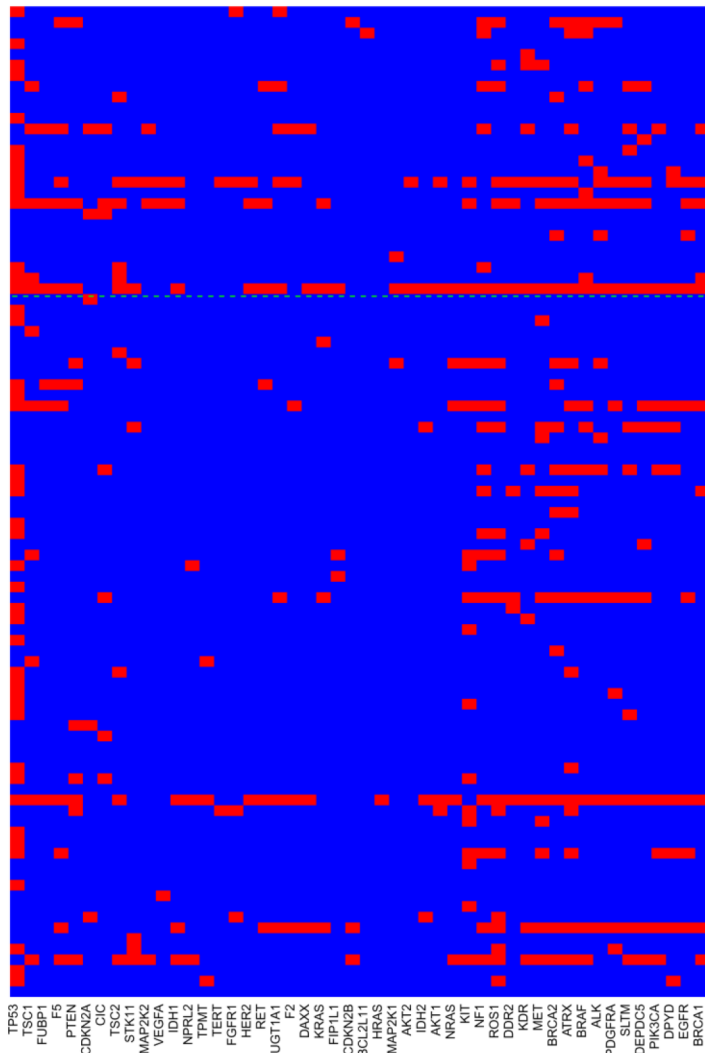
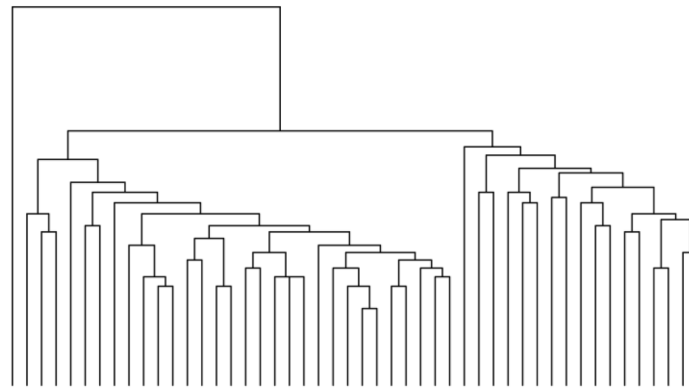
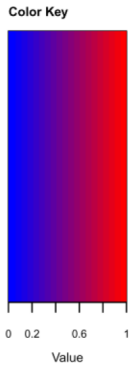








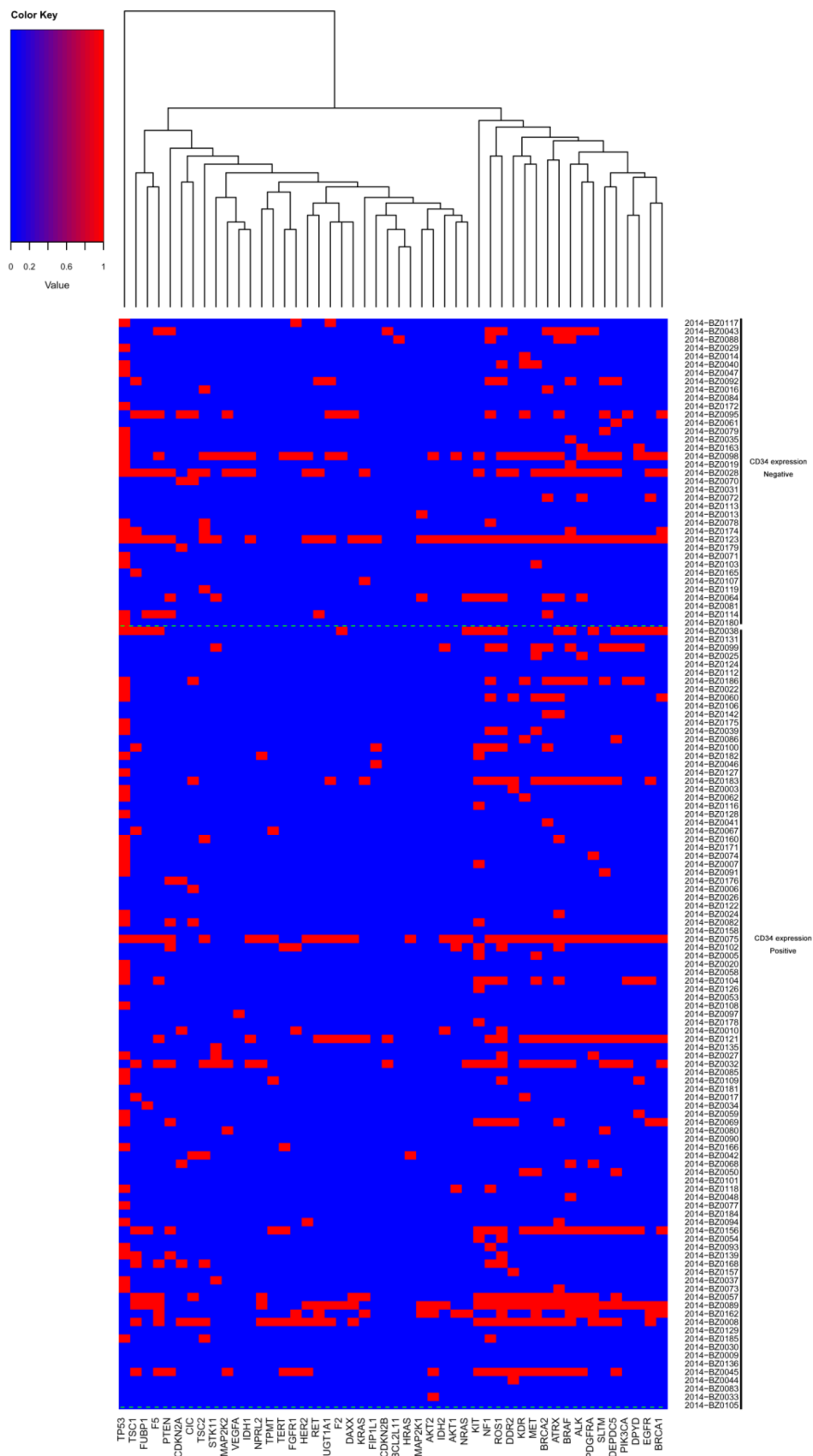




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DOG-1 expression  
 Negative

DOG-1 expression  
 Positive



**Supplementary Figure S5-S13: Variation profile of 48 genes based on clinicopathological features.** Hierarchical cluster analysis result for all patients (S5), and stratified cluster analysis indicated that no obvious differences of variation profile were found between sex (S6), age (S7), tumor sites (S8), tumor sizes (S9), mitosis (S10), CD117 (S11), DOG-1 (S12), and CD34 (S13) expressions.