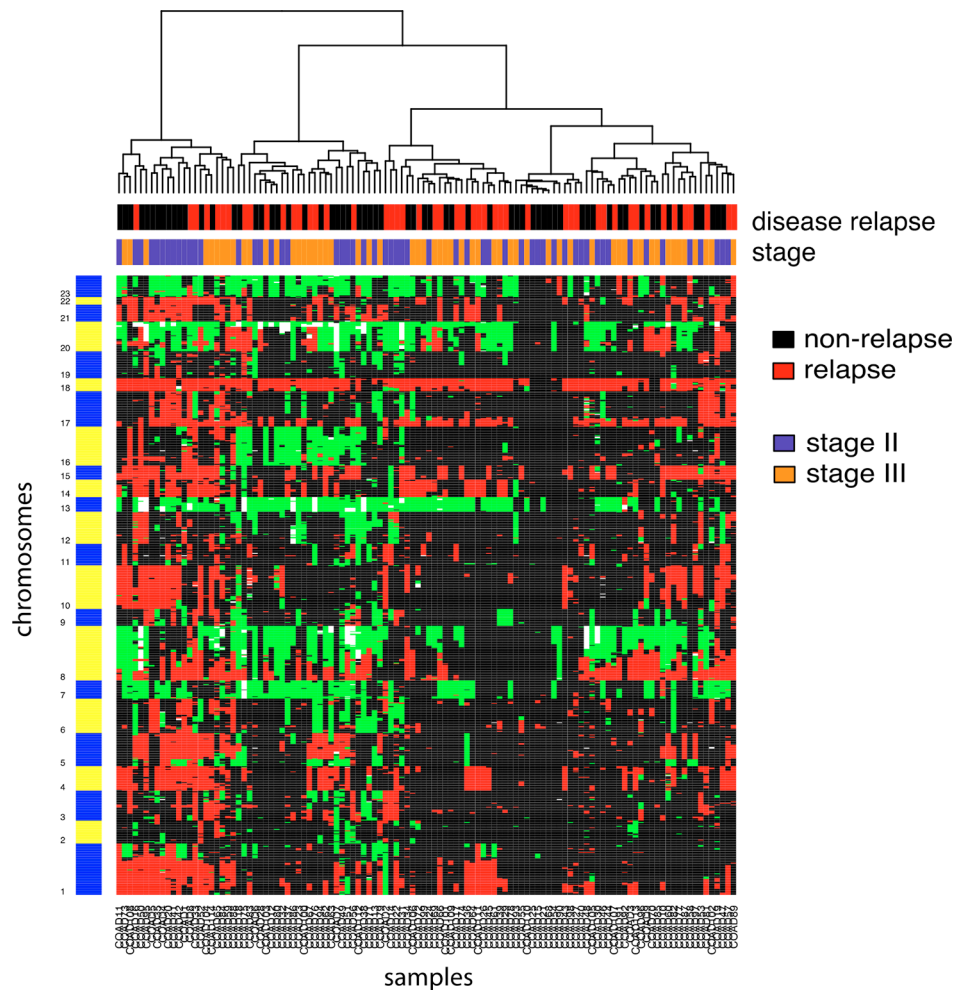


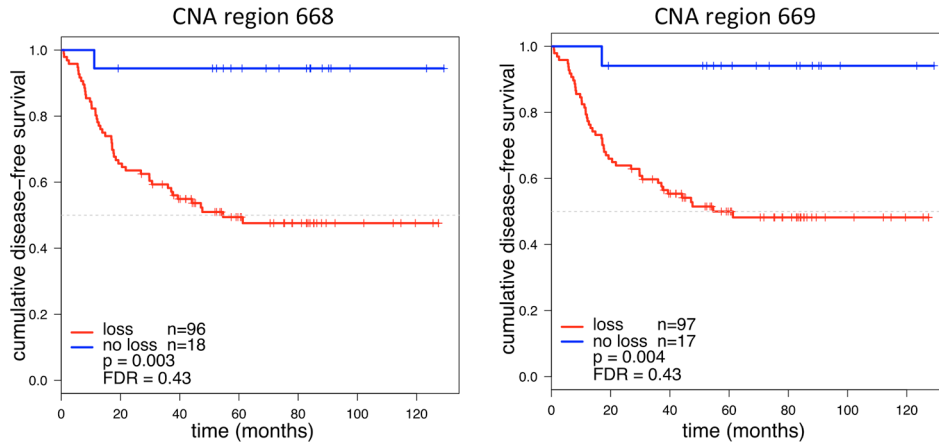
Genomic profiling of stage II and III colon cancers reveals *APC* mutations to be associated with survival in stage III colon cancer patients

Supplementary Materials



Supplementary Figure S1: Dendrogram of unsupervised hierarchical clustering and heatmap of 808 CNA regions from stage II and III colon cancer samples ($n = 114$). The samples are ordered on the horizontal axis and the vertical axis reflects chromosomal location ordered from 1-22 and X (numbered 23). Odd chromosomes are depicted in blue and even chromosomes in yellow. Within the heatmap, black depict normal copy number regions, red regions losses, green regions gains and white regions amplifications. Clinicopathological information with respect to disease recurrence and tumor stage are indicated by two horizontal bars. Tumors that did or did not develop a relapse are depicted in red and black respectively. Stage II colon cancer patients are depicted in purple and stage III in orange.

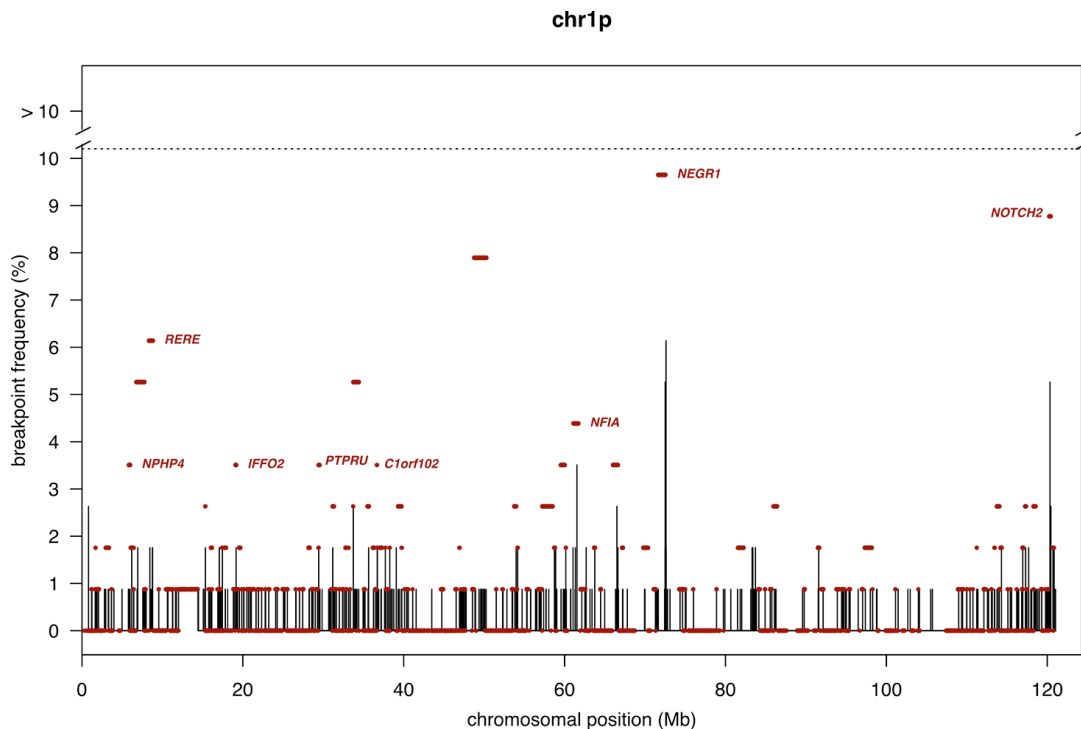
18q12.1 - 18q12.2



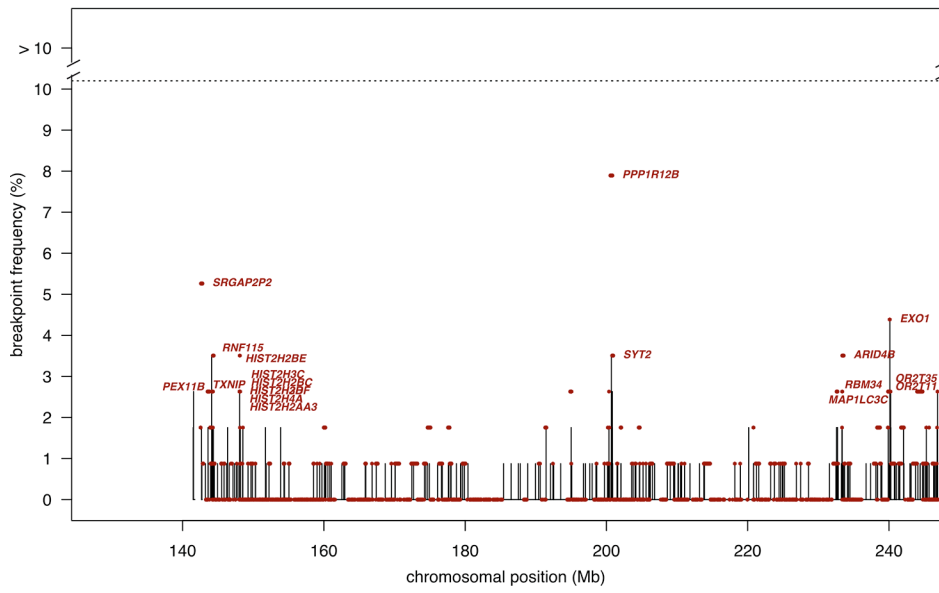
Supplementary Figure S2: Kaplan-Meier curves for disease-free survival (in months) of stage II and stage III colon cancers ($n = 114$) stratified for copy number 'loss' versus 'no loss' of chromosome 18q12.1-18q12.2 (CNA regions 668-669; Supplementary Table S4). P -values and FDR's were obtained by permutation-based analysis ("CGHtest"; Supplementary Table S4). There was no significant association between these CNA regions and DFS (threshold for significance set to FDR of 0.2 [1]).

REFERENCE

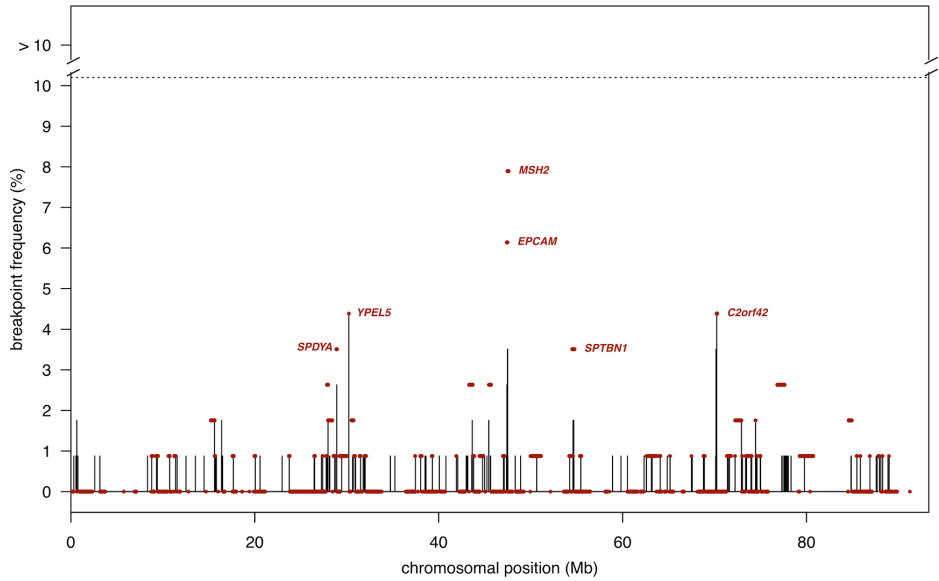
1. Voorham QJM, Carvalho B, Spiertz AJ, van Grieken NCT, Mongera S, Rondagh EJA, van de Wiel MA, Jordanova ES, Ylstra B, Klimint M, Grabsch H, Rembacken BJ, Arai T, et al. Chromosome 5q loss in colorectal flat adenomas. *Clin Cancer Res.* 2012; 18:4560-9.



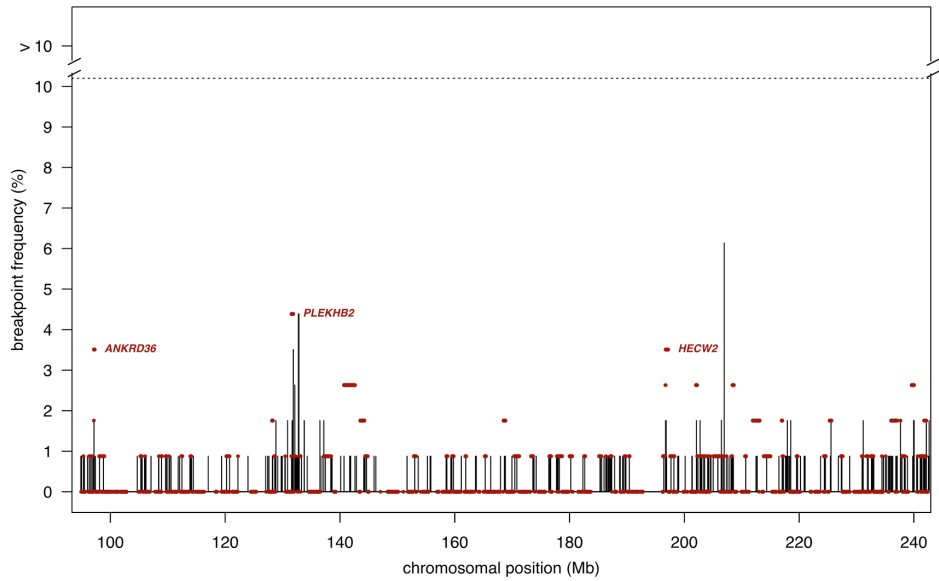
chr1q



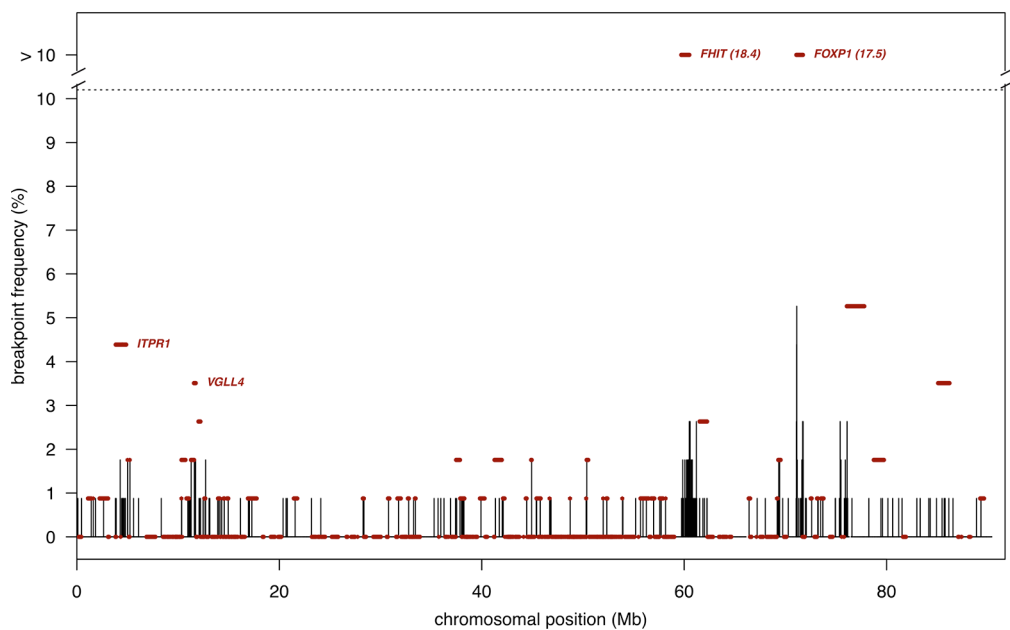
chr2p



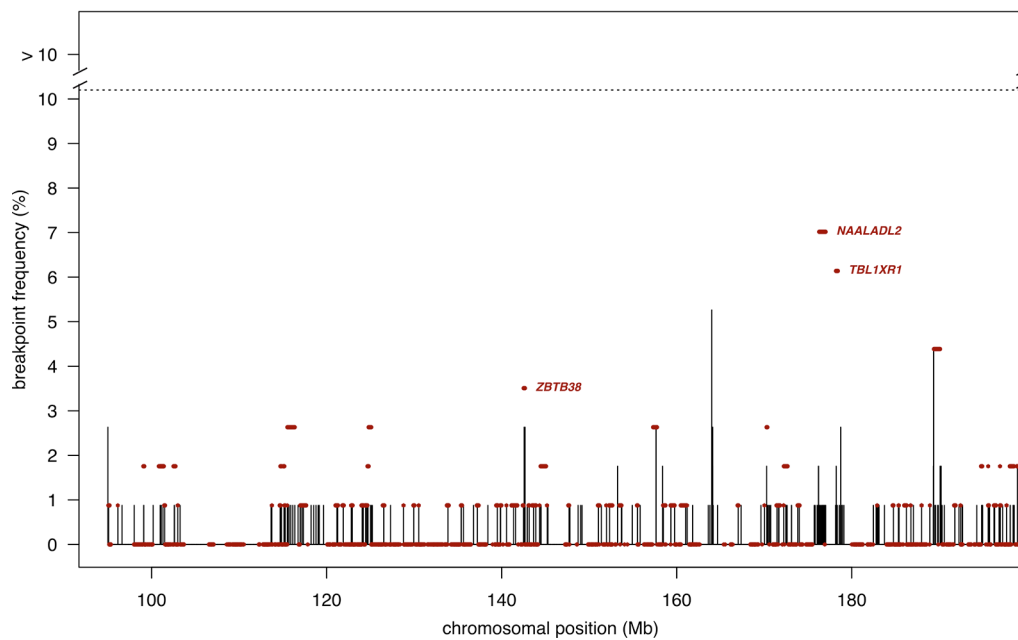
chr2q



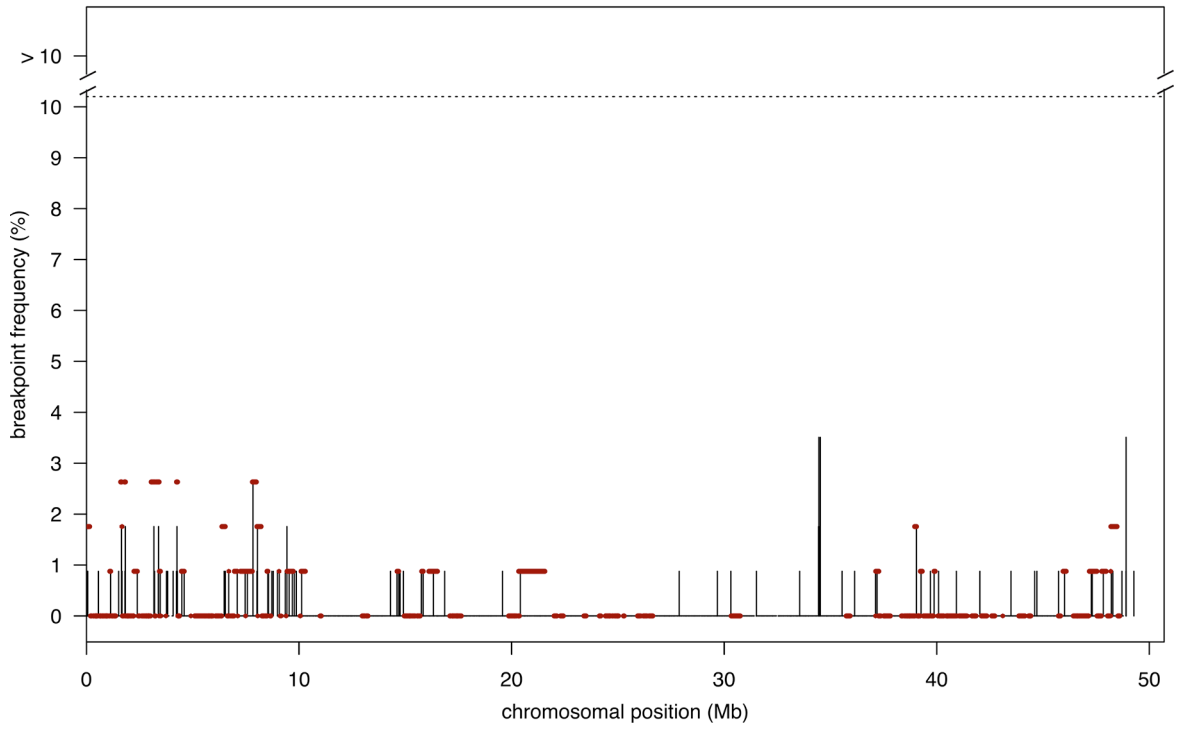
chr3p



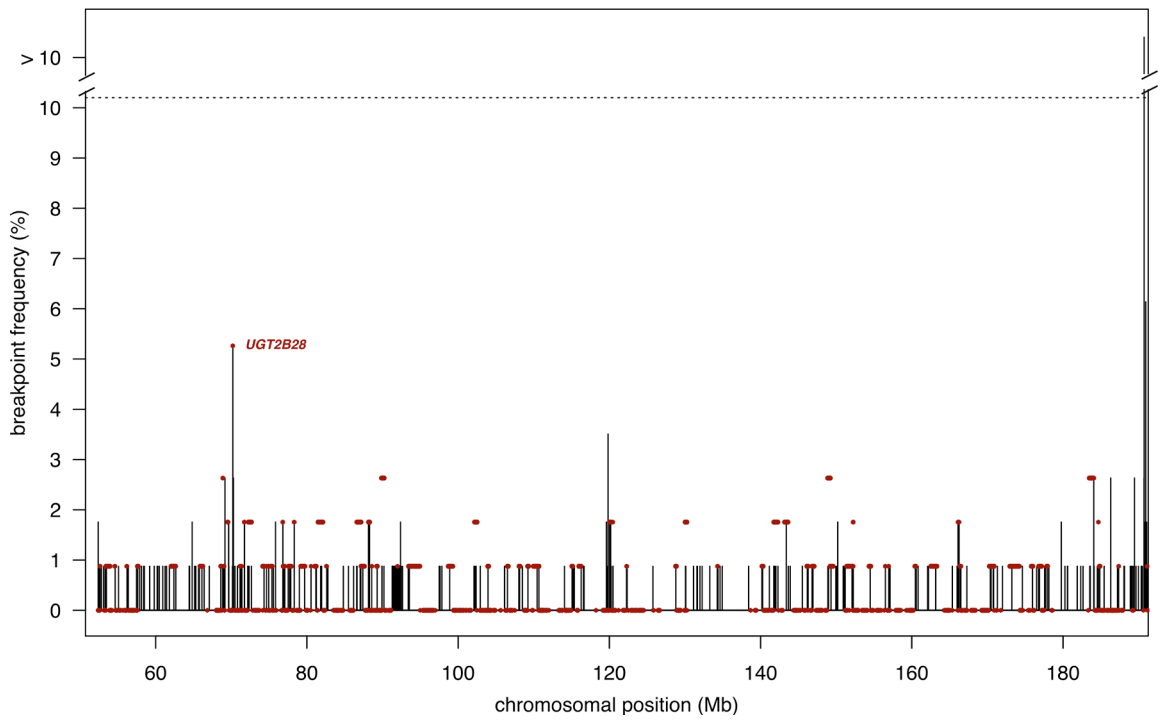
chr3q



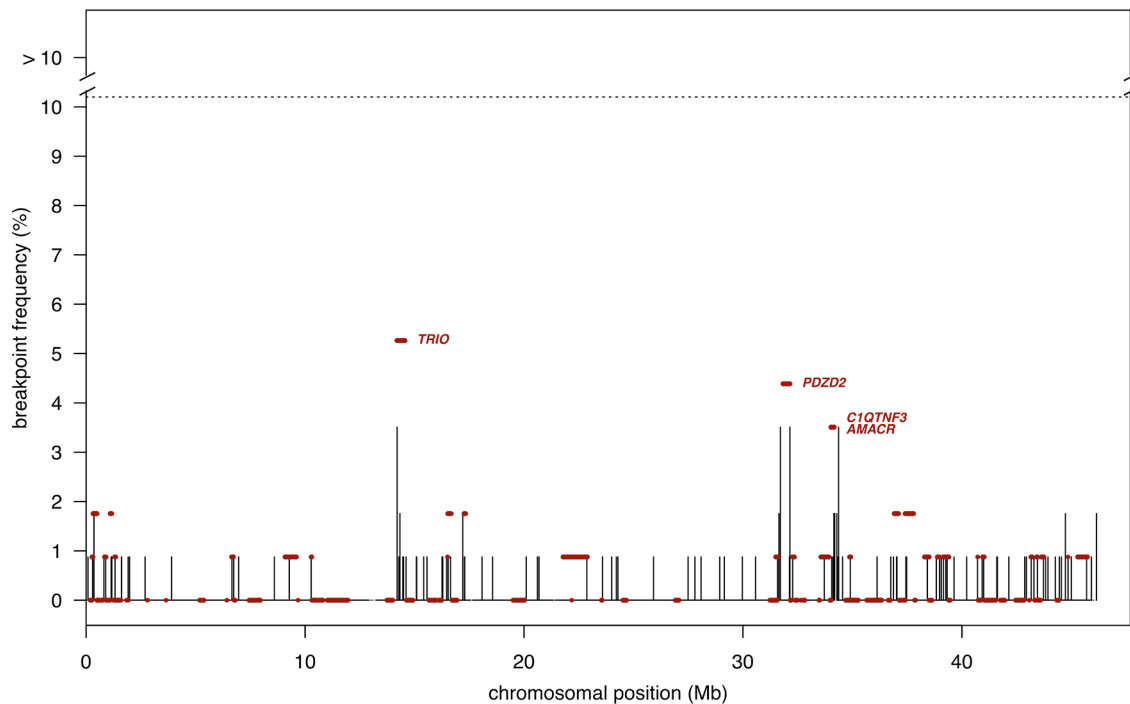
chr4p



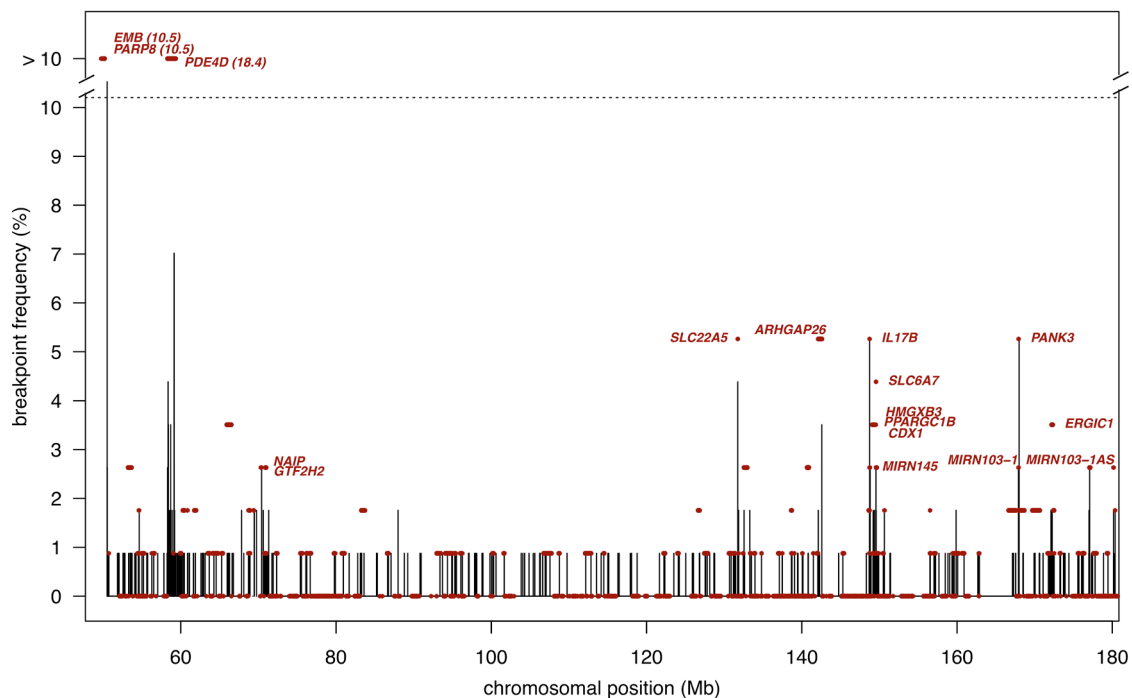
chr4q



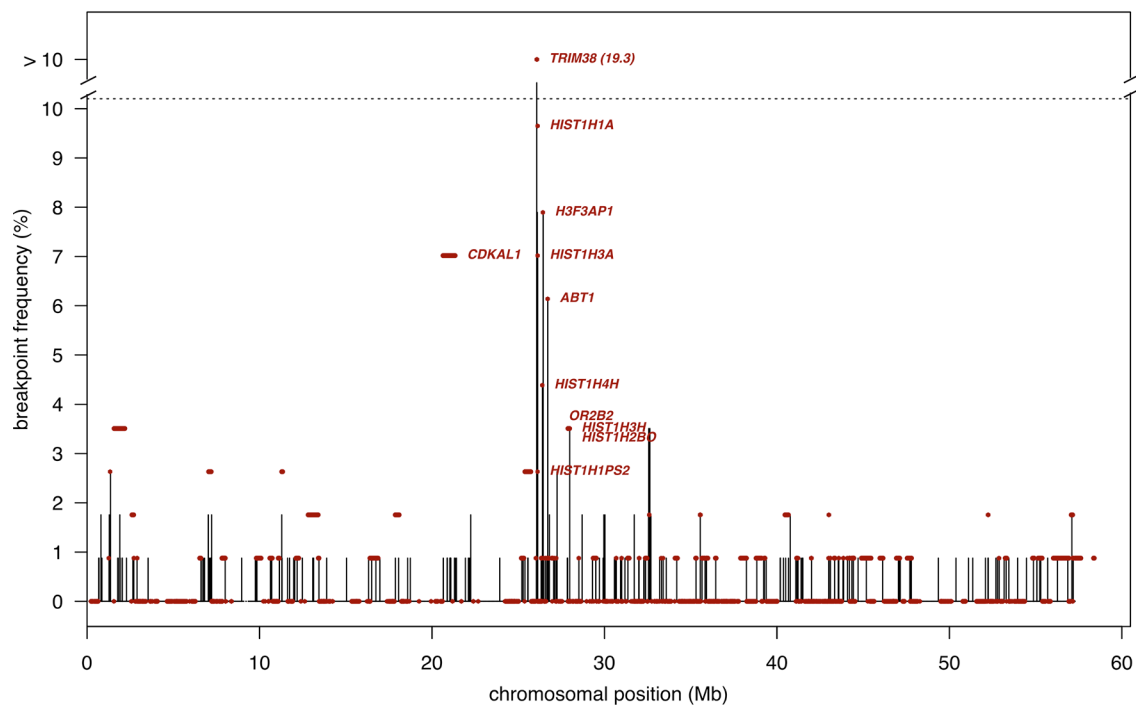
chr5p



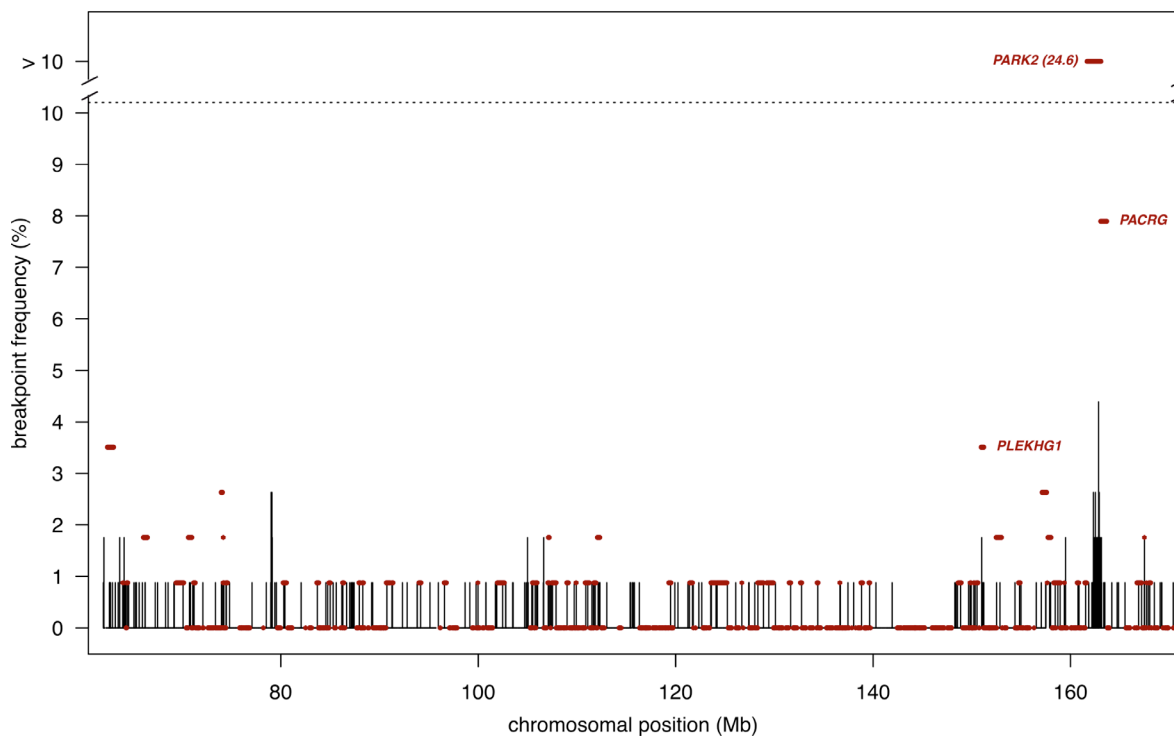
chr5q



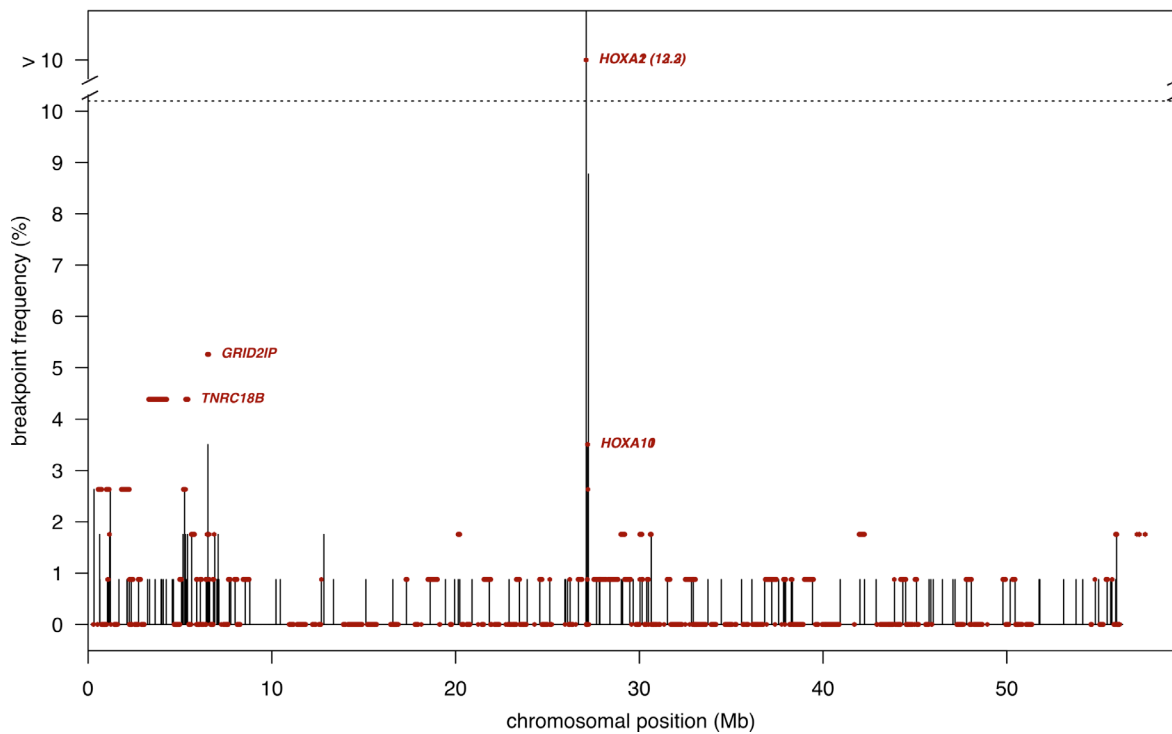
chr6p



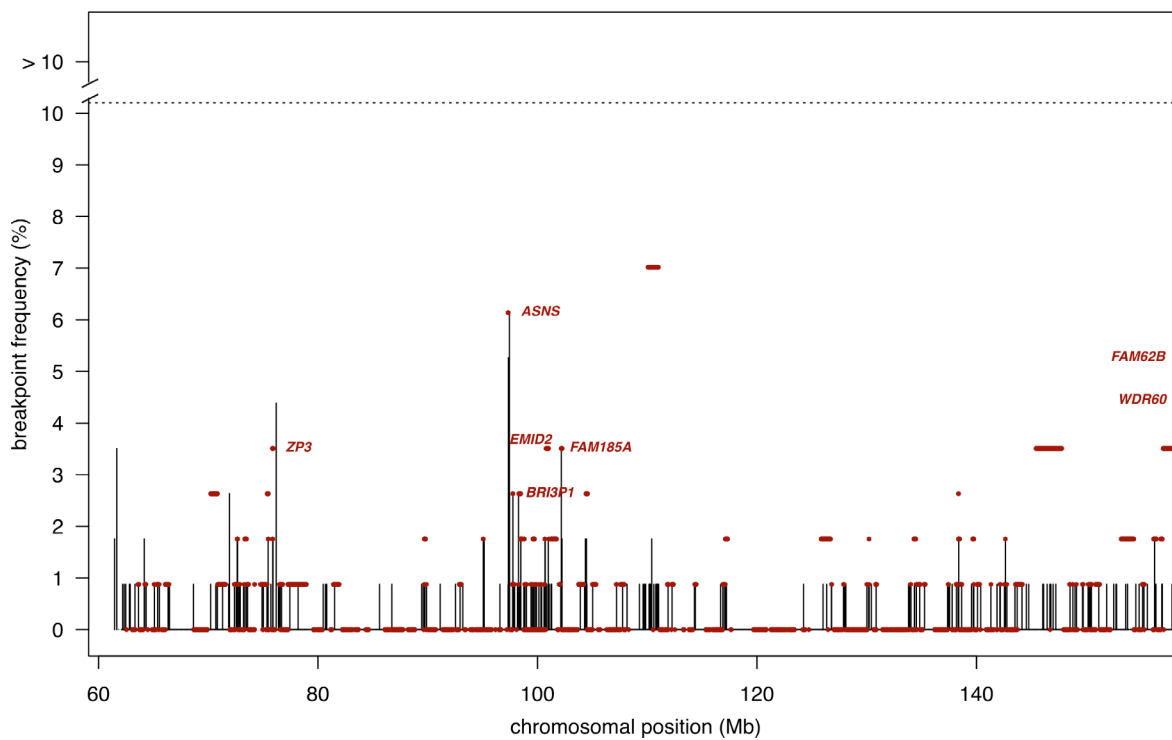
chr6q



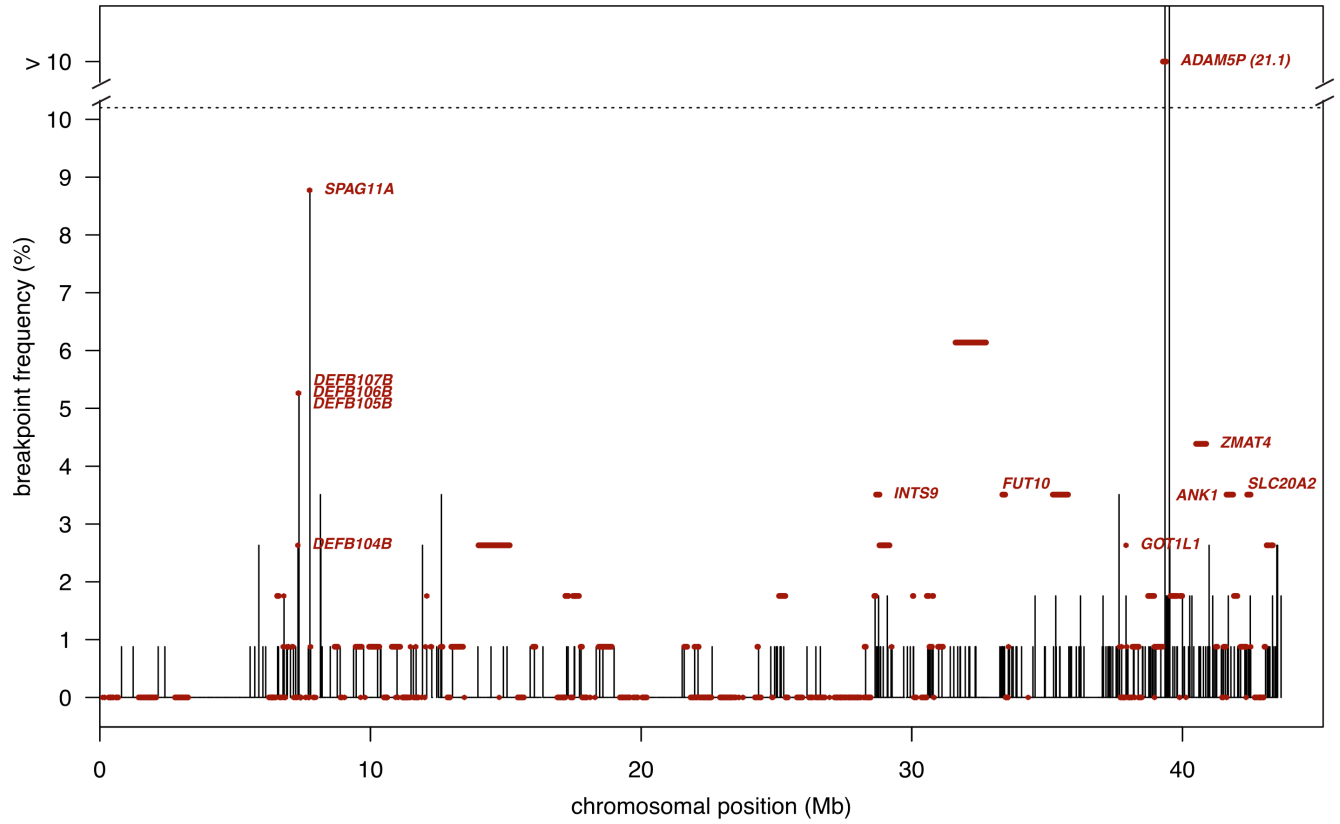
chr7p



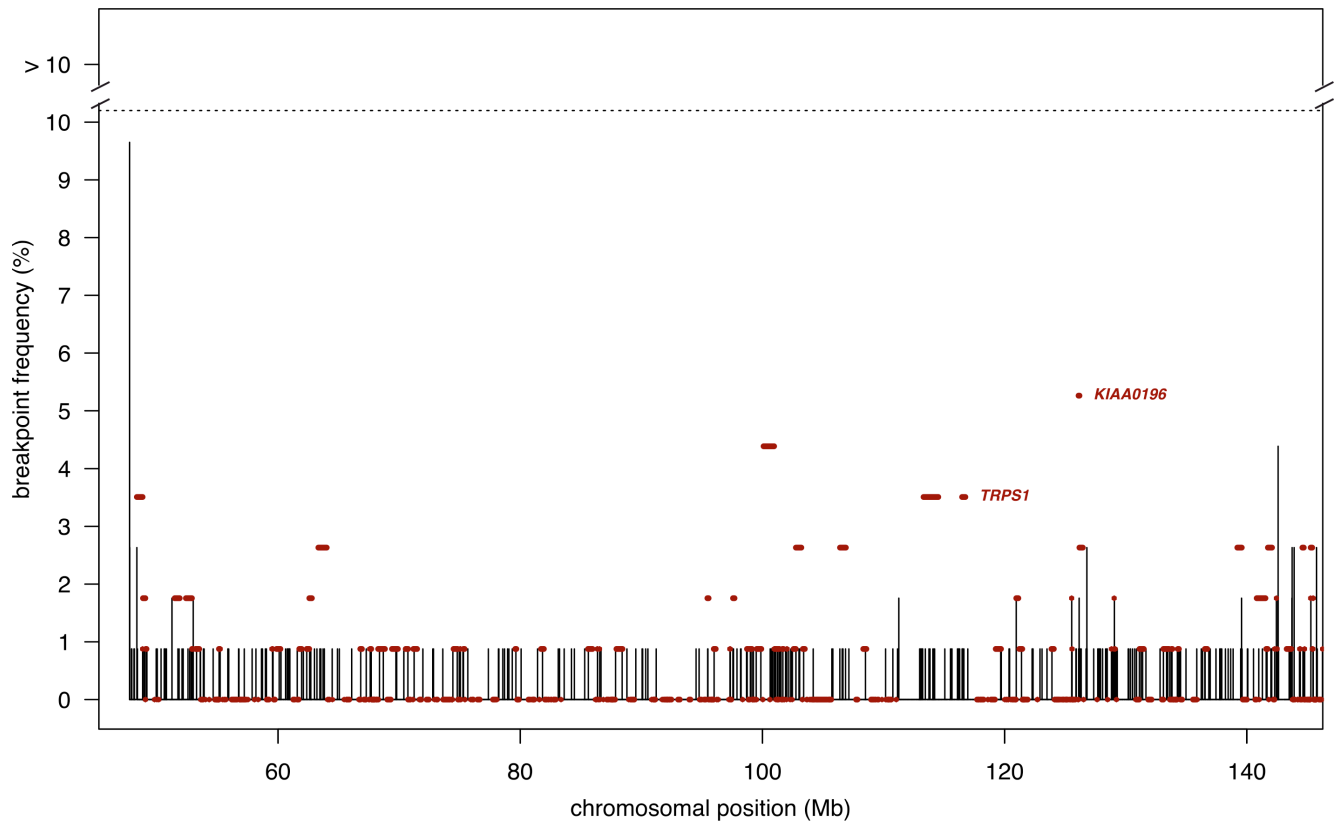
chr7q



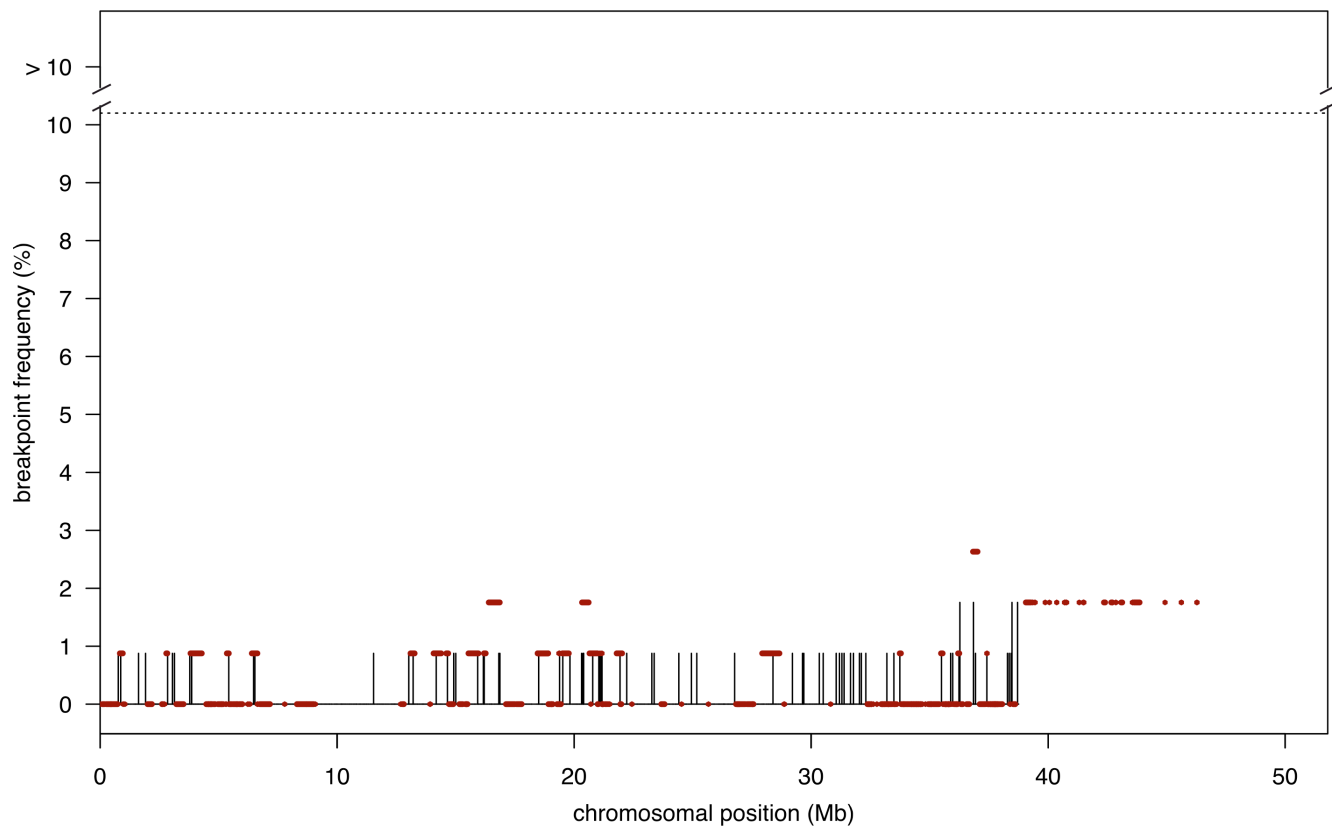
chr8p



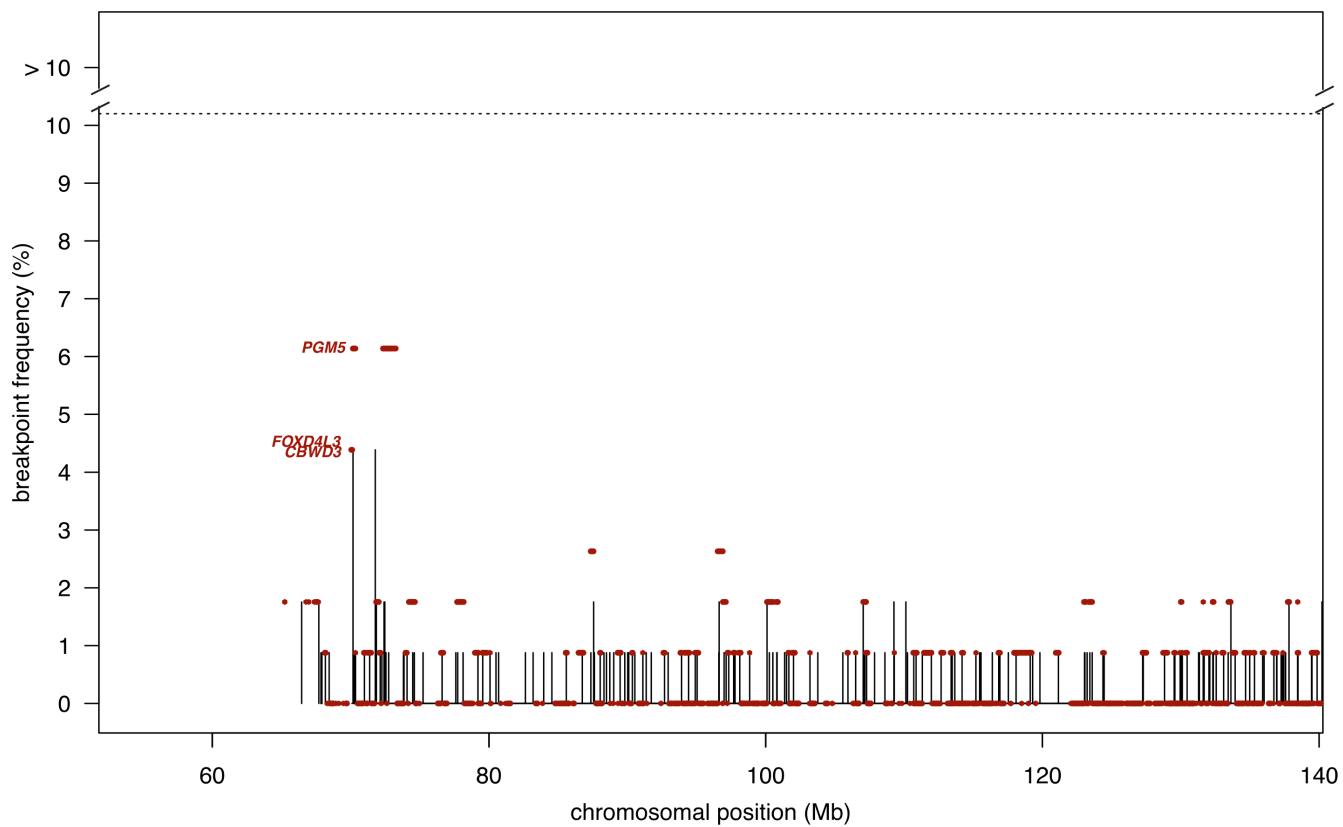
chr8q



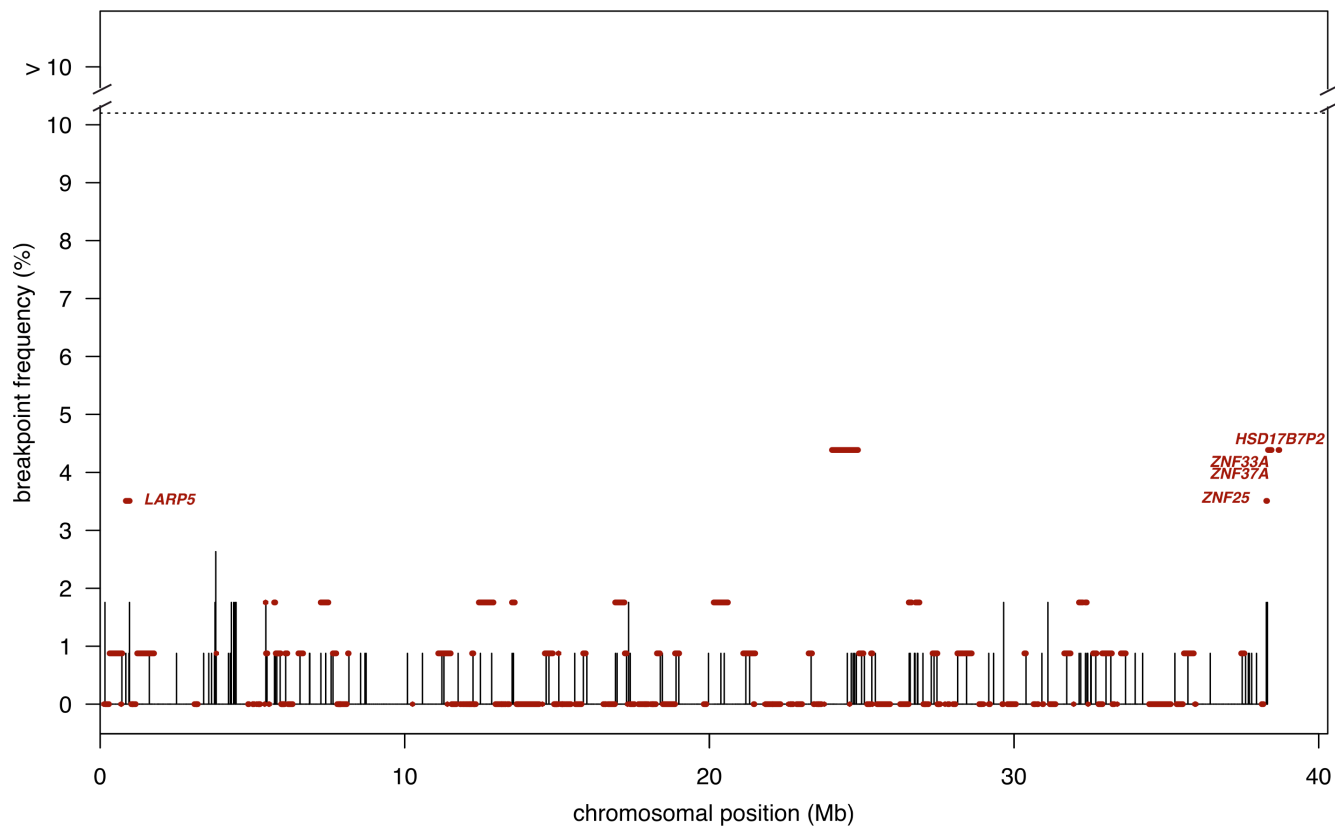
chr9p



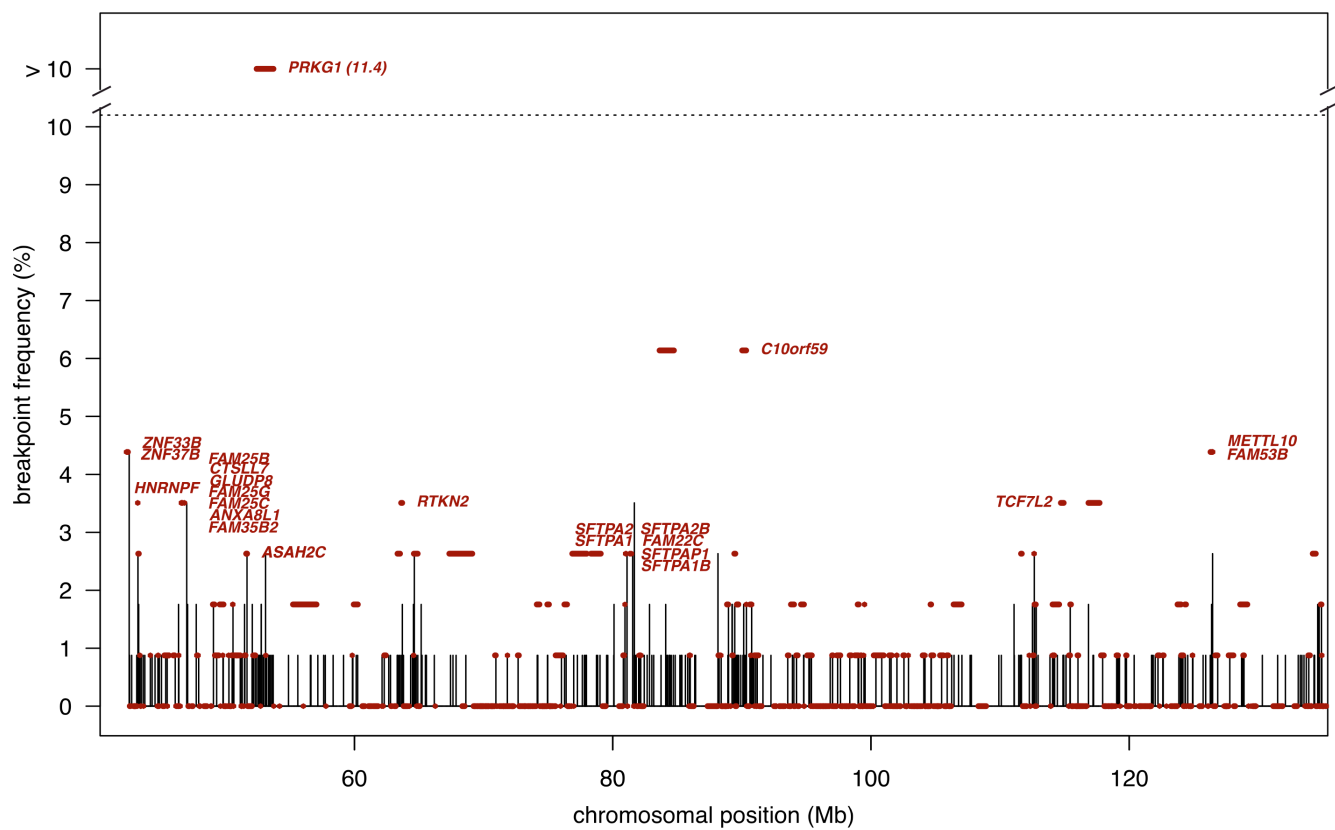
chr9q



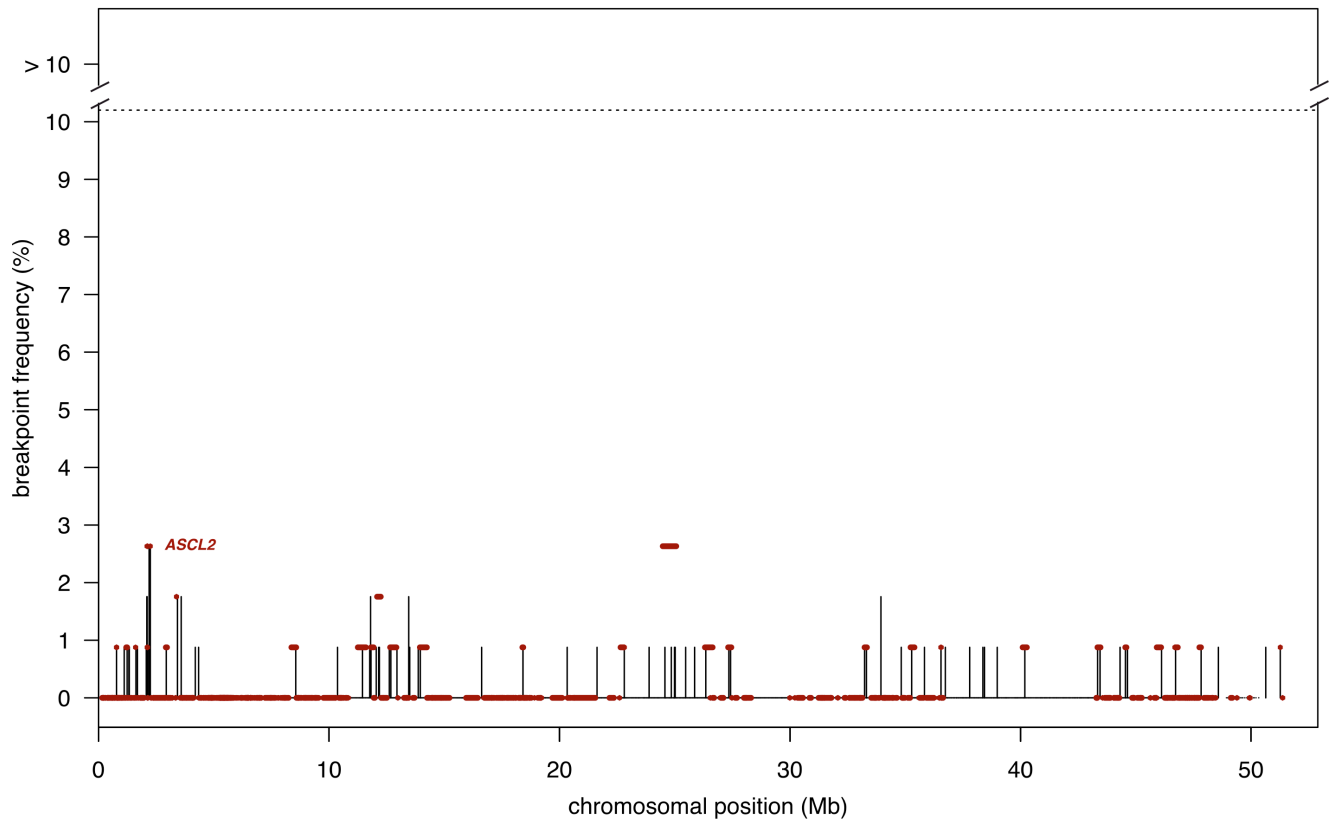
chr10p



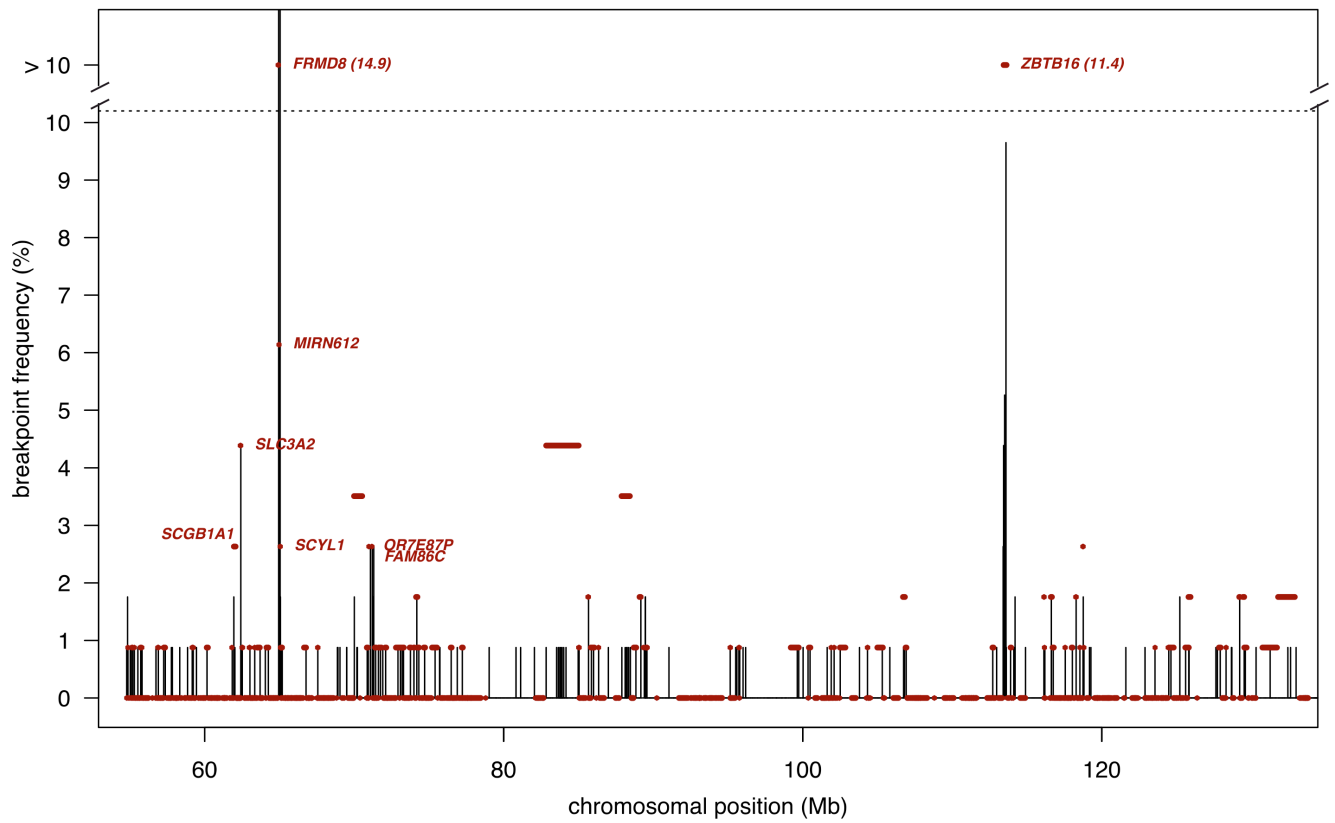
chr10q



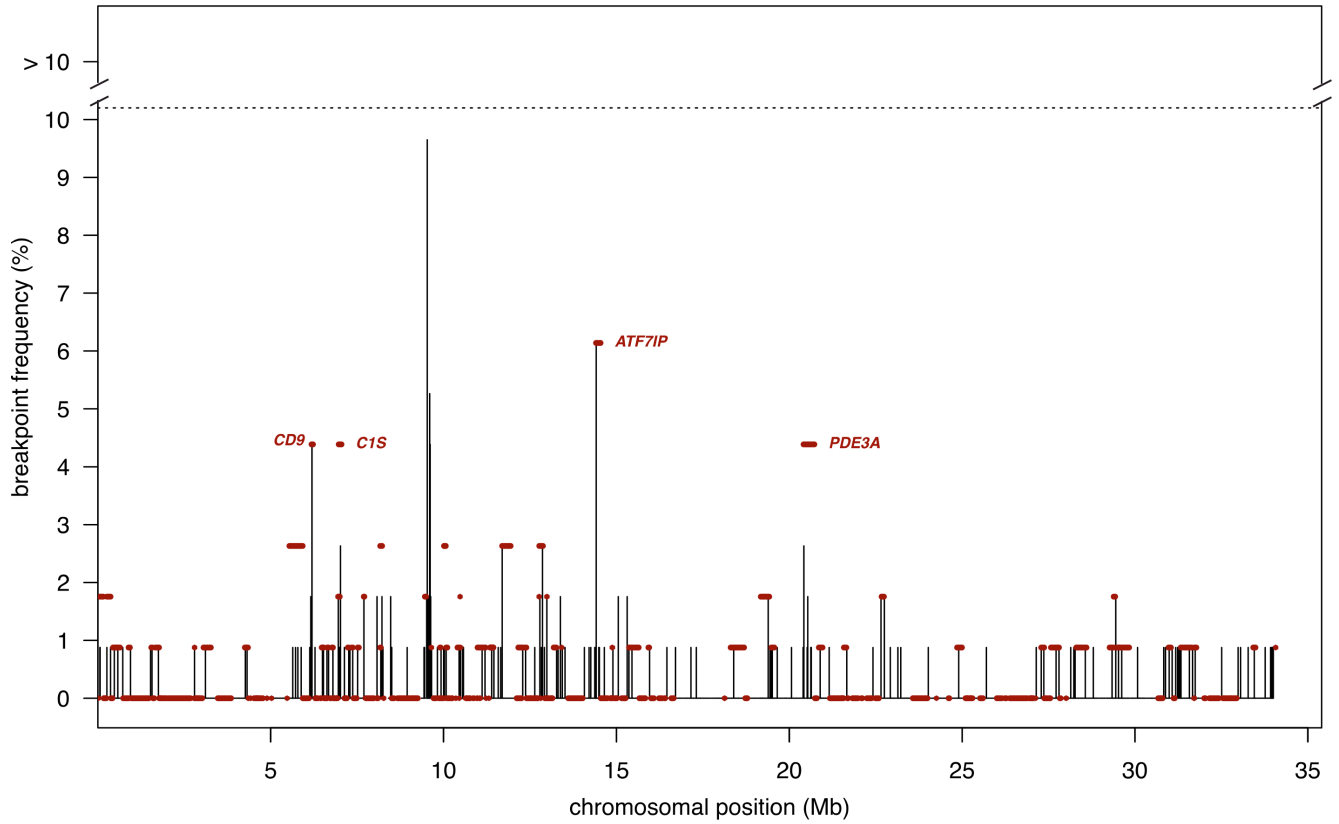
chr11p



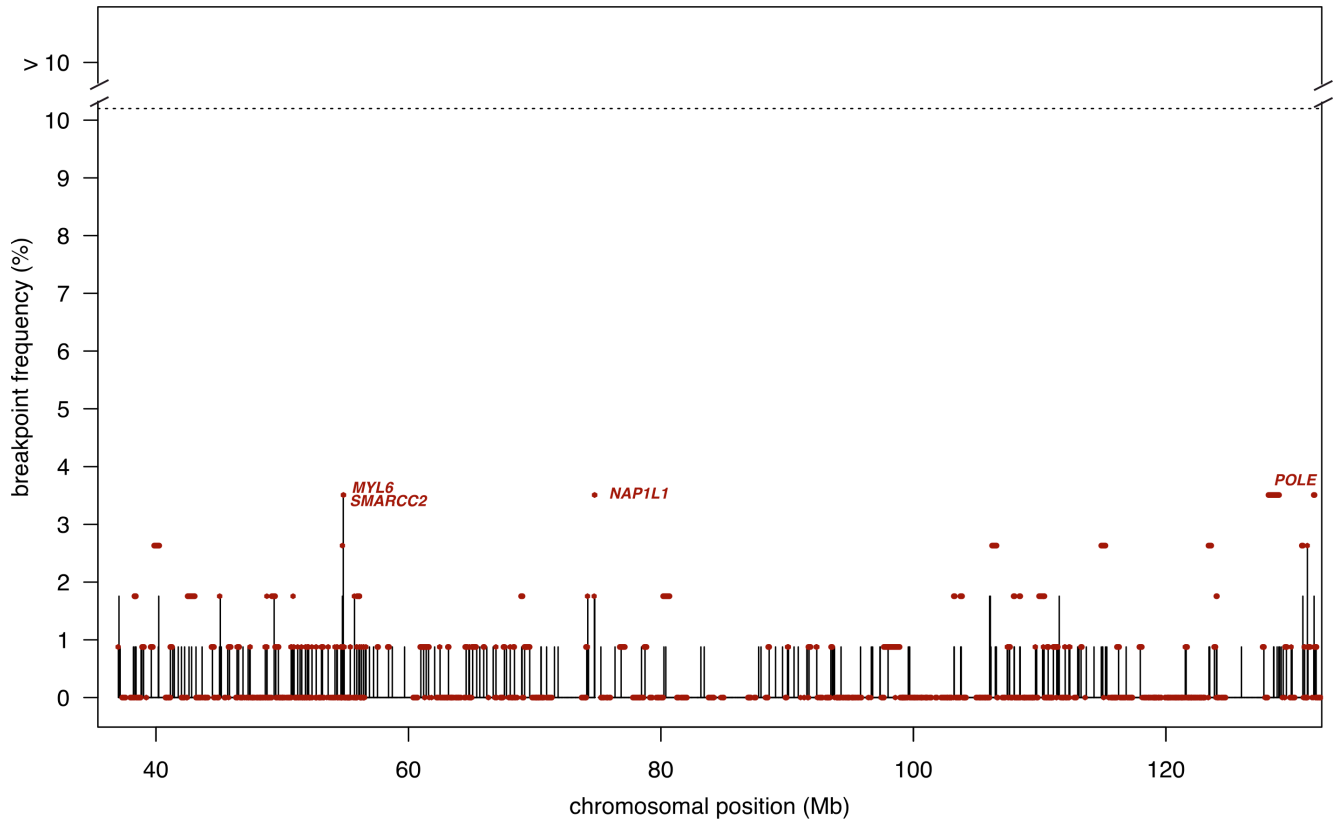
chr11q



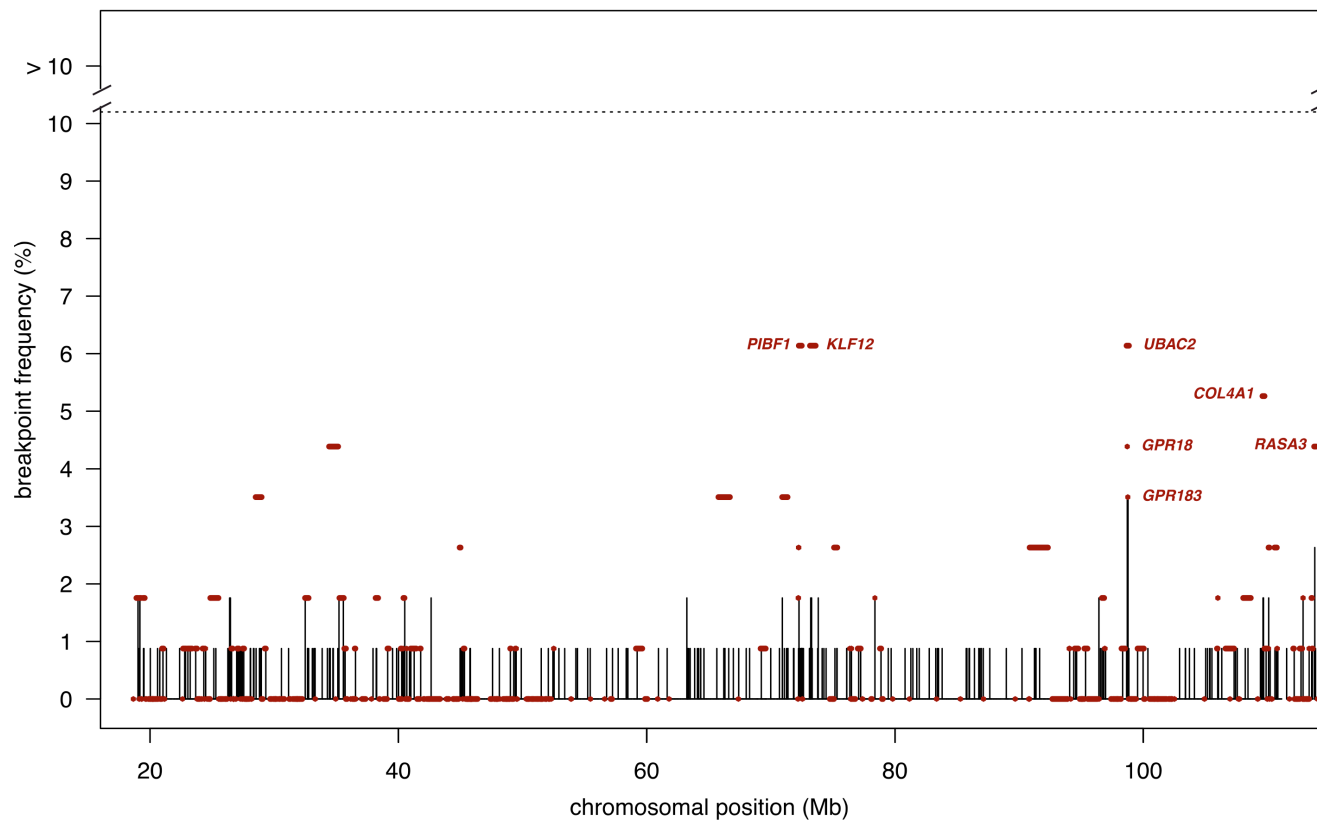
chr12p



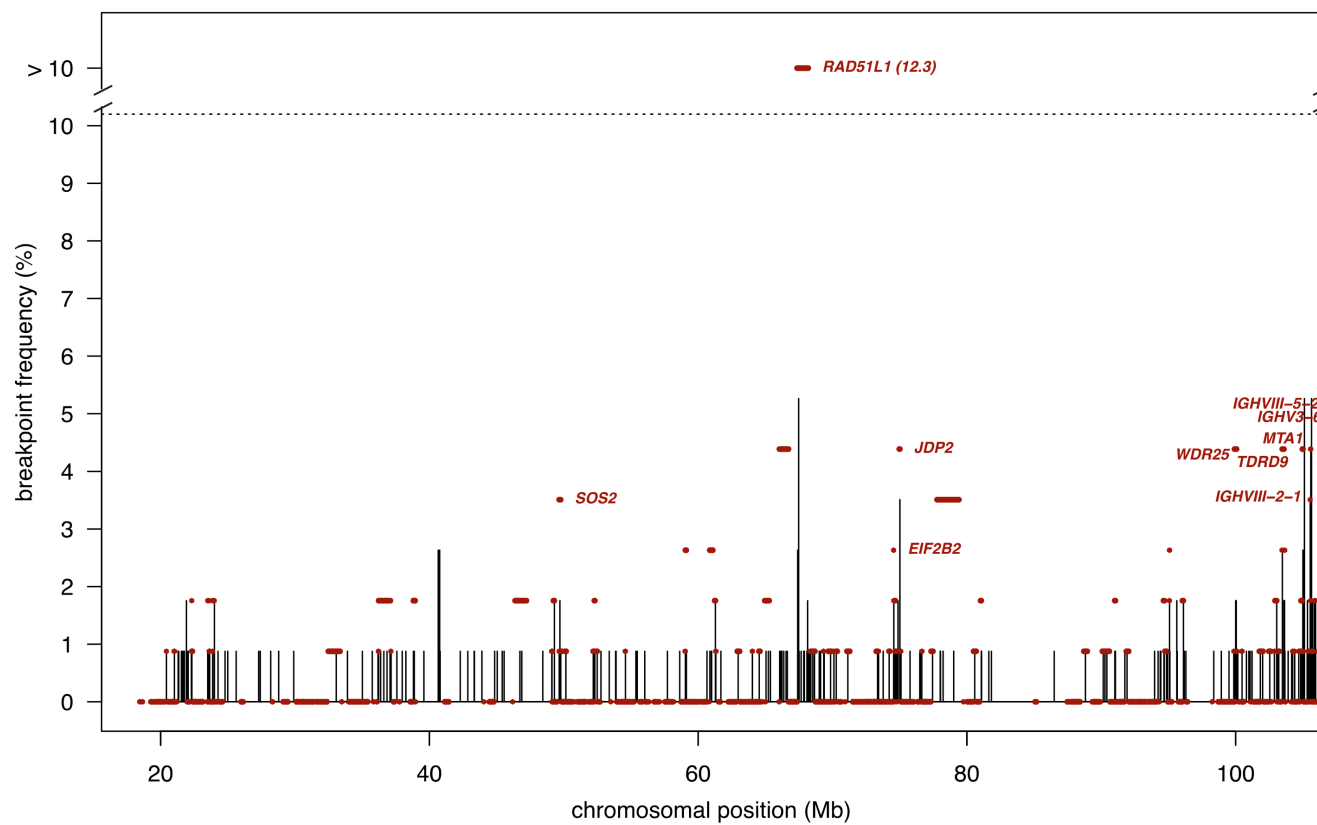
chr12q



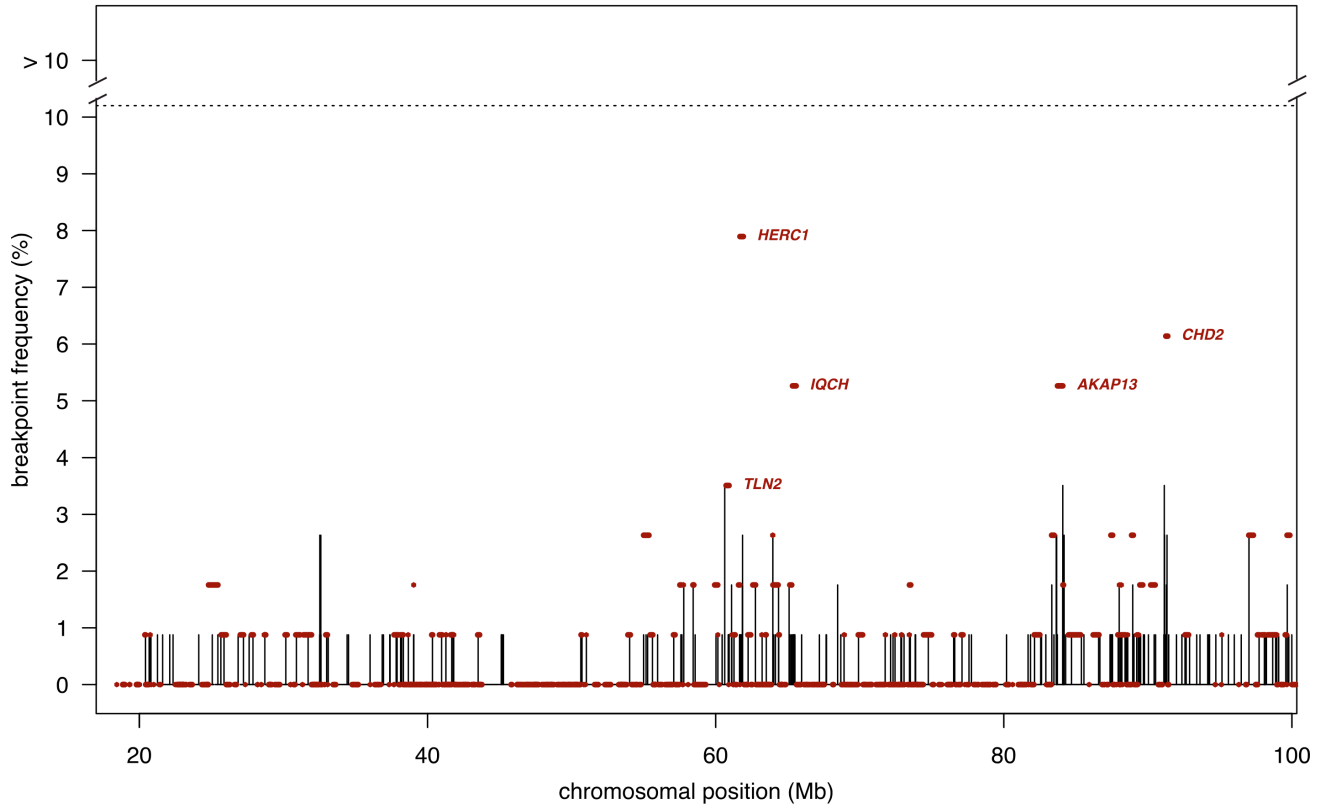
chr13q



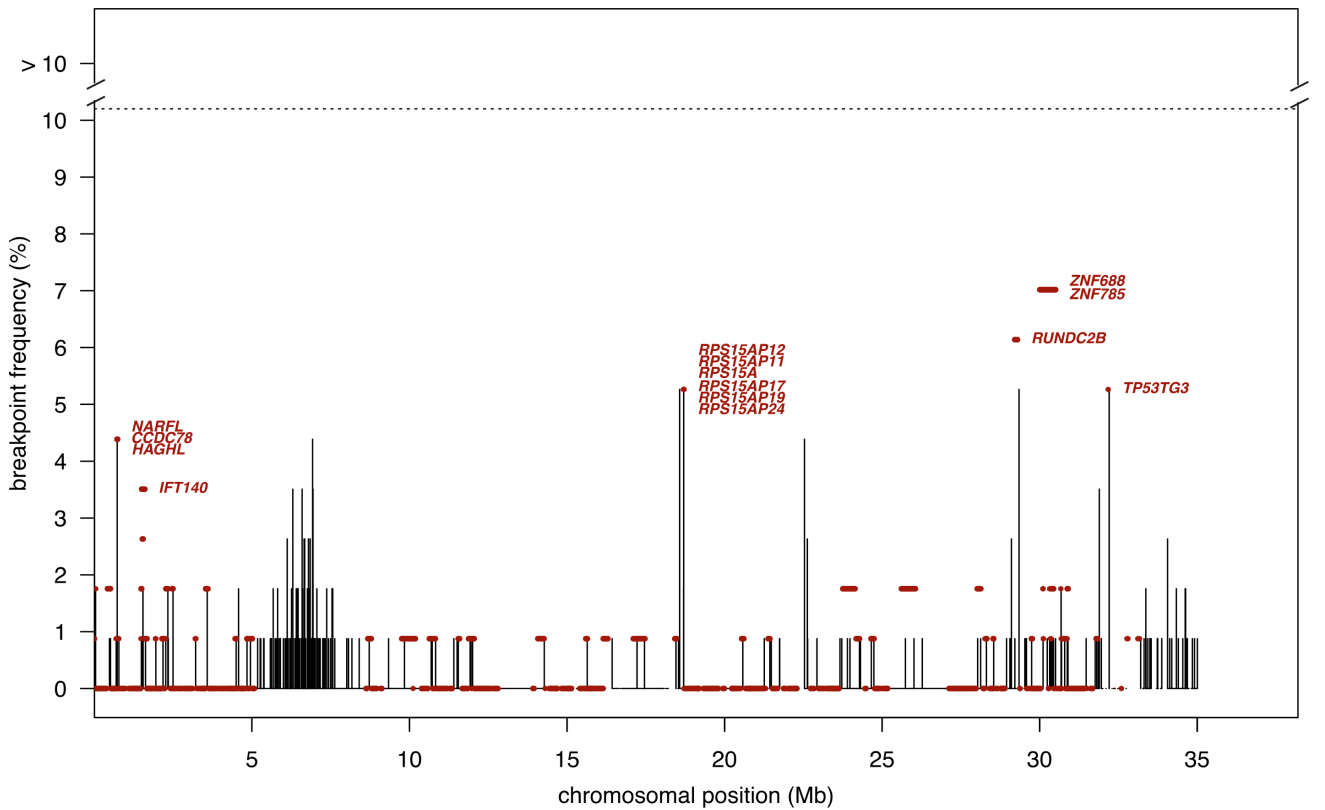
chr14q



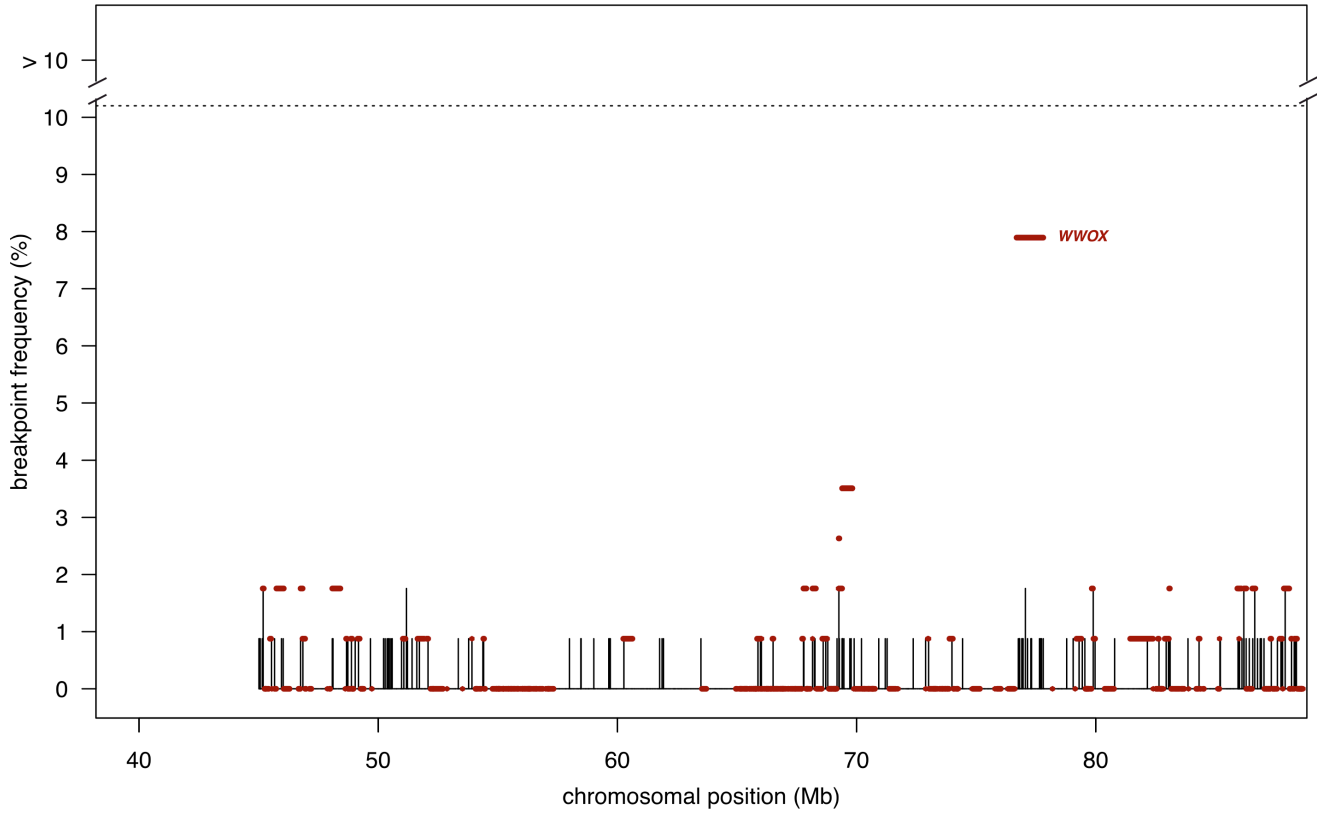
chr15q



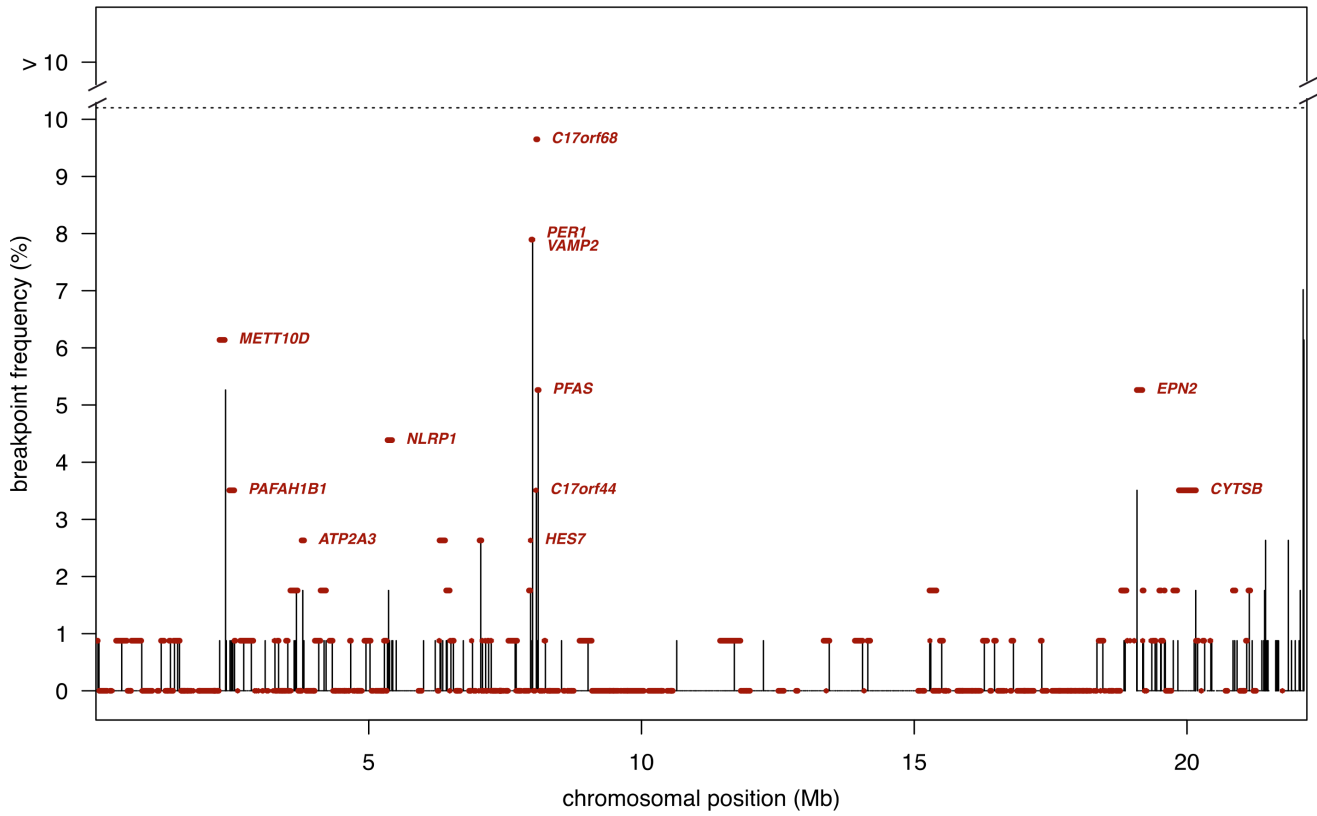
chr16p



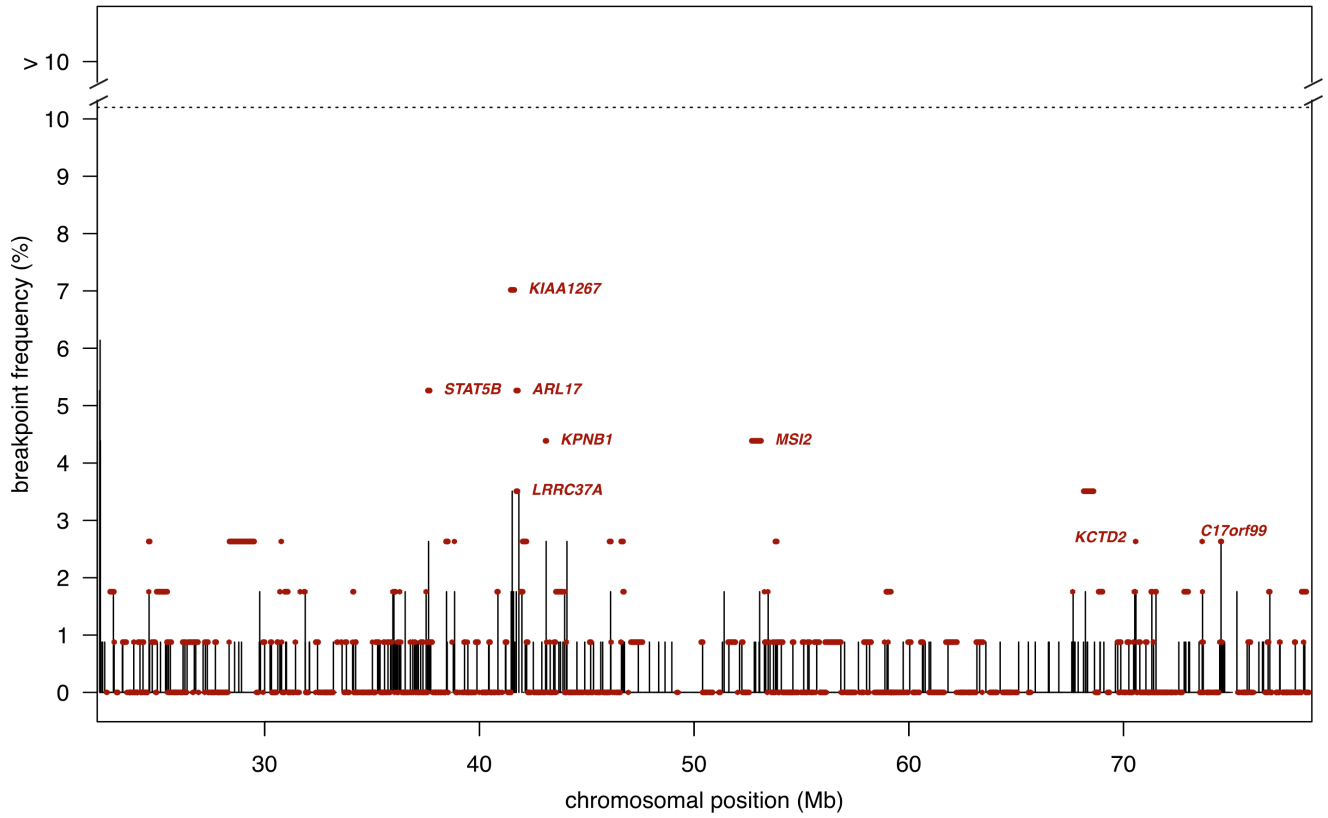
chr16q



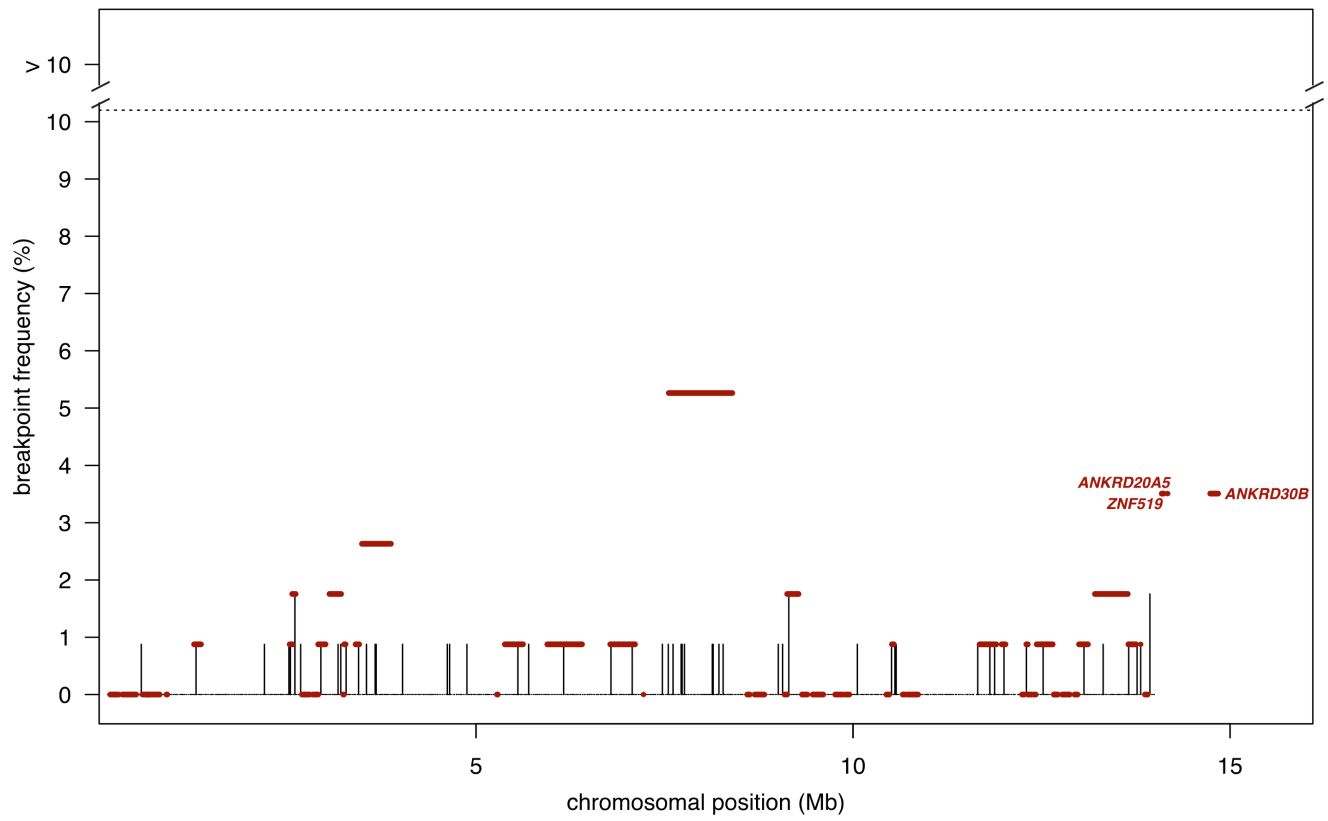
chr17p



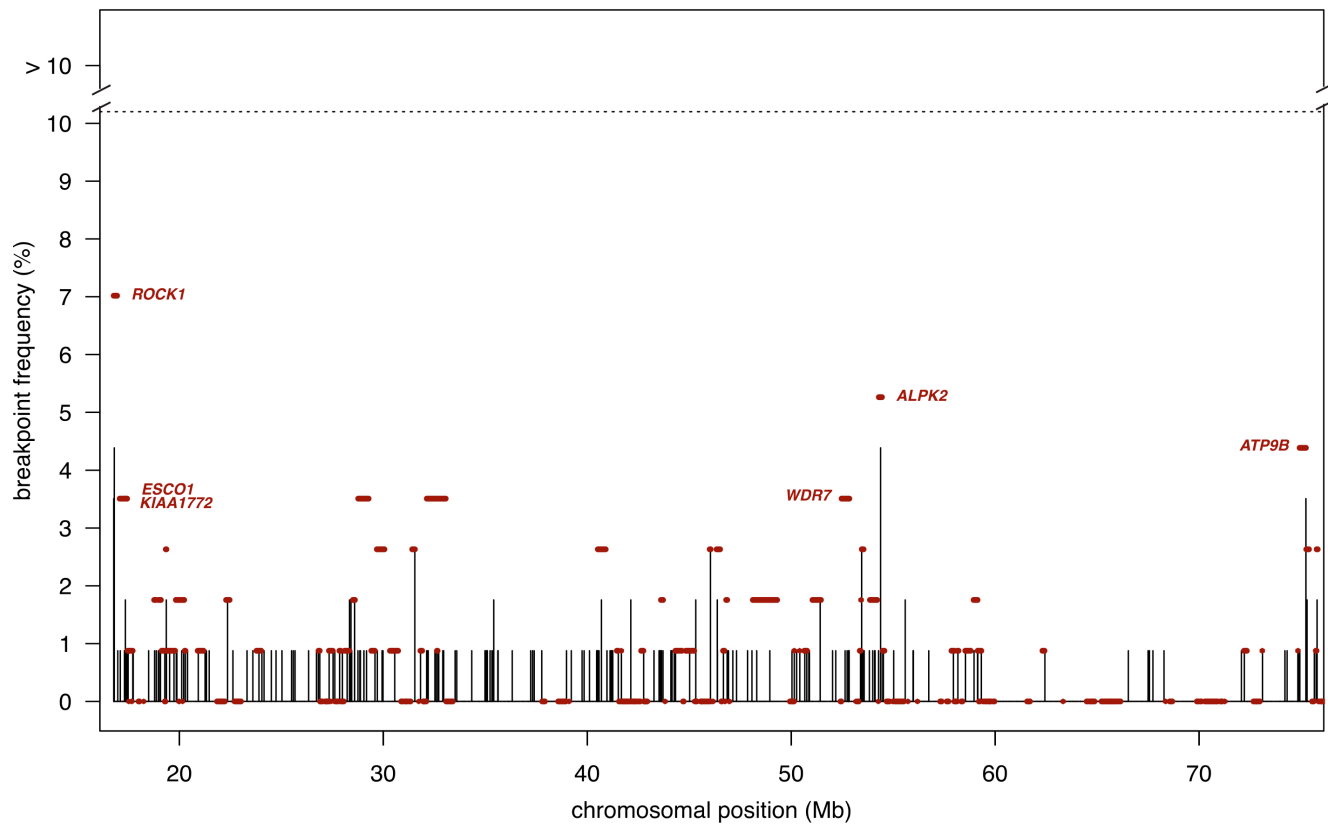
chr17q



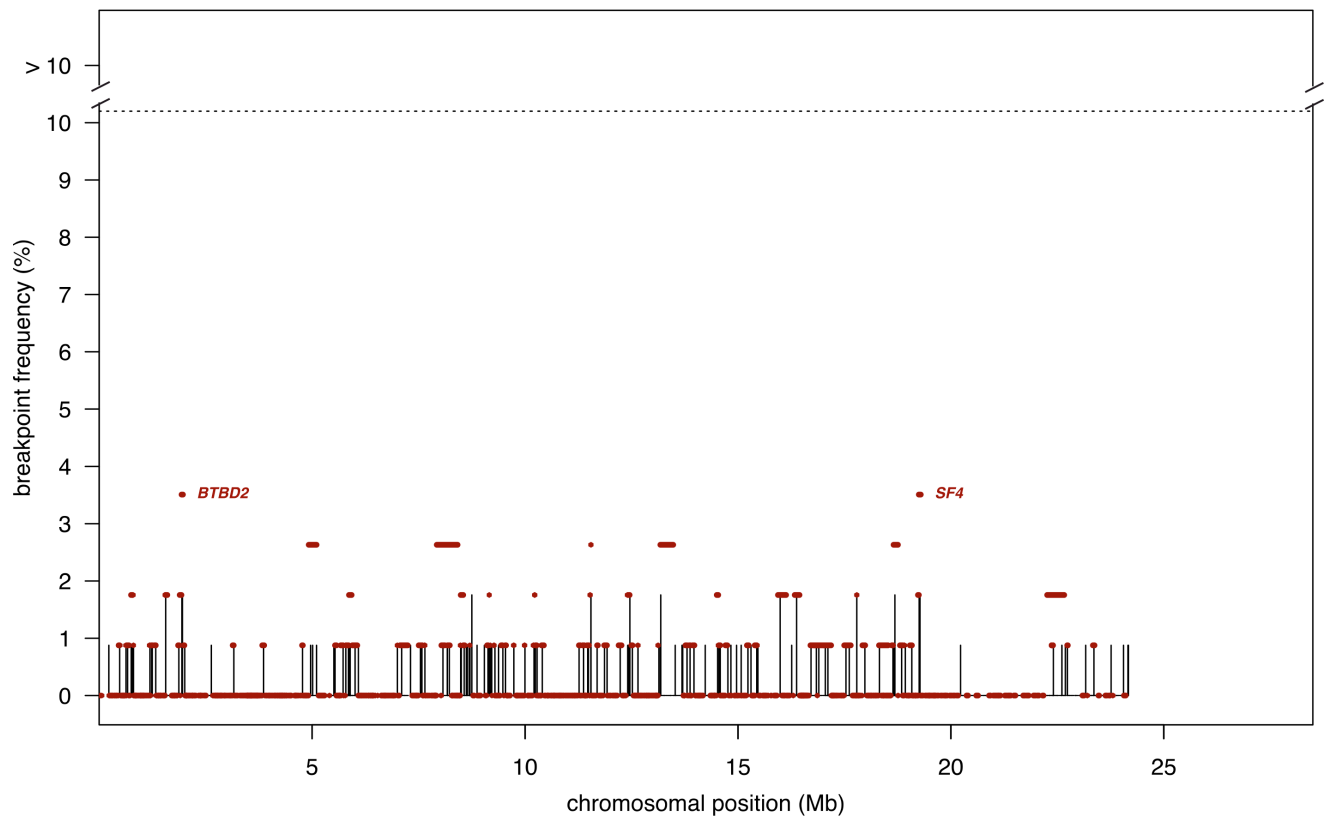
chr18p



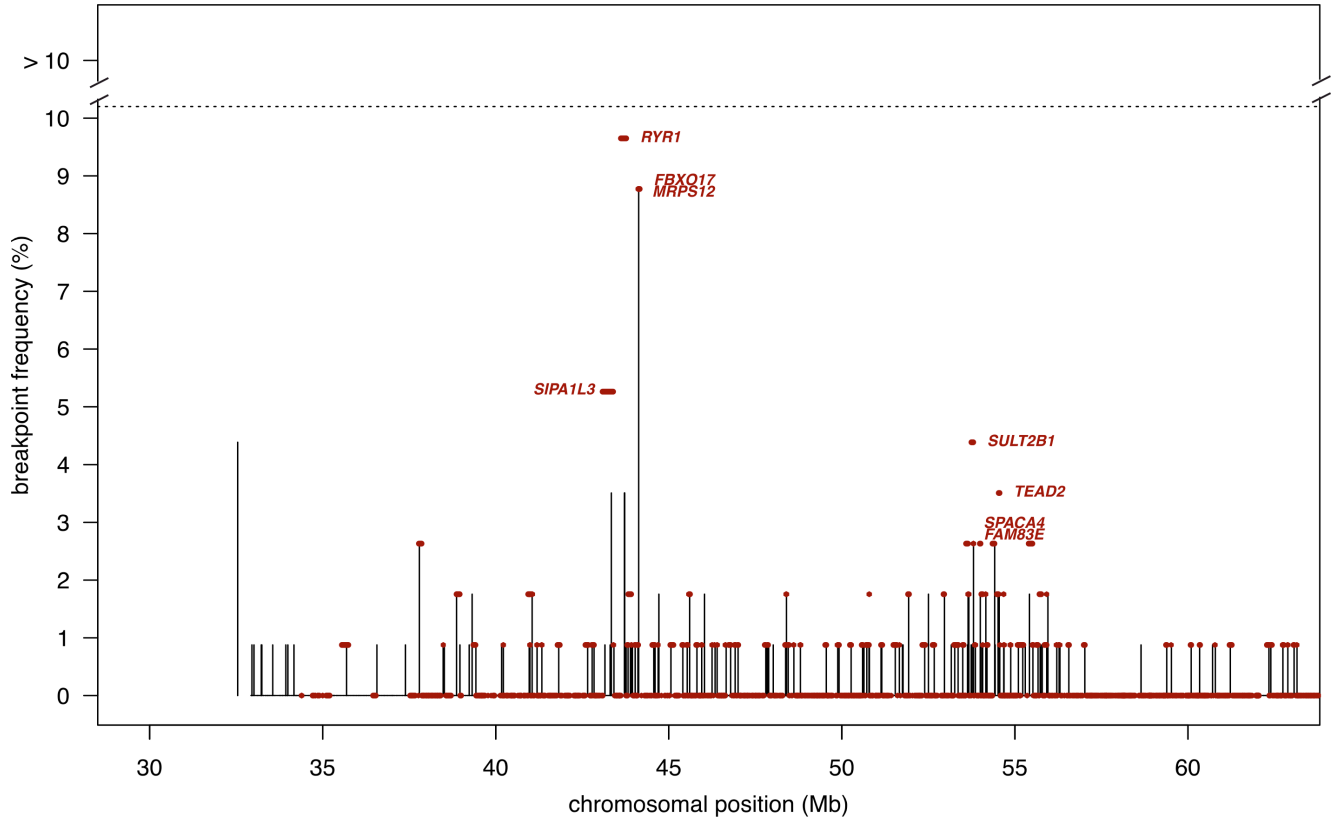
chr18q



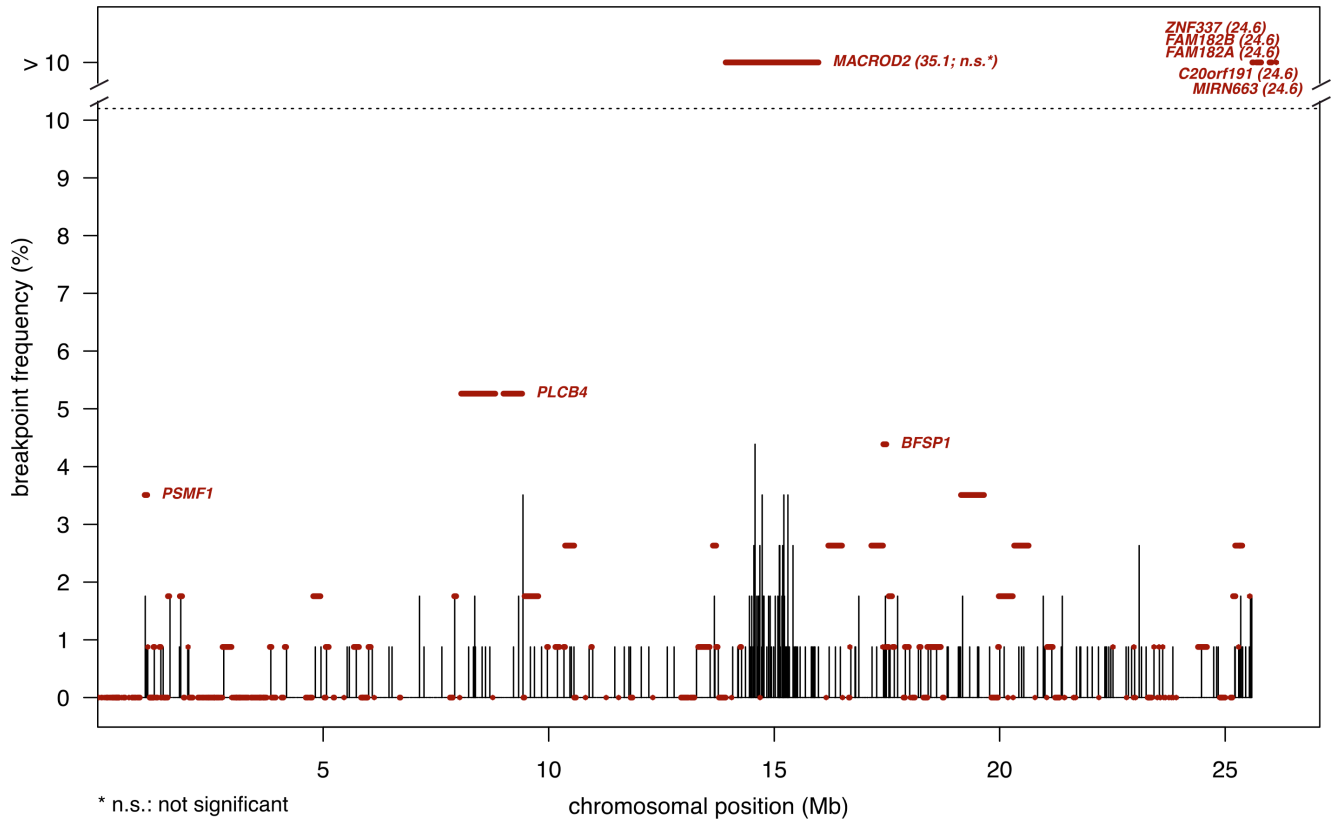
chr19p



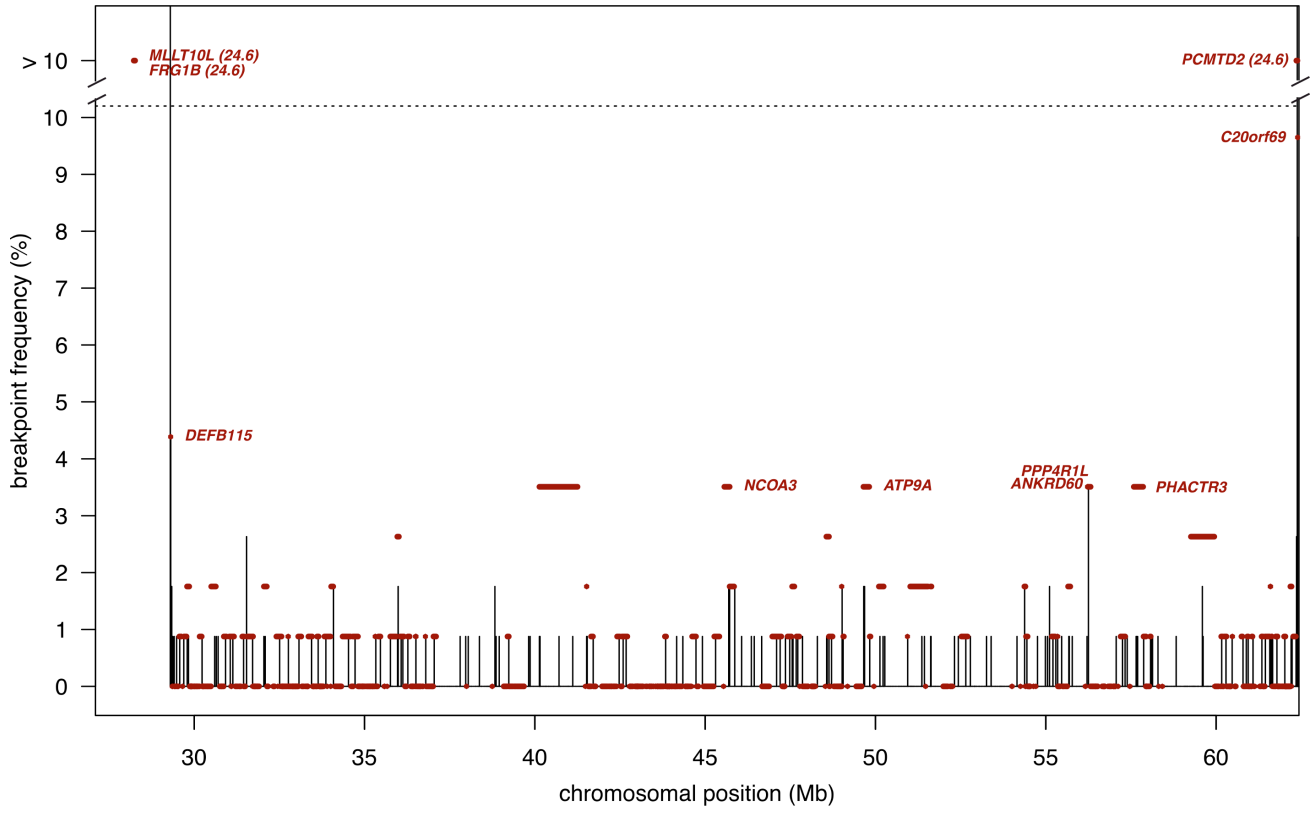
chr19q



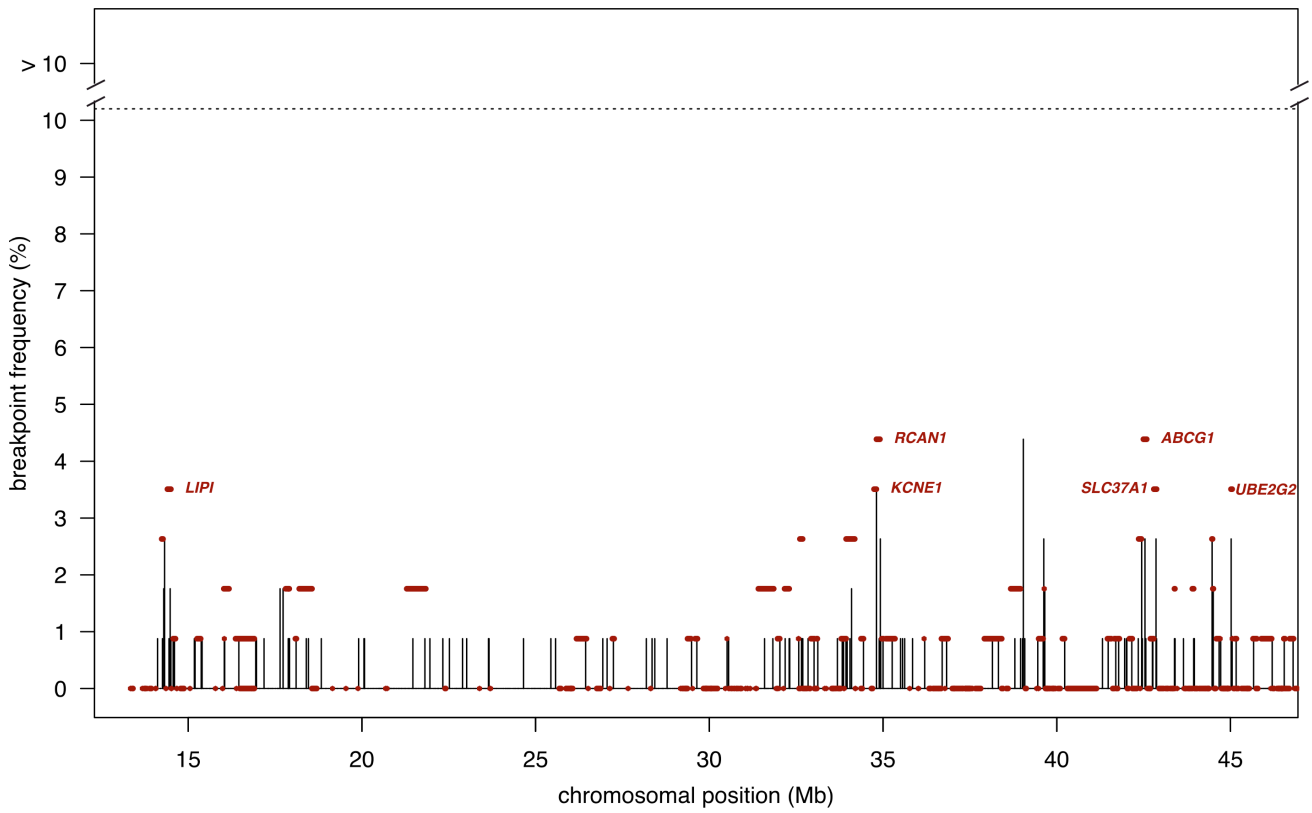
chr20p



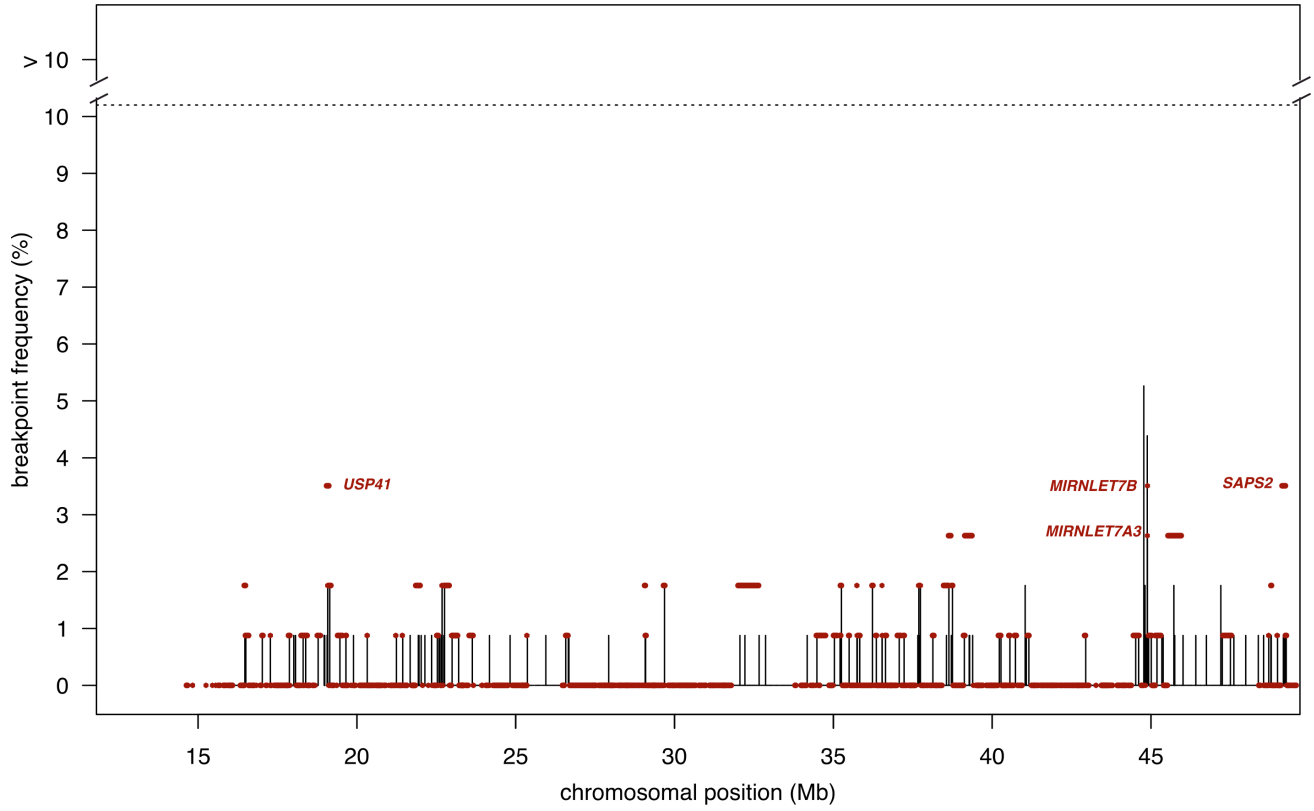
chr20q



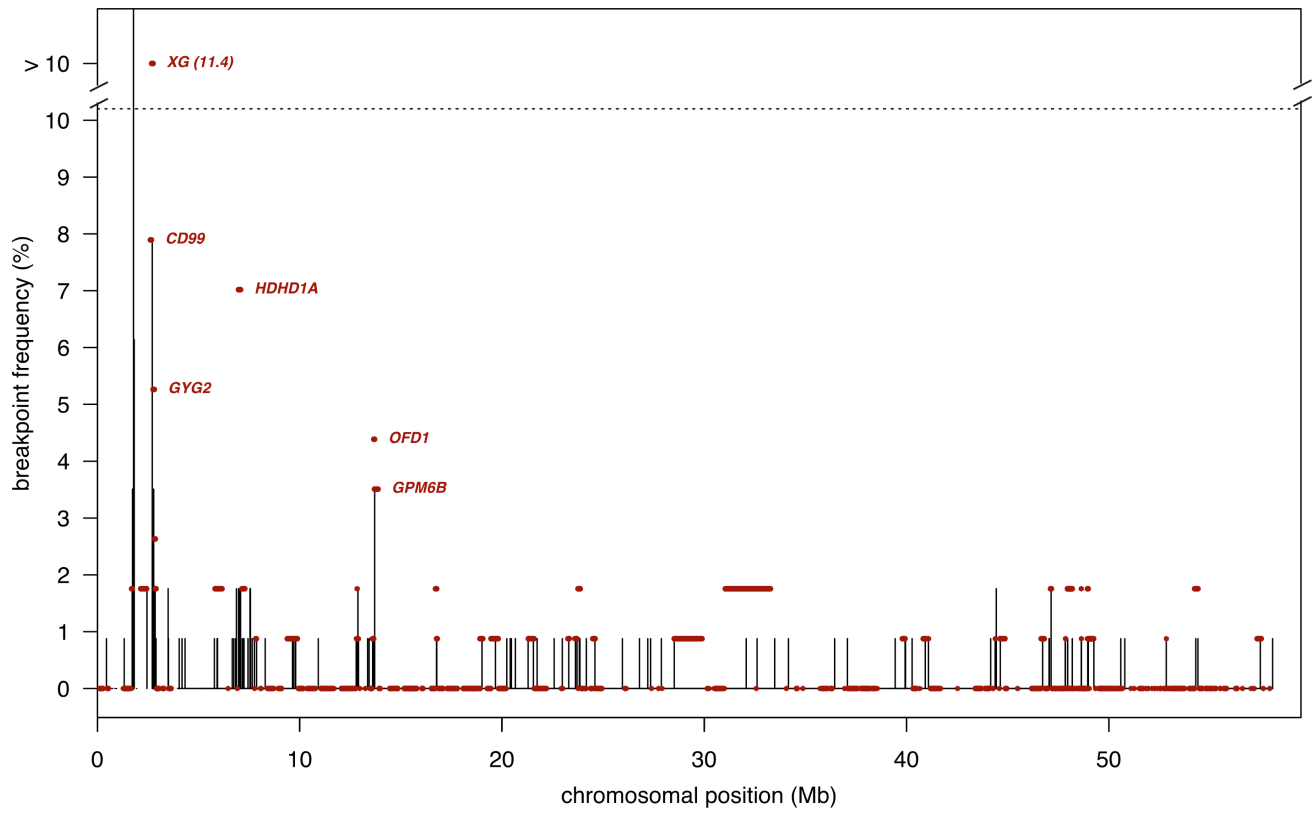
chr21q



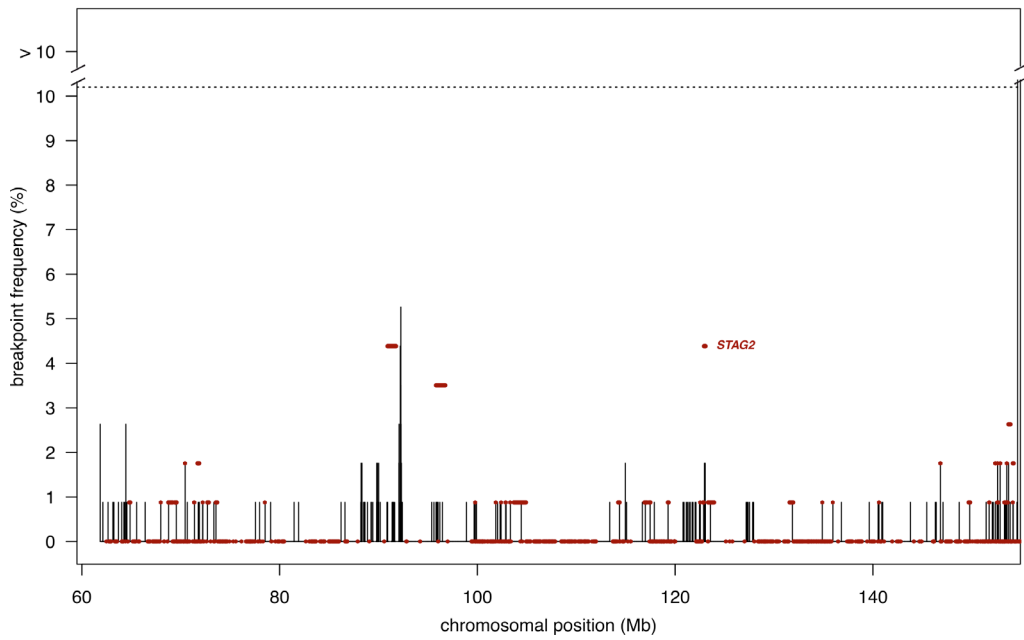
chr22q



chr23p

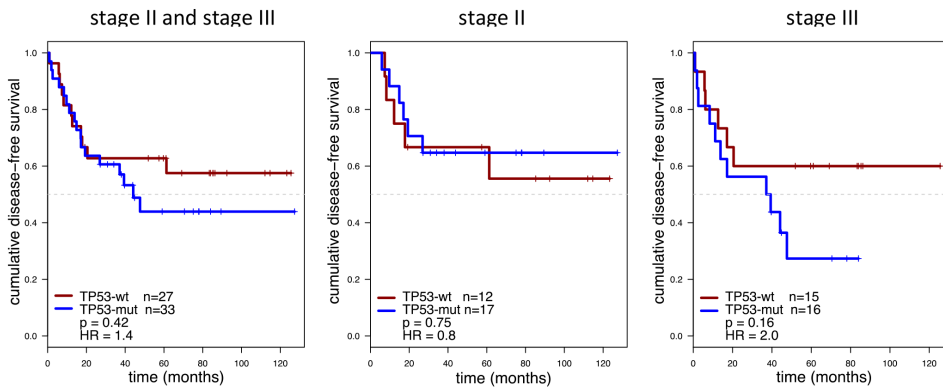


chr23q

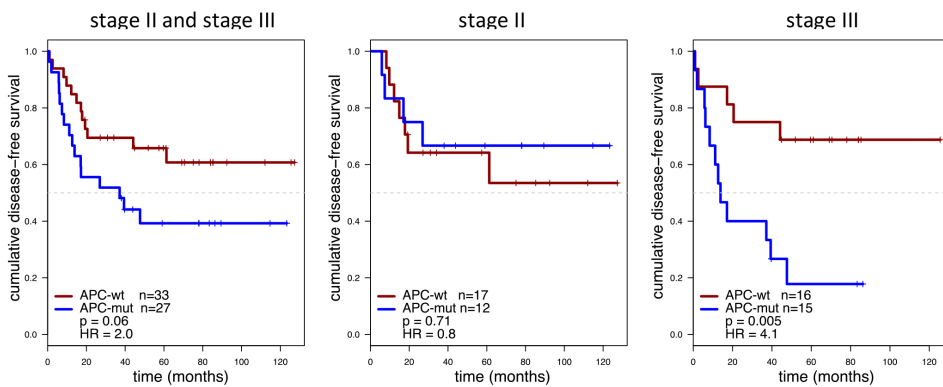


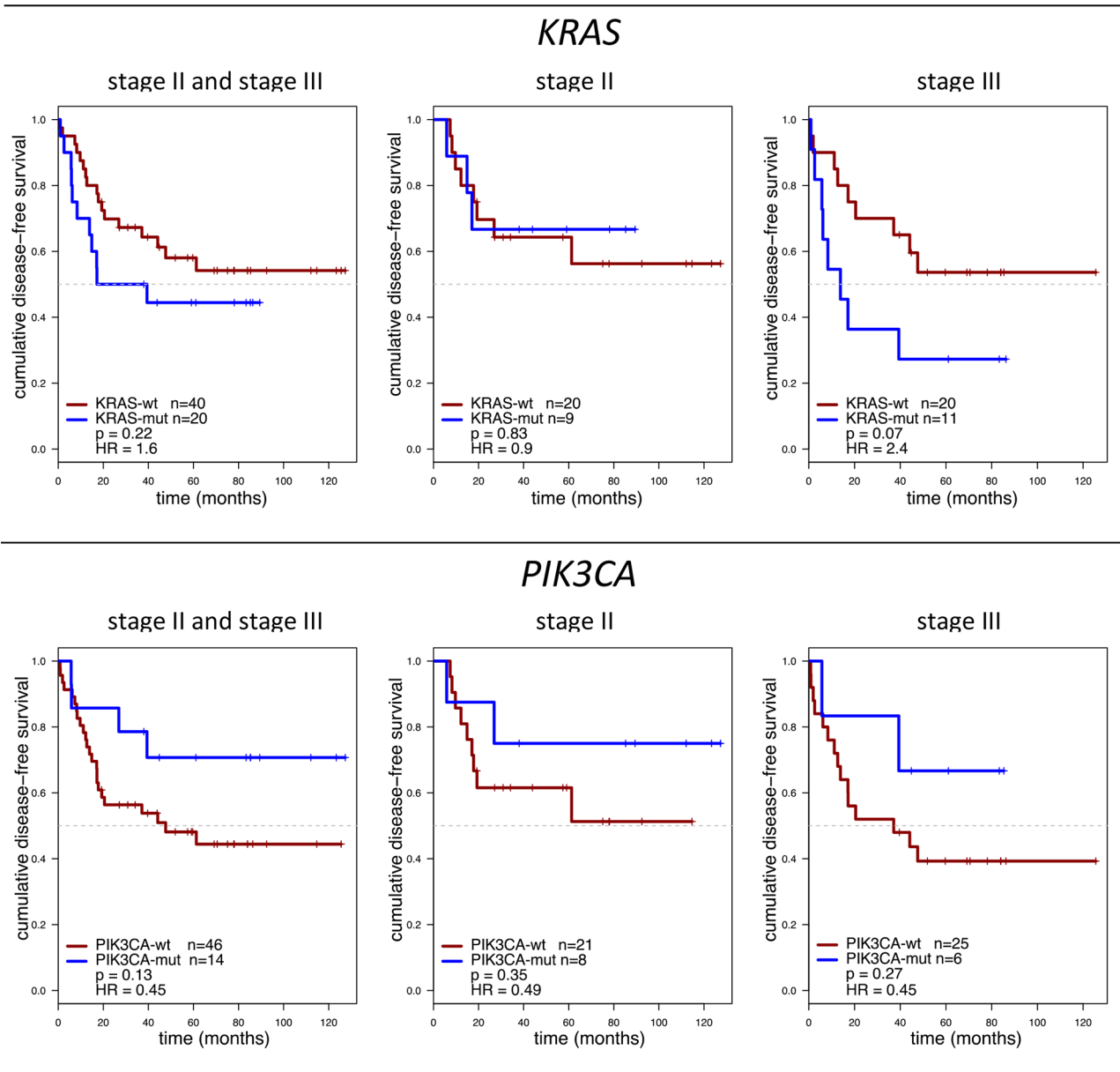
Supplementary Figure S3: Graphical representation of CNA-associated chromosomal breakpoint frequencies and their distribution over chromosomes 1-22 and X (numbered 23). The X-axes depict the genomic position in Mb. The Y-axes depict the chromosomal breakpoint frequencies across the cohort of 114 MSS stage II and III colon cancer samples. Breakpoint frequencies are indicated on array-CGH probe-level (vertical black bars) and on gene-level (horizontal red bars). Recurrent breakpoint genes (FDR < 0.1) are named. When the gene breakpoint frequency exceeded 10% (horizontal dashed line), the breakpoint frequency (%) follows the gene name.

TP53

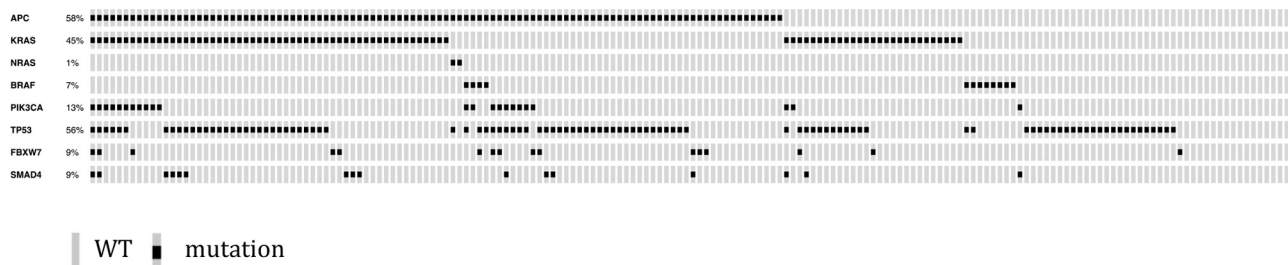


APC





Supplementary Figure S4: Kaplan-Meier curves for disease-free survival (in months) of gene mutation status for 60 colon cancer patients and stratified by stage II ($n = 29$) and stage III ($n = 31$) in univariate analyses. Survival differences were tested by log-rank tests. The Kaplan-Meier curve is not included when the gene mutation frequency was less than 10% ($n = 6$), which was the case for the genes *FBXW7*, *SMAD4*, *BRAF* and *NRAS*.



Supplementary Figure S5: OncoPrint visualizing the gene mutation status of *APC*, *KRAS*, *NRAS*, *BRAF*, *PIK3CA*, *TP53*, *FBXW7* and *SMAD4* assessed by TSACP analysis for 180 MSS advanced CRCs. The rows indicate the gene mutation status of the 180 samples (grey bars) and the black spots depict mutations.

Supplementary Table S1: Chromosomal breakpoints, probe-level. See Supplementary_Table_S1.

Supplementary Table S2: Chromosomal breakpoints, gene-level. See Supplementary_Table_S2.

Supplementary Table S3: Overview of samples used for CNA and TSACP analysis

Overview of clinical characteristics of samples used for CNA and TSACP analysis

| | | CNA analysis | | | TSACP analysis | | |
|-------------------|------|---------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| | | all (n = 114) | stage II (n = 57) | stage III (n = 57) | all (n = 60) | stage II (n = 29) | stage III (n = 31) |
| recurrent disease | No | 65 (57.0) | 35 (61.4) | 30 (52.6) | 32 (53.3) | 18 (62.1) | 14 (45.2) |
| | Yes | 49 (43.0) | 22 (38.6) | 27 (47.4) | 28 (46.7) | 11 (37.9) | 17 (54.8) |
| adjuvant therapy | No | 56 (49.1) | 55 (96.5) | 1 (1.8) | 29 (48.3) | 29 (100.0) | 0 (0.0) |
| | Yes* | 58 (50.9) | 2 (3.5) | 56 (98.2) | 31 (51.7) | 0 (0.0) | 31 (100.0) |

Values in parentheses are percentages.

*Adjuvant chemotherapy: 5-fluorouracil and leucovorin (5-FU/LV) mono therapy.

Supplementary Table S4: CNA-regions and associations with disease recurrence or stage. See Supplementary_Table_S4.

Supplementary Table S5: Pools of genes that share probe(s) associated with chromosomal breakpoints

| Gene pools | Genes (Ensembl54) |
|------------|---|
| Pool_1 | <i>HSD17B7P2 & ZNF33A & ZNF33B & ZNF37A & ZNF37B</i> |
| Pool_2 | <i>ANXA8L1 & CTSLL7 & FAM25B & FAM25C & FAM25G & FAM35B2 & GLUDP8</i> |
| Pool_3 | <i>IGHV3-6 & IGHVIII-5-2</i> |
| Pool_4 | <i>C20orf191 & FAM182A & FAM182B & FRG1B & MIRN663 & MLLT10L & ZNF337</i> |
| Pool_5 | <i>ARL17 & LRRC37A</i> |
| Pool_6 | <i>DEFB105B & DEFB106B & DEFB107B</i> |
| Pool_7 | <i>CD99 & XG</i> |
| Pool_8 | <i>ANKRD20A5 & ANKRD30B & ZNF519</i> |
| Pool_9 | <i>CCDC78 & HAGHL & NARFL</i> |
| Pool_10 | <i>AMACR & CIQTNF3</i> |
| Pool_11 | <i>GPM6B & OFD1</i> |
| Pool_12 | <i>KCNE1 & RCAN1</i> |
| Pool_13 | <i>EMB & PARP8</i> |
| Pool_14 | <i>HIST1H1A & HIST1H3A</i> |
| Pool_15 | <i>HOXA1 & HOXA2</i> |
| Pool_16 | <i>HOXA10 & HOXA11</i> |
| Pool_17 | <i>PER1 & VAMP2</i> |
| Pool_18 | <i>HIST1H2BO & HIST1H3H & OR2B2</i> |
| Pool_19 | <i>C17orf44 & C17orf68 & PFAS</i> |
| Pool_20 | <i>RPS15A & RPS15AP11 & RPS15AP12 & RPS15AP17 & RPS15AP19 & RPS15AP24</i> |
| Pool_21 | <i>GPR18 & GPR183 & UBAC2</i> |
| Pool_22 | <i>CBWD3 & FOXD4L3 & PGM5</i> |
| Pool_23 | <i>EPCAM & MSH2</i> |
| Pool_24 | <i>ZNF688 & ZNF785</i> |
| Pool_25 | <i>MYL6 & SMARCC2</i> |
| Pool_26 | <i>ANKRD60 & PPP4R1L</i> |
| Pool_27 | <i>CDX1 & SLC6A7</i> |
| Pool_28 | <i>C20orf69 & PCMTD2</i> |
| Pool_29 | <i>FBXO17 & MRPS12</i> |
| Pool_30 | <i>PACRG & PARK2</i> |
| Pool_31 | <i>PPP1R12B & SYT2</i> |

Genes grouped in "pools" that share same (breakpoint) array-CGH probes.

Supplementary Table S6: Gene mutation matrix. See Supplementary_Table_S6.

Supplementary Table S7: Gene mutation frequencies

| Gene | Overall (n = 60) | | Stage II (n = 29) | | Stage III (n = 31) | |
|---------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|
| | Number of samples with gene mutation | Mutation frequency (%) | Number of samples with gene mutation | Mutation frequency (%) | Number of samples with gene mutation | Mutation frequency (%) |
| <i>TP53</i> | 33 | 55.0% | 17 | 58.6% | 16 | 51.6% |
| <i>APC</i> | 27 | 45.0% | 12 | 41.4% | 15 | 48.4% |
| <i>KRAS</i> | 20 | 33.3% | 9 | 31.0% | 11 | 35.5% |
| <i>PIK3CA</i> | 14 | 23.3% | 8 | 27.6% | 6 | 19.4% |
| <i>FBXW7</i> | 5 | 8.3% | 3 | 10.3% | 2 | 6.5% |
| <i>BRAF</i> | 4 | 6.7% | 1 | 3.4% | 3 | 9.7% |
| <i>SMAD4</i> | 3 | 5.0% | 3 | 10.3% | 0 | 0.0% |
| <i>NRAS</i> | 2 | 3.3% | 1 | 3.4% | 1 | 3.2% |

Gene mutations frequencies in 60 stage II and III colon cancer samples.