

Prevalence of pathogenic germline variants detected by multigene sequencing in unselected Japanese patients with ovarian cancer

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

Supplementary Table 1: List of 79 genes analyzed by targeted resequencing

<i>AKT1</i>	<i>BRIP1</i>	<i>CSMD3</i>	<i>FANCL*</i>	<i>IGF2R</i>	<i>MRE11A</i>	<i>PALB2</i>	<i>PTEN</i>	<i>SMAD4</i>
<i>APC</i>	<i>CBLC</i>	<i>CTNNB1</i>	<i>FAT3</i>	<i>KIT</i>	<i>MSH2</i>	<i>PDGFRA</i>	<i>RAD50</i>	<i>SMARCA4</i>
<i>ARID1A</i>	<i>CCNE1</i>	<i>CUBN</i>	<i>FGFR1</i>	<i>KRAS</i>	<i>MSH3</i>	<i>PIK3CA</i>	<i>RAD51B*</i>	<i>STK11</i>
<i>ATM</i>	<i>CDH1</i>	<i>EGFR</i>	<i>FGFR2</i>	<i>KREMEN1</i>	<i>MSH6</i>	<i>PIKR1</i>	<i>RAD51C</i>	<i>TGFBR2</i>
<i>BARD1</i>	<i>CDK12</i>	<i>EMSY*</i>	<i>GABRA6</i>	<i>MAS1L</i>	<i>MUTYH</i>	<i>PMS2</i>	<i>RAD51D</i>	<i>TP53</i>
<i>BMP1A</i>	<i>CDK4</i>	<i>EPCAM</i>	<i>GNAS</i>	<i>MLH1</i>	<i>MYC</i>	<i>POLD1</i>	<i>RAD54L*</i>	<i>USP16</i>
<i>BRAF</i>	<i>CDKN2A</i>	<i>ERBB2</i>	<i>GREM1</i>	<i>MLH3</i>	<i>NBN</i>	<i>POLE</i>	<i>RBI</i>	<i>XRCC2</i>
<i>BRCA1</i>	<i>CHEK1</i>	<i>FAM175A</i>	<i>HNF1A</i>	<i>MLL2</i>	<i>NF1</i>	<i>PPM1D</i>	<i>RECQL</i>	
<i>BRCA2</i>	<i>CHEK2</i>	<i>FANCC</i>	<i>HNF1B</i>	<i>MLL3</i>	<i>NRAS</i>	<i>PPP2R1A</i>	<i>SMAD2</i>	

*Genes (4) excluded from analysis in 44 samples.

Supplementary Table 2: Correlation between pathogenic germline variants and family histories

Family history with first- or second-degree relatives	Pathogenic germline variants in any tested gene				
	<i>BRCA1/2</i>	MMR genes ^a	Other genes ^b	Any gene positive	All negative
HBOC-related cancers ^c	8/22 (36.4%)	1/3 (33.3%)	3/6 (50%)	12/31 (38.7%)	44/149 (29.5%)
Lynch syndrome-related cancers ^d	10/22 (45.5%)	0/3 (0%)	4/6 (66.7%)	14/31 (45.2%)	63/149 (49.0%)

^a*MLH1*, *MSH2*, *MSH6*, and *PMS2*.

^b*RAD51D*, *ATM*, *MRE11A*, *FANCC*, and *GABRA*.

^cHBOC (hereditary breast and ovarian cancer)-related cancers included breast, ovarian, pancreatic, and prostate cancers.

^dLynch syndrome-related cancers included colorectal, endometrial, gastric, ovarian, pancreatic, ureter, renal pelvis, biliary tract, brain duct, brain, and small intestinal cancers, as well as sebaceous gland adenomas and keratoacanthomas.

Supplementary Table 3: Multivariate analysis to determine predictive clinicopathological factors of pathogenic germline variants of *BRCA1/2* or any tested genes in 230 patients with OC^a

Variable	Pathogenic <i>BRCA1/2</i> variant			Pathogenic variant in any tested gene		
	Odds ratio	95% CI ^b	Adjusted <i>P</i> value ^c	Odds ratio	95% CI ^b	Adjusted <i>P</i> value ^c
Personal history of breast cancer						
Present vs. absent	11.80	1.43–96.90	0.0219	11.7	1.91–72.00	0.0079
Histologic subtype of OC ^d						
HGSC vs non-HGSC	15.70	5.17–47.70	<0.0001	10.60	4.69–24.00	<0.0001

^aMultiple logistic regression with stepwise variable selection using *P*-values as selection criteria was performed with all variables in Table 3, except for family history.

^bCI, confidence interval.

^cBold face text denotes statistically significant results.

^dHGSC, high-grade serous carcinoma.