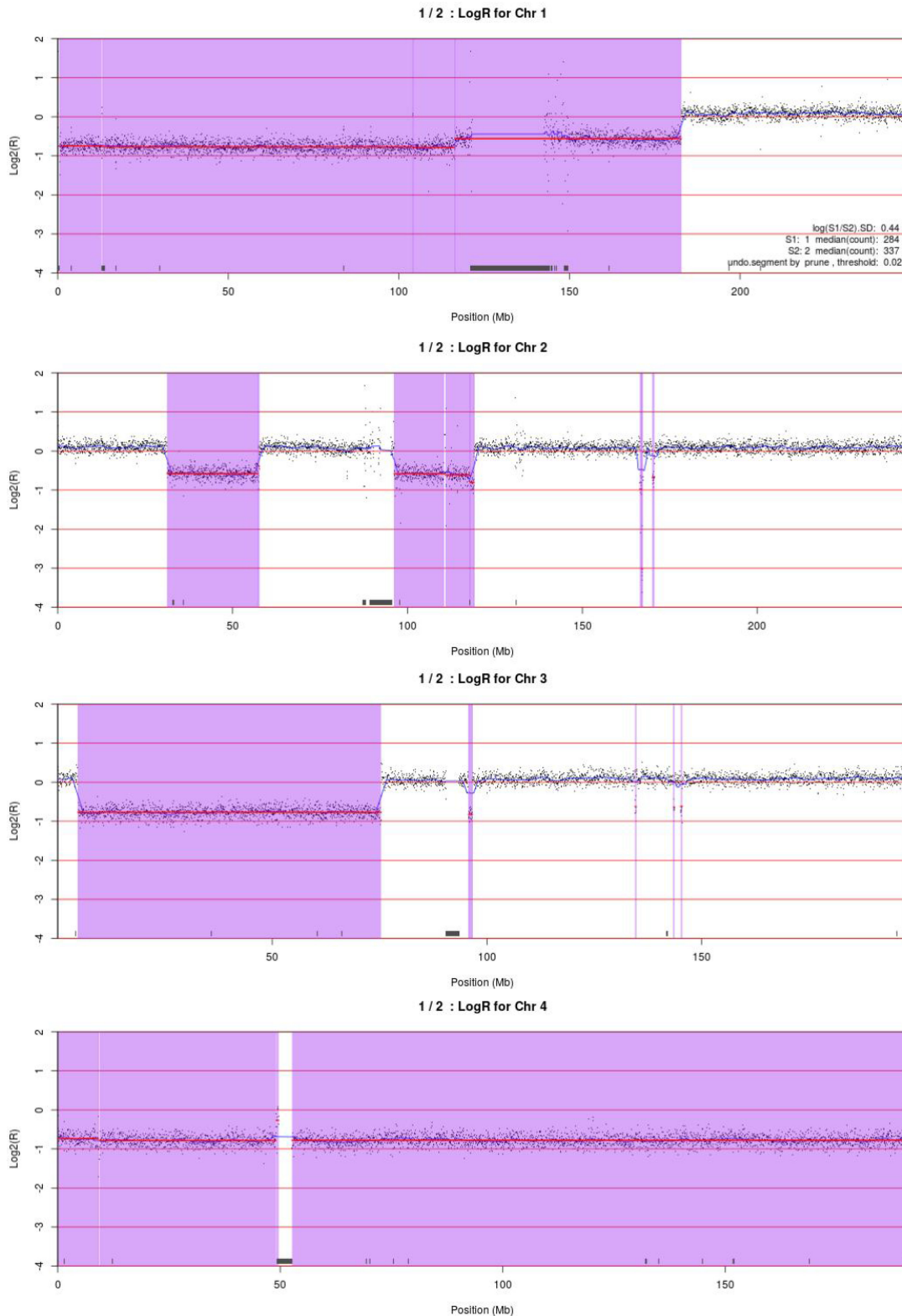
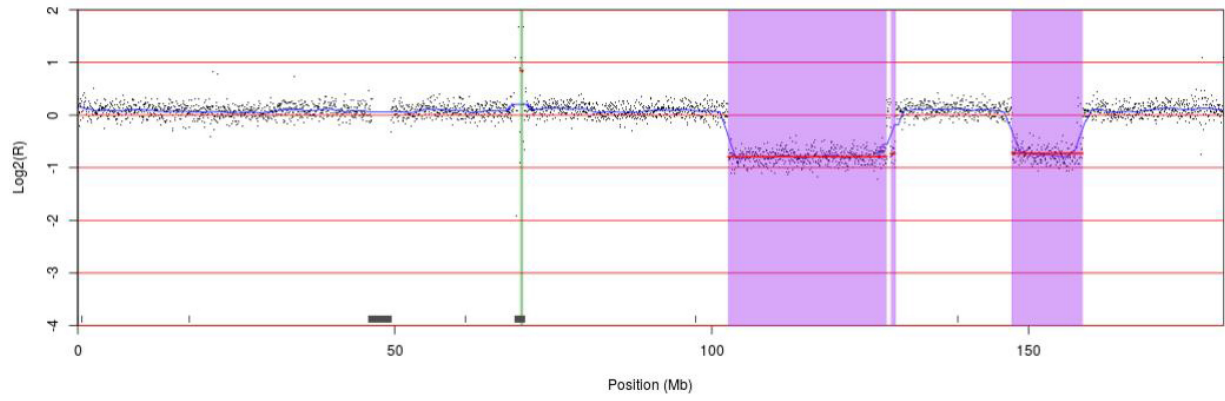


Large-scale copy number analysis reveals variations in genes not previously associated with malignant pleural mesothelioma

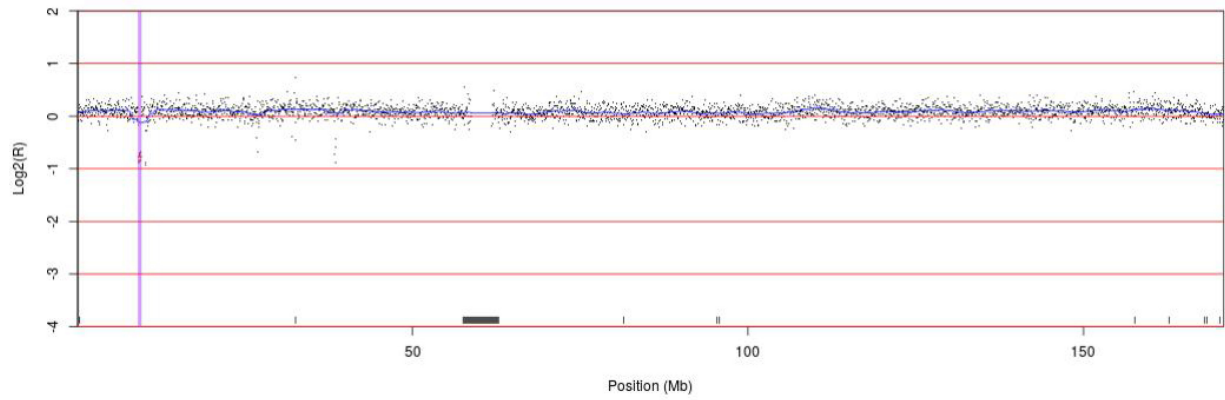
SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS



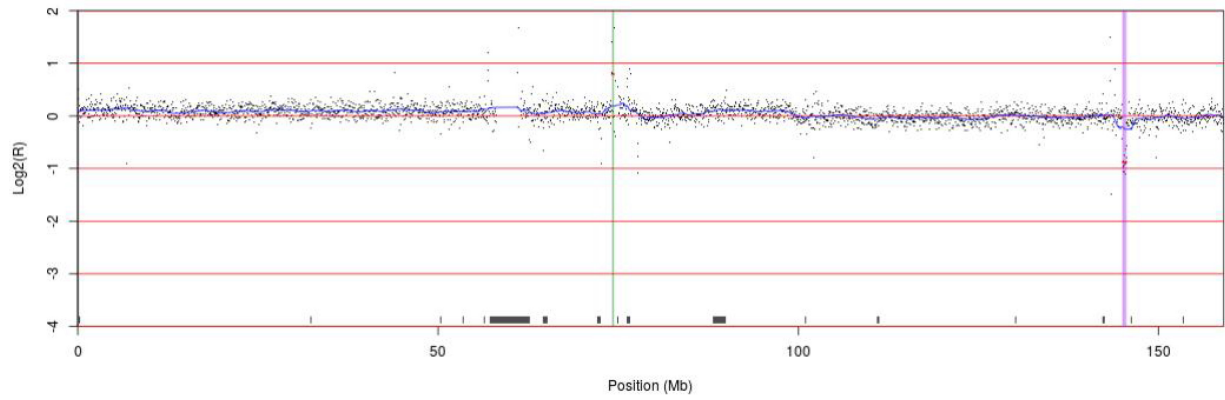
1 / 2 : LogR for Chr 5



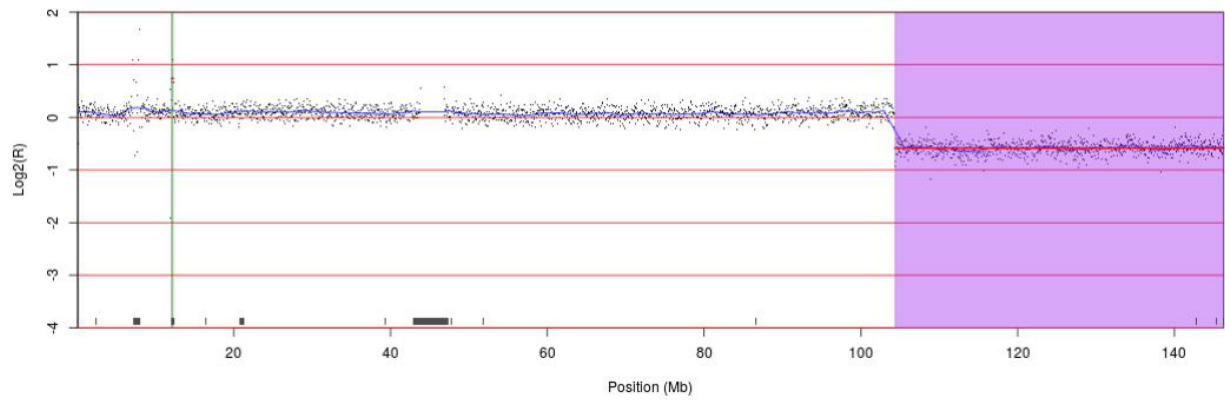
1 / 2 : LogR for Chr 6



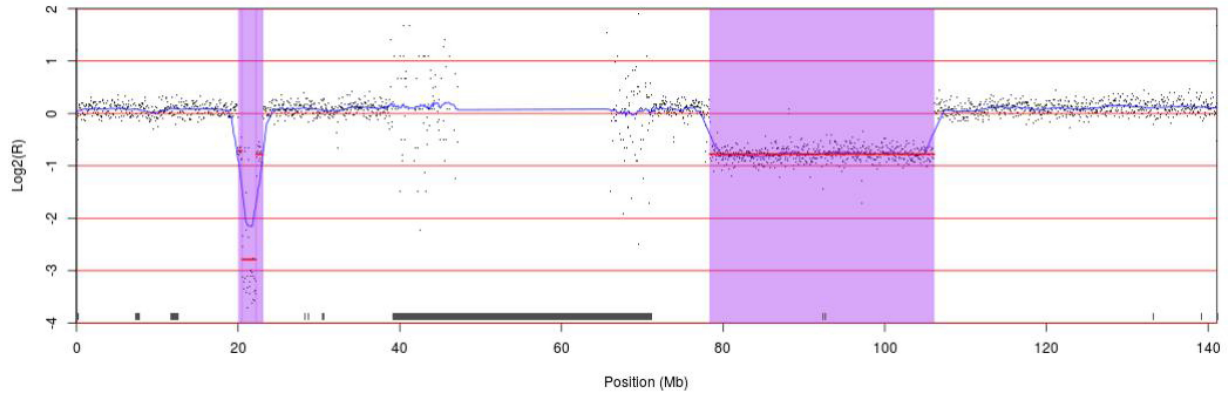
1 / 2 : LogR for Chr 7



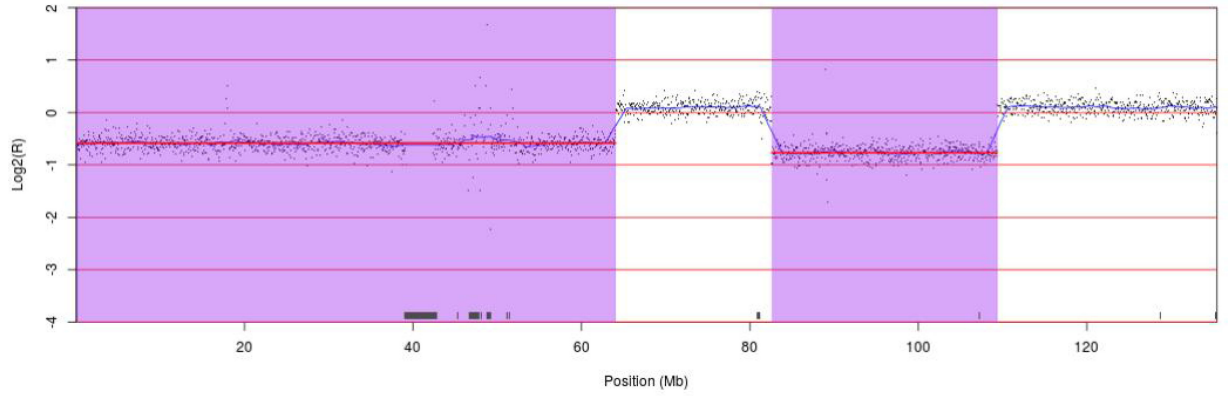
1 / 2 : LogR for Chr 8



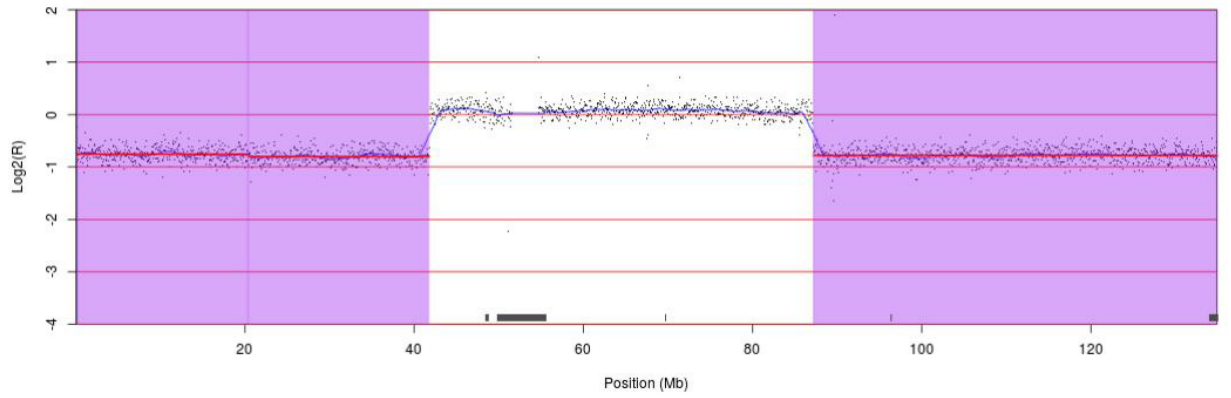
1 / 2 : LogR for Chr 9



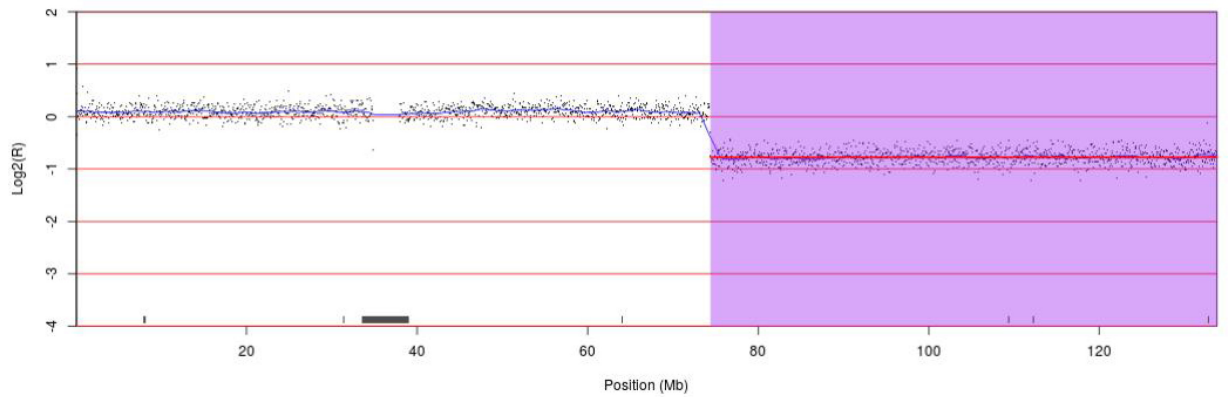
1 / 2 : LogR for Chr 10



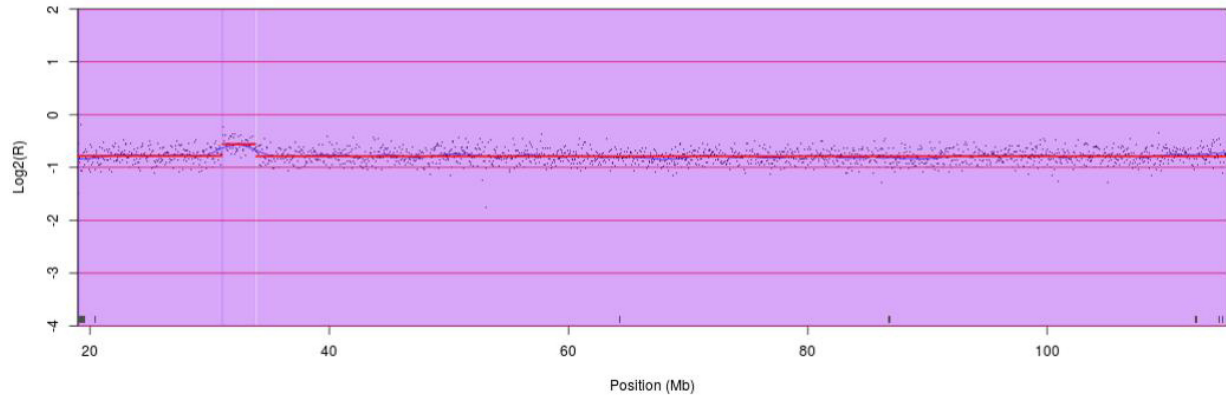
1 / 2 : LogR for Chr 11



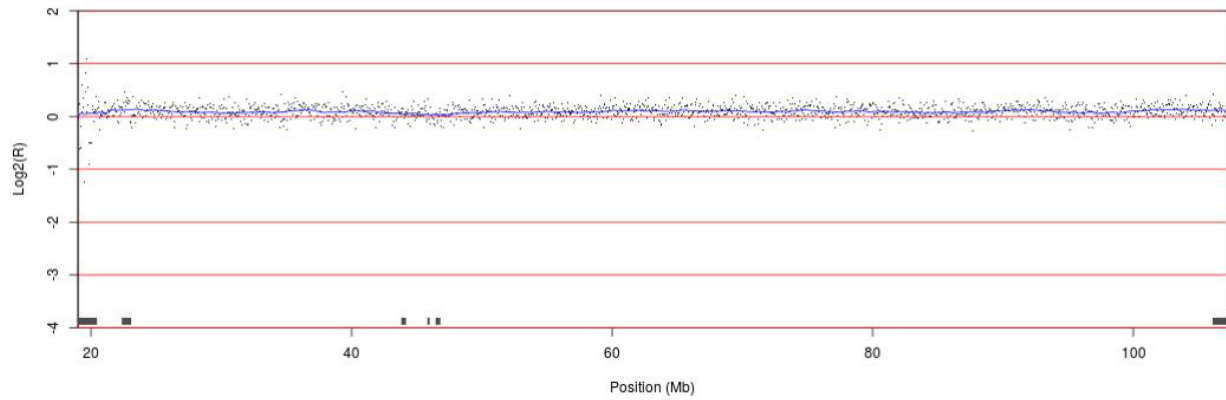
1 / 2 : LogR for Chr 12



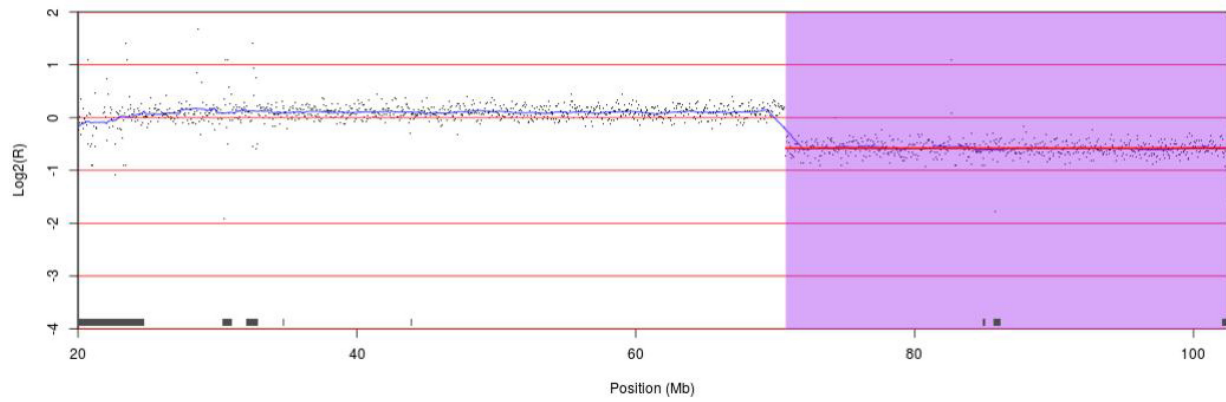
1 / 2 : LogR for Chr 13



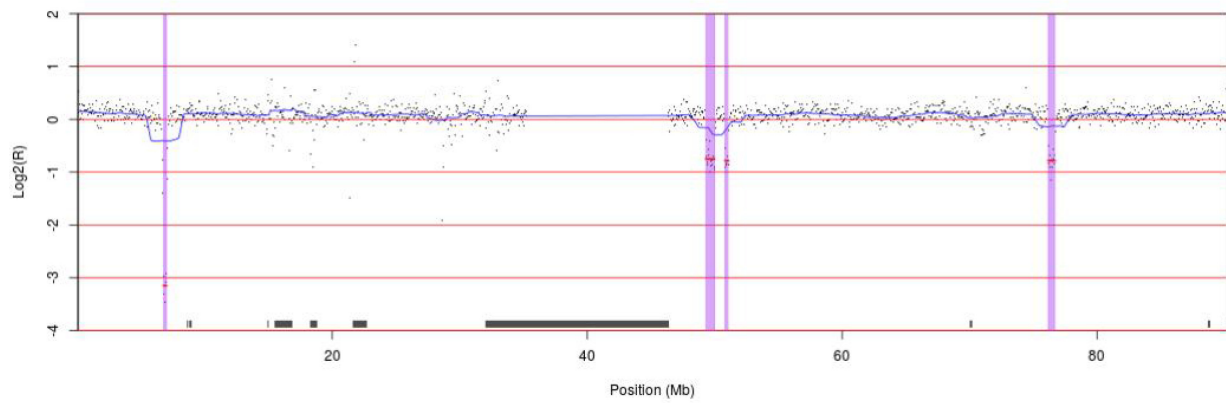
1 / 2 : LogR for Chr 14



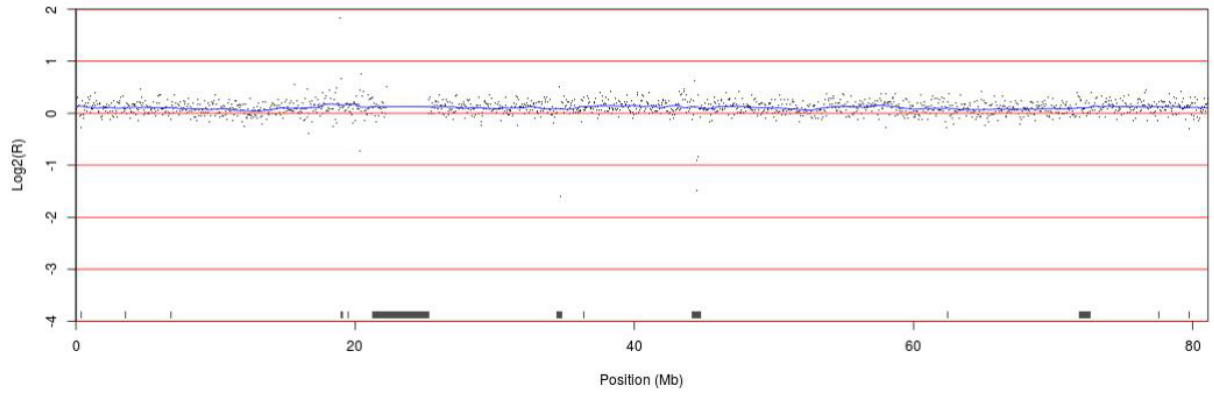
1 / 2 : LogR for Chr 15



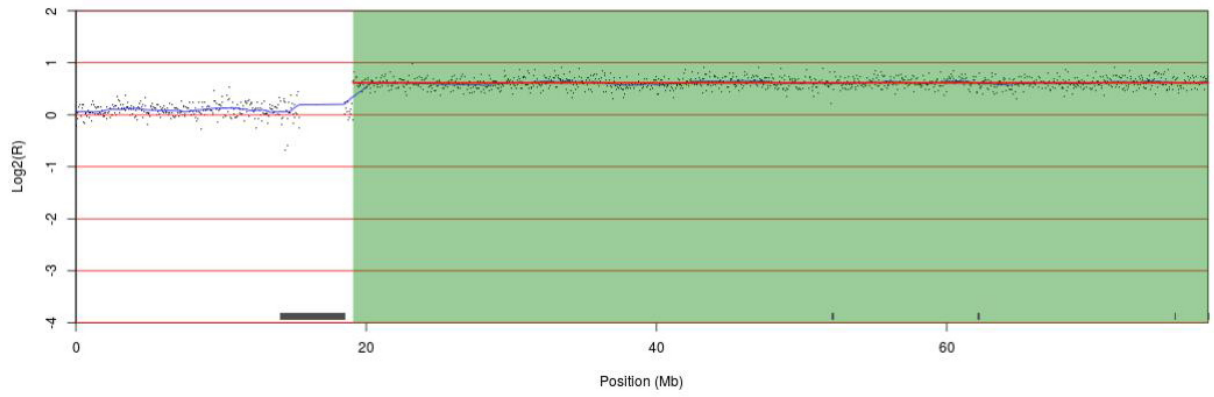
1 / 2 : LogR for Chr 16



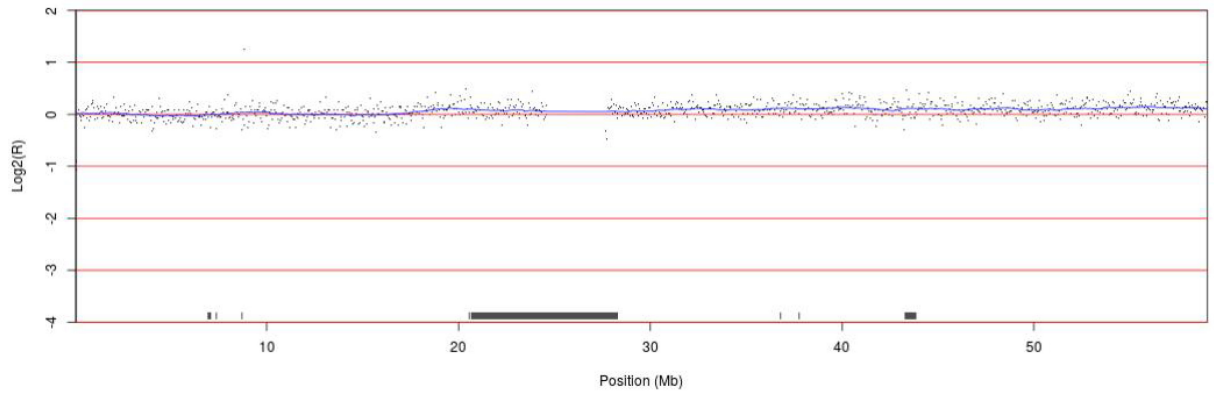
1 / 2 : LogR for Chr 17



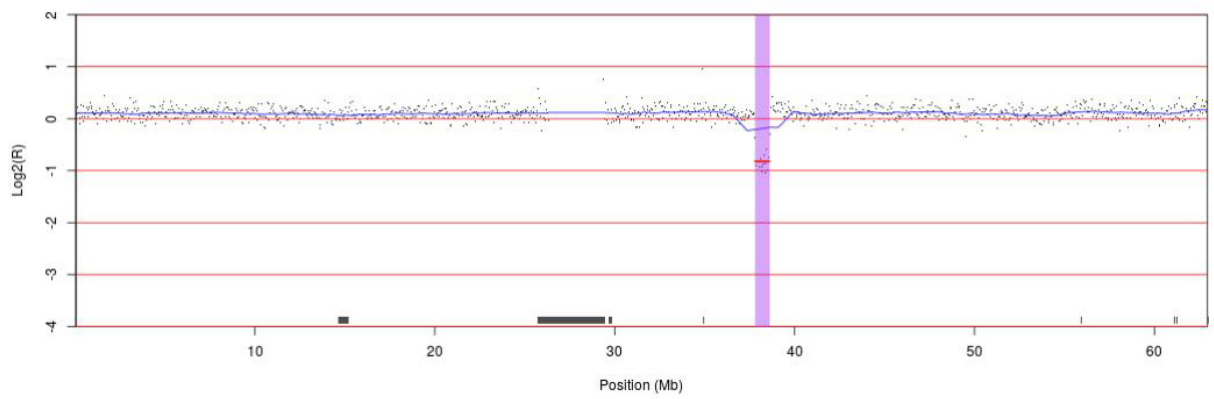
1 / 2 : LogR for Chr 18

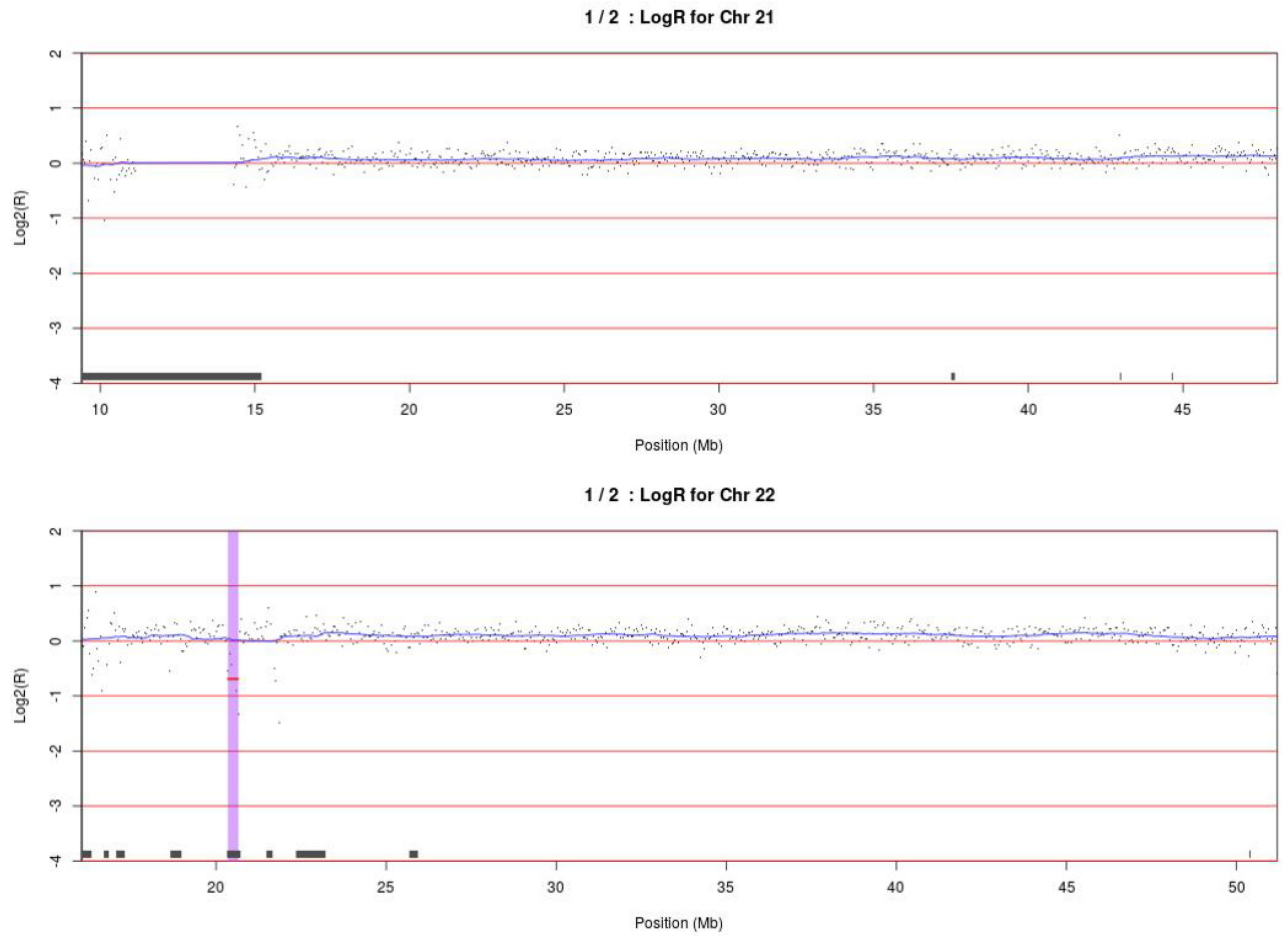


1 / 2 : LogR for Chr 19



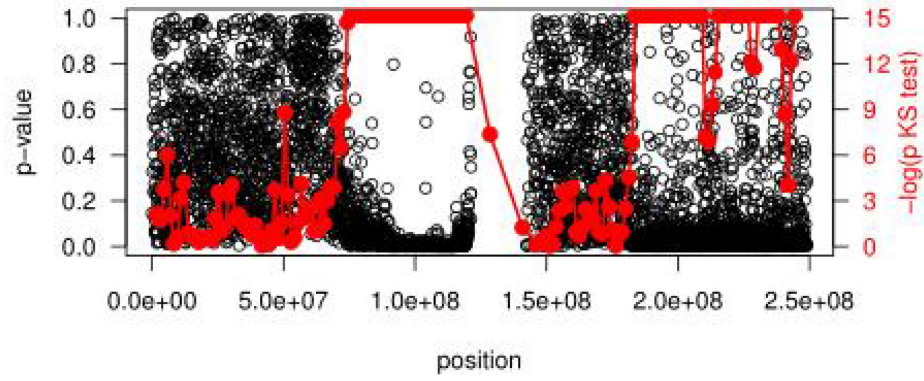
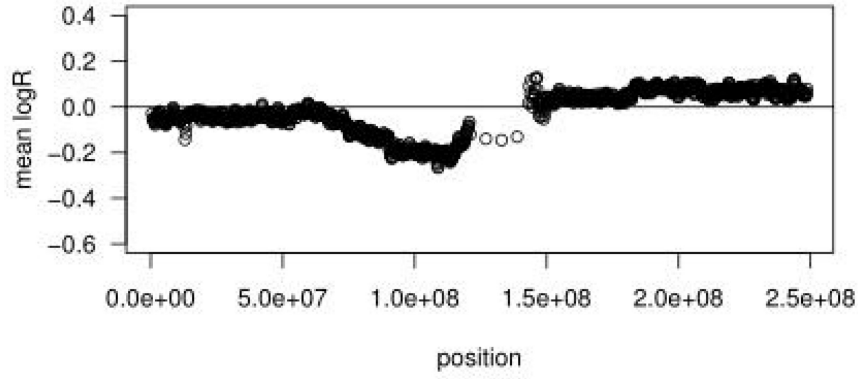
1 / 2 : LogR for Chr 20



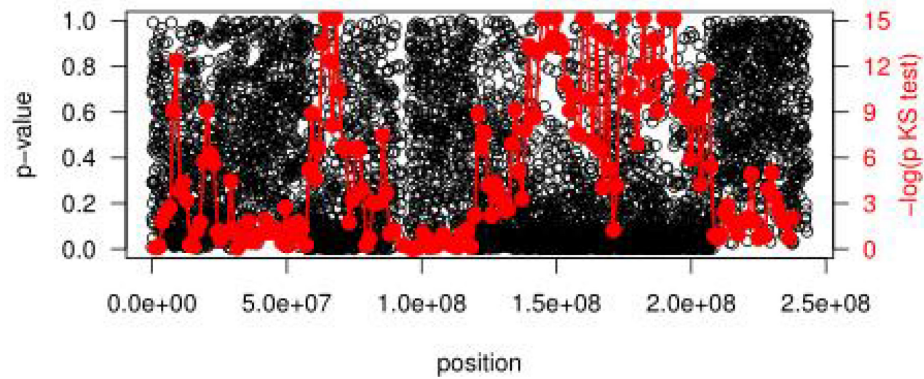
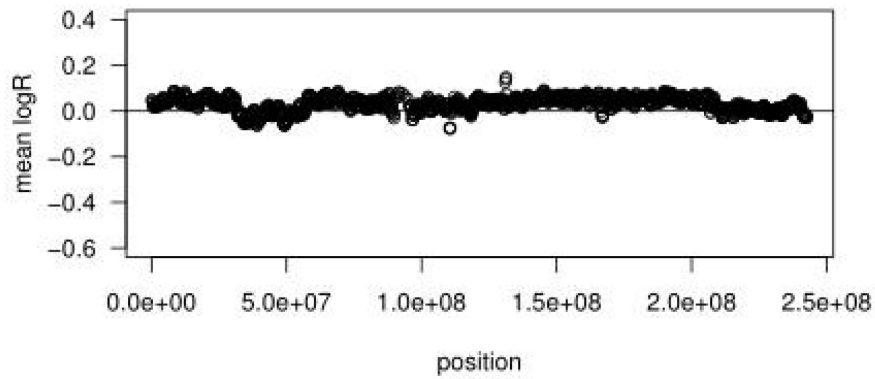


Supplementary Figure 1: Copy number profile of a representative tumor/normal sample pair. Log₂-ratios were plotted against chromosome position.

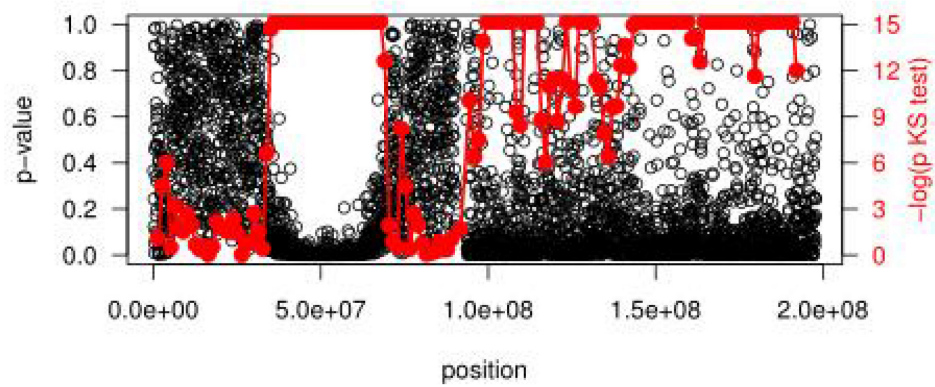
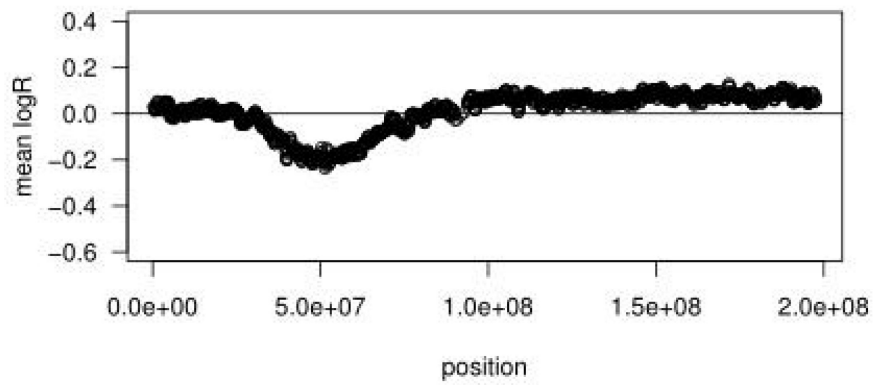
Chr1



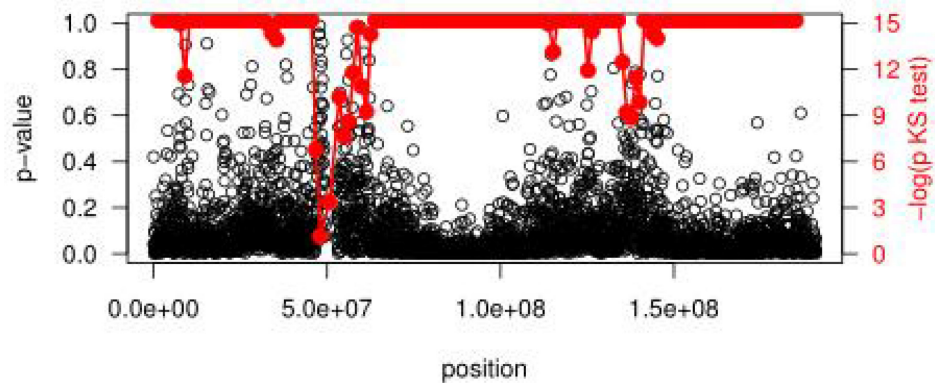
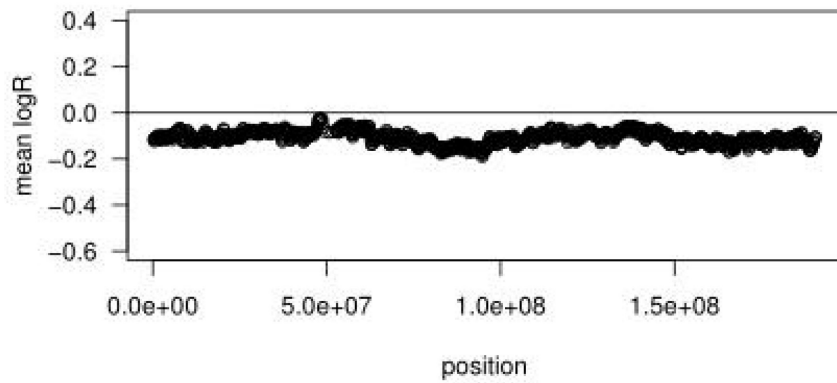
Chr2



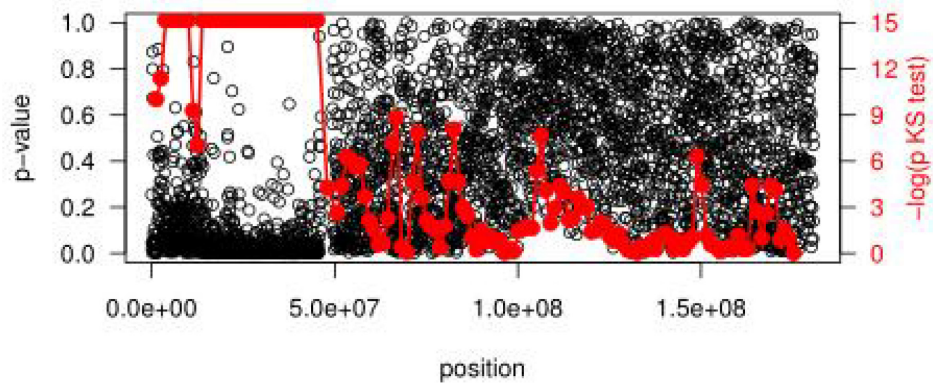
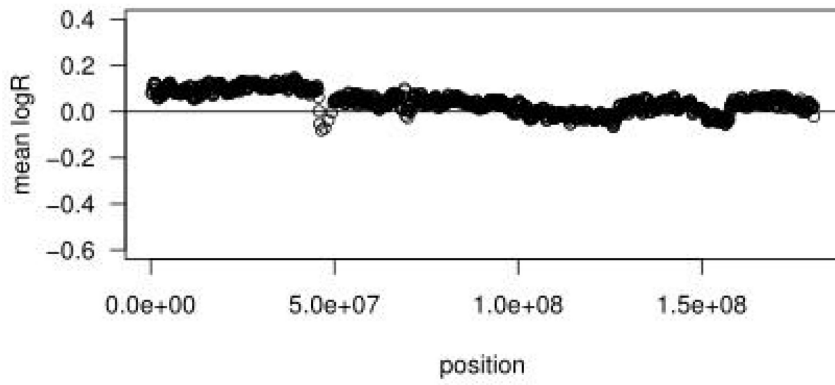
Chr3



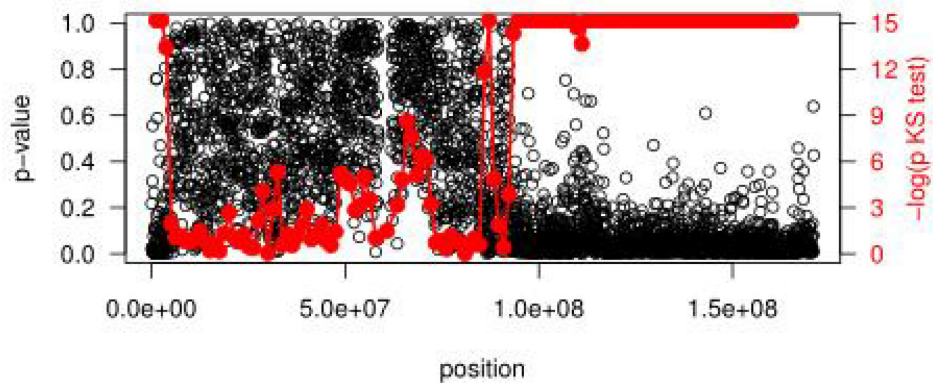
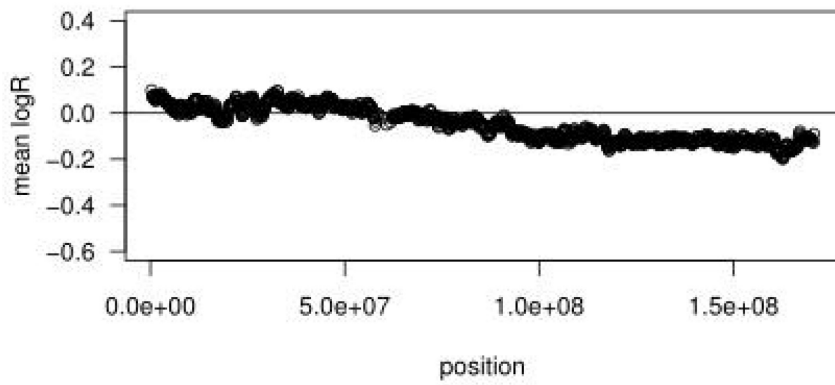
Chr4



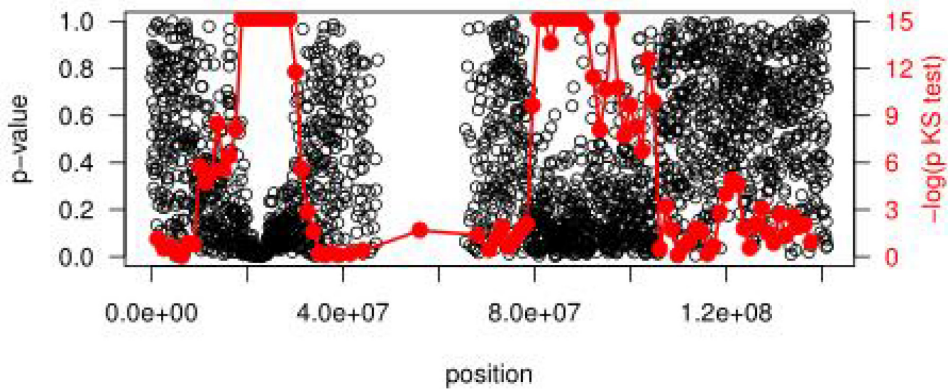
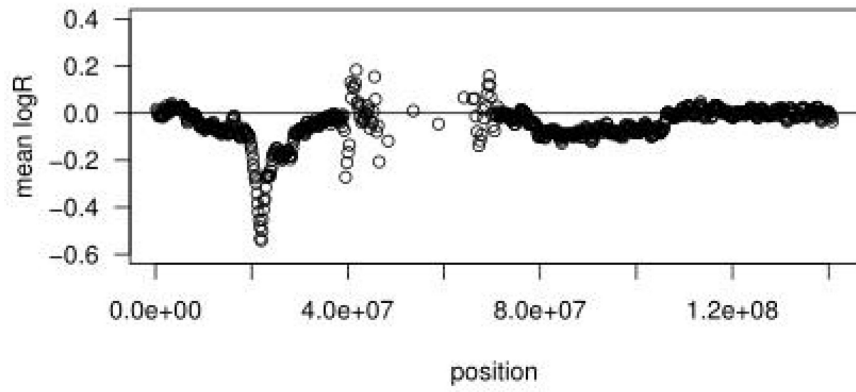
Chr5



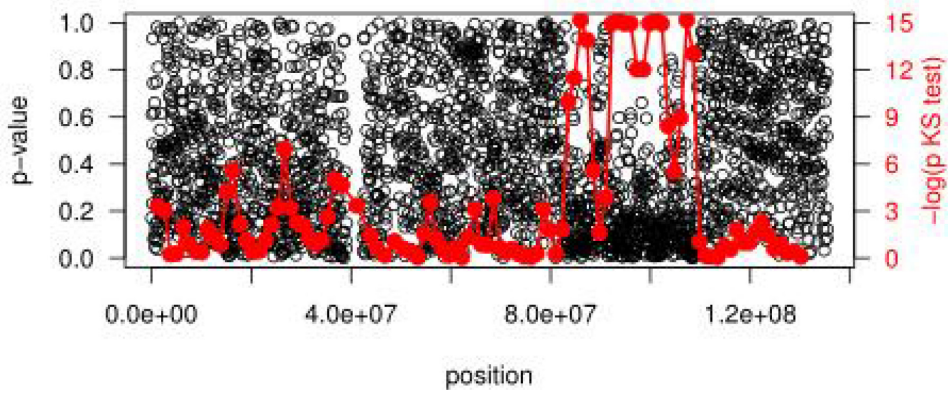
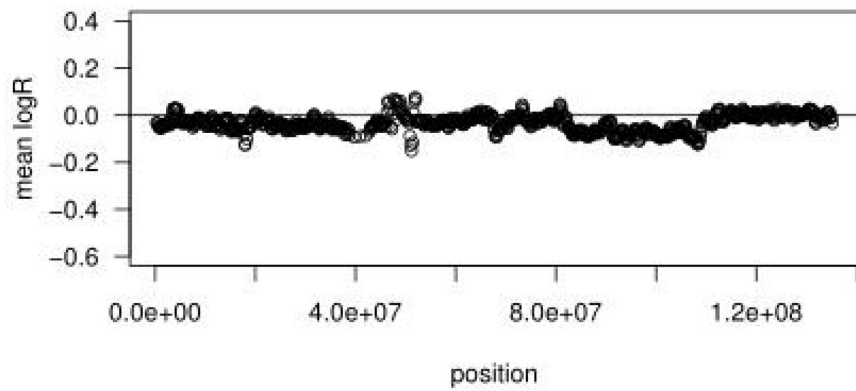
Chr6



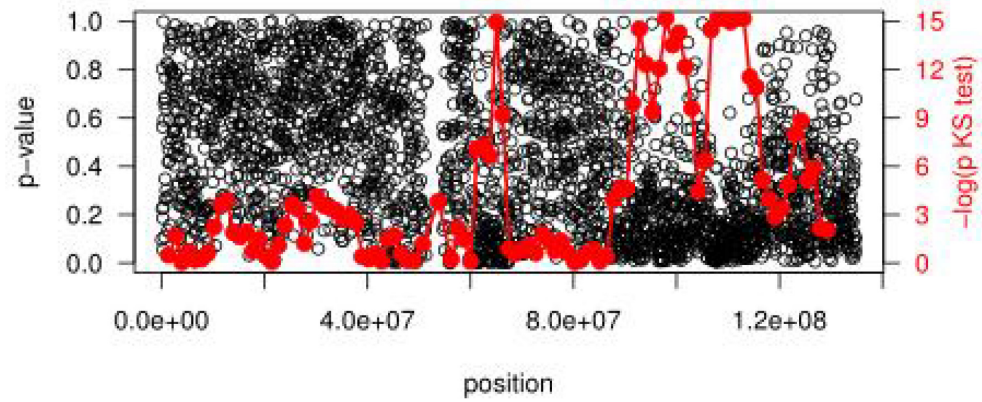
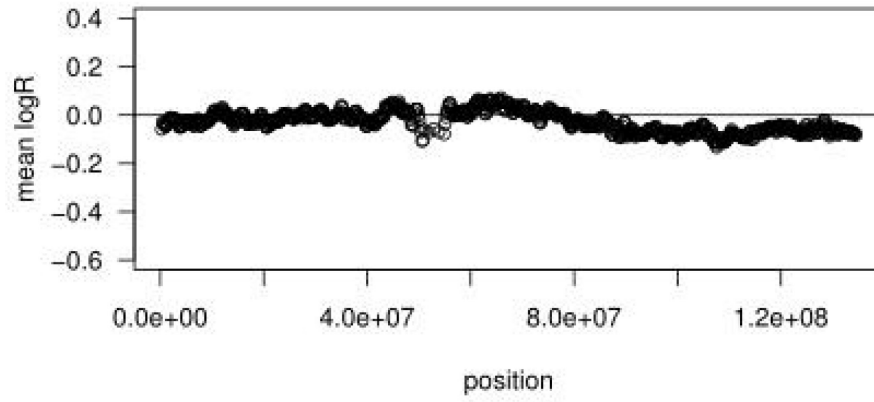
Chr9



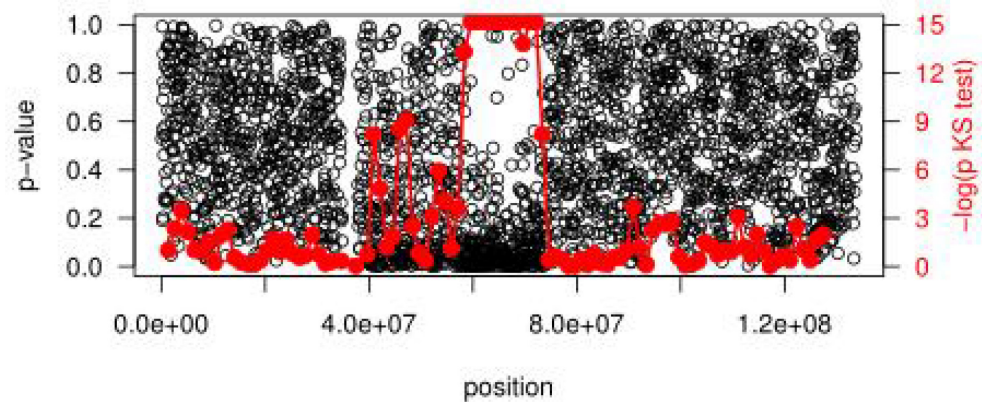
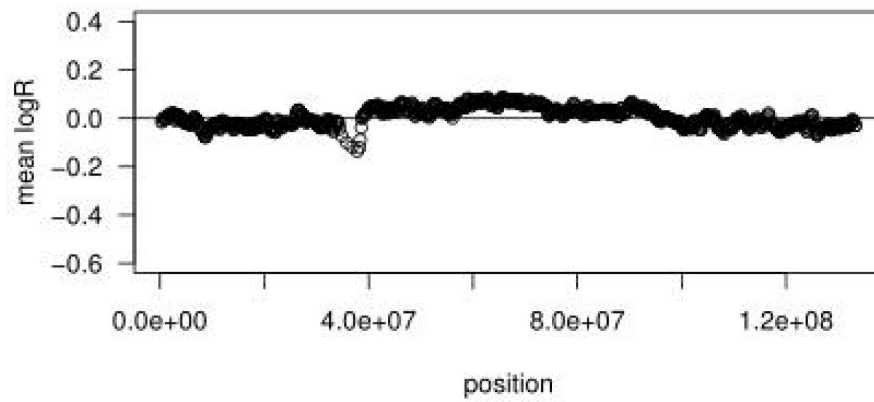
Chr10



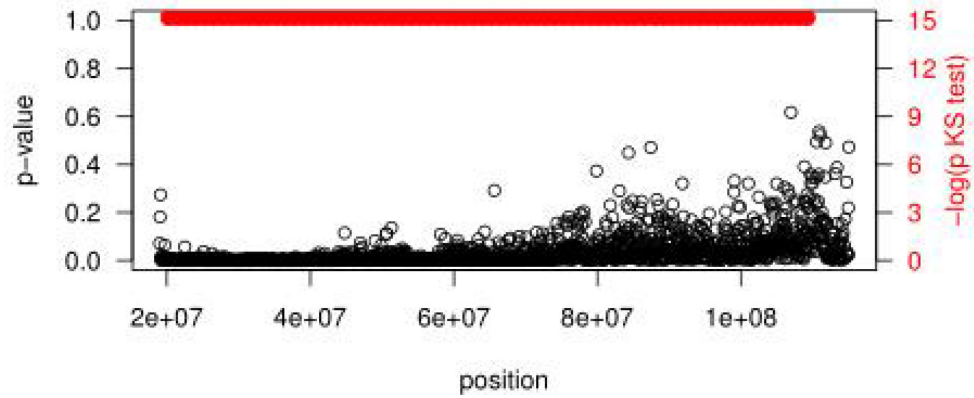
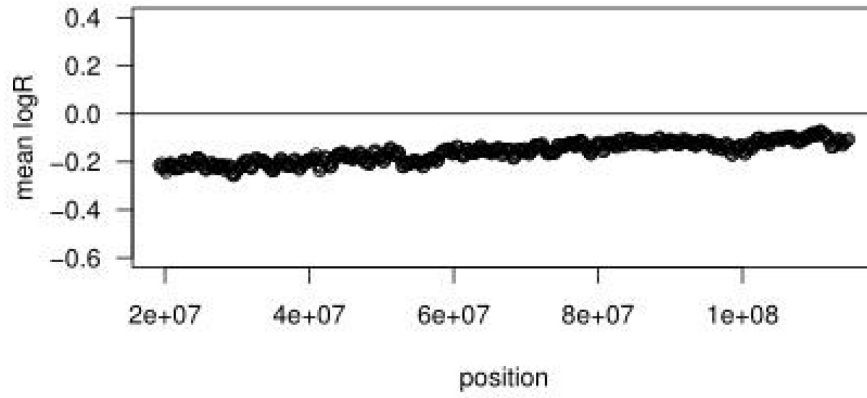
Chr11



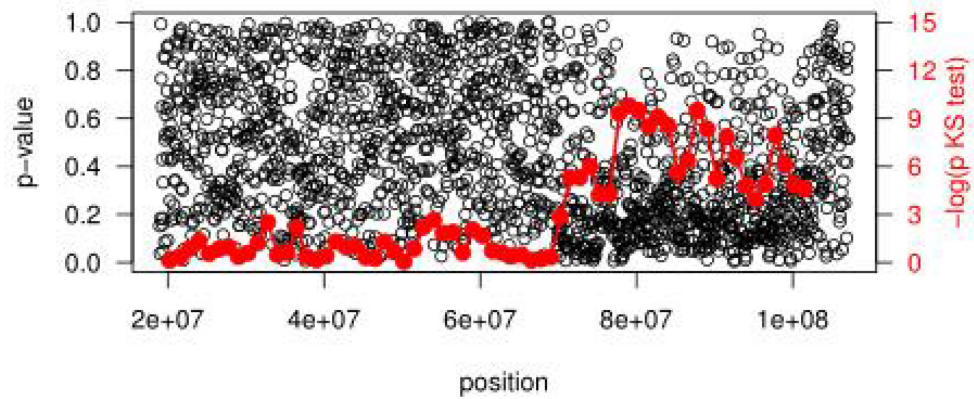
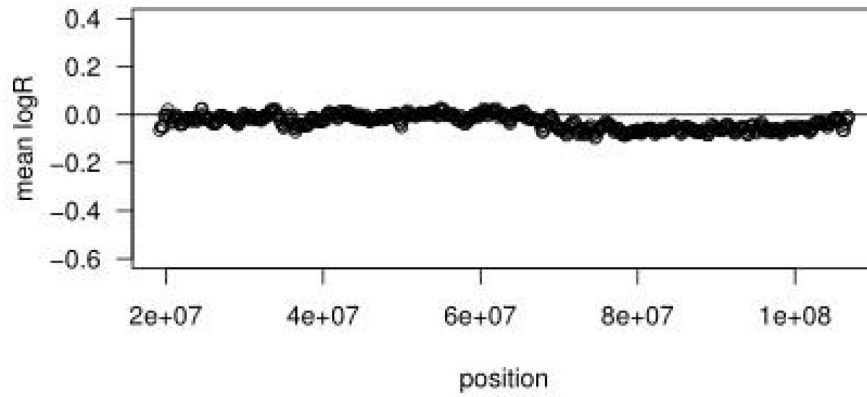
Chr12



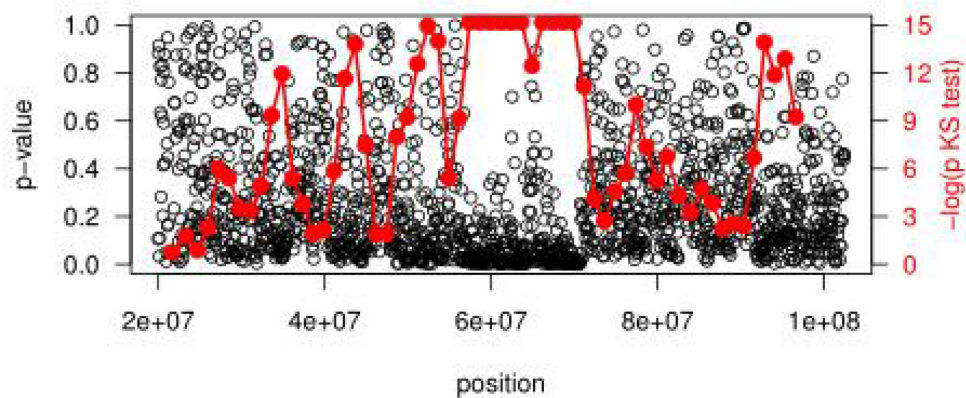
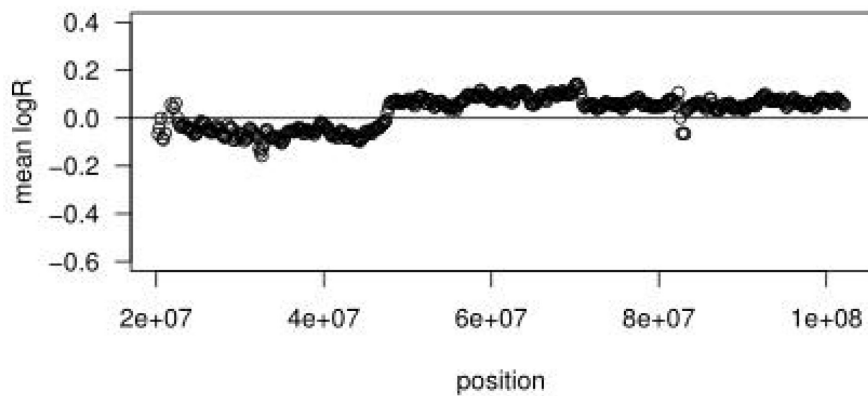
Chr13



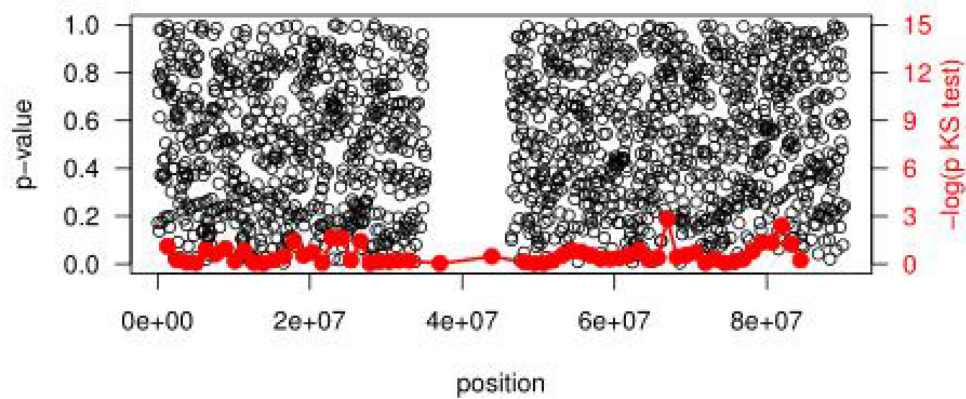
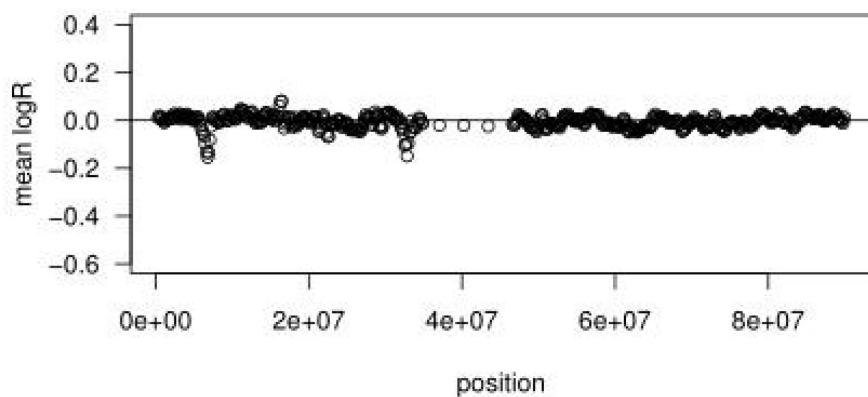
Chr14



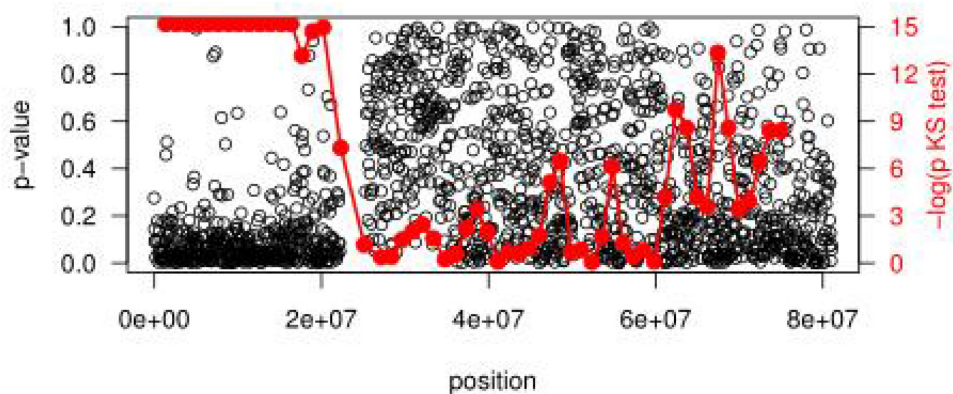
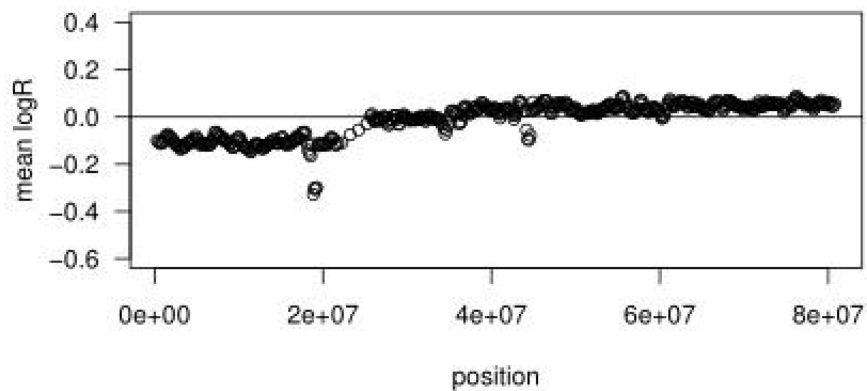
Chr15



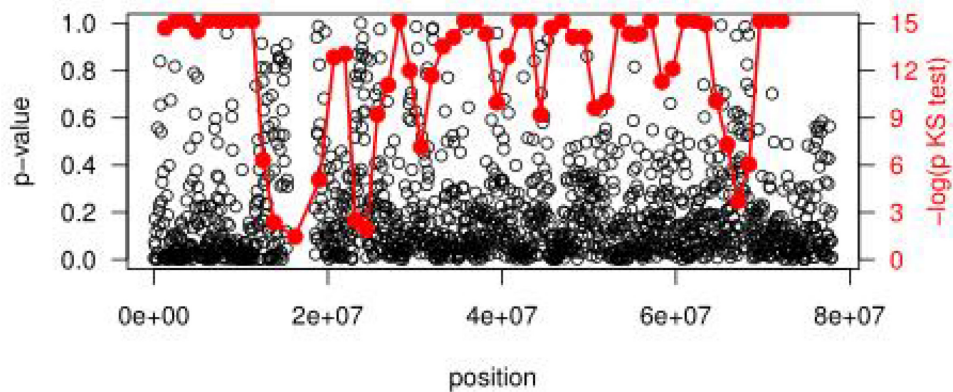
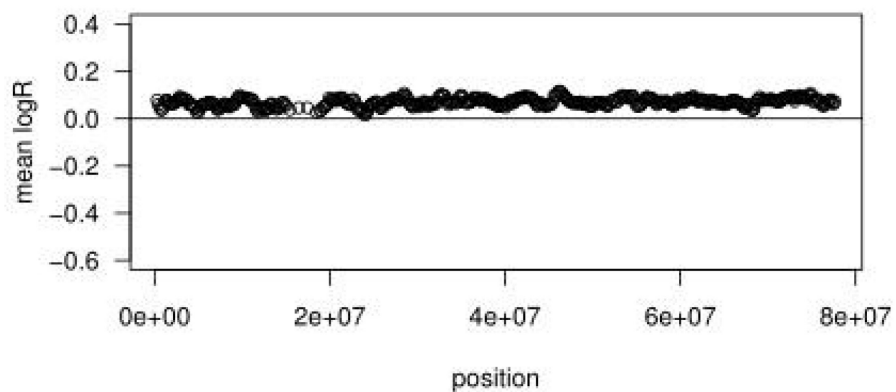
Chr16



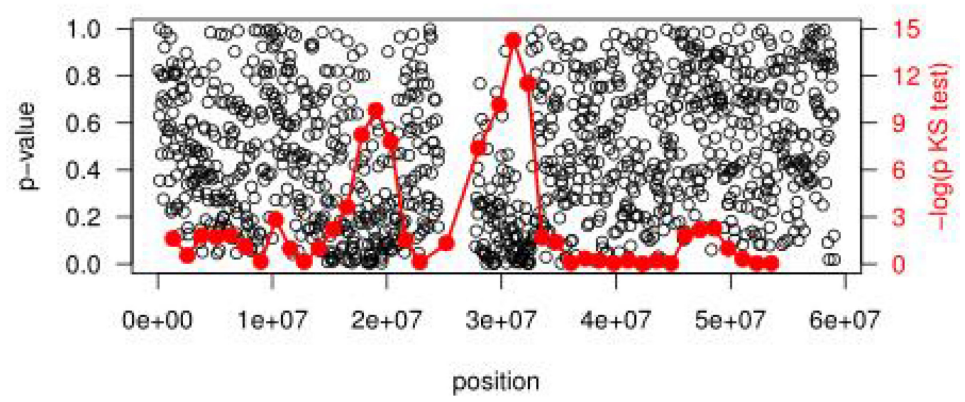
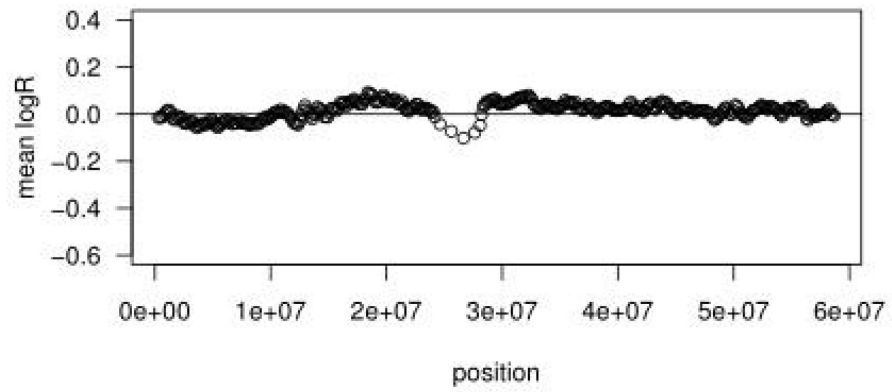
Chr17



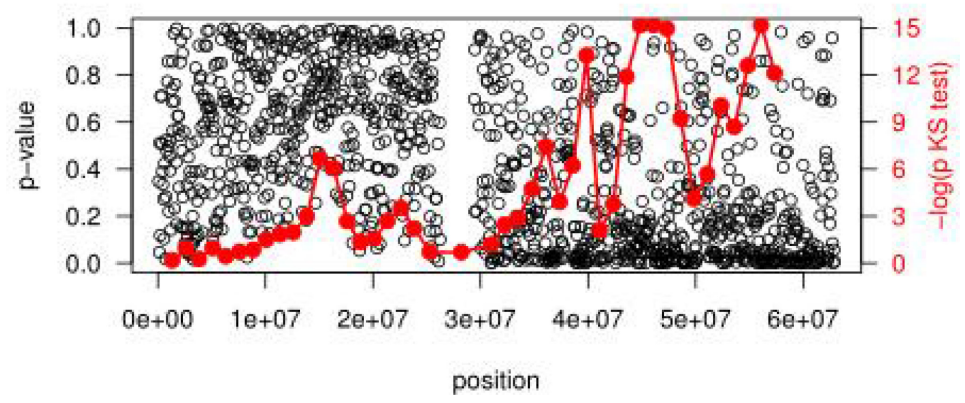
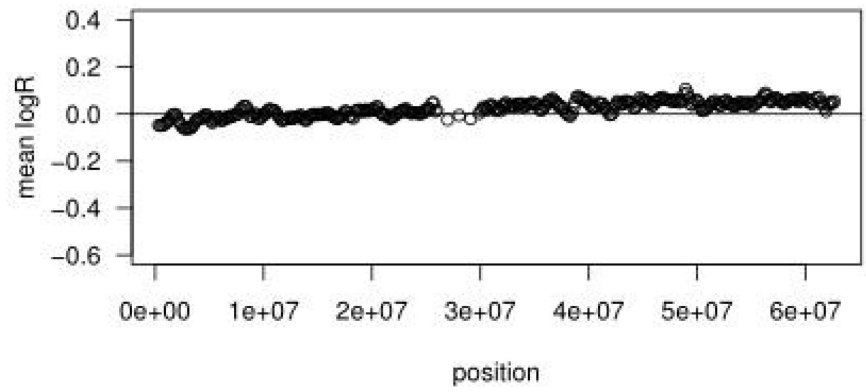
Chr18

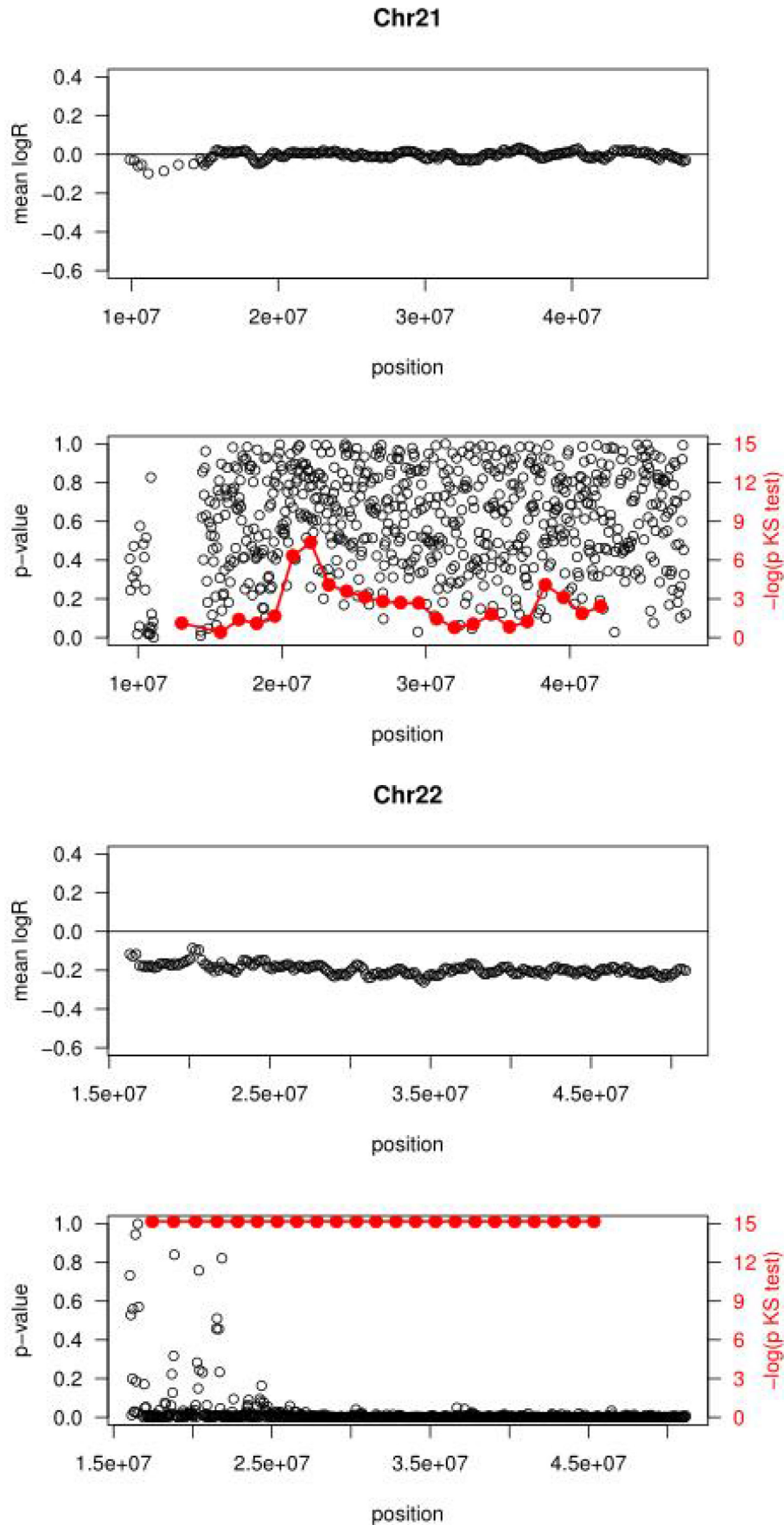


Chr19

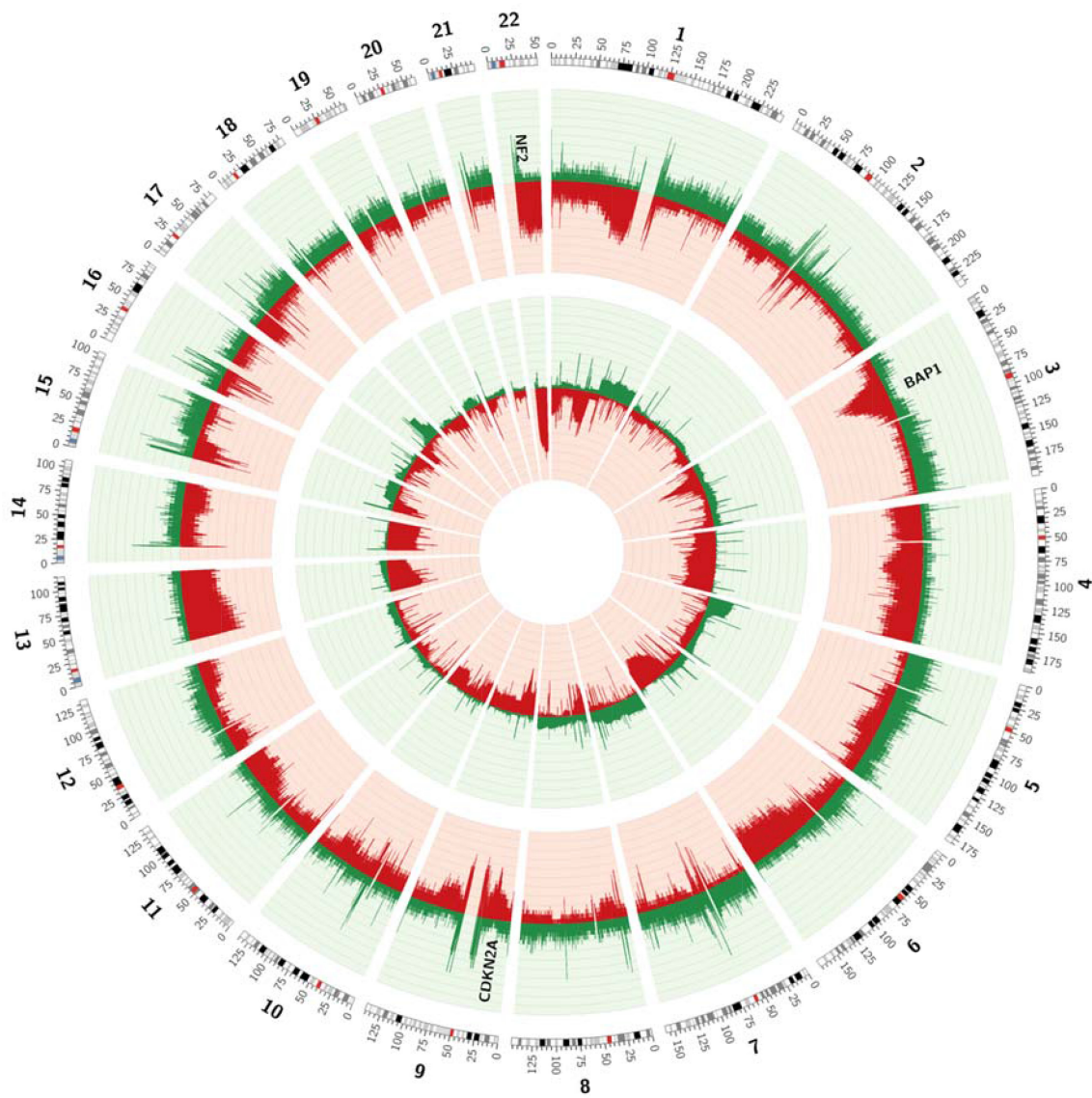


Chr20





Supplementary Figure 2: Mean copy number profile over the 21 tumor/normal sample pairs. In the upper figures, the mean \log_2 -ratio over the 21 sample pairs is plotted against chromosome position. In the lower figures, the black dots represent the p -values for the one-sample t-test for each 50 kb-bin. The red line represents the negative logarithm of the p -value of the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test.



Supplementary Figure 3: Circos plot of the copy number variations observed in low-pass whole genome data of 21 MPMs and array data of 85 MPMs. The outer layer represents the frequency of copy number loss (red) and gain (green) in every 50 kb-bin observed in the low-pass whole genome data. The inner layer represents the frequency of copy number loss (red) and gain (green) for every chromosome position observed in the array data from TCGA.

Supplementary Table 1: Associations between the presence of copy number loss in the ‘Cancer census genes’ most frequently lost in the TCGA-dataset and clinicopathological parameters

Gene name	<i>P</i> -value for association with gender	<i>P</i> -value for association with age at diagnosis	<i>P</i> -value for association with asbestos exposure	<i>P</i> -value for association with histological diagnosis	<i>P</i> -value for association with survival
<i>EP300</i>	0.553 ^a	0.266	0.749 ^a	0.388	1 ^a
<i>PDGFB</i>	0.803	0.423	0.749 ^a	0.489	0.740 ^a
<i>MKL1</i>	0.803	0.423	0.749 ^a	0.489	0.740 ^a
<i>MYH9</i>	0.803	0.423	0.749 ^a	0.489	0.740 ^a
<i>APOBEC3B</i>	0.620	0.401	0.529 ^a	0.574	1 ^a
<i>ZNF278</i>	0.702	0.586	0.826	0.283	0.524 ^a
<i>NF2</i>	0.804	0.907	0.525 ^a	0.328	0.344 ^a
<i>MNI</i>	1	0.542	1	0.291	0.173 ^a
<i>CHEK2</i>	0.817	0.749	0.773	0.291	0.322 ^a
<i>EWSR1</i>	0.785	0.800	0.928	0.361	0.319 ^a
<i>BCR</i>	0.955	0.682	0.677	0.240	0.512 ^a
<i>SMARCB1</i>	1	0.553	0.872	0.271	0.340 ^a
<i>MAPK1</i>	1	0.633	1	0.428	0.517 ^a
<i>CLTCL1</i>	1	1	1	0.623	0.212 ^a
<i>SEPT5</i>	1	1	1	0.623	0.212 ^a
<i>LZTR1</i>	1	1	1	0.623	0.212 ^a
<i>CDKN2A</i>	0.822	0.557	0.958	0.464	0.010
<i>SETD2</i>	0.644	0.623	0.141	0.549	0.514 ^a
<i>BAP1</i>	1	0.855	0.217	0.945	0.513 ^a
<i>NCKIPSD</i>	0.877	0.668	0.134	0.402	0.517 ^a
<i>PBRM1</i>	0.835	0.649	0.322	0.945	1 ^a

^aTo identify associations, a Pearson’s Chi-squared test with Yates’ continuity correction was performed. However, when more than 20% of the cells had an expected count below five, a Fisher’s Exact test was used.

Supplementary Table 2: Associations between the presence of copy number gain in the ‘Cancer census genes’ most frequently gained in the TCGA-dataset and clinicopathological parameters

Gene name	<i>P</i> -value for association with gender	<i>P</i> -value for association with age at diagnosis	<i>P</i> -value for association with asbestos exposure	<i>P</i> -value for association with histological diagnosis	<i>P</i> -value for association with survival
<i>TERT</i>	0.532 ^a	0.074	0.736 ^a	0.666	1 ^a
<i>SDHA</i>	0.528 ^a	0.178	0.737 ^a	0.778	1 ^a
<i>DROSHA</i>	0.514 ^a	0.298	0.492 ^a	0.909	1 ^a
<i>IL7R</i>	0.337 ^a	0.469	0.719 ^a	1	1 ^a
<i>LIFR</i>	0.337 ^a	0.469	0.719 ^a	1	1 ^a
<i>FCGR2B</i>	0.721 ^a	0.533 ^a	0.678 ^a	1 ^a	0.675 ^a
<i>CDC73</i>	1 ^a	1 ^a	0.705 ^a	0.489 ^a	0.188 ^a
<i>PTPRC</i>	0.729 ^a	1	1 ^a	0.721	0.110 ^a
<i>MDM4</i>	0.493 ^a	1	1 ^a	0.764 ^a	0.112 ^a
<i>ELK4</i>	0.729 ^a	1	1 ^a	0.721	0.110 ^a
<i>SLC45A3</i>	0.729 ^a	1	1 ^a	0.721	0.110 ^a
<i>HLF</i>	1 ^a	0.615	0.435 ^a	0.336 ^a	0.431 ^a
<i>MSI2</i>	1 ^a	0.557	0.429 ^a	0.507 ^a	0.408 ^a
<i>RNF43</i>	1 ^a	0.615	0.435 ^a	0.336 ^a	0.431 ^a
<i>CLTC</i>	1 ^a	0.615	0.435 ^a	0.336 ^a	0.431 ^a
<i>PPM1D</i>	1 ^a	0.615	0.435 ^a	0.336 ^a	0.431 ^a
<i>BRIP1</i>	1 ^a	0.585	0.435 ^a	0.338 ^a	0.436 ^a
<i>CD79B</i>	1 ^a	0.615	0.435 ^a	0.336 ^a	0.431 ^a
<i>DDX5</i>	1 ^a	0.615	0.435 ^a	0.336 ^a	0.431 ^a
<i>AXIN2</i>	1 ^a	0.615	0.435 ^a	0.336 ^a	0.431 ^a
<i>PRKARIA</i>	1 ^a	0.615	0.435 ^a	0.336 ^a	0.431 ^a

^aTo identify associations, a Pearson’s Chi-squared test with Yates’ continuity correction was performed. However, when more than 20% of the cells had an expected count below five, a Fisher’s Exact test was used.

Supplementary Table 3: Associations between the presence of copy number loss in the ‘Cancer census genes’ most frequently lost in the LP-WGS-dataset and clinicopathological parameters

Gene name	<i>P</i> -value for association with gender ^a	<i>P</i> -value for association with age at diagnosis ^a	<i>P</i> -value for association with histological diagnosis ^a	<i>P</i> -value for association with survival ^a	<i>P</i> -value for association with neo-adjuvant treatment ^a
<i>EP300</i>	0.500	0.303	1	1	0.362
<i>SETD2</i>	0.533	0.303	1	0.530	1
<i>PBRM1</i>	1	0.303	1	0.530	1
<i>ROS1</i>	0.533	1	1	0.517	0.659
<i>ZNF198</i>	1	0.303	1	0.530	1
<i>RBI</i>	1	0.629	0.521	0.517	0.659
<i>CHEK2</i>	1	0.141	1	1	0.659
<i>TRIM33</i>	0.133	1	1	0.517	1
<i>CACNA1D</i>	1	0.629	1	0.517	1
<i>FLT3</i>	1	0.629	1	0.517	1
<i>FOXO1</i>	1	0.350	0.257	0.263	1
<i>MKL1</i>	1	0.629	1	0.517	1
<i>EPS15</i>	1	0.350	1	0.263	0.387
<i>WHSC1</i>	0.171	1	1	0.263	1
<i>PTPN13</i>	0.171	1	1	0.263	1
<i>RAP1GDS1</i>	0.171	1	1	0.263	1
<i>FBXW7</i>	0.171	1	1	0.228	0.670
<i>FAT1</i>	0.171	1	1	0.228	0.670
<i>NFIB</i>	0.171	0.650	1	0.228	1
<i>MLL3</i>	0.171	1	0.553	0.263	1
<i>BRCA2</i>	1	1	0.553	0.263	0.670
<i>LHFP</i>	1	0.350	1	0.263	1
<i>LCPI</i>	1	1	1	1	1
<i>MAPK1</i>	1	0.350	0.553	0.263	0.670

^aTo identify associations, a Fisher’s Exact test was performed, as for every association more than 20% of the cells had an expected count below five.

Supplementary Table 4: Associations between the presence of copy number gain in the ‘Cancer census genes’ most frequently gained in the LP-WGS-dataset and clinicopathological parameters

Gene name	<i>P</i> -value for association with gender ^a	<i>P</i> -value for association with age at diagnosis ^a	<i>P</i> -value for association with histological diagnosis ^a	<i>P</i> -value for association with survival ^a	<i>P</i> -value for association with neo-adjuvant treatment ^a
<i>PMS2</i>	0.533	0.629	0.247	1	1
<i>FCGR2B</i>	0.429	0.629	1	1	0.635
<i>EIF4A2</i>	1	0.629	1	1	0.149
<i>TERT</i>	1	1	0.128	0.530	1
<i>HNRNPA2B1</i>	1	0.582	1	0.530	0.311
<i>EGFR</i>	1	1	0.128	1	1
<i>MET</i>	1	0.582	0.128	1	1
<i>RAD21</i>	1	1	1	0.155	0.635
<i>KLF6</i>	0.429	1	0.549	1	0.635
<i>NAB2</i>	1	0.303	1	1	0.635
<i>MLL2</i>	0.429	0.303	1	0.530	0.635
<i>CIC</i>	0.429	0.629	0.549	0.155	0.635
<i>FAM131B</i>	1	0.303	1	0.530	1
<i>PLAG1</i>	1	0.582	1	0.530	0.587
<i>CHCHD7</i>	1	0.582	1	1	0.311
<i>RECQL4</i>	0.352	0.303	0.489	1	0.311
<i>NUTM2B</i>	1	1	0.489	1	1
<i>NUTM2A</i>	1	1	1	1	1
<i>ETNK1</i>	1	1	1	0.422	1
<i>DICER1</i>	0.352	1	0.489	0.530	0.311
<i>CD79B</i>	0.352	0.582	0.489	1	1
<i>PRKARIA</i>	0.352	0.582	0.489	1	0.311
<i>ZNF521</i>	1	1	1	1	1

^aTo identify associations, a Fisher’s Exact test was performed, as for every association more than 20% of the cells had an expected count below five.