Supplementary Table 3. Clinical and pathologic characteristics of 153 patients with pancreatic cysts and correlation with *KRAS* and *GNAS* status by Sanger sequencing.

Patient or Cyst Characteristics	Total	*KRAS* and/or *GNAS*		p
		wildtype	mutant	
Gender	*n = 153*			
Female	83	56 (67%)	27 (44%)	0.100
Male	70	38 (54%)	32 (46%)	
Mean age (range), years	64.4 (15 - 93)	60.2 (15 - 90)	68.9 (34 - 93)	< 0.001
Symptomatic presentation	48	33 (69%)	15 (31%)	0.002
Location	*n = 159*			
Head, neck and uncinate	79	42 (53%)	37 (47%)	0.052
Body and tail	80	181 (59%)	125 (41%)	
Mean cyst size (range), cm	3.0 (0.9 - 14.0)	3.3 (0.9 - 14.0)	2.4 (0.9 – 6.5)	0.006
Cyst multifocality	90	44 (49%)	46 (51%)	0.001
Increased fluid viscosity	72	26 (36%)	46 (64%)	< 0.001
CEA > 192 ng/mL (*n = 127*)*	40	14 (35%)	26 (65%)	< 0.001
Satisfactory cytologic adequacy	84	54 (64%)	30 (36%)	0.417
Mutations in *KRAS* and/or *GNAS* by NGS (*n = 24*)**	11	3 (27%)	8 (73%)	< 0.001
Diagnostic pathology	*n = 34*	*n = 21*	*n = 13*	
Adenocarcinoma arising in an IPMN	5	2 (40%)	3 (60%)	
IPMN with low-/high-grade dysplasia	13	3 (23%)	10 (77%)	< 0.001***
MCN with low-/high-grade dysplasia	2	2 (100%)	0 (0%)	
Serous cystadenoma	3	3 (100%)	0 (0%)	
Cystic PanNET	2	2 (100%)	0 (0%)	
Acinar cell cystadenoma	1	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	
Pseudocyst	6	6 (100%)	0 (0%)	
Retention cyst	2	2 (100%)	0 (0%)	

Abbreviations: CEA, carcinoembryonic antigen; IPMN, intraductal papillary mucinous neoplasm; MCN, mucinous cystic neoplasm; PanNET, pancreatic neuroendocrine tumor

*Sufficient pancreatic cyst fluid for CEA analysis was available for 127 (80%) pancreatic cysts.

**Follow-up NGS testing for *KRAS* and *GNAS* was performed for 24 (15%) pancreatic cysts.

***p-value corresponds to mucinous pancreatic cysts versus other pancreatic cysts.