Analysis of circulating cell-free DNA identifies KRAS copy number

gain and mutation as a novel prognostic marker in Pancreatic

cancer

Sumitra Mohan¹, Mahmood Ayub¹, Dominic G. Rothwell¹, Sakshi Gulati¹, Bedirhan

Kilerci¹, Antoine Hollebecque¹, Hui Sun Leong², Nigel K. Smith¹, Sudhakar Sahoo²,

Tine Descamps¹, Cong Zhou¹, Richard A. Hubner³, Mairéad G. McNamara^{3,4},

Angela Lamarca³, Juan W. Valle^{3,4#}, Caroline Dive^{1#} and Ged Brady^{1#}.

¹Clinical Experimental Pharmacology Group, CRUK Manchester Institute University

of Manchester, M20 4BX, UK, ²Computational Biology Support, CRUK Manchester

Institute, University of Manchester, M20 4BX, ³Medical Oncology Department, The

Christie NHS Foundation Trust; Division of Cancer Sciences, University of

Manchester, M20 4BX, Manchester, United Kingdom, ⁴Division of Cancer Sciences,

University of Manchester, M20 4BX, Manchester, UK

Joint senior authors, correspondence to gerard.brady-2@manchester.ac.uk

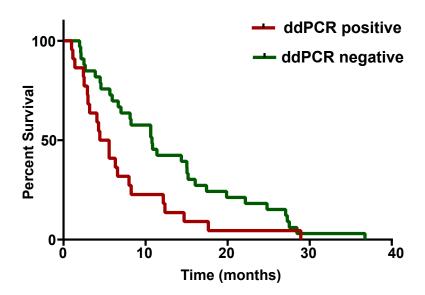
Supplementary Information

Supplementary Figure 1: Kaplan-Meier analysis of overall survival according to

KRAS mutations detected by A) ddPCR assay and B) NGS assay

Supplementary Table1: Summary of patient characteristics

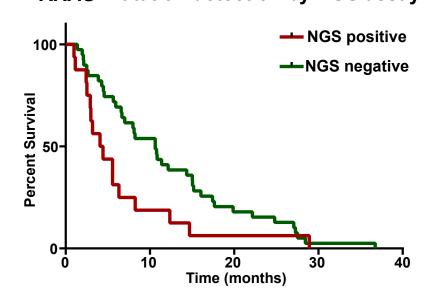
KRAS mutation detection by ddPCR assay



Median OS: 5 months vs 10.7 months

p-value: 0.0222

B KRAS mutation detection by NGS assay



Median OS: 4.25 months vs 10.625 months

p-value: 0.0363