

Identification of *PTPRR* and *JAG1* as key genes in castration-resistant prostate cancer by integrated bioinformatics methods

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Table S1 Clinical characteristics of samples in this study

Items	Primary prostate cancer	CRPC
Patients	206	13
Age at diagnosis		
Mean±SD	60.46±6.601	73.46±9.360
Median (range)	62(41~73)	72(59~93)
Gleason Score		
≤6	37(18.0%)	0(0.2%)
7=3+4	102(49.5%)	0(0.0%)
7=4+3	40(19.4%)	1(7.7%)
8-10	24(11.7%)	9(69.2%)
Unknown	3(1.5%)	3(23.1%)
PSA (ng/ml)		
≤4	11(5.5%)	0(0.0%)
4-10	134(67.0%)	2(15.4%)
10-20	47(23.5%)	2(15.4%)
20-50	7(3.5%)	2(15.4%)
>50	1(0.5%)	7(53.8%)
Extra-capsular extension		NA
Yes	119(57.8%)	/
No/Unknown	87(42.2%)	/
Positive surgical margins		NA
Yes	68(33.0%)	/
No/Unknown	138(67.0%)	/
Biochemical relapse		NA
Yes	64(31.1%)	/
No/Unknown	142(68.9%)	/

Note: PSA: prostate specific antigen

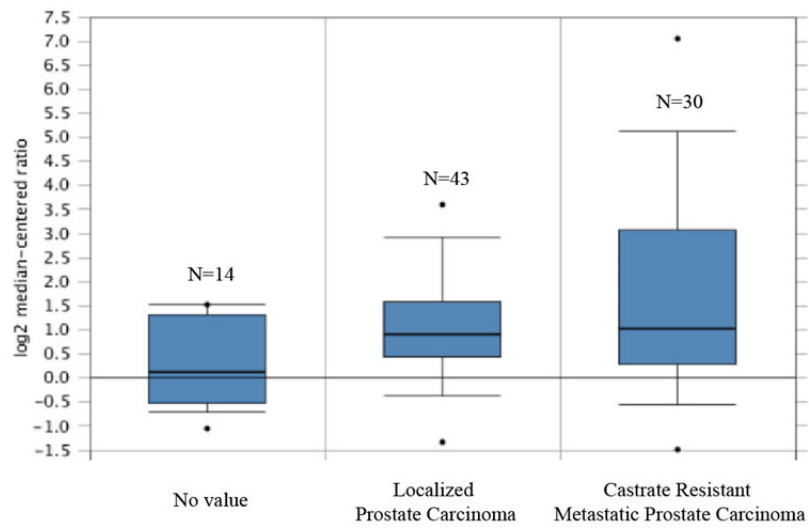


Fig. S1 Expression of the PTPRR in Grasso PCa