

Anti-PD-1 antibody SHR-1210 plus apatinib for metastatic colorectal cancer

Table S1. Summary of dose adjustment events

Number	Cause of adjustment	Adjustment scheme	Grade 3 AE before adjustment (YES/NO)	Grade 3 AE after adjustment (YES/NO)
1	Grade 3 Hypertension	Apatinib 250 mg/d	YES	NO
2	Grade 3 thrombocytopenia	Apatinib 250 mg/d	YES	NO
3	Grade 2 HSF	Apatinib 250 mg/d	NO	YES
4	Grade 3 HSF	Apatinib 250 mg/d	YES	YES

Abbreviations: HSF, hand-foot syndrome; AE, adverse event.

Table S2. The characteristics of patient who had stable disease for 8.0 months

Age (years)	66
Sex	Women
ECOG	0
Diagnosis	Sigmoid Cancer
Differentiation	Medium
No. of metastatic sites	1
Metastatic organ	Peritoneum
RAS	Mutation
BRAF	Wild type
TMB (mutations/MB)	15.31
Surgical history	Yes
No. of previous chemotherapy lines	2
Bevacizumab prior to apatinib	Yes
The cause of apatinib reduction (from cycle 2)	Grade 3 HSF
The cause of apatinib interruption	Grade 3 proteinuria

Abbreviations: TMB, tumor mutational burden; HSF, hand-foot syndrome. Note: The patient interrupted apatinib for more than 28 days due to grade 3 proteinuria, and the treatment of apatinib was discontinued from cycle 12.

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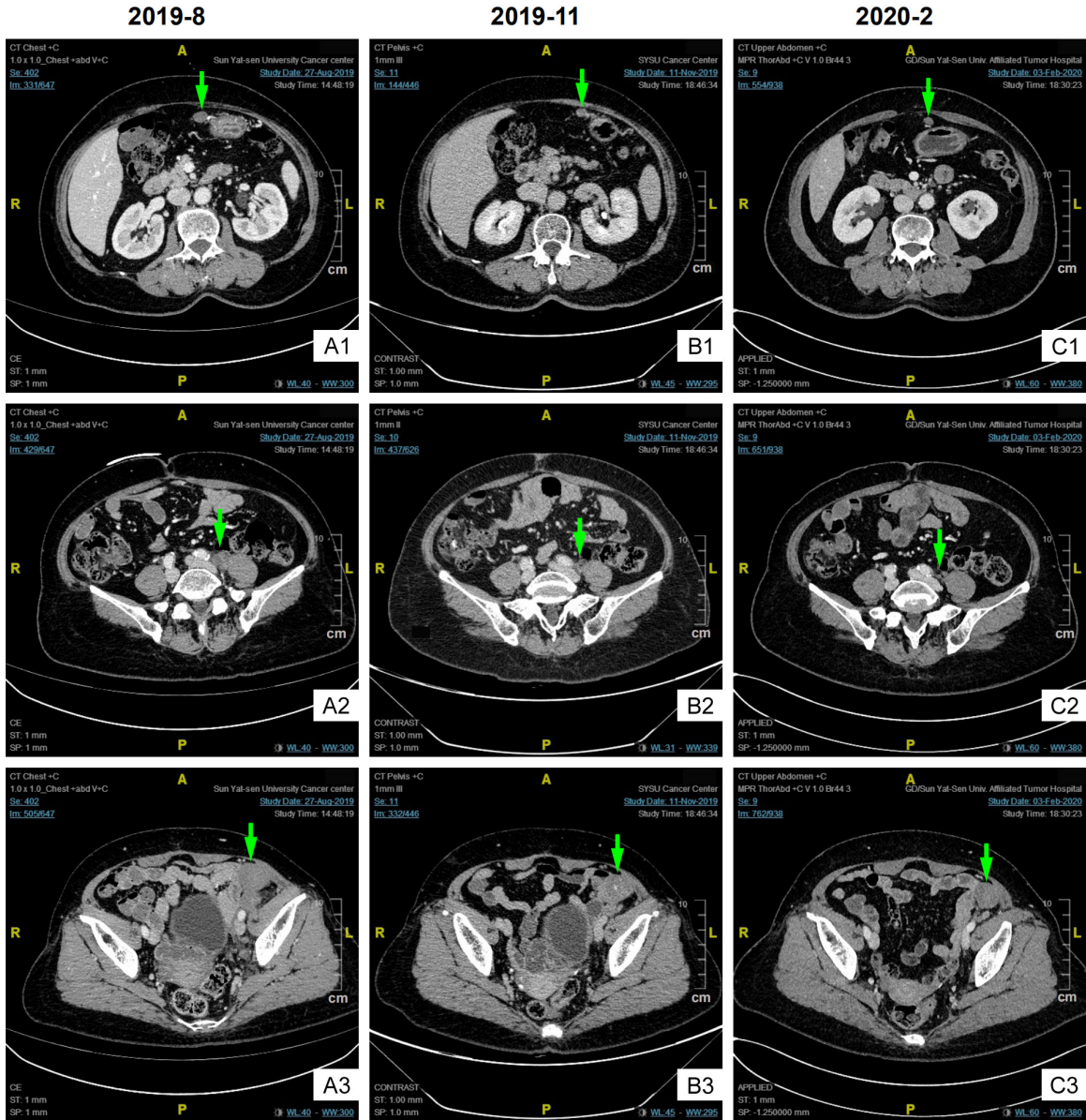


Figure S1. Peritoneal metastases were evaluated by contrast enhanced computed tomography from baseline to the last assessment. A1, B1, C1 showed the change of peritoneal metastasis near the abdominal wall from baseline to the last assessment. A2, B2, C2 showed the change of peritoneal metastasis near the iliac blood vessel from baseline to the last assessment. A3, B3, C3 showed the change of peritoneal metastasis in the pelvic cavity from baseline to the last assessment.