

**Pathogenic germline variants are associated with poor survival in stage III/IV
melanoma patients**

Lauren G. Aoude¹, Vanessa F. Bonazzi¹, Sandra Brosda¹, Kalpana Patel¹, Lambros T. Koufariotis², Harald Oey¹, Katia Nones², Scott Wood², John V. Pearson², James M. Lonie¹, Melissa Arneil³, Victoria Atkinson^{4,5}, B. Mark Smithers^{4,5}, Nicola Waddell², Andrew P. Barbour^{1,4}

1. The University of Queensland Diamantina Institute, The University of Queensland, Woolloongabba, QLD, 4102, Australia
2. QIMR Berghofer Medical Research Institute, Herston, QLD, 4006, Australia
3. Princess Alexandra Hospital, Division of Cancer Services, Woolloongabba, QLD, 4102, Australia
4. Princess Alexandra Hospital, Queensland Melanoma Project, Woolloongabba, QLD, 4102, Australia
5. Faculty of Medicine, University of Queensland, St Lucia, QLD, 4067, Australia

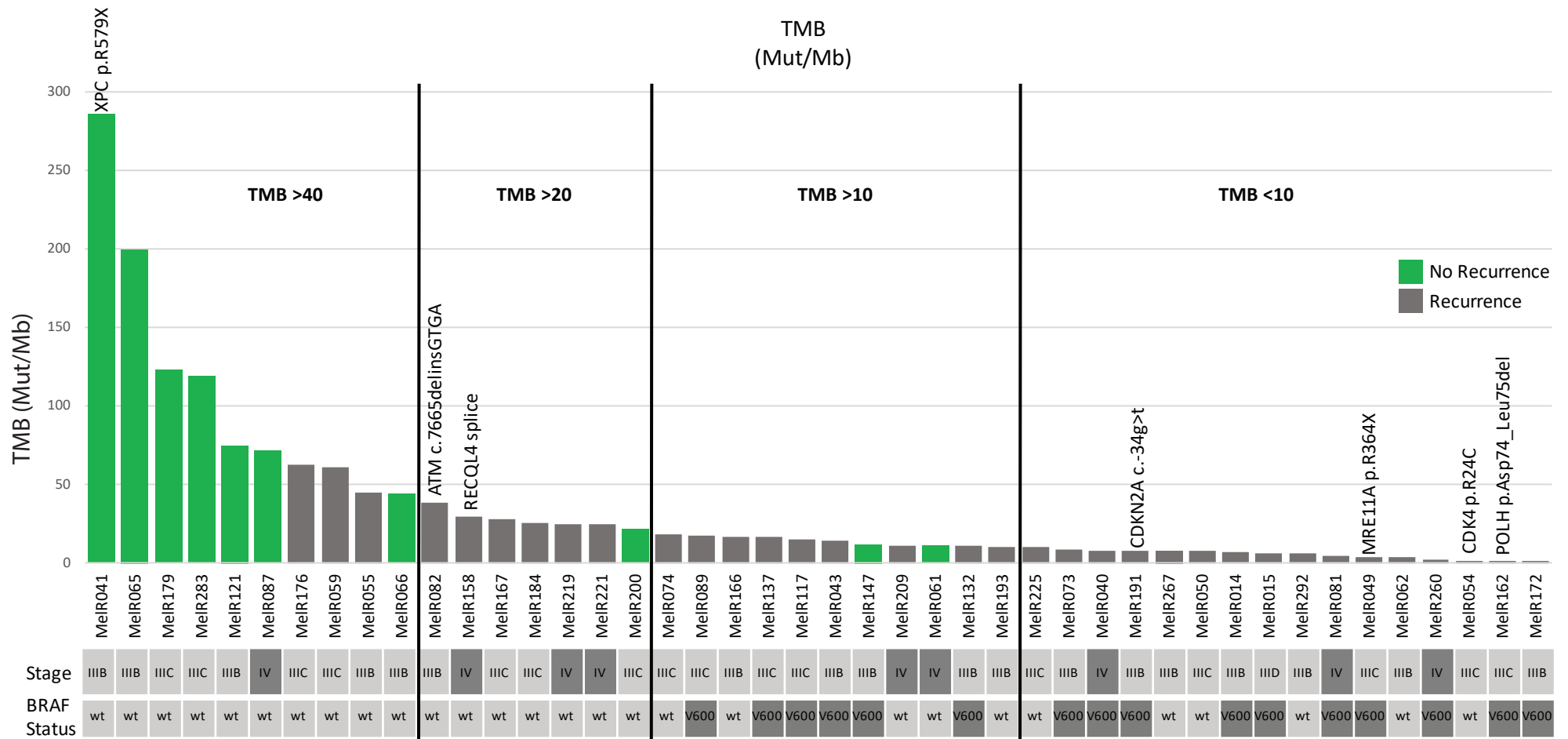


Figure S1. Correlation between TMB and disease recurrence. Patients harbouring germline mutations are indicated above the bars. Green bars represent patients who have not recurred. Grey bars indicate patients who have had melanoma recurrence post-surgery. Stage and BRAF status are indicated below the graph.