

Supplementary Materials: Epidemiologic Features of NSCLC Gene Alterations in Hispanic Patients from Puerto Rico

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Table S1. *EGFR* mutations in different histologic types.

Histologic Types	<i>EGFR</i> Positive	<i>EGFR</i> Negative	%
Adenocarcinoma	169	431	28.2%
Squamous cell carcinoma	6	105	5.4%
Other types	12	59	16.9%

Table S2. *MET* mutations detected by NGS.

Patient#	Age (years)/Gender	Mutation site	Mutation type
1	76/F	c.3039G>C; p.M1013I	MISSENSE
2	65/M	c.1771C>T; p.R591W	MISSENSE
3	57/F	c.1039G>A; p.A347T	MISSENSE
4	68/F	c.2201G>A; p.S734N	MISSENSE
5	76/M	c.1393-2A>C;	SNP

Table S3. Clinical data of 55 patients with passenger gene mutations.

Age (years)	Gender	Histopathology diagnosis
65	F	Metastatic adenocarcinoma of lung primary
78	M	Squamous carcinoma of the lung
76	M	Adenocarcinoma of the lung
68	F	Adenocarcinoma of the lung, well differentiated
65	M	Squamous cell carcinoma of the lung
67	F	Adenocarcinoma of the lung with papillary features
80	F	Adenocarcinoma of the lung
75	M	Mucinous adenocarcinoma of the lung
65	F	Squamous cell carcinoma of the lung
72	F	Adenocarcinoma of the lung
57	F	Metastatic adenocarcinoma of lung primary
77	F	Metastatic adenocarcinoma of lung primary
60	M	Metastatic adenocarcinoma of lung primary
65	M	Metastatic adenocarcinoma of lung primary, moderately differentiated
72	F	Adenocarcinoma of the lung
67	F	Non-small cell type carcinoma of the lung, adenocarcinoma subtype.
54	M	Metastatic large cell carcinoma of lung primary, with features of adenocarcinoma.
72	M	Squamous cell carcinoma of the lung
84	F	Adenocarcinoma of the lung, moderately differentiated
85	F	Mucinous adenocarcinoma of the lung with <i>FGFR2-TACC2</i> translocation
81	M	Adenocarcinoma of the lung, moderately differentiated

63	F	Adenocarcinoma of the lung
58	F	Adenocarcinoma of the lung, well-differentiated
76	M	Adenocarcinoma of the lung, moderately differentiated
64	M	Metastatic adenocarcinoma of lung primary.
79	M	Metastatic adenocarcinoma of lung primary
84	F	Adenocarcinoma of lung primary.
68	F	Adenocarcinoma of the lung
72	M	Adenocarcinoma of the lung, moderately differentiated
46	M	Adenocarcinoma of bronchogenic origin
70	M	Squamous carcinoma of the lung, moderately differentiated
83	M	Non-small cell lung carcinoma, adenocarcinoma subtype.
64	M	Squamous cell carcinoma of the lung, moderately differentiated
51	F	Adenocarcinoma of the lung, well differentiated
31	F	Adeno-squamous cell carcinoma of the lung
39	F	Adenocarcinoma of lung origin
79	F	Adenocarcinoma of the lung
78	M	Adenocarcinoma of the lung
46	M	Carcinosarcoma of the lung
61	M	Adenocarcinoma of the lung, poorly differentiated
76	M	Non-small cell lung carcinoma, favor adenocarcinoma.
50	F	Non-small cell lung carcinoma, favoring adenocarcinoma (bronchio-alveolar).
66	F	Adenocarcinoma of the lung
68	F	Mucinous adenocarcinoma of lung origin
70	F	Adenocarcinoma of the lung
86	F	Non-small cell lung carcinoma, favor adenocarcinoma.
75	M	Non-small cell lung carcinoma, favor squamous cell carcinoma.
69	F	Non-small cell carcinoma, favor adenocarcinoma.
60	F	Neuroendocrine carcinoma of the lung, well differentiated
67	F	Non-small cell lung carcinoma, poorly differentiated
71	M	Metastatic adenocarcinoma of lung primary.
50	F	Adenocarcinoma of the lung
85	M	Squamous cell carcinoma of the lung
66	F	Adenocarcinoma of the lung, well-differentiated
55	M	Metastatic adenocarcinoma of lung primary.

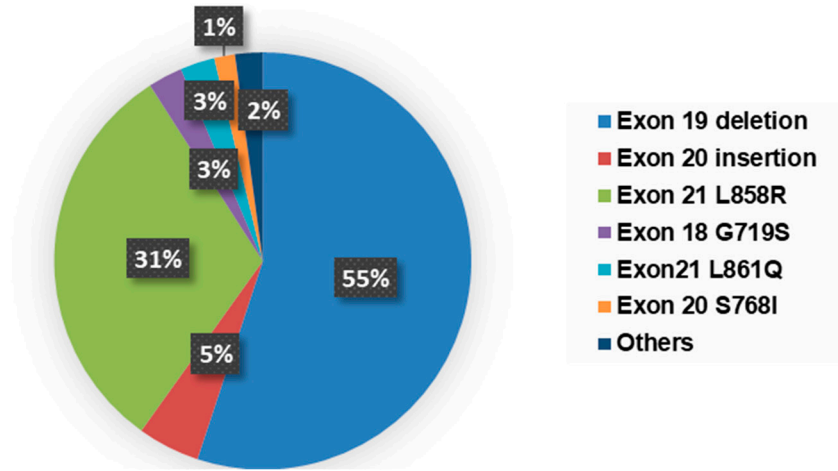


Figure S1: EGFR mutation composition

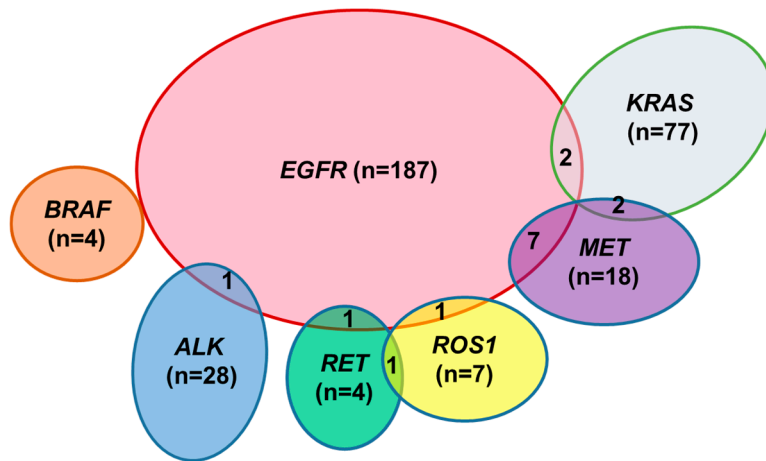


Figure S2. Overlap of driver gene alterations.

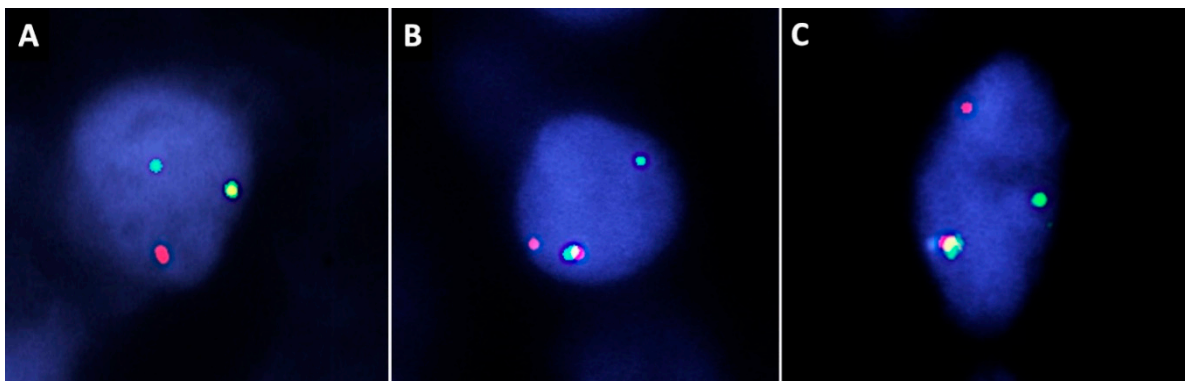


Figure S3. Representative FISH figures. (A) *ALK* rearrangement-one red, one green, and one yellow with the *ALK* BA probe; (B) *ROS1* rearrangement-one red, one green, and one yellow with the *ROS1* BA probe; (C) *RET* rearrangement-one red, one green, and one yellow with the *RET* BA probe; Separate red and green signals indicate rearrangements. The yellow signals indicate intact genes with no rearrangements.