Supplementary

Table S1 Driver mutations of genes

Driver gene	Mutations
EGFR	Exon 19 deletion, L858, L861, G719, S768, E709, R776
KRAS	G12, G13, Q61, A146
BRAF	V600, G469, G466
ERBB2	amplification, exon 20 insertion, S310
ALK	fusion
RET	fusion
ROS1	fusion
MET	amplification, exon 14 skipping mutations

EGFR, epidermal growth factor receptor; KRAS, KRAS proto-oncogene, GTPase; BRAF, B-Raf proto-oncogene, serine/threonine kinase; ERBB2, erb-b2 receptor tyrosine kinase 2; ALK, ALK (anaplastic lymphoma kinase) receptor tyrosine kinase; RET, ret proto-oncogene; ROS1, ROS proto-oncogene 1, receptor tyrosine kinase; MET, MET (hepatocyte growth factor receptor gene) proto-oncogene, receptor tyrosine kinase.

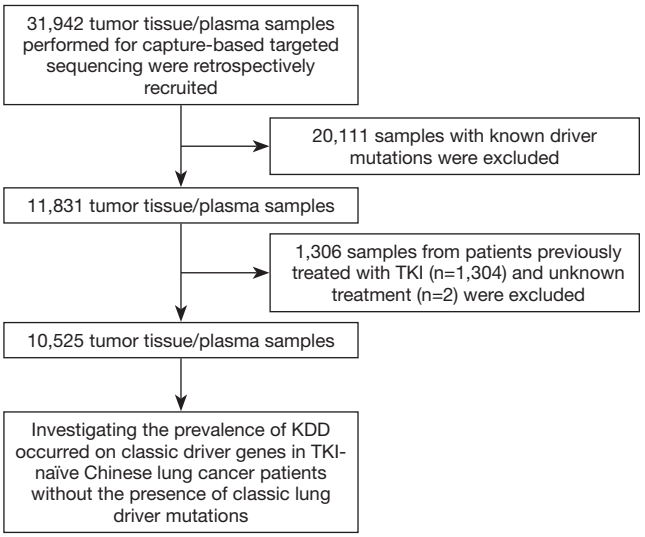

Figure 1 Schematic design of our study. A total of 10,525 tumor tissue/plasma samples performed for capture-based were retrospectively enrolled for investigating the prevalence of KDD occurring on classic driver genes in Chinese lung cancer patients without the presence of classic lung cancer driver mutations. KDD, kinase domain duplication.

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