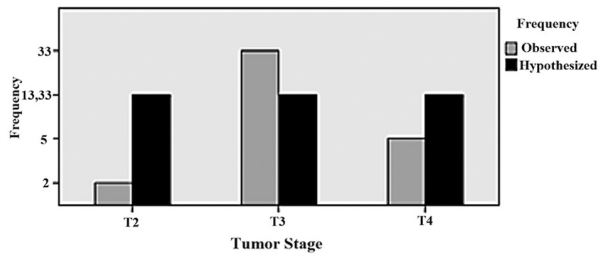
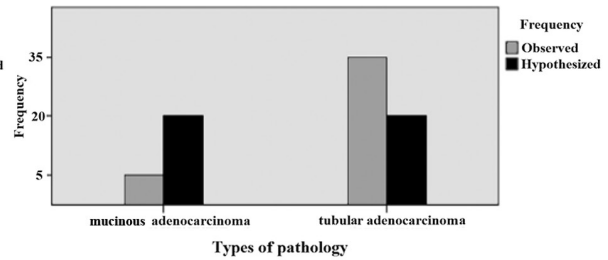


Figure S1. (A) Tumor staging distribution. One-sample chi-square test was used to determine the difference between T2, T3, and T4 distributions of tumor in patients. In this analysis, the expected frequency for each grade would be 40/3, therefore 13.33 samples in each stage. The P-value obtained as a result of the analysis was $P < 0.001$. (B) Tumor pathological type distribution. To detect the difference between the distribution of tubular adenocarcinoma and mucinous carcinoma in the patients, a one-sample chi-square test was applied. In this analysis, the expected frequency for each type would be 40/2, therefore 20 samples per cancer type. The P-value obtained as a result of the analysis was $P < 0.001$. (C) Tumor localization distribution. To determine the difference between the right colon, left colon, sigmoid colon, cecum, and rectum tumor localization distributions in the patients, a one-sample chi-square test was applied. The P-value obtained as a result of the analysis was $P = 0.199$. Therefore, the tumor localization appeared to be random in the patients included in the present study.

A



B



C

