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 stages 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.