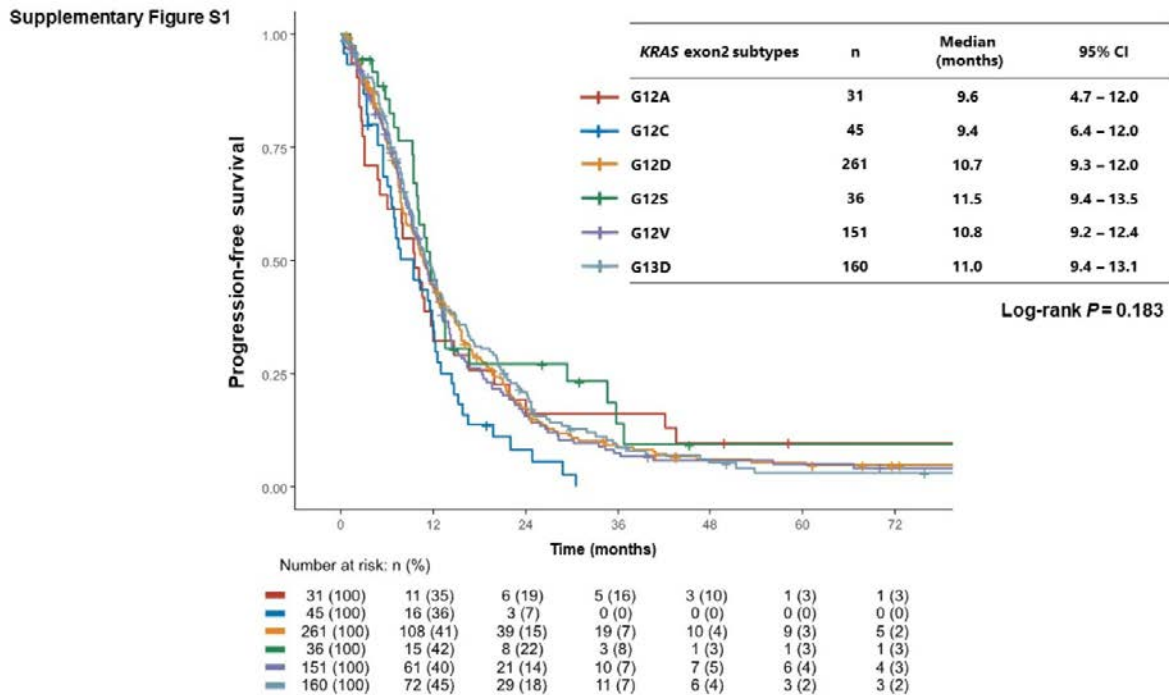


Supplemental Figures for:  
The prognostic impact of KRAS G12C mutation in patients with metastatic colorectal cancer: a multicenter retrospective observational study  
Daisuke Kotani et al.

Supplementary Figure S1. Kaplan–Meier curves for progression-free survival (PFS) in *KRAS* exon2 mutation subtypes.

Progression-free survival (PFS) was not significantly influenced by genotype subgroups (Log-rank  $P = 0.183$ ). Median PFS of patients with *KRAS* exon 2 mutations ranged from 9.4 months (95% CI, 6.4–12.0) to 11.5 months (95% CI, 9.4–13.5).

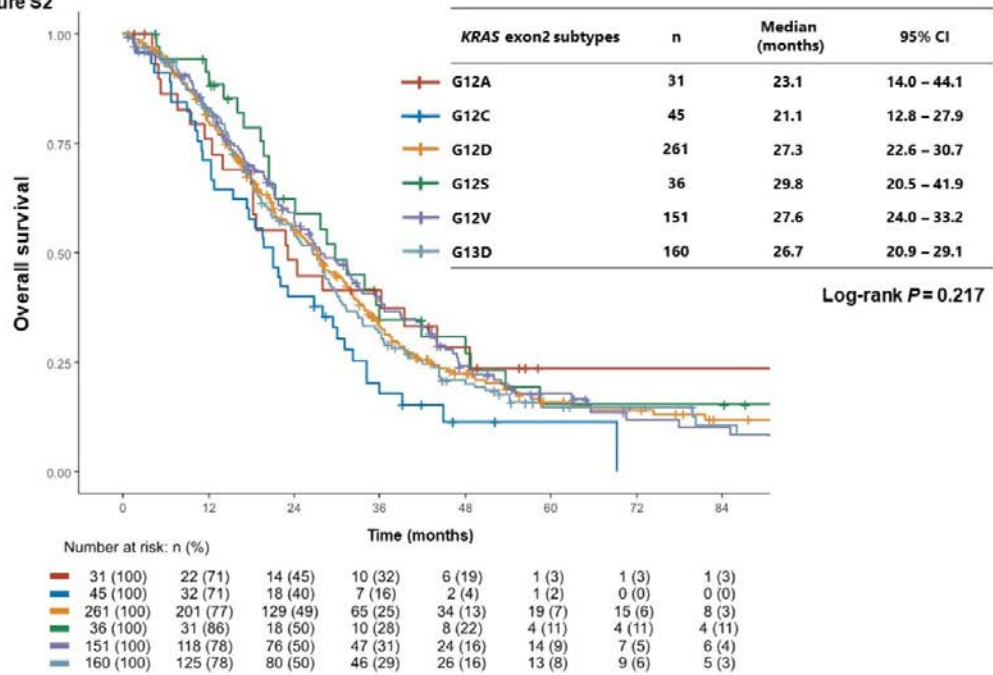


Supplementary Figure S2. Kaplan–Meier curves for overall survival (OS) in *KRAS* exon2 mutation subtypes.

Overall survival (OS) was not significantly influenced by genotype subgroups (Log-rank  $P = 0.217$ ).

The median OS of patients with *KRAS* exon 2 mutations ranged from 21.1 months (95% CI, 12.8–27.9) to 29.8 months (95% CI, 20.5–41.9).

Supplementary Figure S2



Supplementary Figure S3. Kaplan–Meier curves for progression-free survival (PFS) and overall survival (OS) in *KRAS* exon2 mutation subtypes, comparison of *KRAS* G12C mutation versus non-G12C mutations among patients administered doublet or triplet chemotherapy.

(A) Median PFS in patients with *KRAS* G12C mutation was significantly shorter than those with the non-G12C mutations [9.4 months (95% CI 6.4–12.0) vs. 10.9 months (95% CI 10.1–11.7), HR: 1.47 [95% CI, 1.07–2.03],  $P = 0.017$ ].

(B) Median OS in patients with *KRAS* G12C mutation was significantly shorter than those with the non-G12C mutations [21.1 months (95% CI 12.8–29.4) vs. 27.6 months (95% CI 25.4–29.8), HR: 1.49 [95% CI, 1.06–2.08],  $P = 0.021$ ].

Supplementary Figure S3

