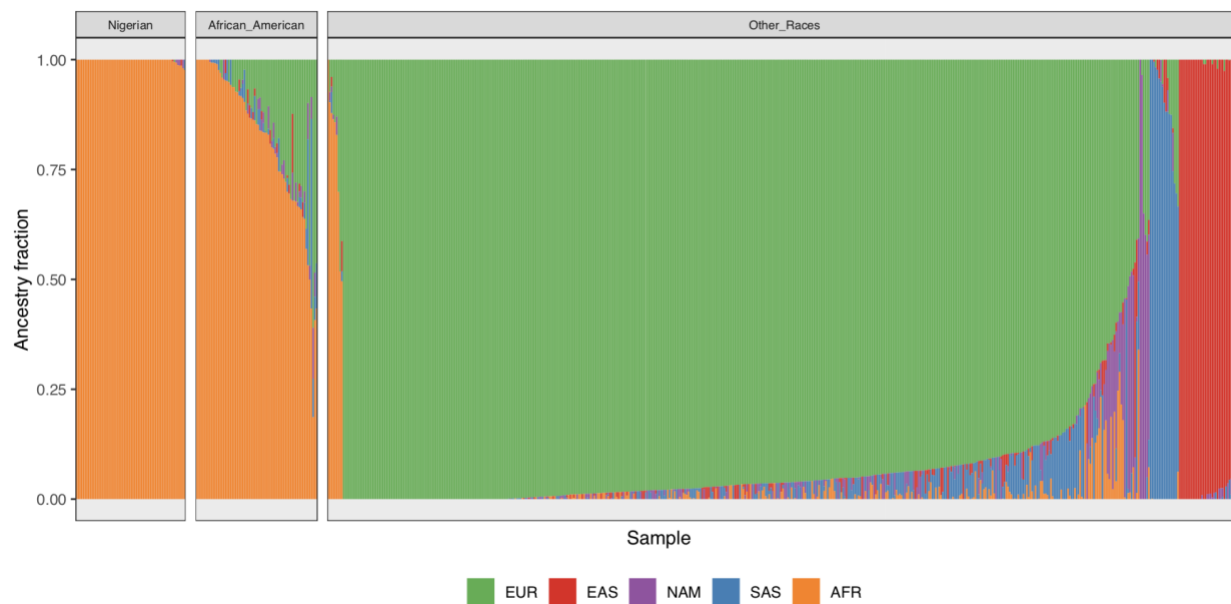
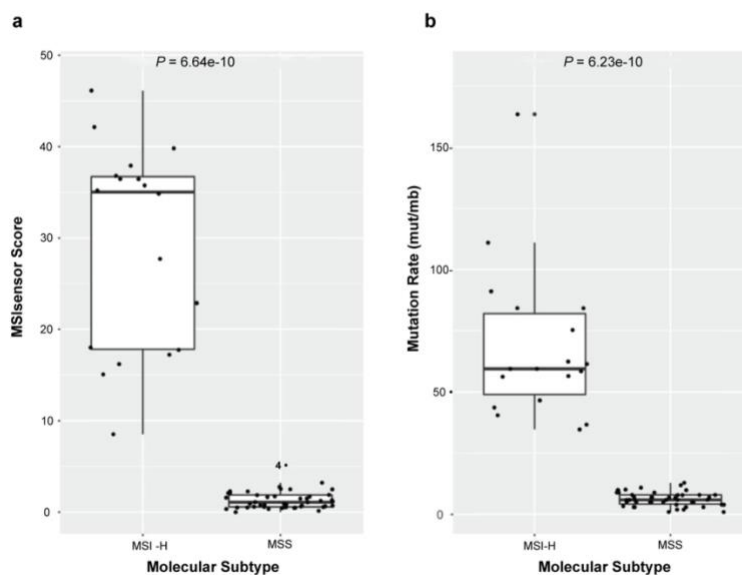


SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Supplementary Figure 1: Proportional representation of genetically determined ancestry for patients from Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center (MSKCC) and Nigeria (Nigerian $n = 63$, MSKCC African American $n = 65$, MSKCC Other Races $n = 539$). EUR: European, EAS: East Asian, NAM: Native American, SAS: South East Asian, AFR: African.



Supplementary Figure 2: MSI sensor score (a) and total tumor mutation burden (b) by molecular subtype (MSI status) for Nigerian colorectal cancer specimens ($n = 64$). P value by 2-sided Wilcoxon sum test. Boxplots show distribution with the minimum, maximum, median (line), and the first and third quartiles (bottom and top of box, respectively). MSI-H: microsatellite instability high, MSS: microsatellite stable.



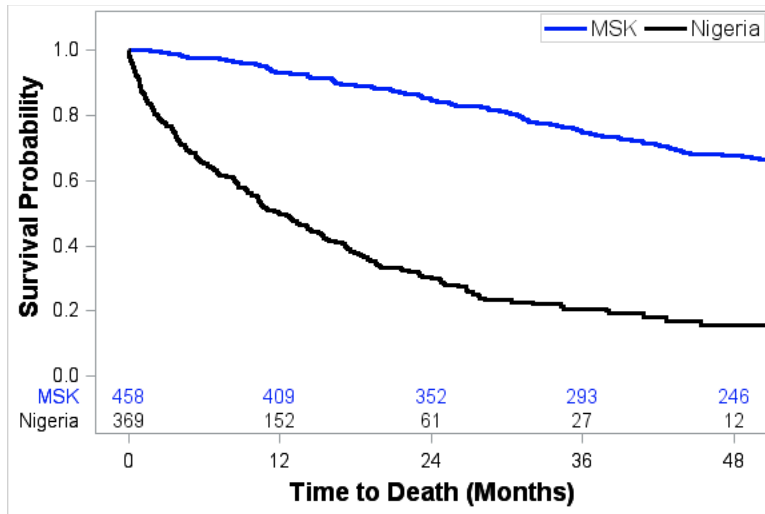
Supplementary Table 1: Treatment comparison

Treatment Modality	MSKCC (n = 458)	Nigeria (n = 380)	P value*
Surgery	400 (87.3)	247 (71.0)	<0.001
Unknown	0	32	
Chemotherapy	321 (70.1)	177 (61.0)	0.01
Unknown	0	90	
Timing of chemotherapy			
Adjuvant	52 (16.2)	74 (42.5)	<0.001
Neoadjuvant	269 (83.8)	100 (57.5)	
Unknown	0	3	
Pelvic radiotherapy (rectal cancer only)			
Yes	98 (63.6)	9 (4.8)	<0.001
No	56 (36.4)	179 (95.2)	
Surgery for stage IV disease	106 (71.6)	124 (67.0)	0.40
Unknown	0	2	

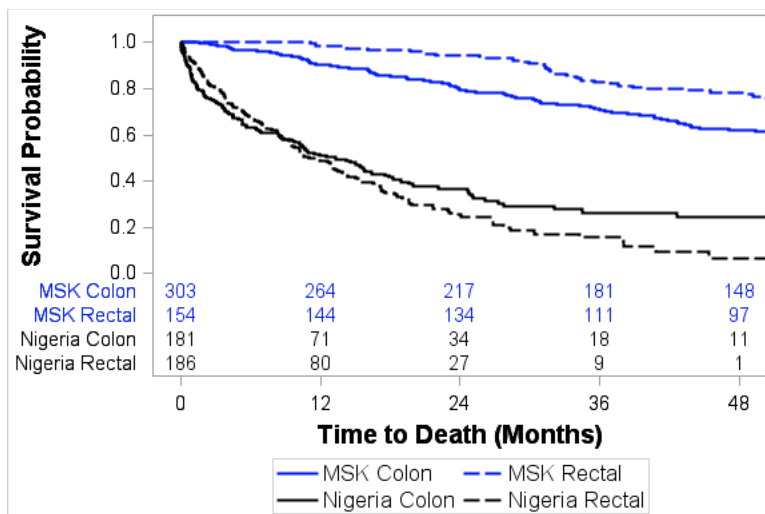
* *P* values determined by two-sided Fisher's exact test

Supplementary Figure 3: (a) Overall survival, (b) overall survival stratified by colon and rectal primary, and (c) recurrence-free survival for Memorial Sloan Kettering (MSK) Cancer Center vs. Nigerian cohorts.

a



b



c

