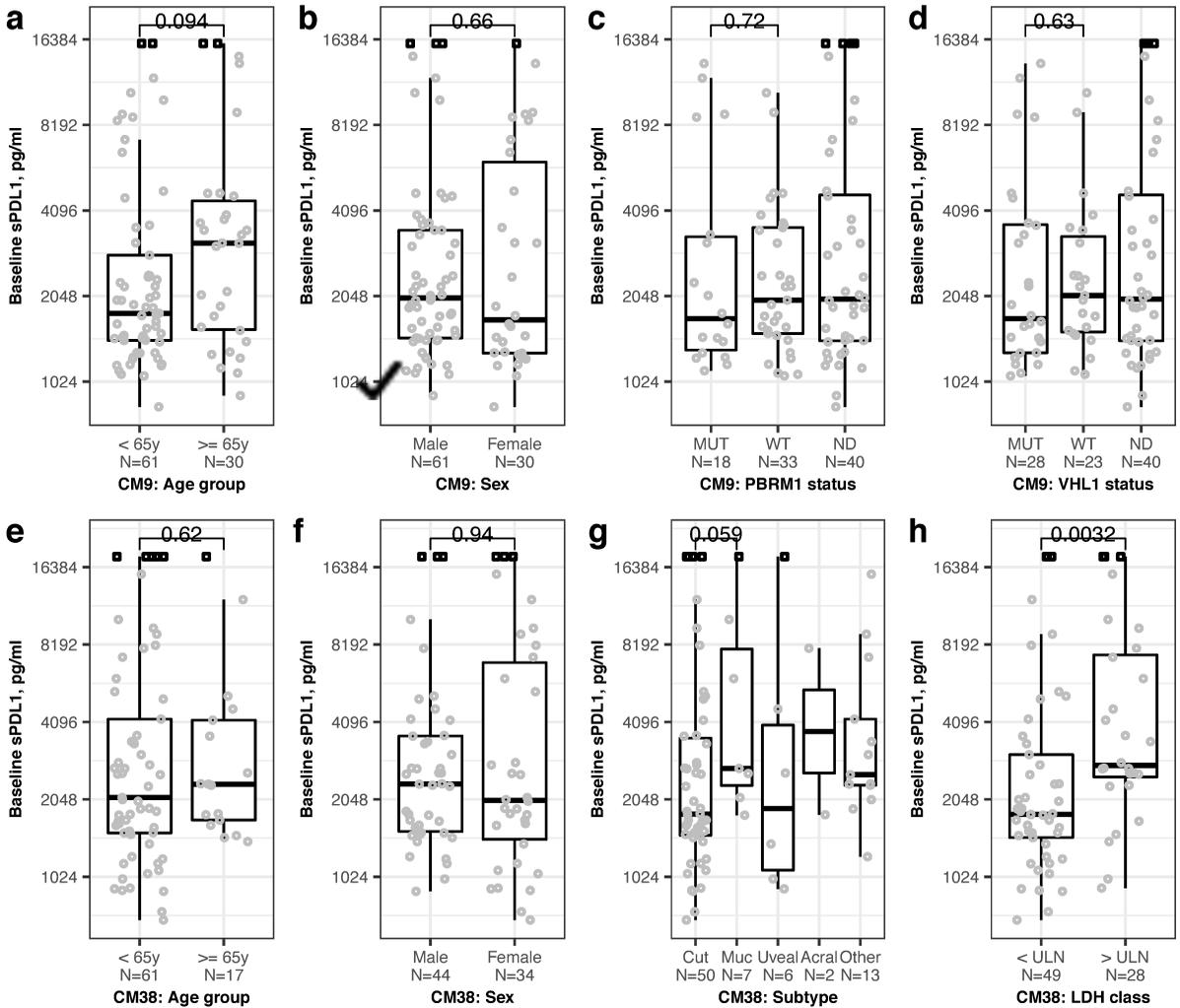


## Online Supplemental Figures

### Figure S1. Association between baseline sPD-L1 and clinical characteristics

Serum level of sPD-L1 Samples provided at Baseline in CheckMate 009 (n = 91, upper panels) and CheckMate 038-P1 (n = 78, lower panels) are indicated by circles. For samples where sPD-L1 level exceeded the ULOQ, the imputed values are indicated by square symbols. All *p*-values derived from Wilcoxon Rank Sum test.

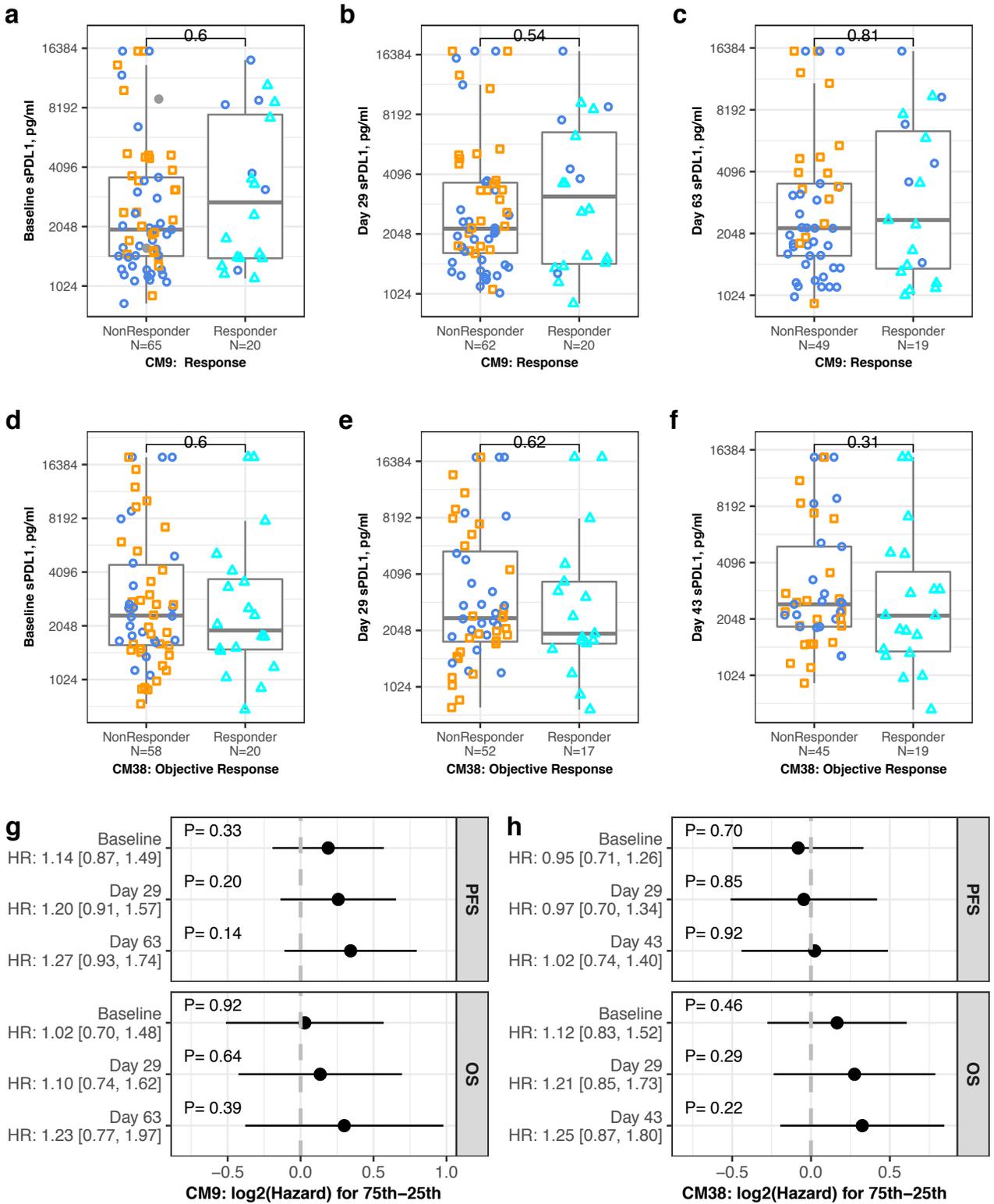
- a. CheckMate 009 data are grouped by patients who are less than 65 years old (<65y, n = 61) or patients  $\geq$  65 years old ( $\geq$ 65y, n = 30).
- b. CheckMate 009 data are grouped by patients who are male (n = 61) or female (n = 30).
- c. CheckMate 009 data are grouped by patients who have a mutation ("Nonsense\_Mutation", "Missense\_Mutation", "Splice\_Site", "Frame\_Shift\_Del", "Frame\_Shift\_Ins") in PBRM1 (MUT = 18), no mutation (WT, n = 33), or no genomic status data (ND, n = 40).
- d. CheckMate 009 data are grouped by patients who have a mutation ("Nonsense\_Mutation", "Missense\_Mutation", "Splice\_Site", "Frame\_Shift\_Del", "Frame\_Shift\_Ins") in VHL1 (MUT = 28), no mutation (WT, n = 23), or no genomic status data (ND, n = 40).
- e. CheckMate 038 data are grouped by patients who are less than 65 years old (<65y, n = 61) or patients  $\geq$  65 years old ( $\geq$ 65y, n = 17).
- f. CheckMate 038 data are grouped by patients who are male (n = 44) or female (n = 34).
- g. CheckMate 038 data are grouped by diagnostic subtype: Cutaneous (n = 50), Mucinous (n = 7), Uveal (n = 6), Acral (n = 2) or Other (n = 13).
- h. CheckMate 038 data are grouped by patients whose serum LDH at baseline was below the upper limit of normal (<ULN, n = 49) or above >ULN, n = 28). One patient had no LDH category reported.



**Figure S2. Association between sPD-L1 and Response**

Serum level of sPD-L1 in patients from CheckMate 009 (upper panels) and CheckMate038-P1 (middle panels). Data in CheckMate 009 are grouped by Response status which was based on a <20% tumor shrinkage criterion. Data in CheckMate 038-P1 are grouped by Objective Response status (Responder = CR or PR, NonResponder = all other outcomes). BOR is indicated by gold squares (PD), blue circles (SD), aqua triangles (CR or PR) or grey circles (ND). All  $p$ -values are derived from Wilcoxon Rank Sum test.

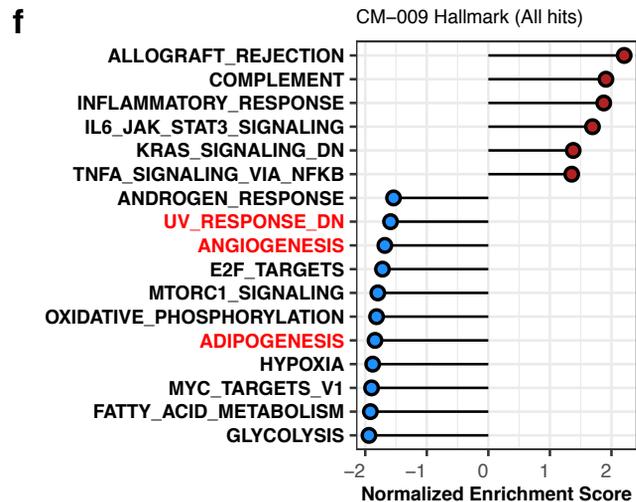
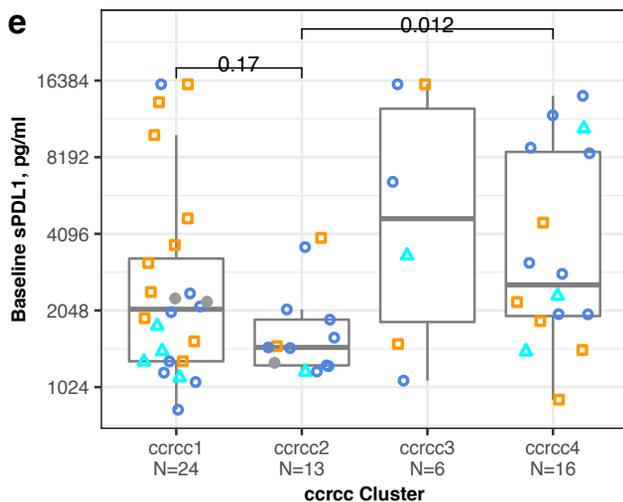
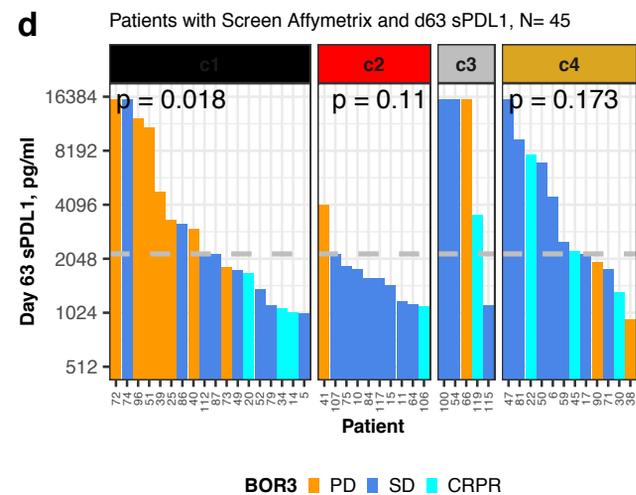
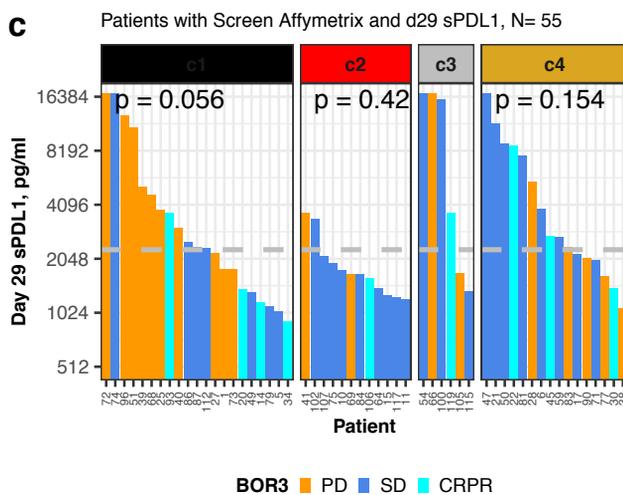
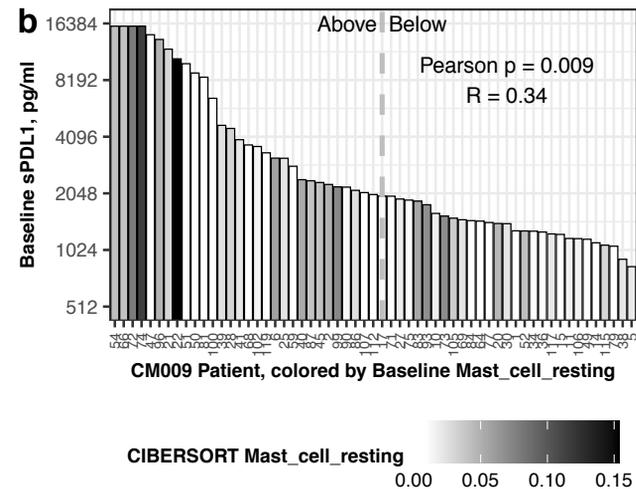
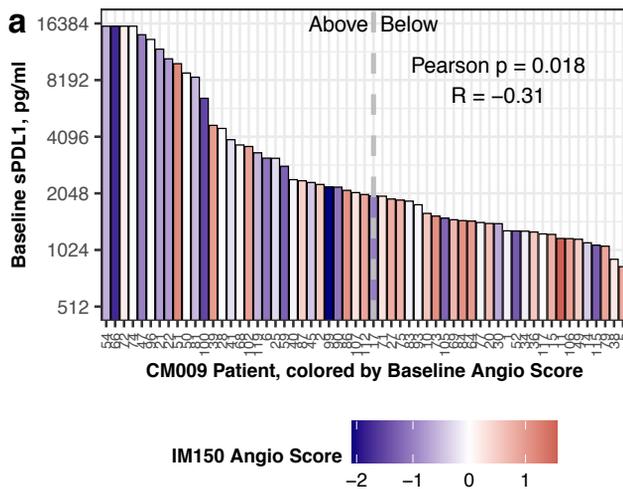
- a. Samples provided at Baseline in CheckMate 009. Data are grouped by Response status (NonResponder,  $n = 65$ , Responder,  $n = 20$ ).
- b. Samples provided at Day 29 in CheckMate 009. Data are grouped by Response status (NonResponder,  $n = 62$ , Responder,  $n = 20$ ).
- c. Samples provided at Day 63 in CheckMate 009. Data are grouped by Response status (NonResponder,  $n = 49$ , Responder,  $n = 19$ ).
- d. Samples provided at Baseline in CheckMate 038. Data are grouped by Response status (NonResponder,  $n = 58$ , Responder,  $n = 20$ ).
- e. Samples provided at Day 29 in CheckMate 038. Data are grouped by Response status (NonResponder,  $n = 52$ , Responder,  $n = 17$ ).
- f. Samples provided at Day 43 in CheckMate 038. Data are grouped by Response status (NonResponder,  $n = 45$ , Responder,  $n = 19$ ).
- g. Cox proportional hazard analysis of survival in CheckMate 009, comparing risk for patients at the 75<sup>th</sup> percentile of sPDL1 values to patients at the 25<sup>th</sup> percentile of values, for each timepoint indicated. Essentially this is a test of relative hazard for patients whose sPDL1 values differ by the inter-quartile range. Panel displays  $p$  value and zero-centered Hazard Ratio. Hazard ratio and 95% confidence intervals are indicated to left.
- h. Cox proportional hazard analysis of survival in CheckMate 038, comparing risk for patients at the 75<sup>th</sup> percentile of sPDL1 values to patients at the 25<sup>th</sup> percentile of values, for each timepoint indicated. Essentially this is a test of relative hazard for patients whose sPDL1 values differ by the inter-quartile range. Panel displays  $p$  value and zero-centered Hazard Ratio. Hazard ratio and 95% confidence intervals are indicated to left.



**Figure S3. Association between baseline sPDL1 and gene expression in CheckMate 009/RCC**

All data shown are from 59 patients with gene expression data from a baseline biopsy in CheckMate 009. BOR is indicated by gold (PD), blue (SD), aqua (CR or PR) or grey (ND).

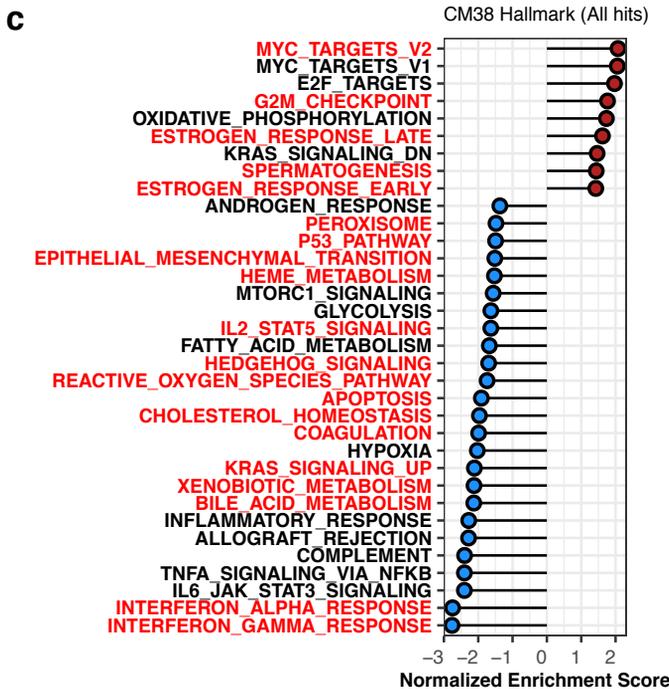
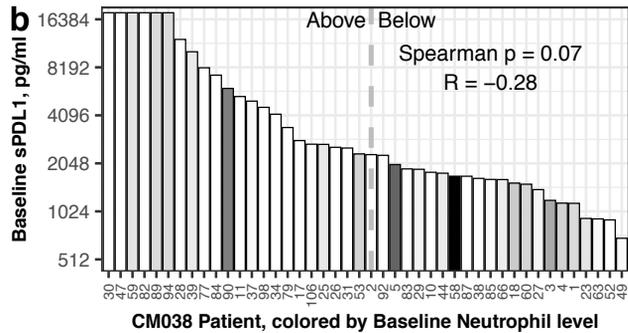
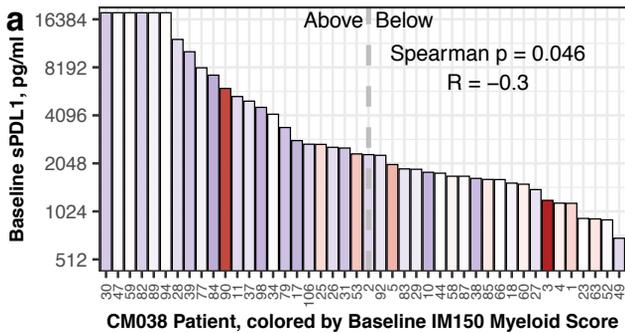
- a. Patients are ordered by their sPDL1 level at baseline, shown in the barchart. Vertical line indicates the median baseline sPDL1 level calculated on the entire patient cohort. Bars are colored by the Angiogenesis signature score for a baseline biopsy from the same patient. Scale for score is -2 to 1.5 (blue to red).
- b. Patients are ordered by their sPDL1 level at baseline, shown in the barchart. Vertical line indicates the median baseline sPDL1 level calculated on the entire patient cohort. Bars are colored by the level of resting Mast cells, determined by Cibersort, in a baseline biopsy from the same patient. Scale for cell content is 0 to 0.15 (white to black).
- c. Barchart shows sPDL1 level at Day 29. Data are grouped by ccrcc subtype, predicted from the baseline biopsy. The median value of sPDL1 at Day 29 in the entire patient cohort (2300 pg/ml) is indicated by a grey horizontal line. *P* values for distribution of BOR categories are from the Kruskal-Wallis rank sum test.
- d. Barchart shows sPDL1 level at Day 63. Data are grouped by ccrcc subtype, predicted from the baseline biopsy. The median value of sPDL1 at Day 63 in the entire patient cohort (2179 pg/ml) is indicated by a grey horizontal line. *P* values for distribution of BOR categories are from the Kruskal-Wallis rank sum test.
- e. Baseline sPDL1 in patients with gene expression data from a baseline biopsy. Data are grouped by ccrcc subtype, predicted from the baseline biopsy: ccrcc1 (n = 24), ccrcc2 (n = 13), ccrcc3 (n = 6), ccrcc4 (n=16). *P* values are from the Wilcoxon test.
- f. Normalized enrichment score from GSEA evaluating Hallmark pathway gene sets in the results for differential gene expression associated with baseline sPDL1 level. Plot shows all pathways that were significantly associated with sPDL1 level in CheckMate 009. Pathways that were NOT also identified in CheckMate 038 are labelled in red.



**Figure S4. Association between baseline sPDL1 and gene expression in CheckMate 038-P1/Melanoma**

All data shown are from 44 patients with a baseline value for sPDL1 and gene expression data from a baseline biopsy in CheckMate 038-P1. BOR is indicated by gold (PD), blue (SD) or aqua (CR or PR).

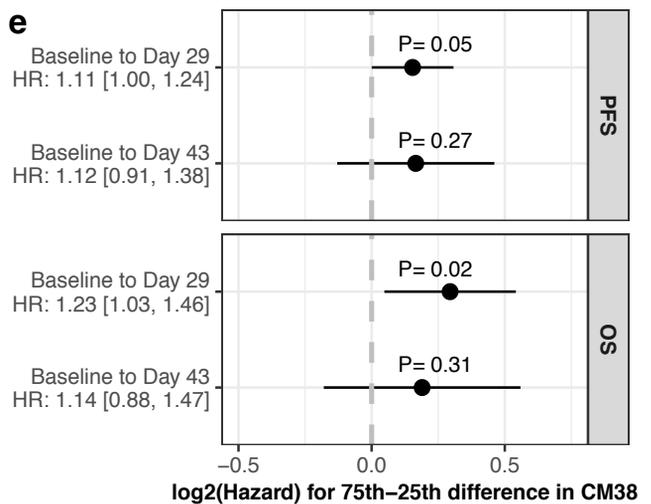
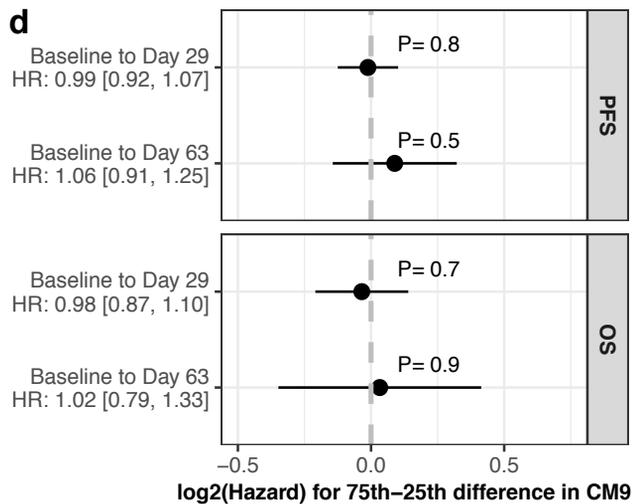
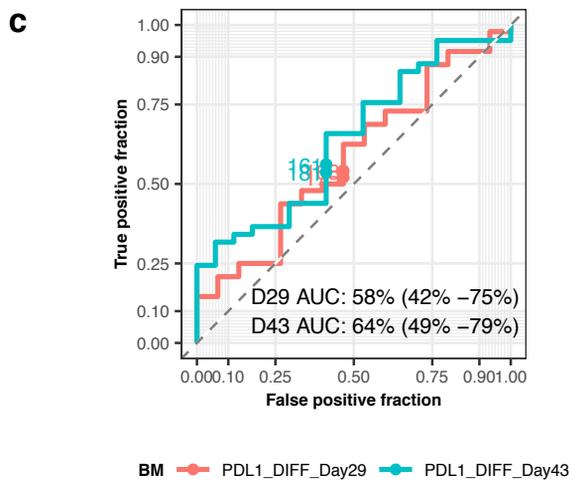
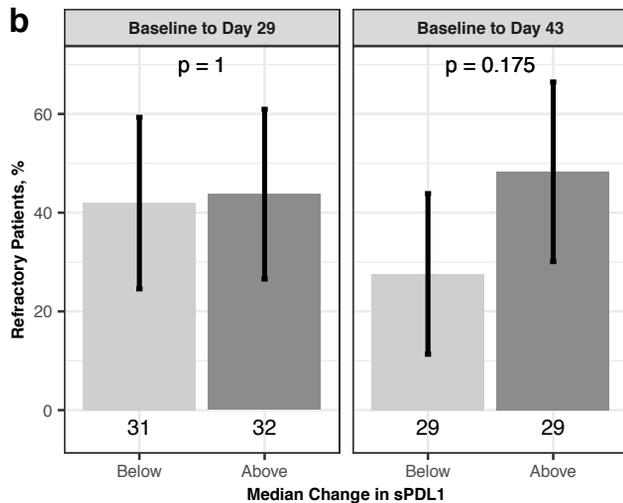
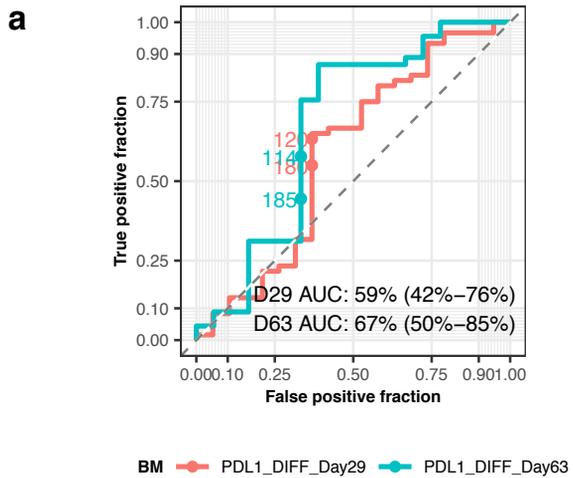
- a. Patients are ordered by their sPDL1 level at baseline, shown in the barchart. Vertical line indicates the median baseline sPDL1 level calculated on the entire patient cohort. Bars are colored by the Myeloid Inflammation signature score for a baseline biopsy from the same patient. Scale for score is -1 to 3 (blue to red).
- b. Patients are ordered by their sPDL1 level at baseline, shown in the barchart. Vertical line indicates the median baseline sPDL1 level calculated on the entire patient cohort. Bars are colored by the level of neutrophils, determined by Cibersort, in a baseline biopsy from the same patient. Scale for cell content is 0 to 0.15 (white to black).
- c. Normalized enrichment score from GSEA evaluating Hallmark pathway gene sets in the results for differential gene expression associated with baseline sPDL1 level. Plot shows all pathways that were significantly associated with sPDL1 level in CheckMate 038. Pathways that were NOT also identified in CheckMate 009 are labelled in red.



**Figure S5. Association between change in sPD-L1 upon therapy and Outcome**

Data shown are for patients from CheckMate 009 (a,d) and CheckMate 038-P1(b,c,e).

- a. ROC curve summarizing predictive accuracy for the change in sPDL1 at day 29 or day 63 in CheckMate 009 patients. The observations closest to the median value of change in sPDL1 in all patients (180 pg/ml at day 29 and 114 pg/ml at day 63) are indicated.
- b. Rate of refractory patients (best response of PD in CheckMate 038) in groups based on partition at the median change of sPDL1. Data presented using partition by median change in sPDL1 at Day 29 (n = 63) and median change at Day 63 (n = 58). *p*-values from Fisher exact test.
- c. ROC curve summarizing predictive accuracy for the change in sPDL1 at day 29 or day 43 in CheckMate 038 patients. The observations closest to the median value of change in sPDL1 in all patients (175 pg/ml at day 29 and 171 pg/ml at day 43) are indicated.
- d. Cox proportional hazard analysis of survival in CheckMate 009, comparing risk for patients at the 75<sup>th</sup> percentile of sPDL1 values to patients at the 25<sup>th</sup> percentile of values for sPDL1 change, for each timepoint indicated. Essentially this is a test of relative hazard for patients whose change in sPDL1 values differs by the inter-quartile range. Panel displays *p* value and zero-centered Hazard Ratio. Hazard ratio and 95% confidence intervals are indicated to left.
- e. Cox proportional hazard analysis of survival in CheckMate 038, comparing risk for patients at the 75<sup>th</sup> percentile of sPDL1 values to patients at the 25<sup>th</sup> percentile of values for sPDL1 change, for each timepoint indicated. Essentially this is a test of relative hazard for patients whose change in sPDL1 values differs by the inter-quartile range. Panel displays *p* value and zero-centered Hazard Ratio. Hazard ratio and 95% confidence intervals are indicated to left.



**Figure S6. Association between change in sPD-L1 and gene expression in CheckMate 009/RCC and CheckMate 038-P1/Melanoma**

Data shown are for patients from CheckMate 009 (a,b,d,e) and CheckMate 038-P1(c). Three outliers for change in sPDL1 level at day 29 were removed from CheckMate 009 dataset because they skewed the correlation analyses. BOR is indicated by gold (PD), blue (SD), aqua (CR or PR) or grey (ND).

- a. CheckMate 009 patients are ordered by their change in sPDL1 level at day 29, shown in the barchart. Vertical line indicates the median change in sPDL1 level at day 29, calculated on the entire patient cohort. Bars are colored by the change in Neutrophil count for a day 29 versus a baseline biopsy from the same patient. Samples with a Neutrophil count of zero at both timepoints were omitted. Scale for score is -0.25 to 0.5 (blue to red).
- b. CheckMate 009 patients are ordered by their change in sPDL1 level at day 29, shown in the barchart. Vertical line indicates the median change in sPDL1 level at day 29, calculated on the entire patient cohort. Bars are colored by the level of activated NK cells, determined by Ciphersort, in a baseline biopsy from the same patient. Scale for cell content is 0 to 0.19 (white to black).
- c. CheckMate 038 patients are ordered by their change in sPDL1 level at day 29, shown in the barchart. Vertical line indicates the median change in sPDL1 level at day 29, calculated on the entire patient cohort. Bars are colored by the level of activated NK cells, determined by Ciphersort, in a baseline biopsy from the same patient. Scale for cell content is 0 to 0.8 (white to black).
- d. Change in sPDL1 level at day 29 in CheckMate 009 patients. Data are grouped by predicted ccrcc subtype, predicted from the baseline biopsy: ccrcc1 (n = 18), ccrcc2 (n = 12), ccrcc3 (n = 3), ccrcc4 (n=14). *P* values for distribution of BOR categories are from the Kruskal-Wallis rank sum test.
- e. Rate of refractory patients (best response of PD in CheckMate 009) in groups based on partition at the median change of sPDL1 at Day 29 (180pg/ml). Data is presented for patients of the ccrcc1 subtype (n = 18) and the ccrcc4 subtype (n = 14). *p*-values from Fisher exact test.

