

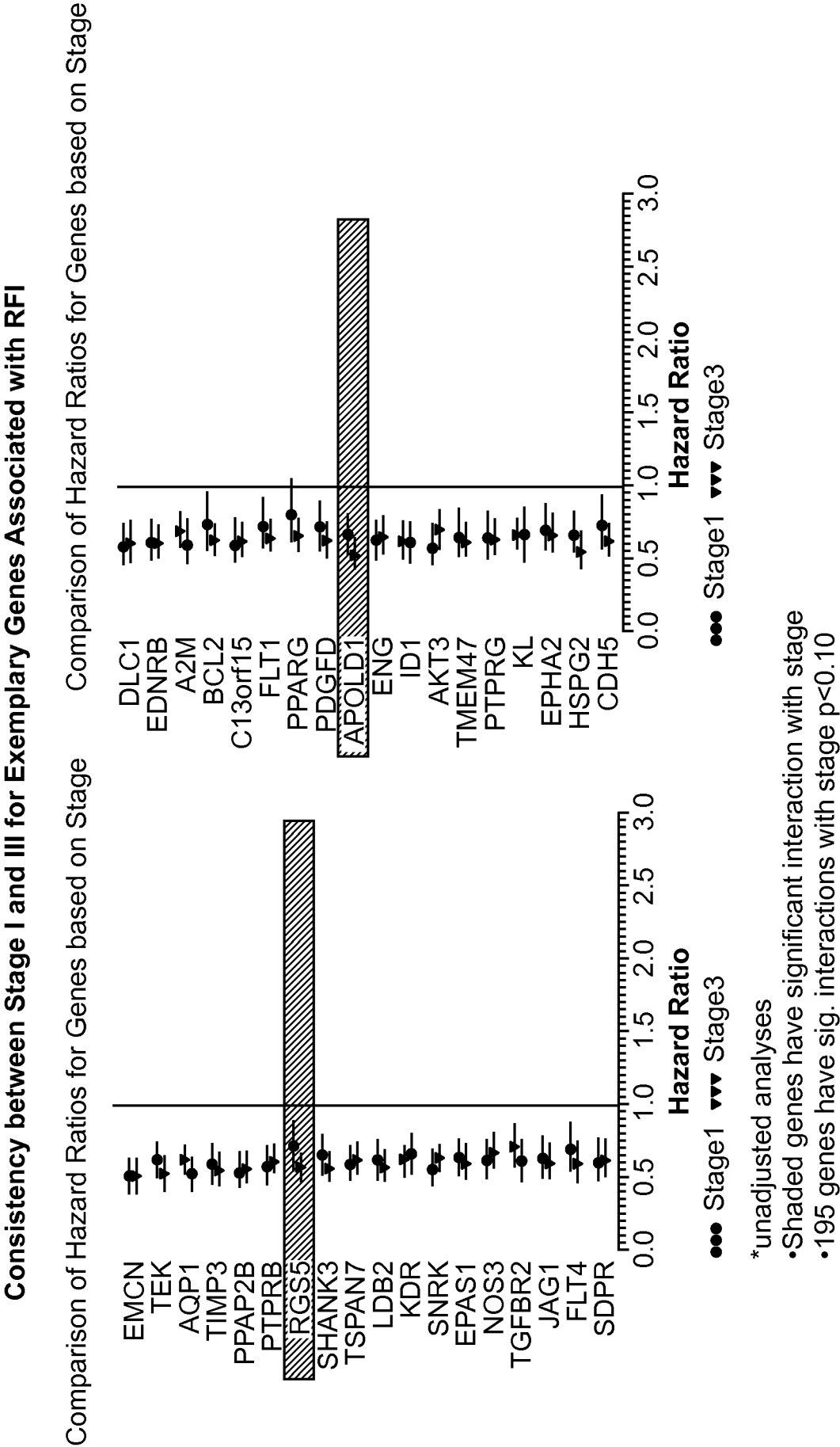
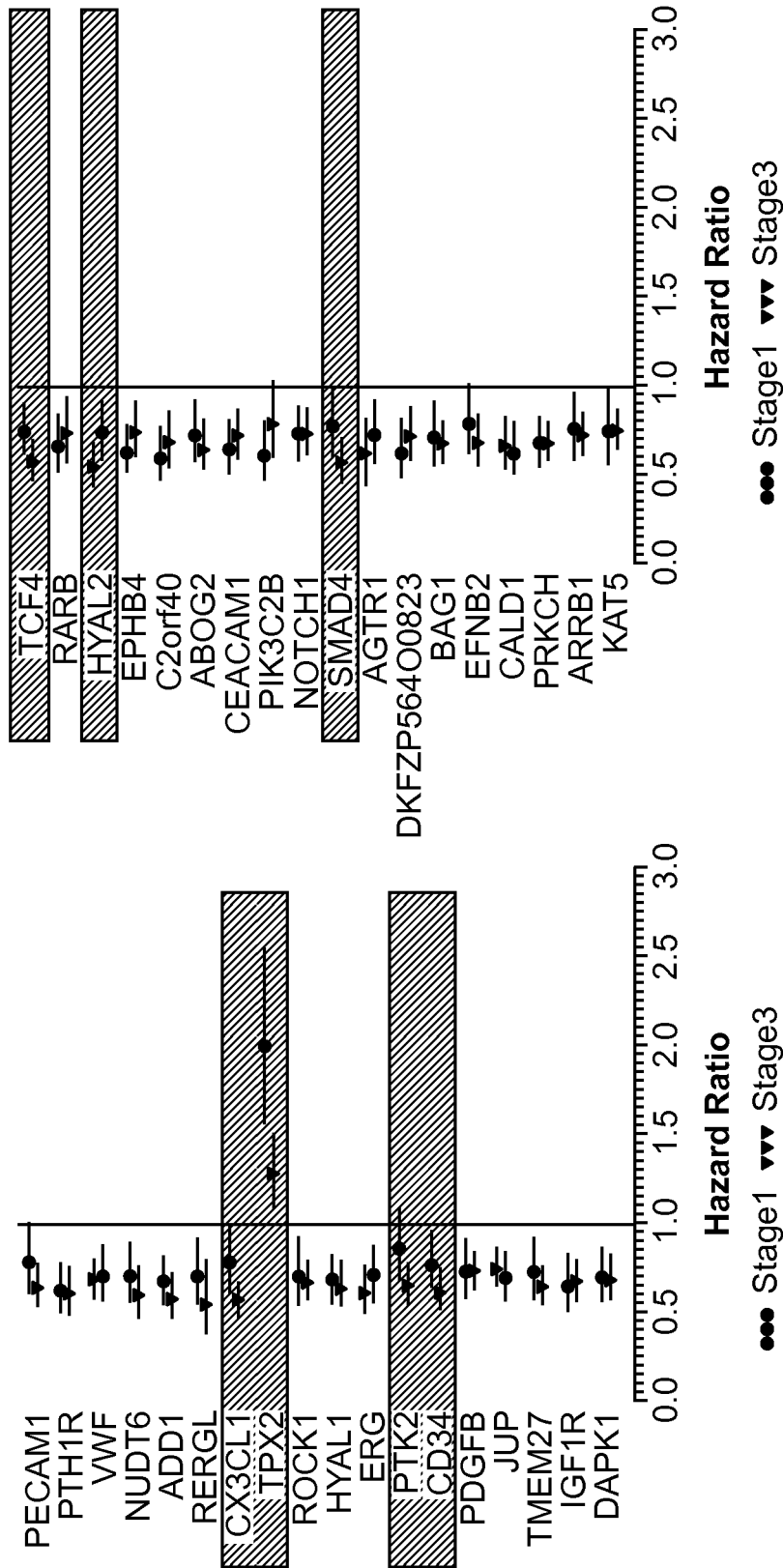


FIG. 1a

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Consistency between Stage I and III for Exemplary Genes Associated with RFI

Comparison of Hazard Ratios for Genes based on Stage



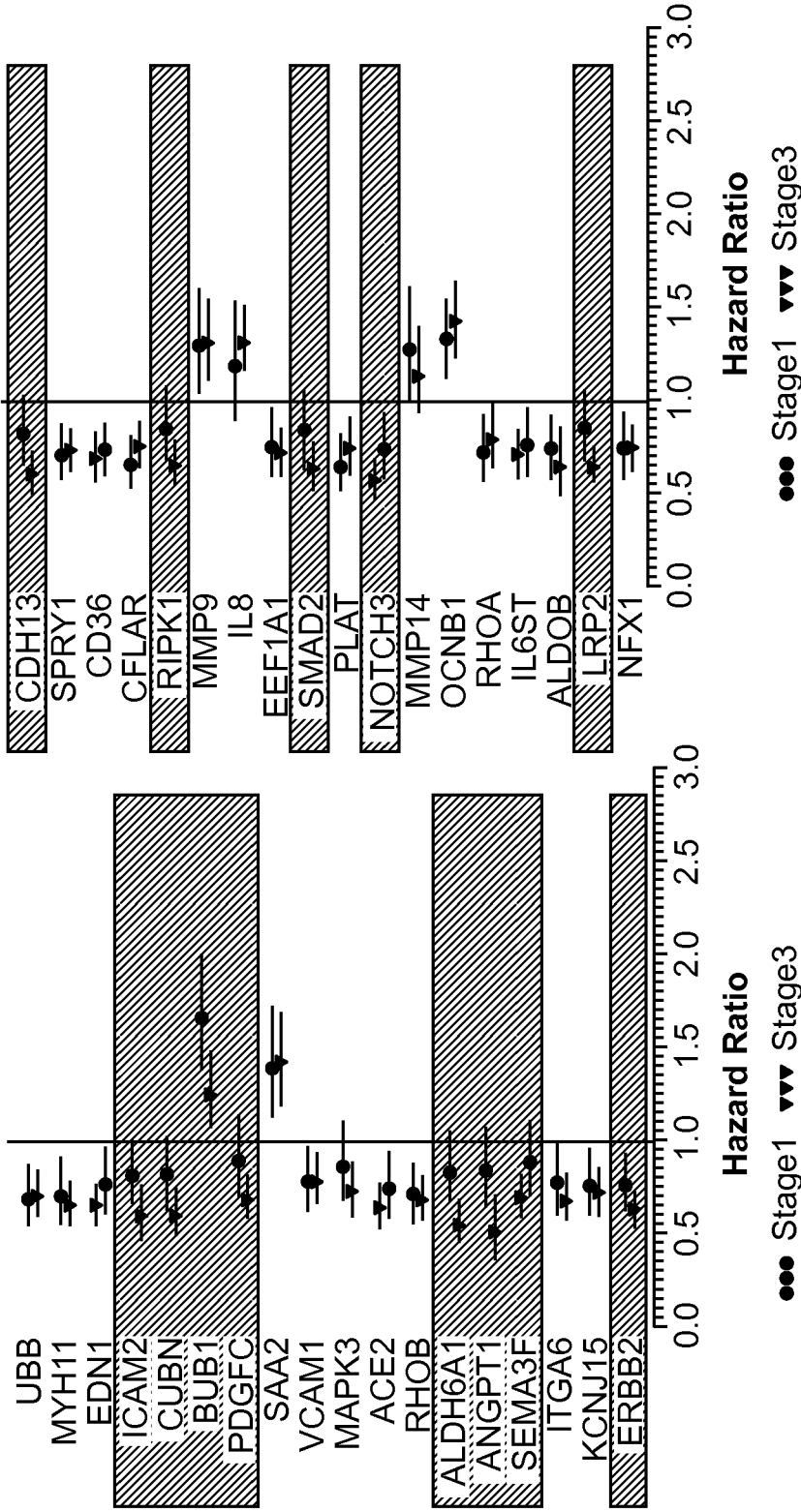
*unadjusted analyses
Shaded genes have significant interaction with stage

FIG. 1b

+

Consistency between Stage I and III for Exemplary Genes Associated with RFI

Comparison of Hazard Ratios for Genes based on Stage



*unadjusted analyses
Shaded genes have significant interaction with stage

FIG. 1c

Consistent Result across Endpoints (RFI and OS) for Exemplary Genes

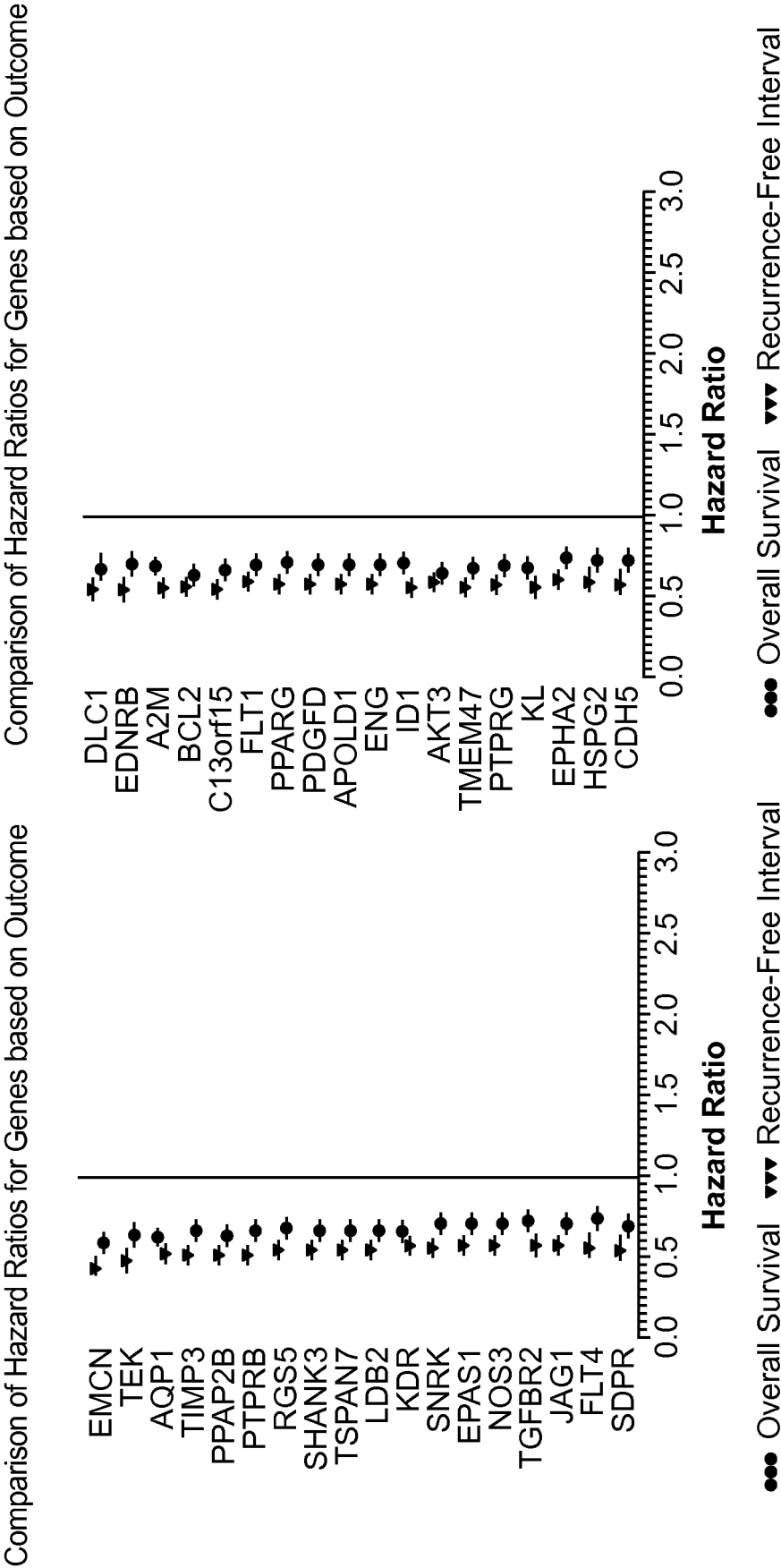


FIG. 2

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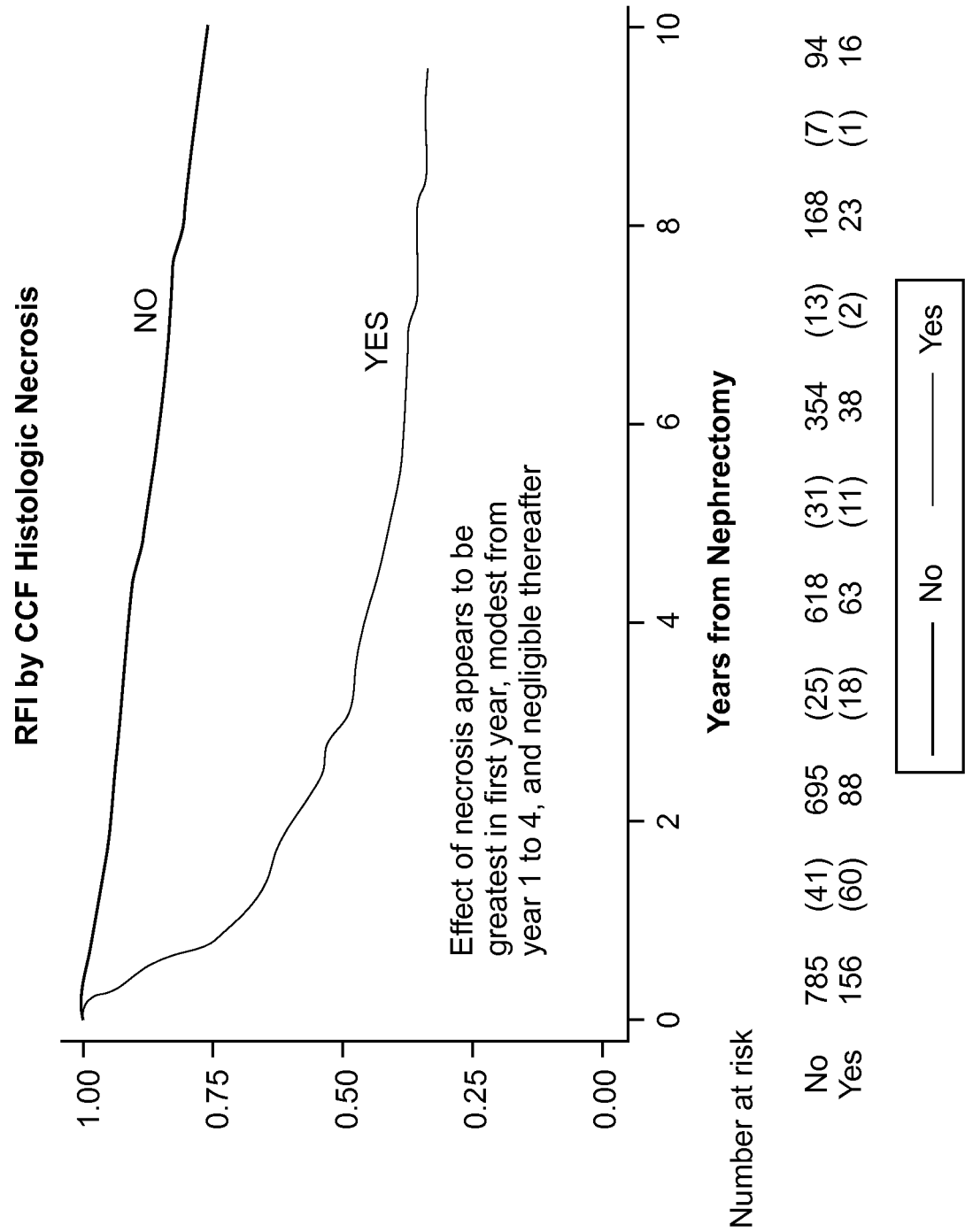
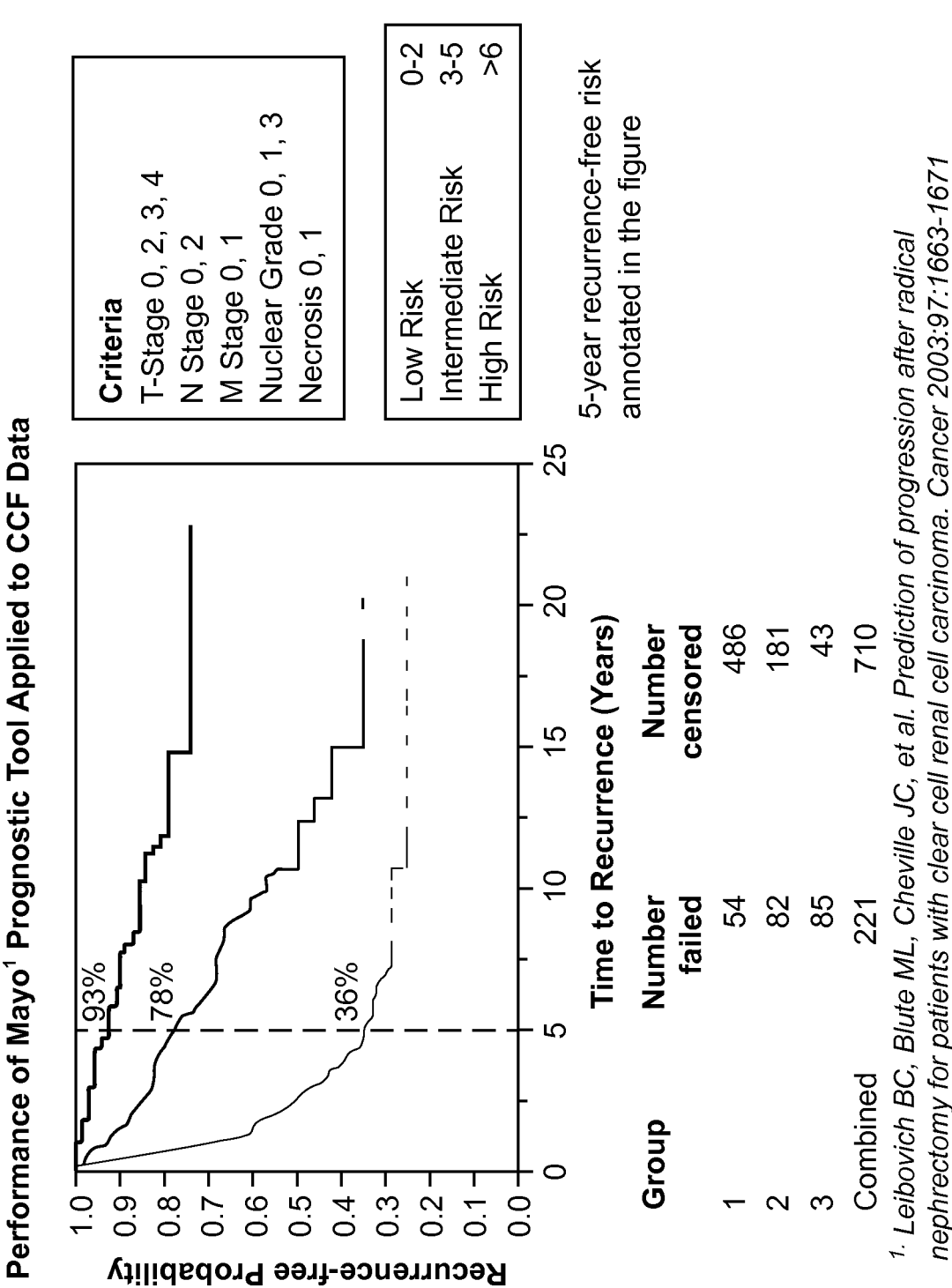


FIG. 3

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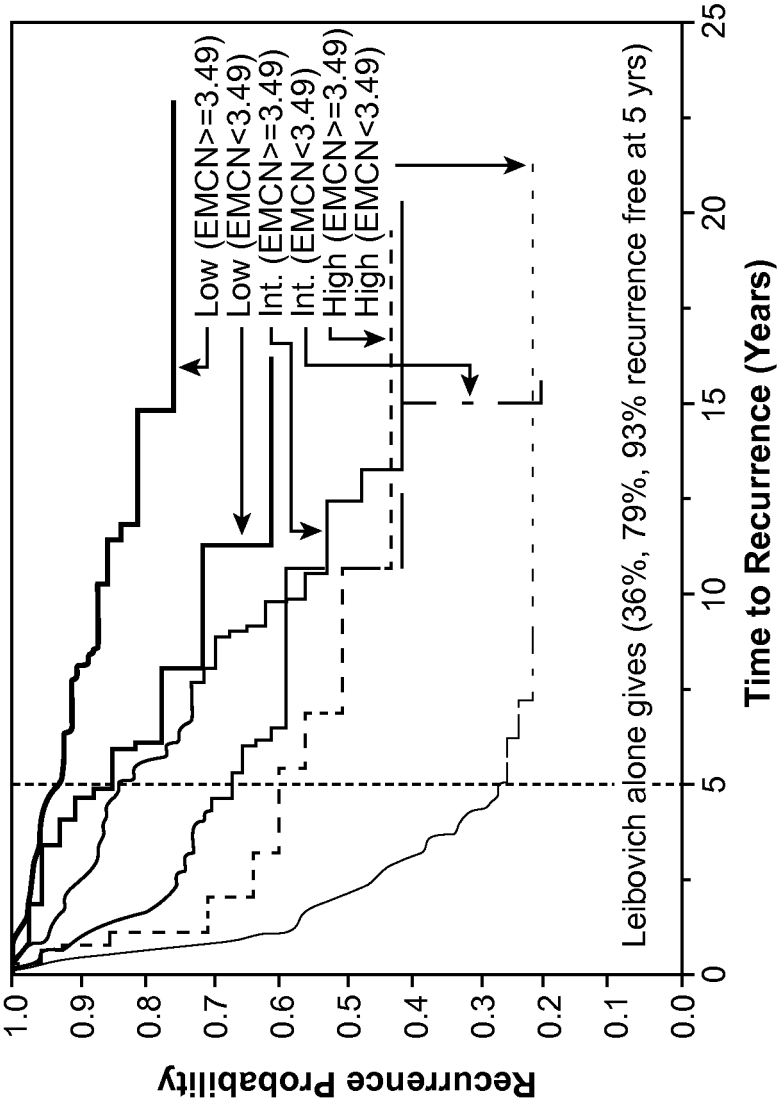


“5-year recurrence-free risk” means proportion without recurrence at 5 years

FIG. 4

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Example of Using 1 Gene to Improve Prediction: EMCN in addition to Mayo Criteria
(Leibovich et. al.)

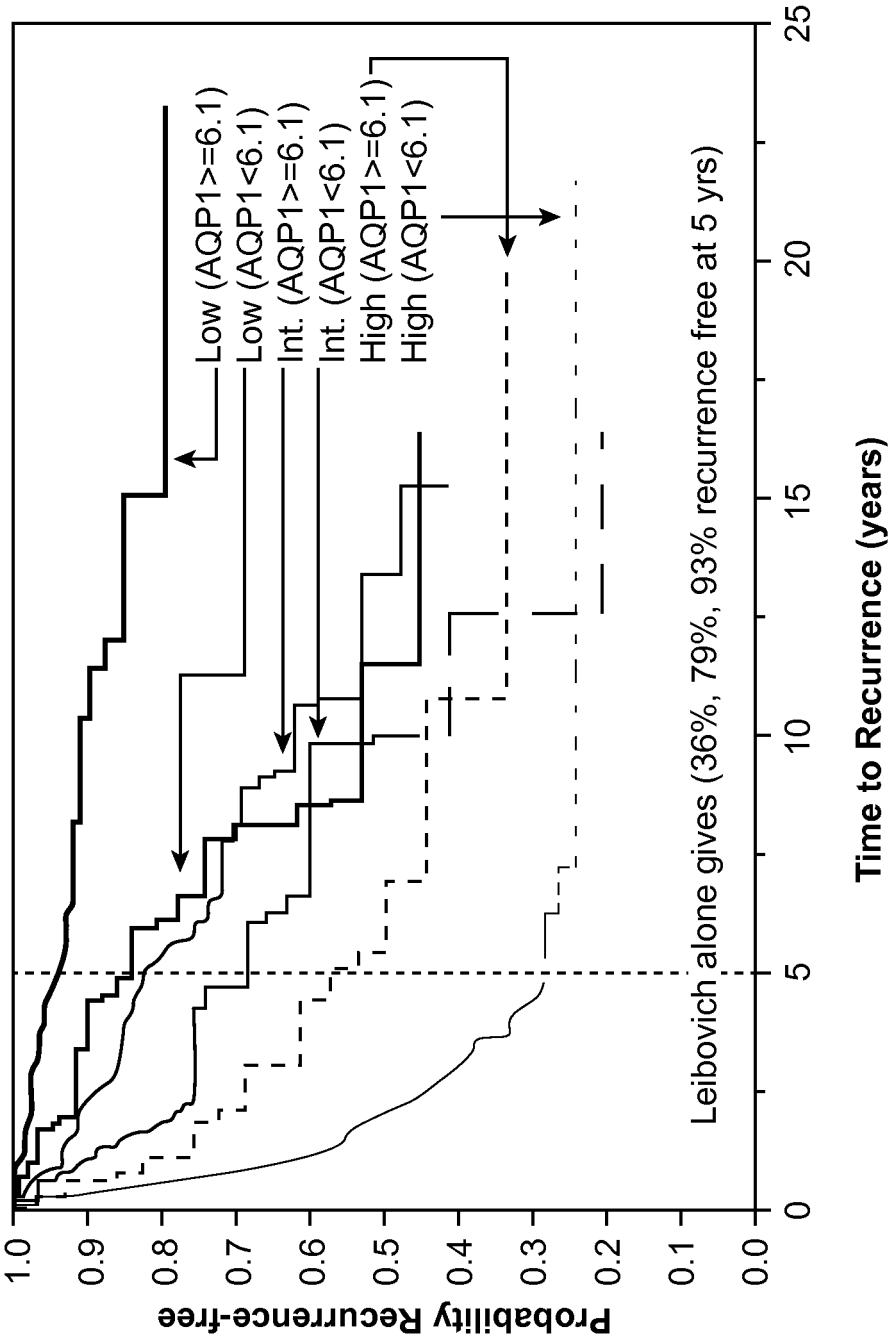


- Cutpoint for EMCN derived by looking at quartiles of EMCN expression and their KM curves for RFI
- EMCN gives good separation beyond clinical/pathology covariates
- Similar results with other key genes named earlier

FIG. 5

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Example of Using 1 Gene to Improve Prediction: AQP1 in addition to Mayo Criteria (Leibovich et. al.)

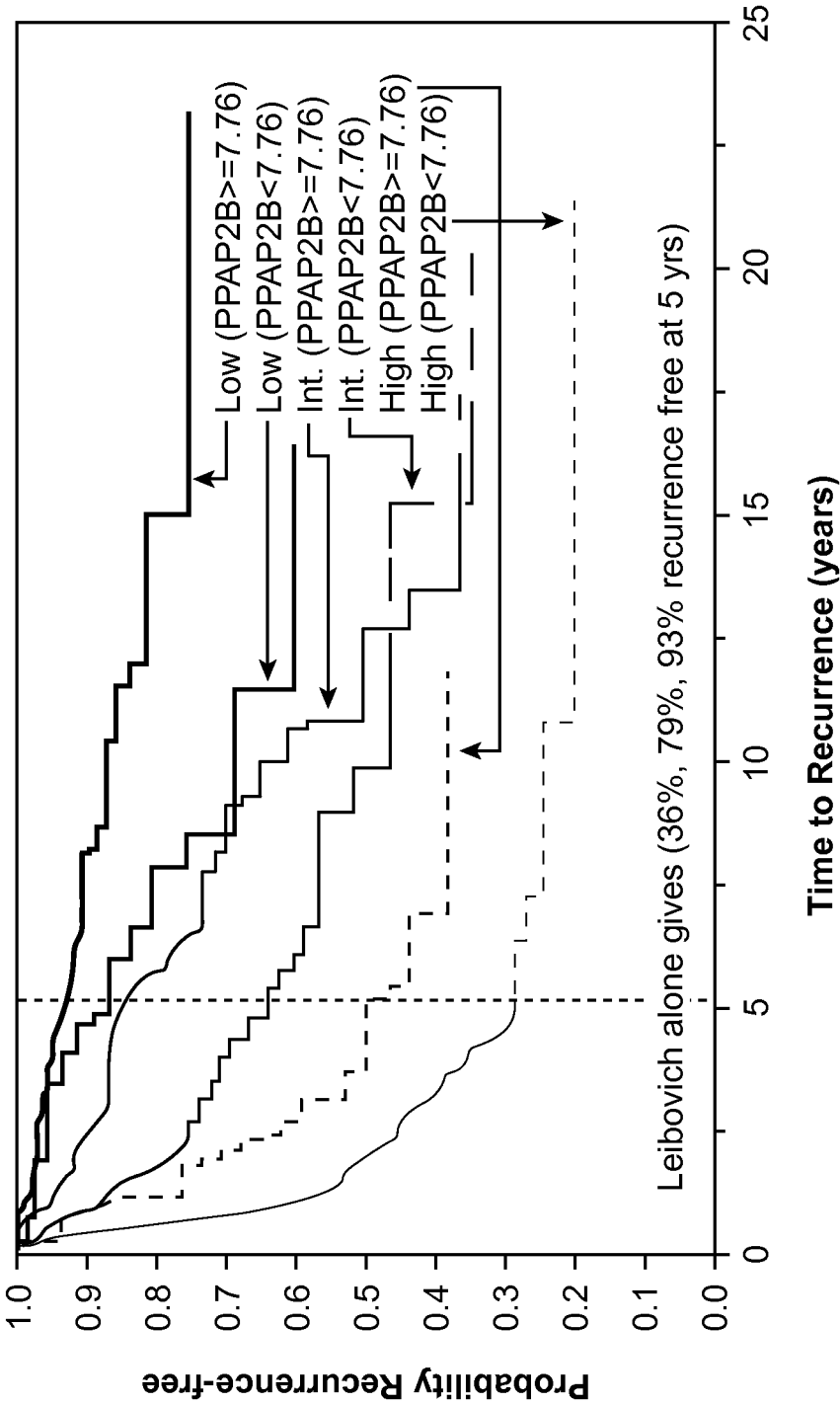


Cutpoint for AQP1 derived by looking at quartiles of AQP1 expression and their KM curves for RFI

FIG. 6

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Example of Using 1 Gene to Improve Prediction: PPAP2B in addition to Mayo Criteria
(Leibovich et. al.)



Cutpoint for PPAP2B derived by looking at quartiles of PPAP2B expression and their KM curves for RFI

FIG. 7