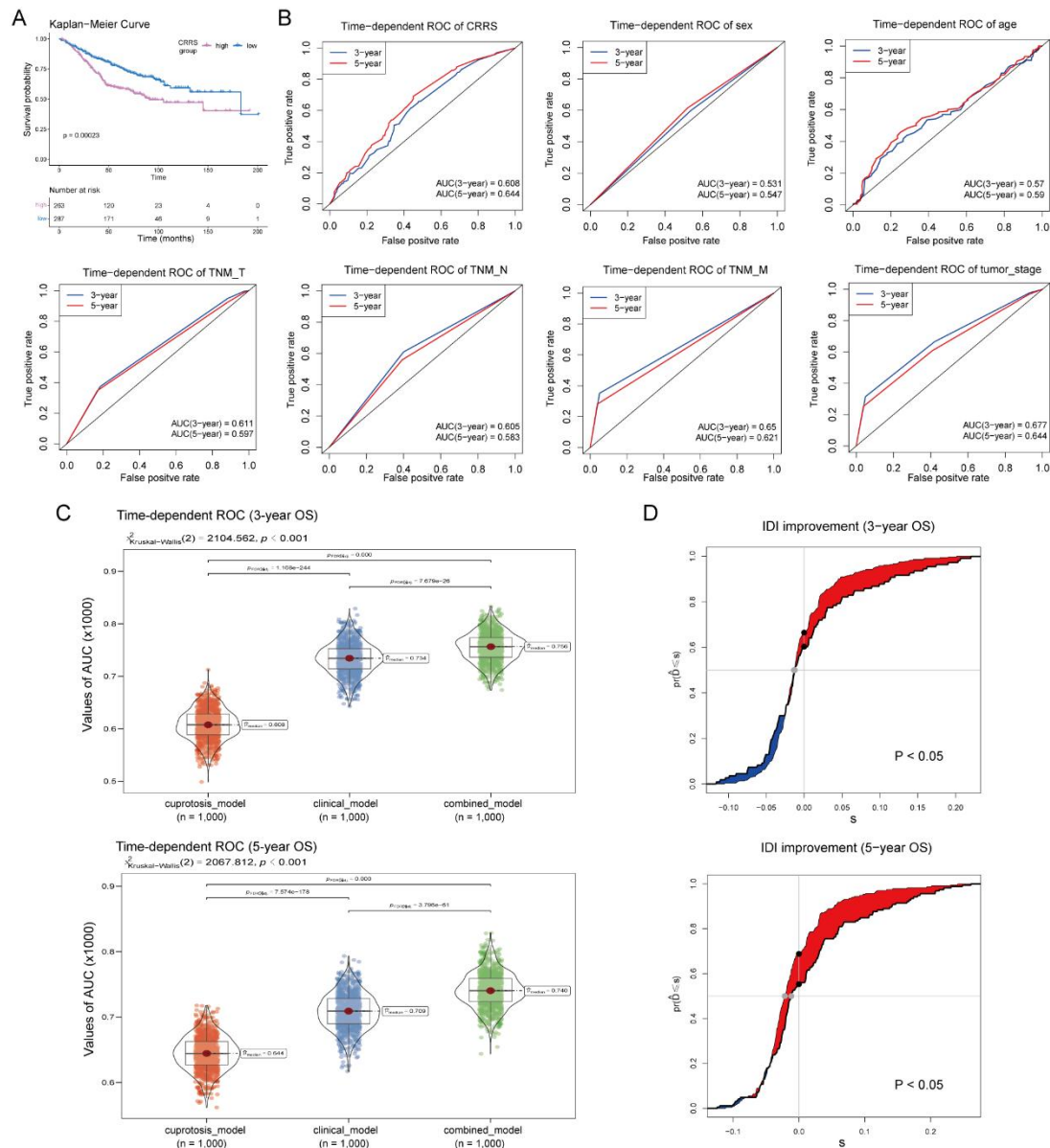
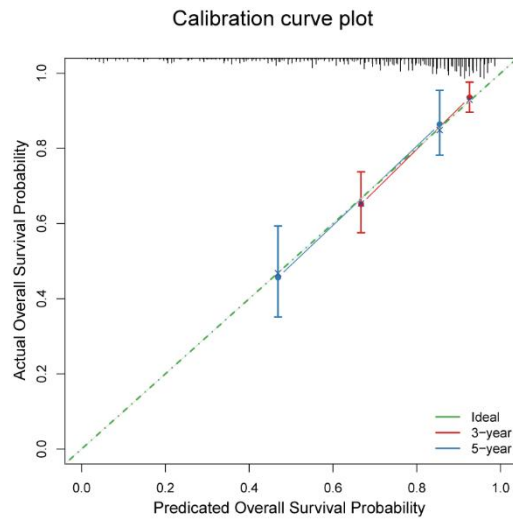


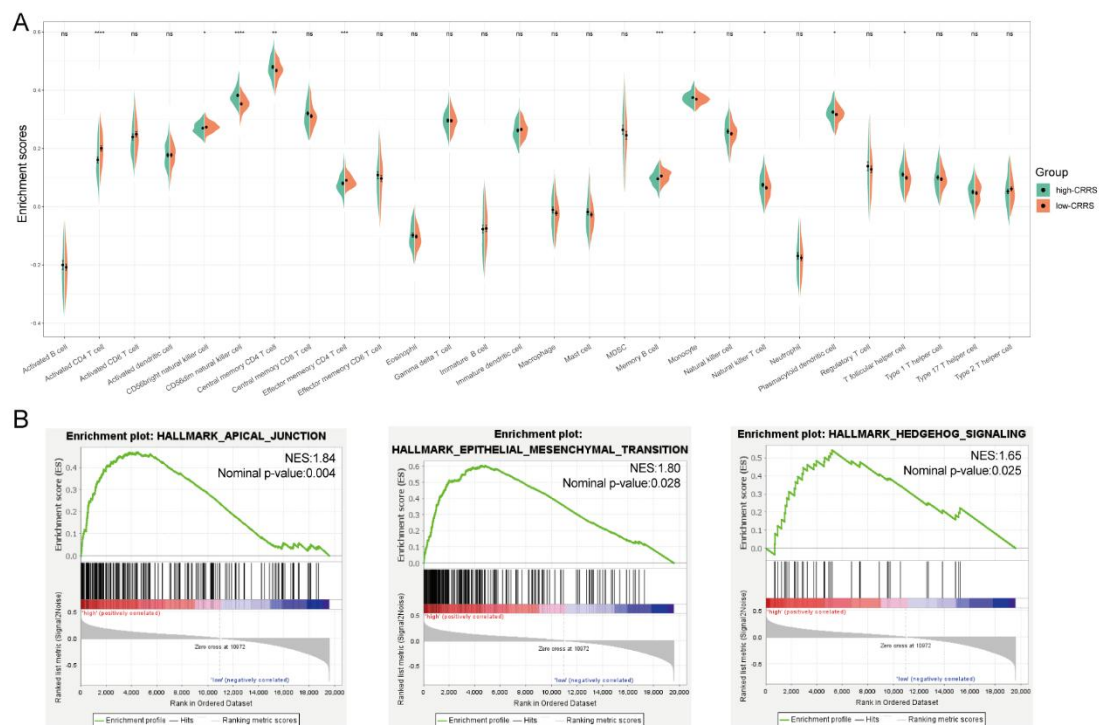
Supplementary Figures



Supplementary Figure 1. CRRS showed a good prognosis prediction accuracy in GSE39582. (A) The KM survival analysis showed a significant prognosis difference between the high- and low-CRRS groups. (B) The time-dependent ROC analyses showed that CRRS had a good prognosis prediction accuracy for 3- and 5-year OS compared with the clinical features, such as age, sex, and tumor size. (C) Boxplots showing the prediction accuracy of the cuprotoxis-related model, clinical model, and combined model for 3- and 5-year OS, based on the AUC with 1,000× bootstrap resampling for each parameter. (D) IDI charts showed that additional CRRS in the combined model could statistically improve the prediction accuracy of 3- and 5-year OS compared with the clinical model.



Supplementary Figure 2. The calibration curve plot demonstrated good performances of the nomogram plot in 3- and 5-year overall survival prediction accuracy by comparing it with an ideal model.



Supplementary Figure 3. Characterization of the CRRS subgroups in TCGA-COAD cohort. (A) Violin plots showing the status difference in the immune landscape of 28 types of immune cells between the high- and low-CRRS groups. (B) The GSEA plots showing the significantly enriched hallmarks of the high-CRRS group compared with the low-CRRS group.