Supplementary materials

Functional validation of somatic variability in *TP53* and *KRAS* for prediction of platinum sensitivity and prognosis in epithelial ovarian carcinoma patients

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Figure S1: Associations between stage (A), residuum after surgery (B), and chemosensitivity status (C) and overall survival of EOC patients

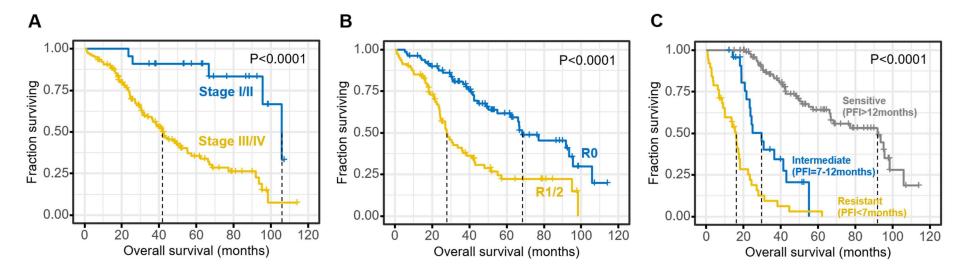


Figure S2: Representative chromatograms of KRAS mutations assessed in EOC patients by direct Sanger sequencing

A – codon 12 in exon 2, B – codon 61 in exon 3

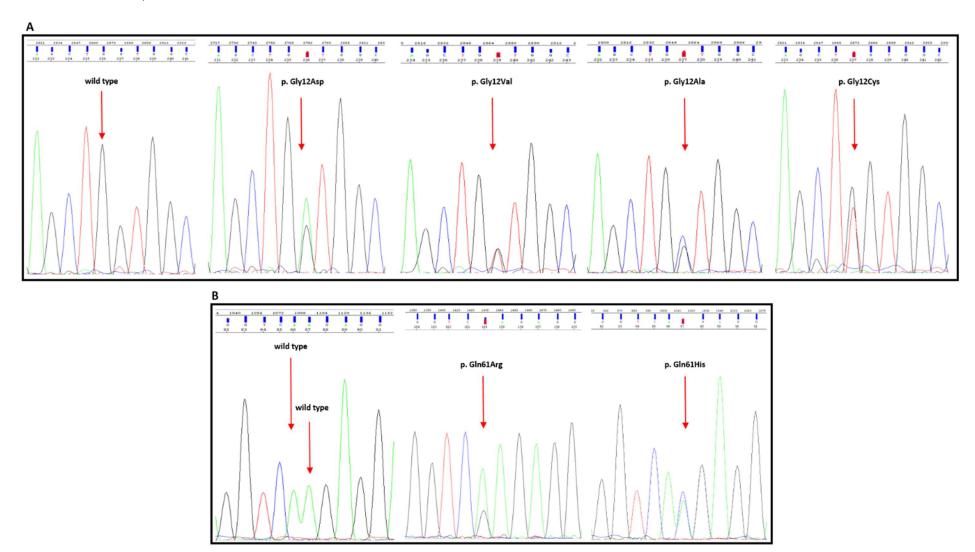
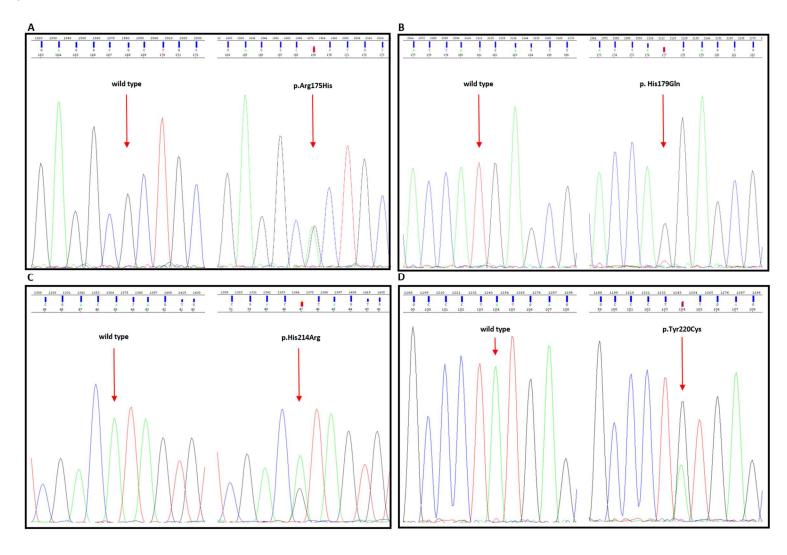
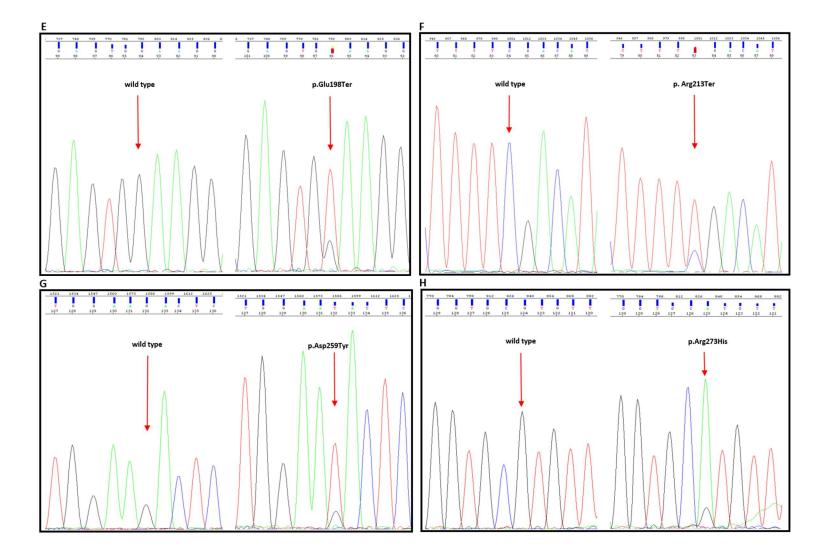


Figure S3: Representative chromatograms of TP53 mutations assessed in EOC patients by direct Sanger sequencing

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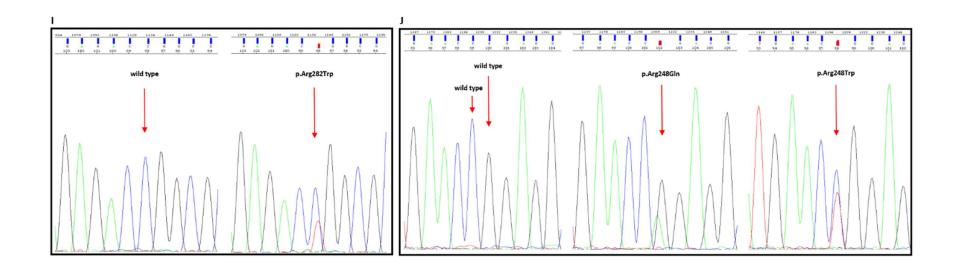


Figure S4: Differences in TP53 transcript levels between patients divided by functional classifications of *TP53* mutations Gain-of-function vs. loss-of-function (A), non-functional vs. functional transactivation (B), and DNA binding loop affecting vs. other (C)

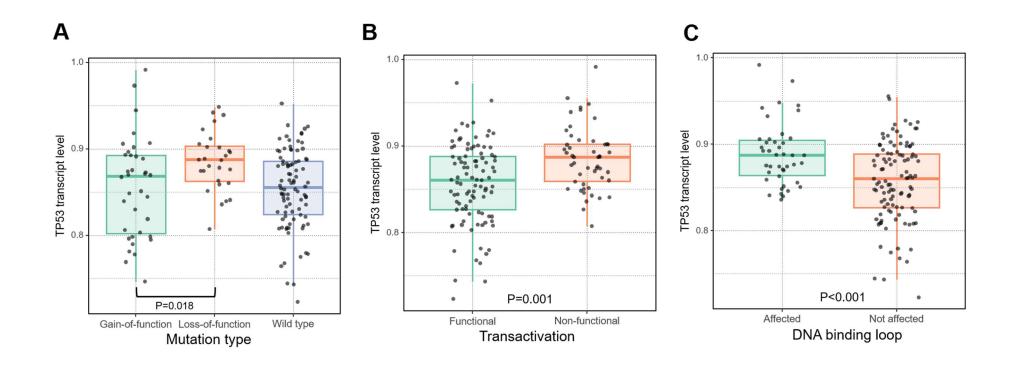


Figure S5: Association between subtype and platinum-free (A) and overall (B) survival of EOC patients

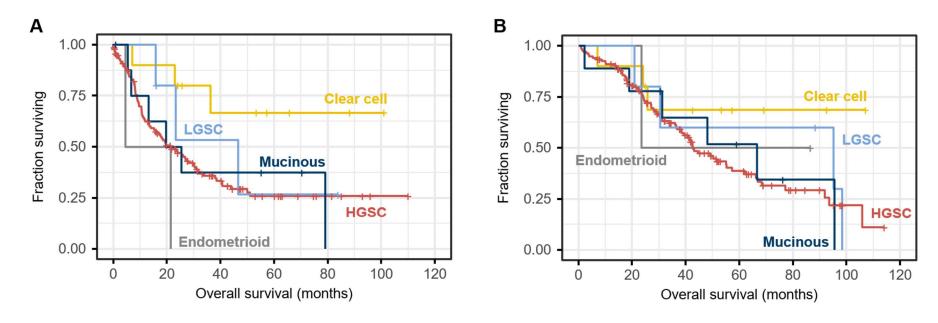


Figure S6: Association between *TP53* mutation status and platinum-free interval of nonHGSC EOC patients

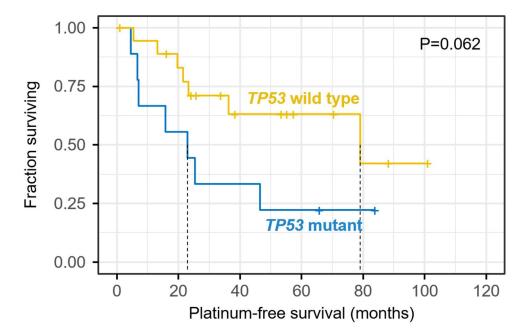


Table S1: List of primers used for *KRAS* and *TP53* mutation analysis in EOC patients by direct Sanger sequencing

Gene	Exon	Sequencing primers (5'->3')	
		Forward	Reverse
TP53			
	5	CACTTGTGCCCTGACTTTCA	AGAGACGACAGGGCTGGTT
	6	CAGGCCTCTGATTCCTCACT	CTCTGGGAGGAGGGGTTAAG
	7	CCACAGGTCTCCCCAAGG	CTGCACACTGGCCTGCTG
	8	GCCTCTTGCTTCTCTTTTCC	GGAGACCAAGGGTGCAGTTA
	9	AGCACTAAGCGAGGTAAGCA	CCAGGAGCCATTGTCTTTGA
	10	TGCATGTTGCTTTTGTACCGT	GGCTGGGACCCAATGAGAT
KRAS			
	2	AAGCGTCGATGGAGGAGTTT	GAATGGTCCTGCACCAGTAAT
	3	AGGTGCACTGTAATAATCCAGACT	TGCATGGCATTAGCAAAGACTC

 Table S2: Associations between EOC subtype and disease stage

Characteristics	HGSC subtype*	nonHGSC subtypes*	p-value
Stage I/II	13	13	<0.001
Stage III/IV	132	8	

Footnotes:

^{*}Numbers of patients; for some patients clinical data were not available.