

Additional File 1

Clinical outcomes of chimeric antigen receptor T cell therapy in 21 patients with Relapse/Refractory Ileocecal B cell lymphoma

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Supplement Table S1. COX regression Multi-factor analysis of PFS.

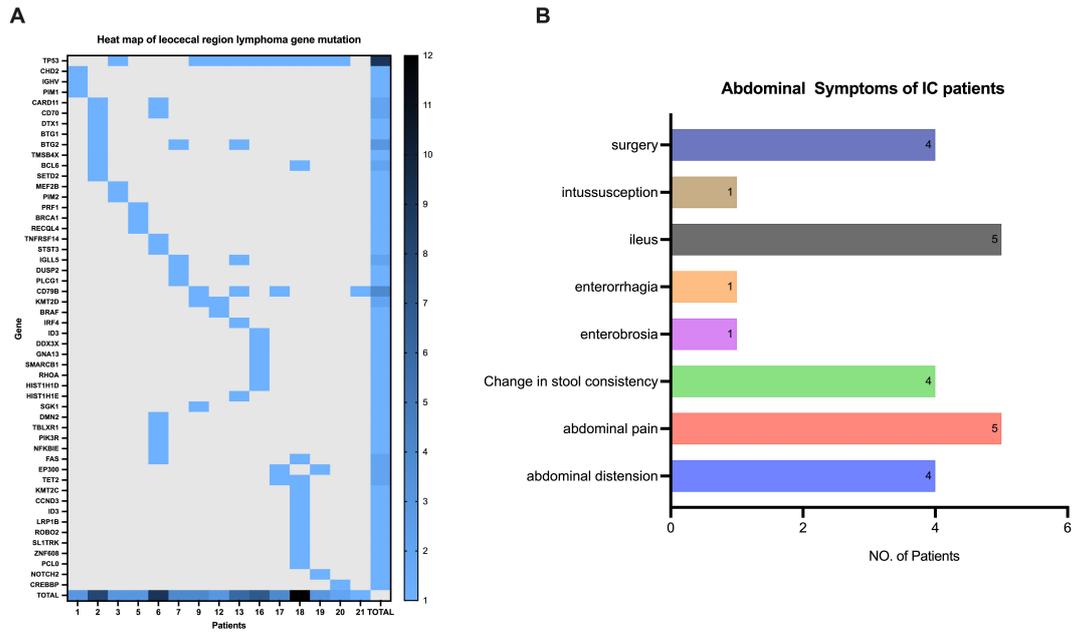
Variable	HR(95% CI)	P value
3 month therapeutic effect	32.075(1.971-522.033)	.015*
IPI	0.354(0.035-3.562)	.378
TP53	1.397(0.258-7.557)	.698
Prior treat lines	8.6(1.15-64.301)	.036*
IL-6 inhibitor usage	0.02(0-5.997)	.179
B cell recovery	0.359(0.083-1.554)	.17
CD19 T _{last}	0.992(0.971-1.013)	.447
PD-1 inhibitor usage	1.675(0.726-3.862)	.226

CD3+CD4+ T cells, Total T cells, LDH and lymphocyte count were all included in the final test results before CAR-T treatment. CRS: cytokine release syndrome; ICANS: immune effector cell-associated neurotoxicity syndrome; IPI: International Prognostic Index; LDH: lactate dehydrogenase; PD-1 inhibitor usage: The frequency of using PD1 inhibitors after CAR-T therapy. *P<0.05

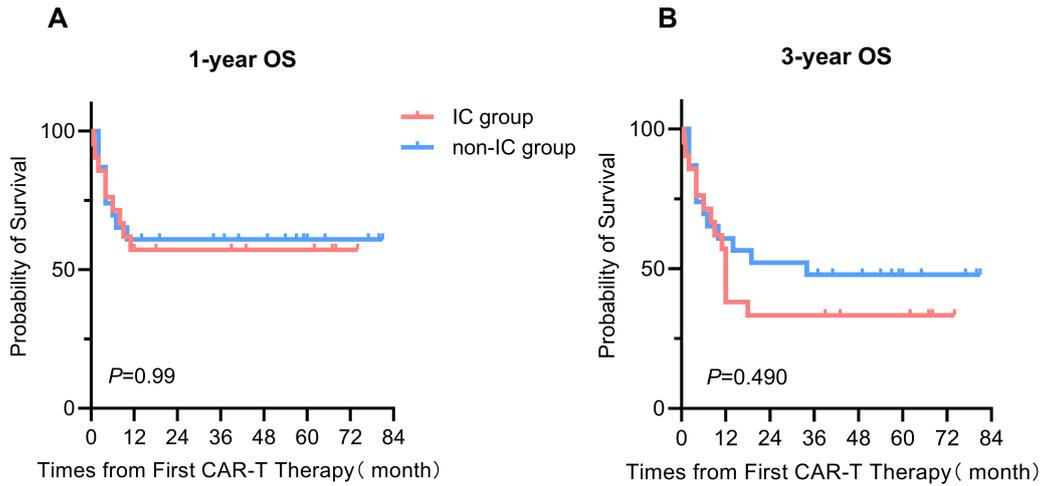
Supplement Table S2. Multi-col linearity of OS

Variable	Significance	Tolerance	VIF
3 month therapeutic effect	-0.326	0.066	15.093
PD-1 inhibitor usage	0.651	0.008	132.28
CD19 T _{last}	0.043	0.015	65.175
Lymphocyte Count	-0.892	0.019	51.659
Diagnosis	0.254	0.203	4.933
sFn	-0.787	0.02	50.787
LDH	1.394	0.014	74.026
ICANS	-0.655	0.024	41.794
CRS	1.315	0.017	59.473
CD3+CD4+T cell (%)	-1.114	0.007	140.696
Total T cell (%)	2.439	0.005	220.145
B cell recovery	-1.621	0.011	93.922
Prior treat lines	0.575	0.011	90.743

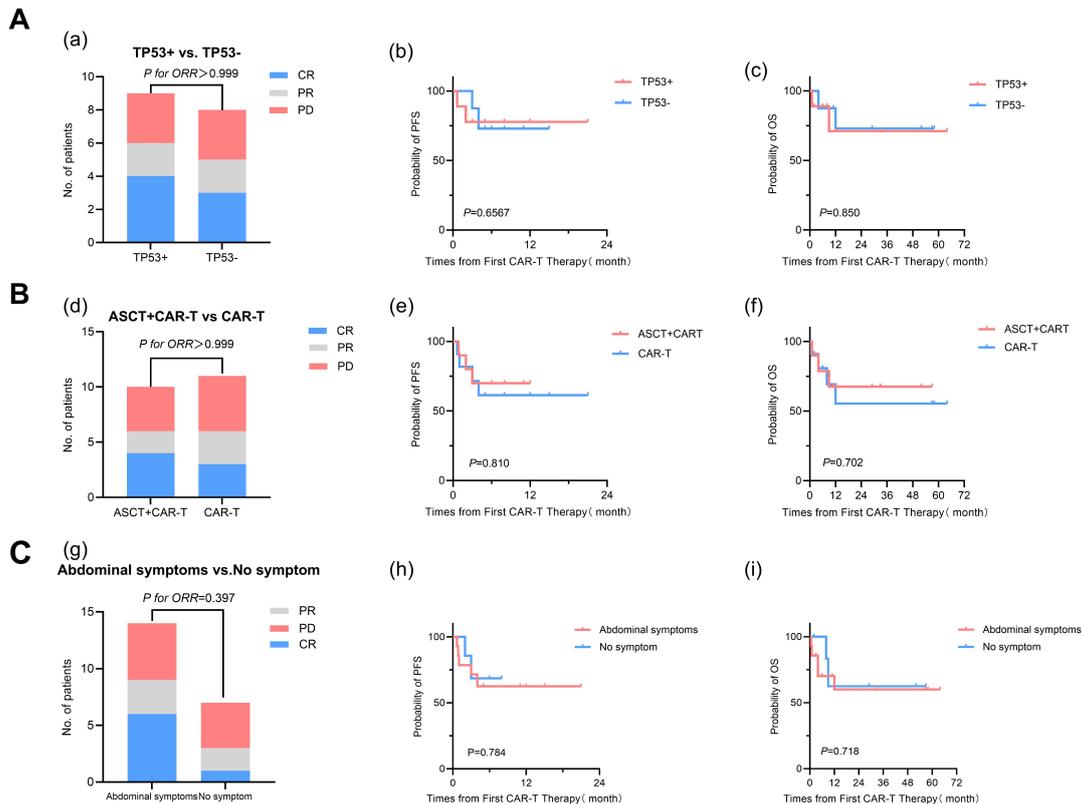
Abbreviation: sFn: serum ferritin; VIF, Variance inflation factor



Supplement Figure S1. Disease features of ileocecal patients. A. Mutation profile in ileocecal lymphoma. This heatmap illustrates the distribution of high-frequency mutations among ileocecal lymphoma patients. The x-axis represents patient identifiers (n=15), while the y-axis lists candidate genes. The blue gradient indicates mutation frequencies across patients, with darker shades representing higher frequencies. Right-side numerals (1-12) denote mutation frequency rankings (ascending order). The "TOTAL" row and column display aggregate mutation frequencies across the cohort. **B.** Abdominal symptoms at diagnosis. This figure illustrates the clinical distribution of abdominal symptoms in ileocecal lymphoma patients.



Supplementary Figure S2. Survival analysis of ileocecal patients. A. 1-year OS; B. 3-year OS. OS: Overall Survival.



Supplementary Figure S2. Subgroup survival analysis. A. TP53 mutation versus TP53 wild-type: (d) Three-month therapeutic responses; (e) OS; (f) PFS; B. ASCT+CAR-T therapy versus CAR-T therapy: (a) Three-month therapeutic responses; (b) OS; (c) PFS; C. Abdominal symptoms versus no symptom: (g) Three-month therapeutic responses; (h) OS; (i) PFS.