

Supplemental Figures

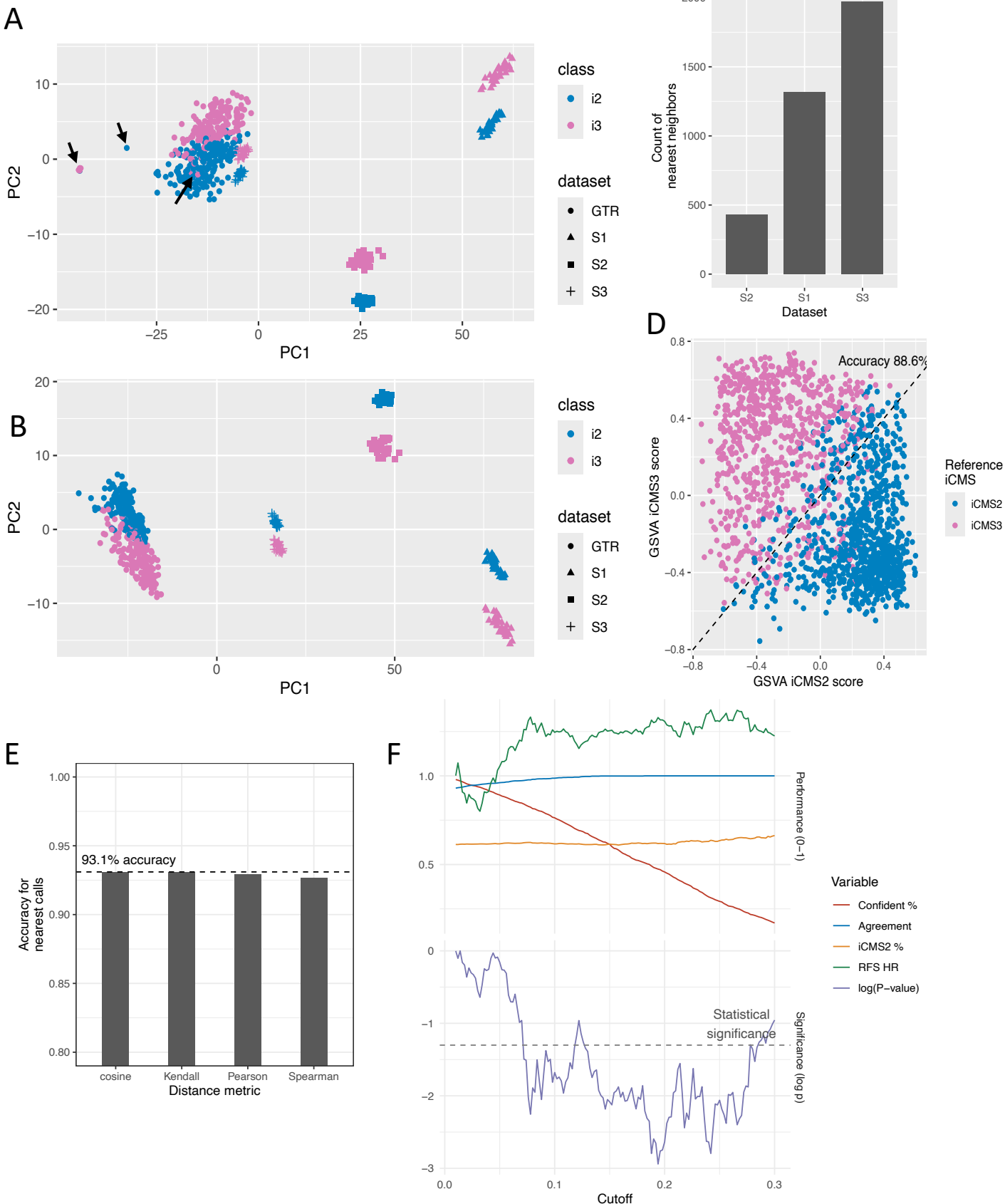


Figure S1. Principal component plots of the GTR with (A) and without (B) batch correction. Note the presence of outlier samples in the non-batch-corrected data. Centroids from all three training datasets are matched as nearest neighbors (C), with most coming from S3 (TCGA). (D) The popular GSVA method generated scores that reached an accuracy of 88.6% in the training data, lower than the SSC. (E) Various distance metrics were tried, with comparable performance. Kendall's was chosen as a default. (F) Samples that cannot be confidently classified at increasing cut-off (presumably “mixed”) seem to do worse, but the proportion of iCMS2 samples remains relatively constant across cut-off levels, while the proportion of confident calls decreases linearly. The RFS hazard ratio refers to the prognosis of non-confident, versus confident samples.