

Table S1. Clinical characteristics of included NSCLC cohorts treated with immune checkpoint inhibitors

	Rizvi et al (2018)	Hellmann et al (2018)	Samstein et al (2019)
No. of patients	240	75	350
Age			
Median, yrs	66	66	67
Range, yrs	22-92	42-87	31-90
Gender			
Male	118 (49%)	37 (49%)	170 (49%)
Female	122 (51%)	38 (51%)	180 (51%)
Sequencing method	Targeted NGS	WES	Targeted NGS
Median TMB	7.38 muts/Mb	158 muts	6.89 muts/Mb
Endpoints	DCB, PFS	DCB, PFS	OS

NSCLC: non-small cell lung cancer; No.: number; yrs: years; NGS: next generation sequencing; WES: whole exome sequencing; TMB, tumor mutation burden; muts: mutations; Mb: megabase; DCB: durable clinical benefit; PFS: progression-free survival; OS: overall survival.

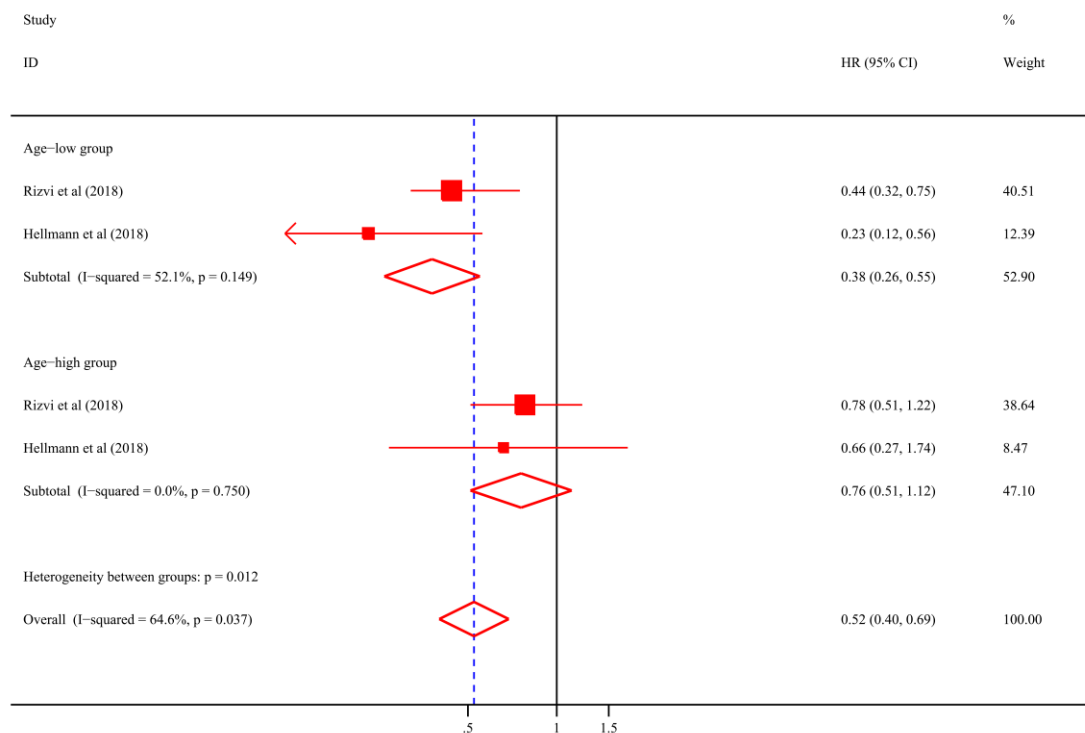


Figure S1. Forest plot of the association between TMB (using the highest quarter as cutoff) and PFS in young and elderly patients in NSCLC. TMB: tumor mutation burden; PFS: progression-free survival; NSCLC: non-small cell lung cancer; HR: hazard ratio; CI: confidence interval.

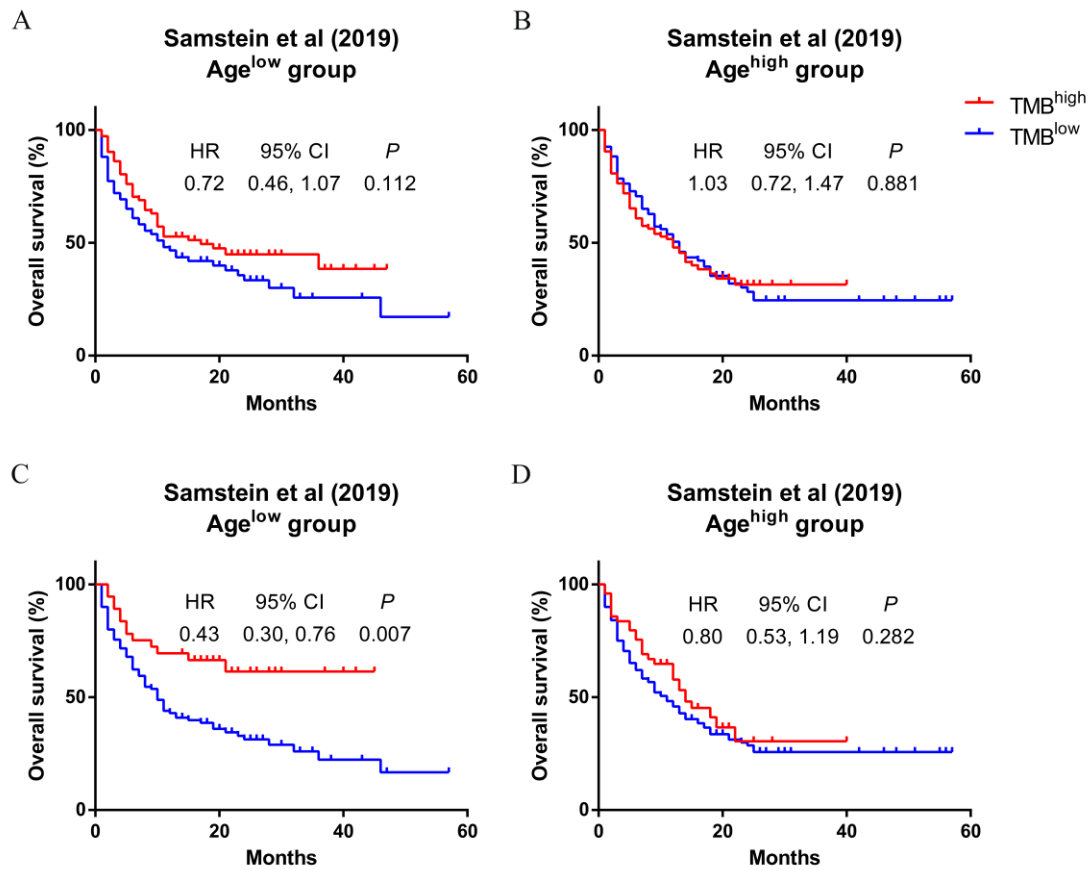


Figure S2. Kaplan–Meier curves and HR analysis of the association between TMB and OS in young and elderly patients in NSCLC. Kaplan–Meier curves of (A-B) using median TMB as cutoff and (C-D) using the highest quarter as cutoff. HR: hazard ratio; TMB: tumor mutation burden; OS: overall survival; NSCLC: non-small cell lung cancer. CI: confidence interval.