

Supplementary materials for  
**Development and interpretation of a pathomics-based model for the  
prediction of microsatellite instability in colorectal cancer**

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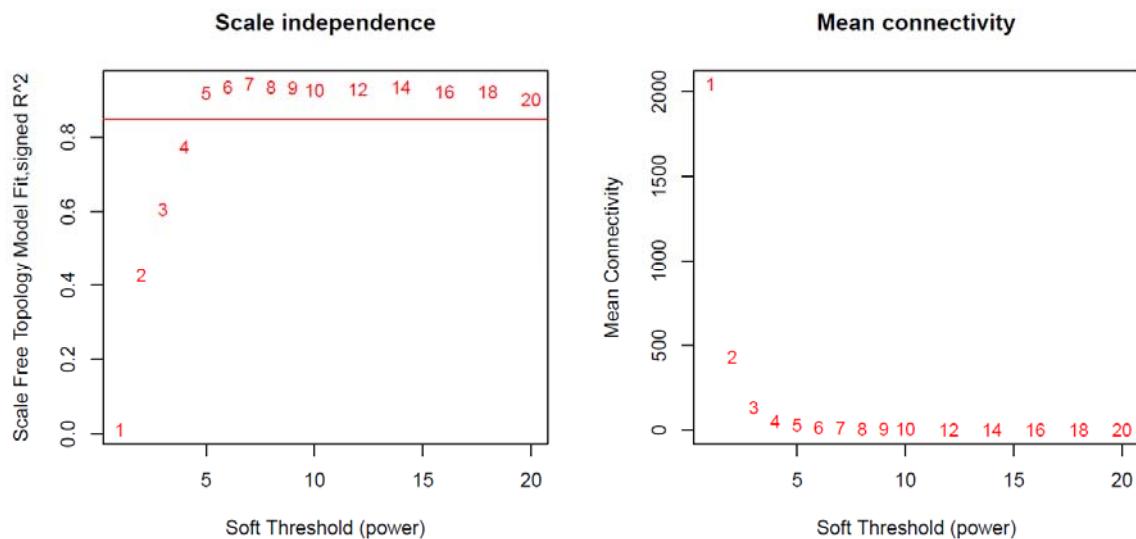
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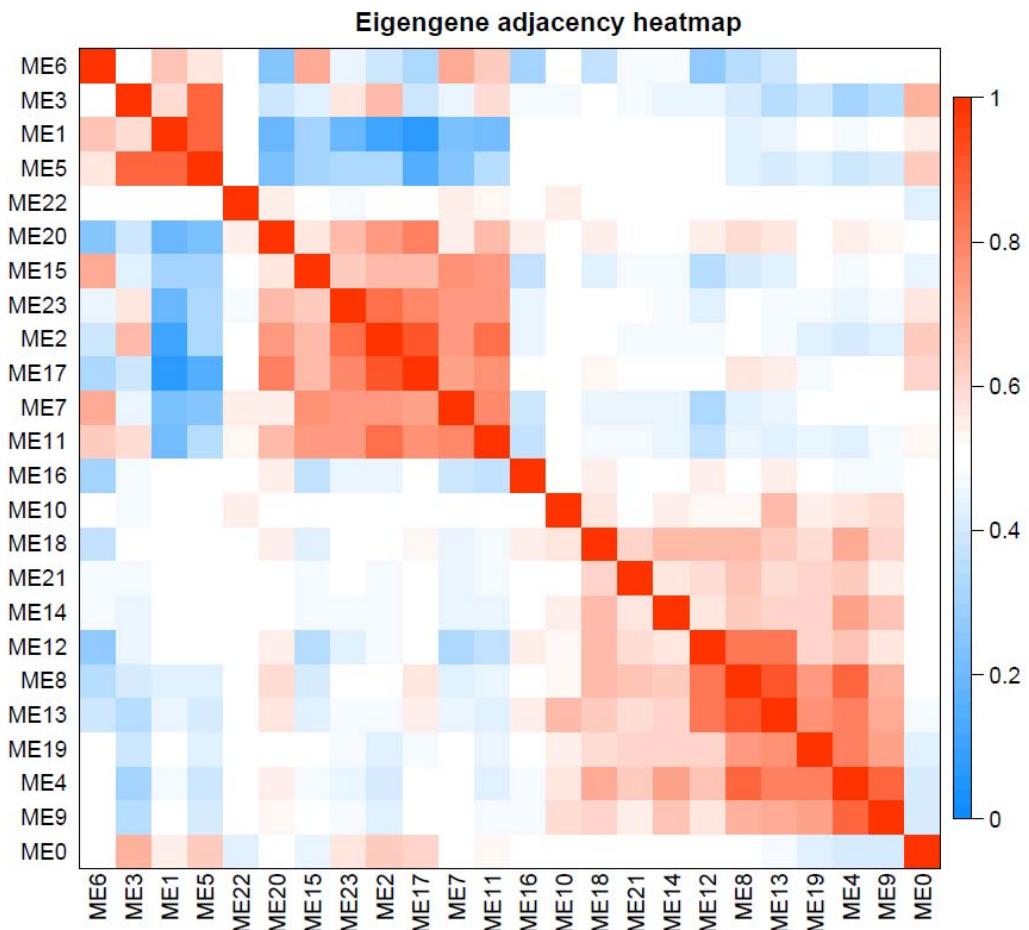
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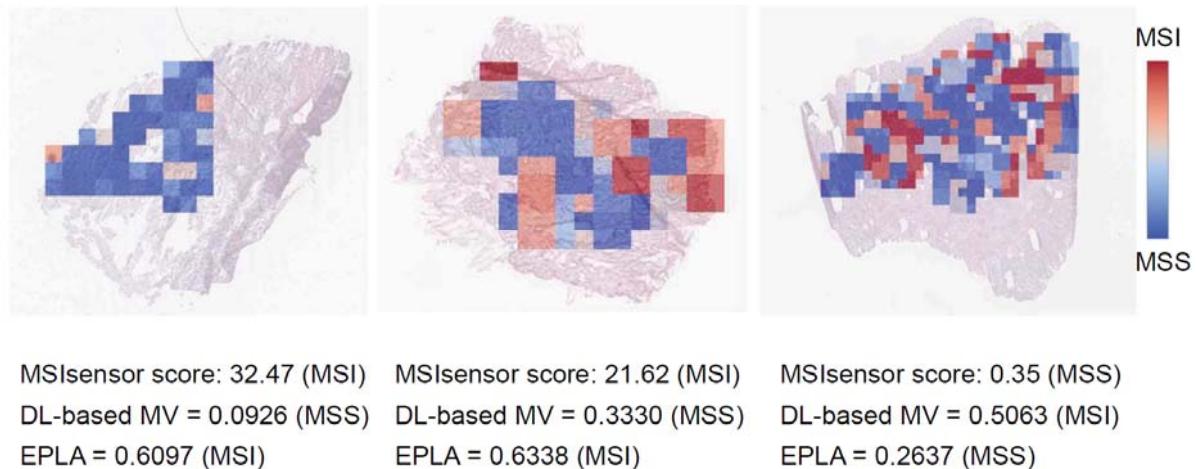
**Figure S1.** Scale independence and mean connectivity of the WGCNA network for soft threshold determination.



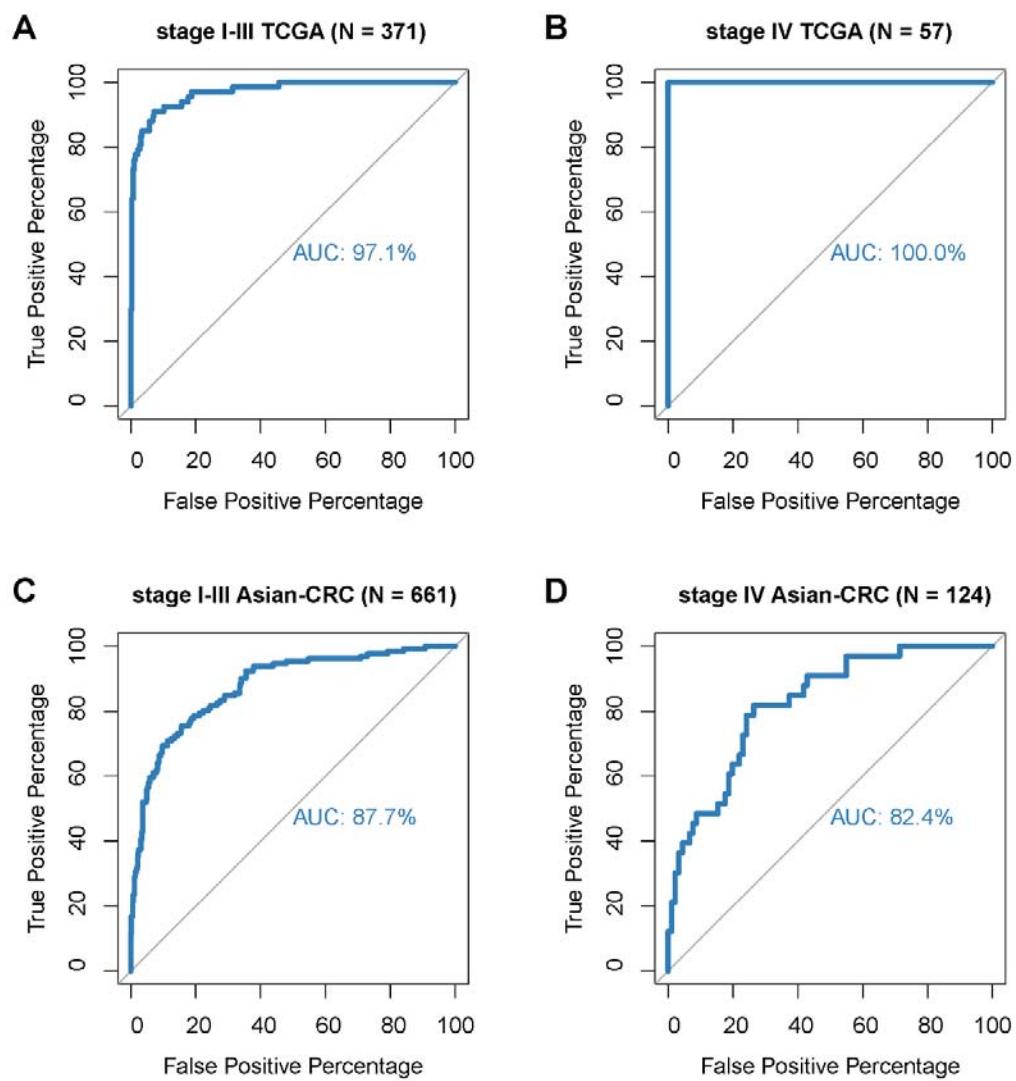
**Figure S2.** Adjacency heatmap of the WGCNA identified modules. WGCNA: gene co-expression network analysis; ME: module.



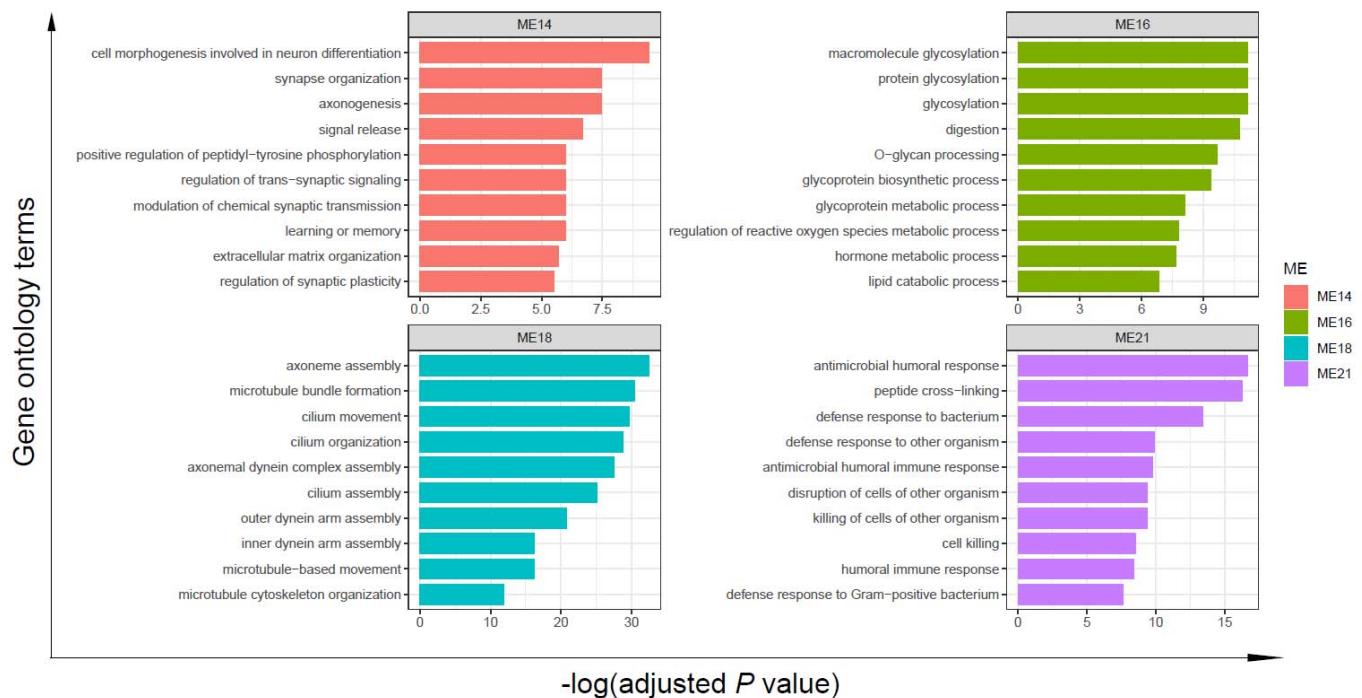
**Figure S3.** Heat maps of representative discrepant cases between EPLA and DL-based MV. EPLA: Ensemble Patch Likelihood Aggregation; DL-based MV: Deep-Learning based Majority Voting.



**Figure S4.** Prediction performance with regards to tumor stage in the TCGA-COAD cohort and the Asian-CRC cohort. Area under the receiver operating curve (AUC) of EPLA in (A) the stage I-III cases from the TCGA-COAD cohort, (B) the stage IV cases from the TCGA-COAD cohort, (C) the stage I-III cases from the Asian-CRC cohort, and (D) the stage IV cases from the Asian-CRC cohort. TCGA: The Cancer Genome Atlas; EPLA: Ensemble Patch Likelihood Aggregation; COAD: colon adenocarcinoma; CRC: colorectal cancer.

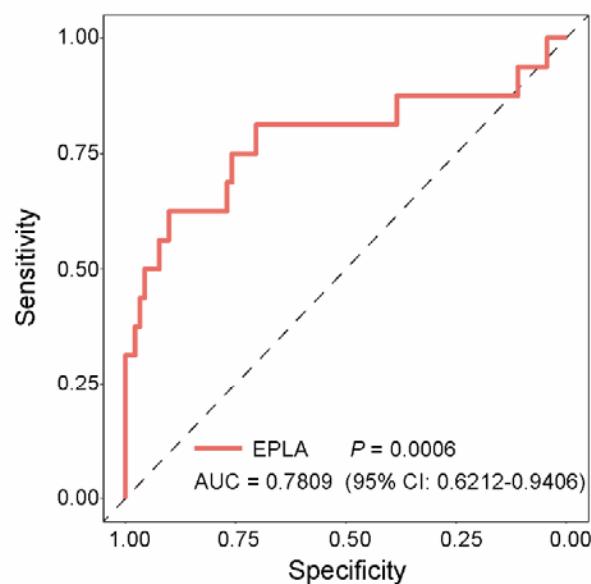


**Figure S5.** Representative enriched Gene Ontology (GO) terms in other correlated modules (ME14, ME16, ME18, and ME21). The Benjamini-Hochberg method was used to adjust  $P$  value for controlling false discover rate. ME: module.



**Figure S6.** Prediction performance of EPLA in stomach adenocarcinoma. (A) Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve of EPLA in the TCGA-STAD test set. (B) Comparison of the performance of EPLA with the state-of-the-art DL-based MV method. TCGA: The Cancer Genome Atlas; STAD: stomach adenocarcinoma; AUC: area under curve; CI: confidence interval; EPLA: Ensemble Patch Likelihood Aggregation; DL-based MV: Deep-Learning based Majority Voting.

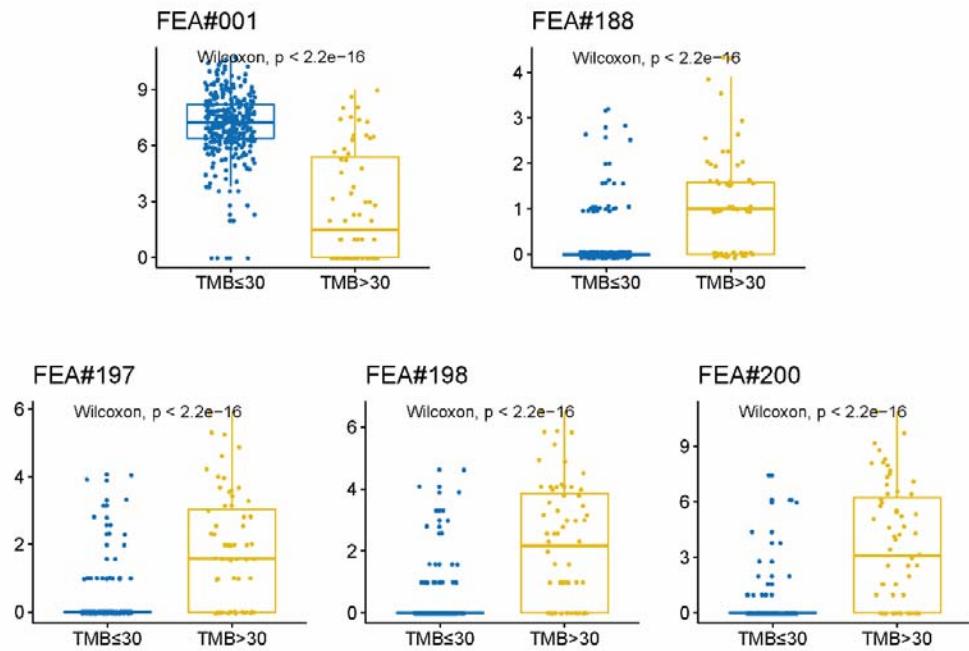
**A**



**B**

Method	Cohort Name	Size (MSS:MSI)	ROCAUC	95% CI
EPLA	TCGA-STAD	355 (302:53)	0.7809	0.6212-0.9406
DL-based MV	TCGA-STAD	355 (302:53)	0.7486	0.5787-0.9185

**Figure S7.** Correlation between the pathological signatures and tumor mutation burden (TMB). Boxplots showing the distribution of the top five pathological signatures, extracted by the model, stratified by TMB with a threshold of 30 mut/Mb.



**Table S1.** Summary of the TCGA-COAD and Asian-CRC cohorts.

Cohort	Material	Annotated WSI	MSS	MSI	Patches	
					min, 25%, 50%, 75%, max	
TCGA-COAD	Frozen slides	429	358	71	22, 143, 229, 398, 2357	
Asian-CRC	FFPE	785	621	164	5, 179, 338, 608, 3718	

Abbreviations: FFPE: formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded; WSI: whole slide image; MSI: microsatellite instability; MSS: microsatellite stability.

**Table S2.** Sensitivities and specificities of different models with optimal cut-offs evaluated in the TCGA-COAD test set.

	<b>DL-based MV</b>	<b>PALHI pipeline</b>	<b>BoW pipeline</b>	<b>EPLA</b>
Sensitivity	0.82	0.86	0.73	0.91
Specificity	0.75	0.76	0.9	0.77

Abbreviations: DL-based MV: deep-learning based majority voting; PALHI: PAth Likelihood Histogram; Bag of Words (BoW); EPLA: Ensembled Patch Likelihood Aggregation.

**Table S3.** Gene ontology (GO) terms enriched in the WGCNA-identified modules. The Benjamini-Hochberg method was used to adjust *P* value for controlling false discover rate, and those GO terms with adjusted *P* values lower than 0.05 were considered significantly enriched in a particular module. WGCNA: gene co-expression network analysis.

(Table S3 is provided in a separate Microsoft Excel file because of its large size.)

**Table S4.** Summary of the EPLA using different magnifications in the TCGA-COAD test set.

<b>Method</b>	<b>Cohort Name</b>	<b>Magnification</b>	<b>ROCAUC</b>	<b>95% CI</b>
EPLA	TCGA-COAD	20×	0.8848	0.8185-0.9512
EPLA	TCGA-COAD	10×	0.7710	0.6646-0.8774
EPLA	TCGA-COAD	5×	0.6801	0.5544-0.8058

Abbreviations: EPLA: Ensembled Patch Likelihood Aggregation; ROC: receiver operating characteristic; AUC: area under curve; CI: confidence interval.