

Supplemental Figures

Chemotherapy weakly contributes to predicted neoantigen expression in
ovarian cancer

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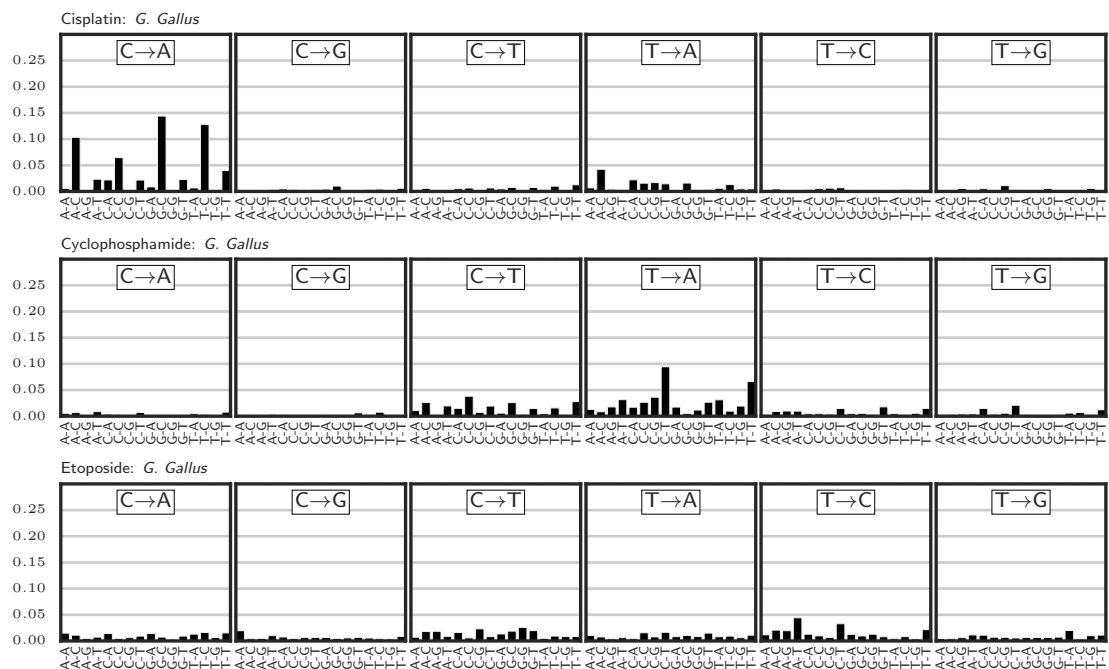


Figure S1: Mutational signatures extracted from Szikriszt et al. [1]

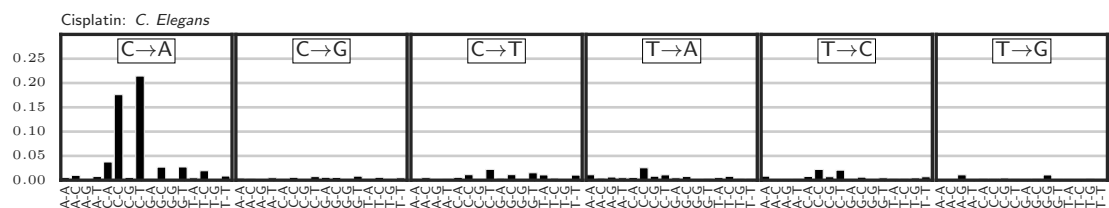


Figure S2: Mutational signature extracted from Meier et al. [2]

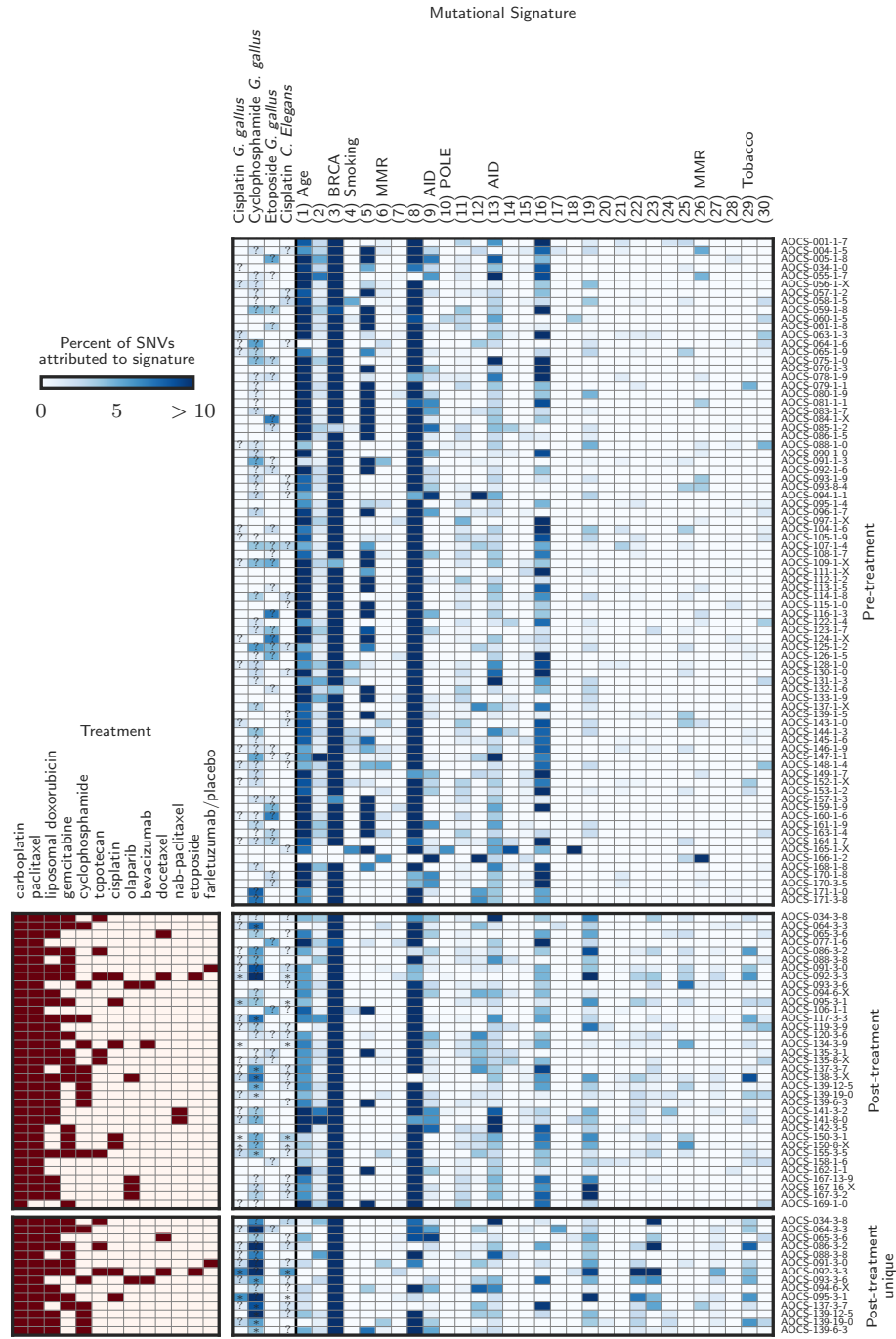


Figure S4: **Mutational signature deconvolutions without any threshold of detection.** Here, signatures accounting for less than the 6% recommended detection threshold are included.

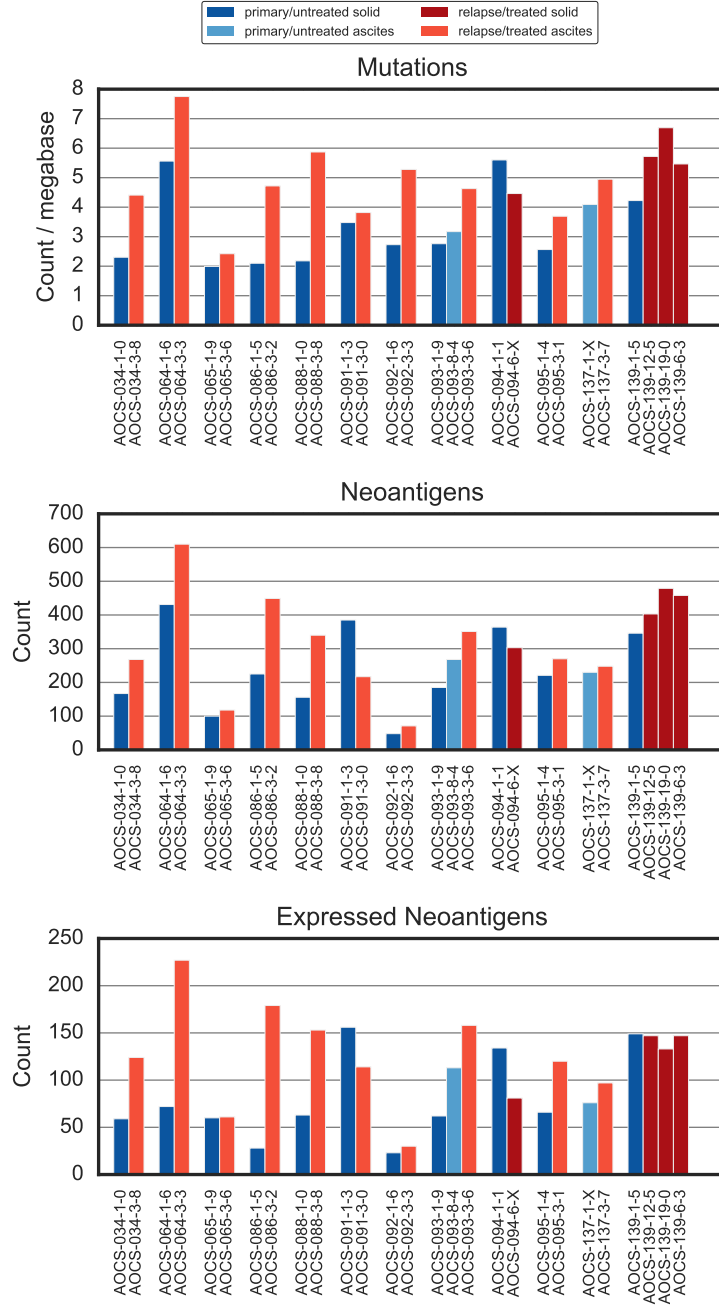


Figure S5: Mutations, neoantigens, and expressed neoantigens for donor-matched primary/untreated and relapse/treated samples.

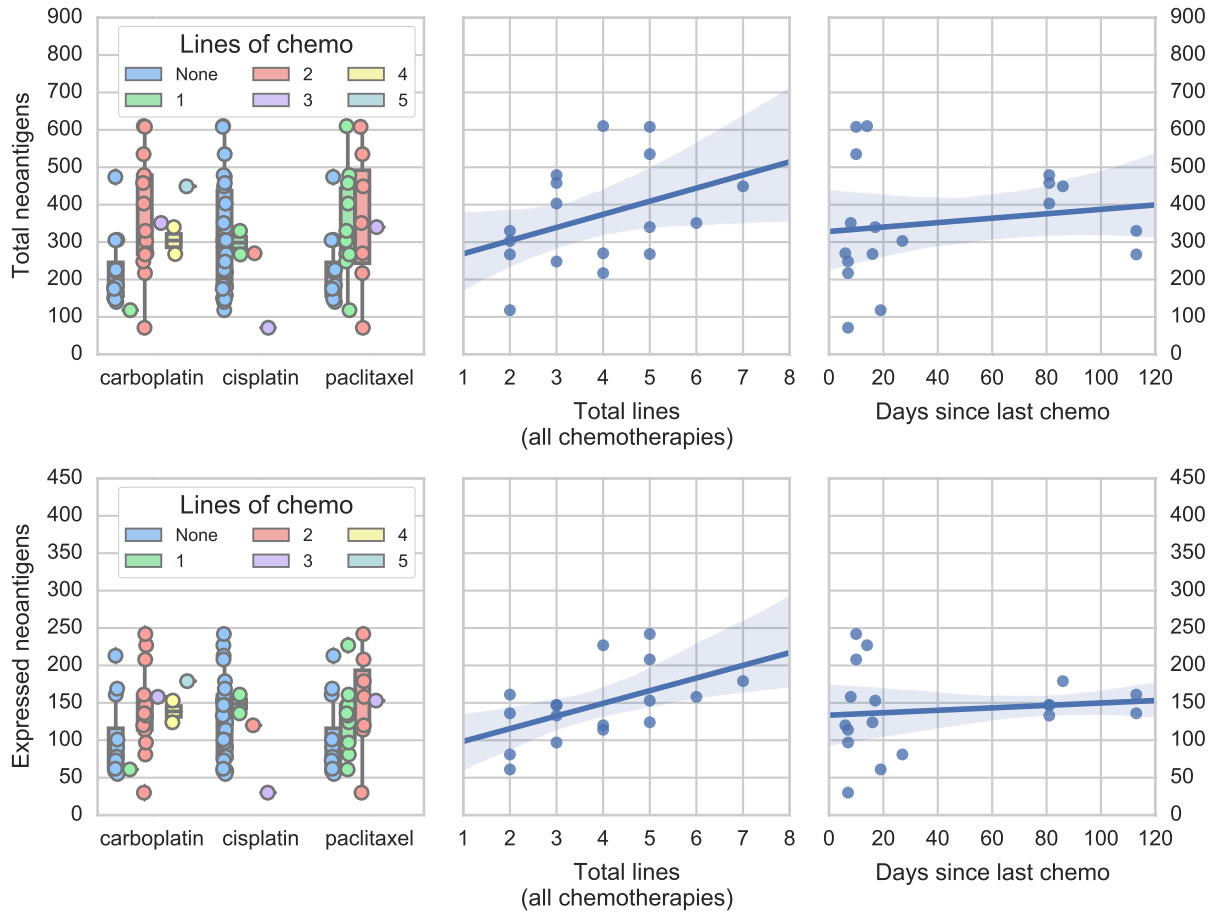


Figure S6: Lines of chemo and time since last chemo.

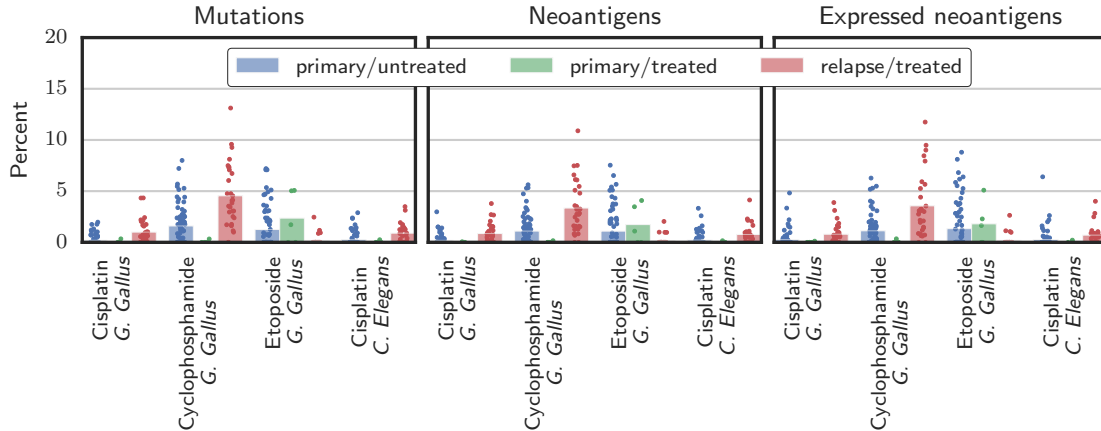


Figure S7: **Contribution of chemotherapy SNV signatures.** The fraction of each sample's mutations, neoantigens, and expressed neoantigens attributed to putative chemotherapy signatures is shown. Bars give the mean, and points indicate individual samples.

References

- [1] B. Szikriszt, Á. Póti, O. Pipek, M. Krzystanek, N. Kanu, J. Molnár, D. Ribli, Z. Szeltner, G. E. Tusnányi, I. Csabai, Z. Szallasi, C. Swanton, and D. Szts, “A comprehensive survey of the mutagenic impact of common cancer cytotoxics,” *Genome Biol*, vol. 17, may 2016.
- [2] B. Meier, S. L. Cooke, J. Weiss, A. P. Bailly, L. B. Alexandrov, J. Marshall, K. Raine, M. Maddison, E. Anderson, M. R. Stratton, A. Gartner, and P. J. Campbell, “C. elegans whole-genome sequencing reveals mutational signatures related to carcinogens and DNA repair deficiency,” *Genome Research*, vol. 24, pp. 1624–1636, jul 2014.