**Table S9.** Correlation between *CDH1* non-synonymous mutation and baseline characteristics in patients with oral squamous cell carcinoma

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Characteristics | Total patients N=46 | Non-synonymous mutations | P value\* |
| + | - |
| n (%) | n (%) | n (%) |
| Gender |
| Male | 12 (26.1) | 0 (0) | 12 (27.9) | 0.557 |
| Female | 34 (73.9) | 3 (100) | 31 (72.1) |
| Age (years) |
| <60 | 27 (58.7) | 0 (0) | 27 (62.8) | 0.064 |
| ≥60 | 19 (41.3) | 3 (100) | 16 (37.2) |
| Site |
| Tongue | 19 (41.3) | 1 (33.3) | 18 (41.9) | 0.339 |
| Buccal | 6 (13.0) | 0 (0) | 6 (14.0) |
| Gingiva | 6 (13.0) | 1 (33.3) | 5 (11.6) |
| Floor of mouth | 3 (6.5) | 1 (33.3) | 2 (4.7) |
| Palate | 9 (19.6) | 0(0) | 9 (20.9) |
| Retromolar trigone | 3 (6.5) | 0(0) | 3 (7.0) |
| Clinical T stage |
| T1/T2 | 13 (28.3) | 0 (0) | 13 (30.2) | 0.548 |
| T3/T4 | 33 (71.7) | 3 (100) | 30 (69.8) |
| Clinical N stage |
| N0 | 14 (30.4) | 2 (66.7) | 12 (27.9) | 0.171 |
| N1 | 12 (26.1) | 1 (33.3) | 11 (25.6) |
| N2 | 20 (43.5) | 0 (0) | 20 (46.5) |
| Clinical stage |  |  |  |  |
| III | 22 (47.8) | 3 (100) | 19 (44.2) | 0.101 |
| IVA | 24 (52.2) | 0 (0) | 24 (55.8) |
| Pathological differentiation grade |
| Well | 13 (28.3) | 1 (33.3) | 12 (27.9) | 1.000 |
| Moderately/Poorly | 33 (71.7) | 2 (66.7) | 31 (72.1) |
| Smoking status\*\* |
|  Current/former | 19 (41.3) | 2 (66.7) | 17 (39.5) | 0.561 |
|  Never | 27 (58.7) | 1 (33.3) | 26 (60.5) |
| Alcohol use\*\*\* |
|  Positive | 24 (52.2) | 3 (100) | 21 (48.8) | 0.235 |
|  Negative | 22 (47.8) | 0 (0) | 22 (51.2) |
| \* *P* value from the chi-square test was reported to compare the difference between the patients with and without *CDH1* non-synonymous mutation based on different baseline characteristics.\*\*Former/current smokers defined as at least a one pack-year history of smoking. \*\*\*Positive alcohol use was defined as current alcohol use of more than one drink per day for 1 year (12 ounces of beer with 5% alcohol, or 5 ounces of wine with 12%-15% alcohol, or one ounce of liquor with 45%-60% alcohol). All other patients were classified as negative alcohol use. |