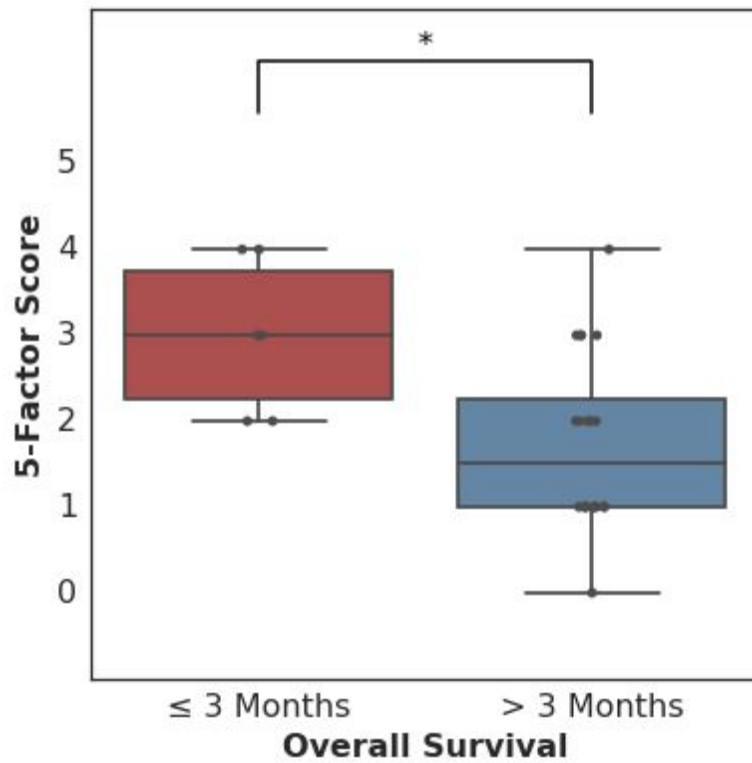


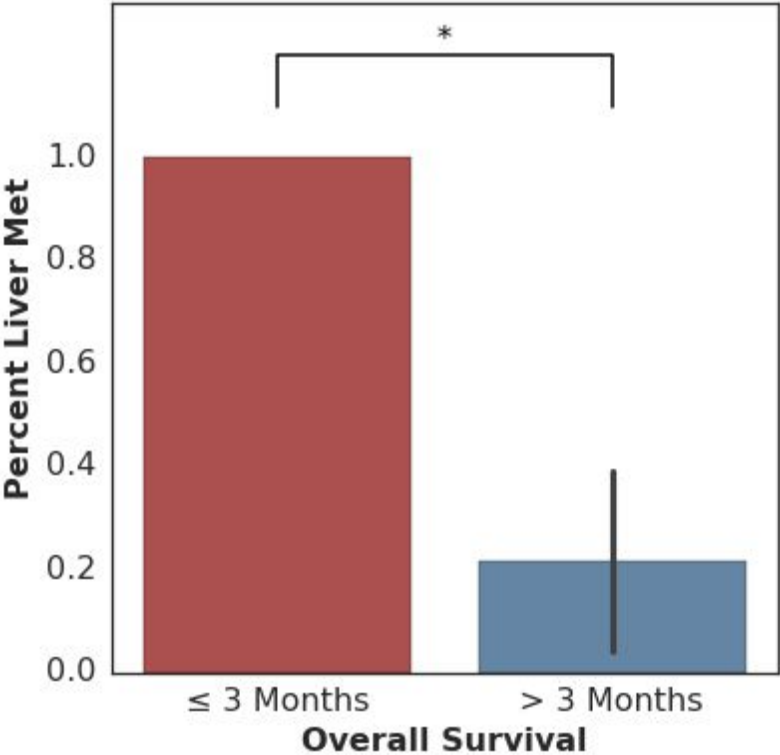
## S3 Fig

### S3A Fig



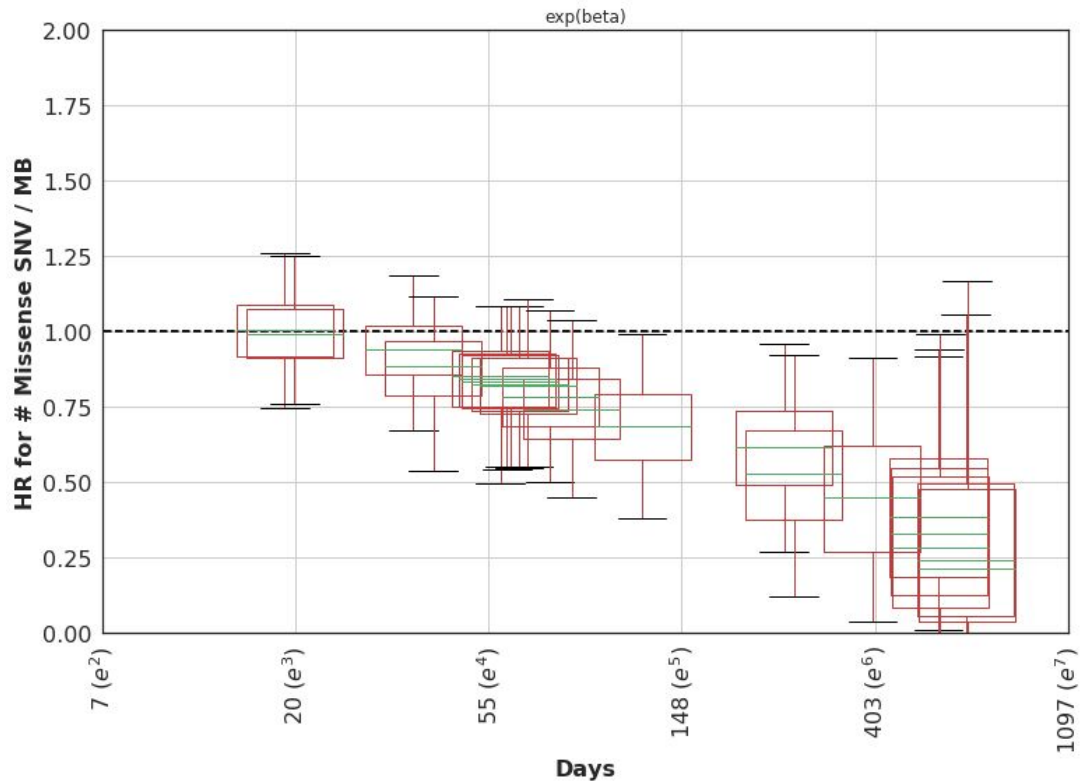
Patients who survived less than 3 months (red box) exhibited a significantly higher 5-factor score ([3.00 \(range 2.00-4.00\)](#)), as compared to [1.50 \(range 0.00-4.00\)](#) in patients who survived >3mo (blue box) ([n=26, Mann-Whitney p=0.018](#)).

S3B Fig



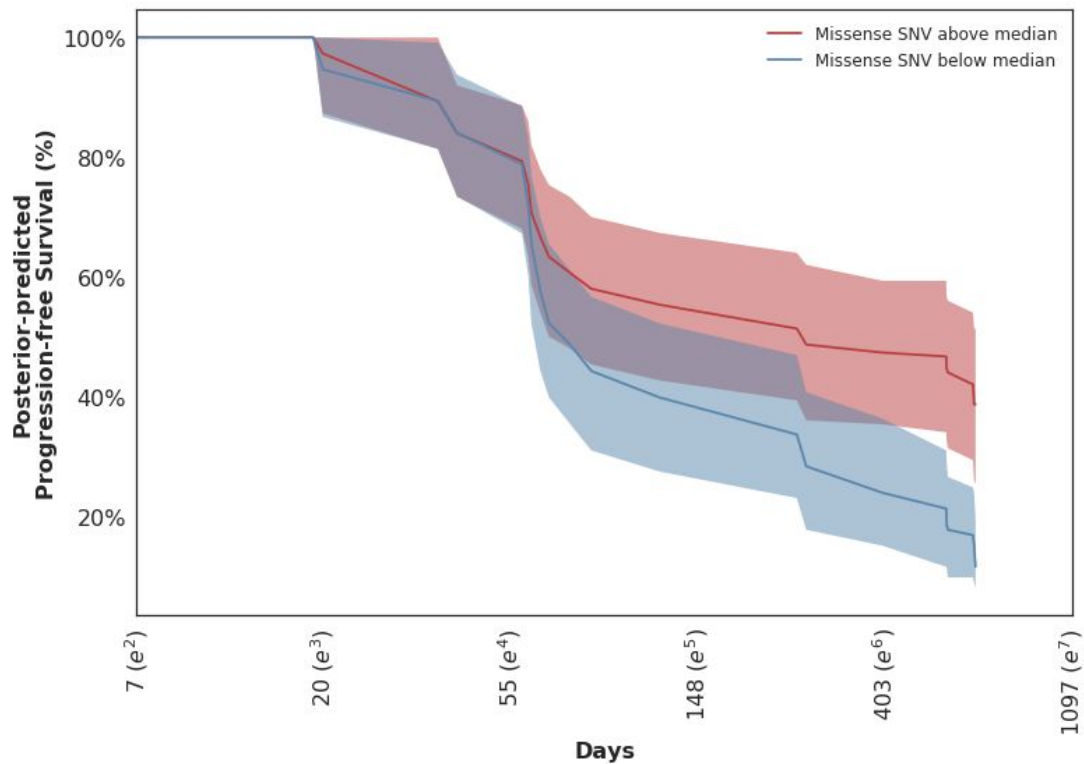
Patients who survived less than or equal to 3 months (red box) were more likely to have liver metastases ([100%](#) in patients who survived less than or equal to 3 months and [22%](#) in patients who survived longer than 3 months, [n=29, Fisher's Exact p=0.00097](#)).

S3C Fig



The hazard ratio for each mutation per megabase, estimated at each unique failure time. Red box plots summarize 50% and 95% posterior intervals for each observed failure/censor time, with median values shown in green. Time (Days) is plotted on a log-scale. Estimates are not independent from one another since the model utilizes a random-walk parameterization to allow the variance in hazard over time to be modeled flexibly.

S3D Fig



Posterior predicted intervals for PFS drawn from the survival model estimating the time-varying effect of mutation count on PFS. Intervals are shown for patients with missense SNV per megabase above the median and those with counts below the median value (blue) for illustrative purposes. This cutpoint was not used in the model; missense SNV per megabase was included as a continuous covariate. Lines are drawn at median values of the posterior predictive distribution, with 50% credible intervals shown in the shaded regions. Time (Days) is plotted on a log-scale.