Supplementary figures to manuscript:

Challenges in stratifying the molecular variability of patient-derived colon tumor xenografts

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Figure S1. Immunohistochemistry of HLA confirms loss of the human component in PDX tissue stroma (10x objective).

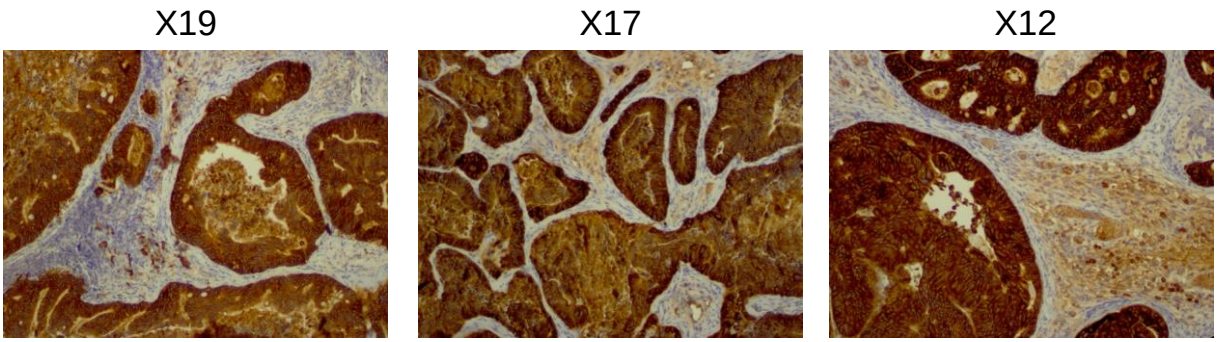

Figure S2. Fraction of reads supporting deleterious variants in *TP53* in primary tissue (red columns) and PDXs (green columns). No deleterious variants were found in cell lines. Fields with values larger than 0.66 are marked red. REF - reference variant, ALT - alternative variant.

Genomic position	REF	ALT	X105	X105p2	X19	X19P2	X20	x20p2	X28	X28P2	X34	X34P2	x35	x35p2	X37	X37P2	x39	x39p2	x41	X41P2	x49	X49P2
7577538	C	T																			0.13	1
7577547	C	T																		1		
7577570	C	A									0.49	1										
7578265	A	G	0.21																			
7578281	G	T			0.56	0.99																
7578404	A	G					0.43	1														

			X52	X52p2	X53	X53p2	X58	X58p2	X87	X87p2	X95	X95p2	X97	X97p2	X12	X12P2	X17	X17p2	X29	X29P2	X2	X2P2
7576896	T	TG															0.47	0.97				
7577094	G	A					0.6	1														
7577570	C	T														1						
7578406	C	T			0.68	0.99			0.42	1											0.12	1

Figure S3. Waterfall plot of the most frequently mutated cancer driver genes.

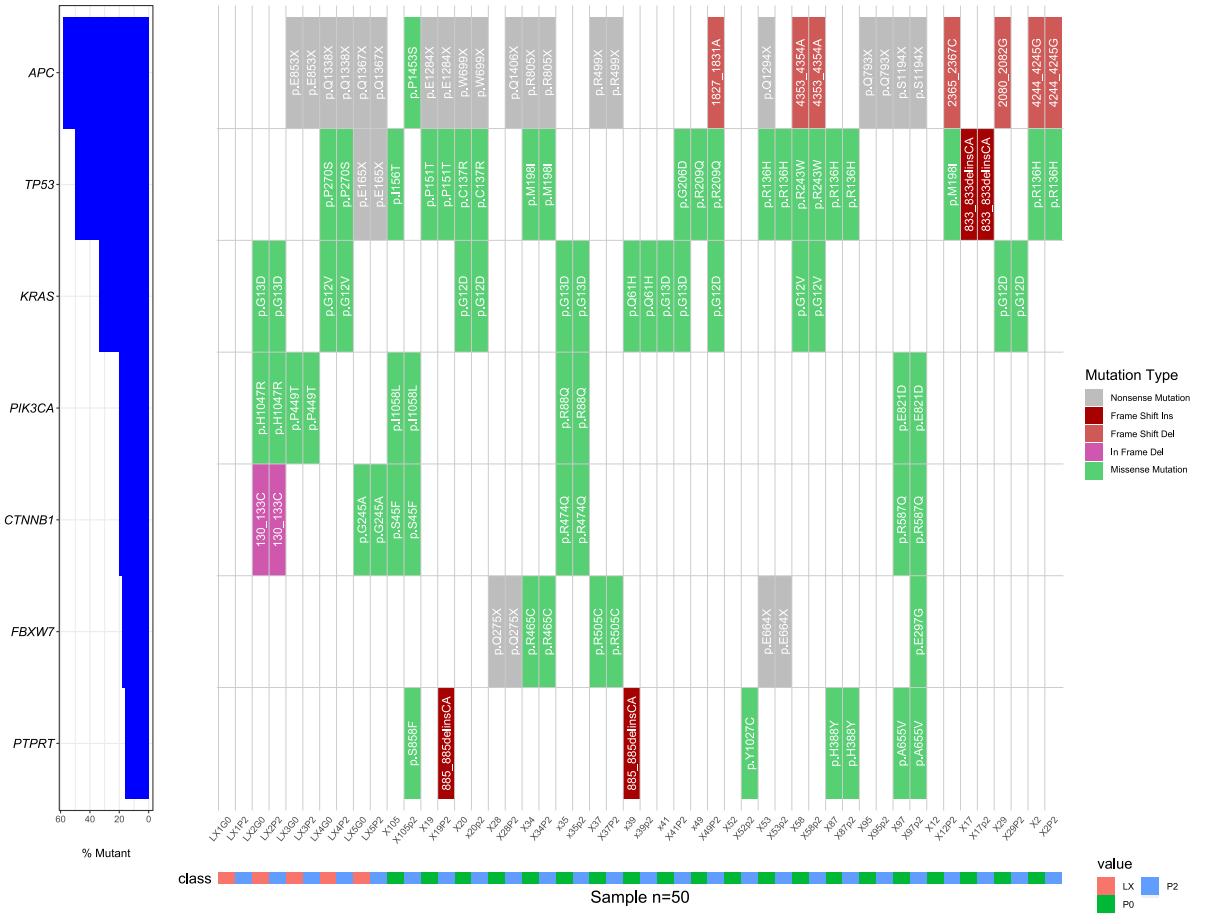

Figure S4. Number of single nucleotide variants and short indels identified in each sample. Samples LX2 and X97 had more than 100 and 400 variants/MB, respectively, and don't fit the scale (see the first panel in Figure 3).