Table S1 Survival outcomes of all participants

Year	Intra-pelvic progression free survival (95% CI)	Distant metastasis-free survival (95% CI)	Overall survival (95% CI)
1	88.46% (68.36–96.13)	84.62% (64.04–93.93)	96.67% (78.61–99.52)
2	84.62% (64.04–93.93)	73.08% (51.69–86.15)	83.33% (64.50–92.70)
3	84.62% (64.04–93.93)	73.08% (51.69–89.15)	66.67% (46.92–80.47)

CI, confidence interval.

Table S2 Correlation between γ-H2AX and overall survival and distant metastatic free survival using univariable cox analysis

No. of PBMCs collection	Overall survival		Distant metastatic-free survival	
	HR (95% CI)	P value	HR (95% CI)	P value
2	1.16 (0.55–2.48)	0.706	1.20 (0.50–2.90)	0.699
3	1.01 (0.47–2.19)	0.980	1.27 (0.54–3.01)	0.588
4	1.34 (0.65–2.78)	0.443	1.43 (0.62–3.32)	0.415
5	1.24 (0.58–2.59)	0.578	1.28 (0.53–3.07)	0.588

pCR, pathologic complete response; PBMCs, peripheral blood mononuclear cells; HR, hazard ratio; CI, confidence interval.

Table S3 Correlation between γ-H2AX and Lymphocyte count

No. of PBMCs collection	Pearson correlation coefficients	P value
2	–0.0026	0.990
3	0.0401	0.846
4	–0.1123	0.586
5	0.2536	0.222

PBMCs, peripheral blood mononuclear cells.

Table S4 Correlation between γ-H2AX and WBC count

No. of PBMCs collection	Pearson correlation coefficients	P value
2	0.2957	0.127
3	0.0903	0.661
4	0.2250	0.270
5	0.0392	0.853

PBMCs, peripheral blood mononuclear cells; WBC, white blood cell.