Table S1 Characteristics of the CRC patient cohort

Characteristic	Number of patients (%)
Total	660 (100.0)
Gender	
Female	268 (40.6)
Male	392 (59.4)
Age	
<60 years	293 (44.4)
≥60 years	329 (49.8)
Unknown	38 (5.8)
PD-L1 TPS	
<1%	152 (23.0)
≥1%	49 (7.4)
Unknown	459 (69.5)
PD-L1 CPS	
<1	79 (12.0)
≥1	122 (18.5)
Unknown	459 (69.5)
MSI status	
MSI-H	31 (4.7)
MSS	626 (94.8)
Unknown	3 (0.5)

CRC, colorectal cancer; PD-L1, programmed death ligand 1; CPS, combined positive score; TPS, tumor proportion score; MSI, microsatellite instability; MSI-H, microsatellite instability high; MSS, microsatellite stable.
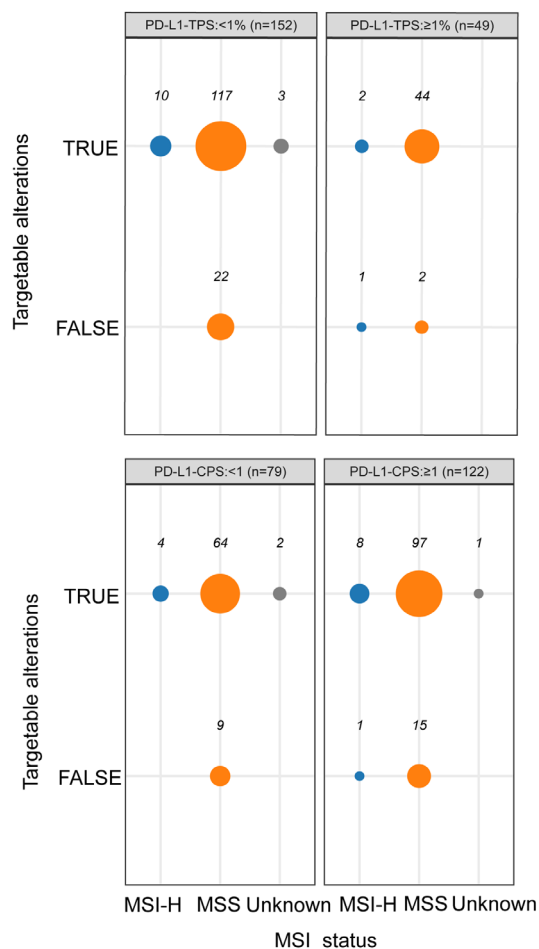
Figure S1 MSI status and presence of targetable alterations according to PD-L1 TPS or CPS. MSI, microsatellite instability; PD-L1, programmed death ligand 1; TPS, tumor proportion score; CPS, combined positive score.
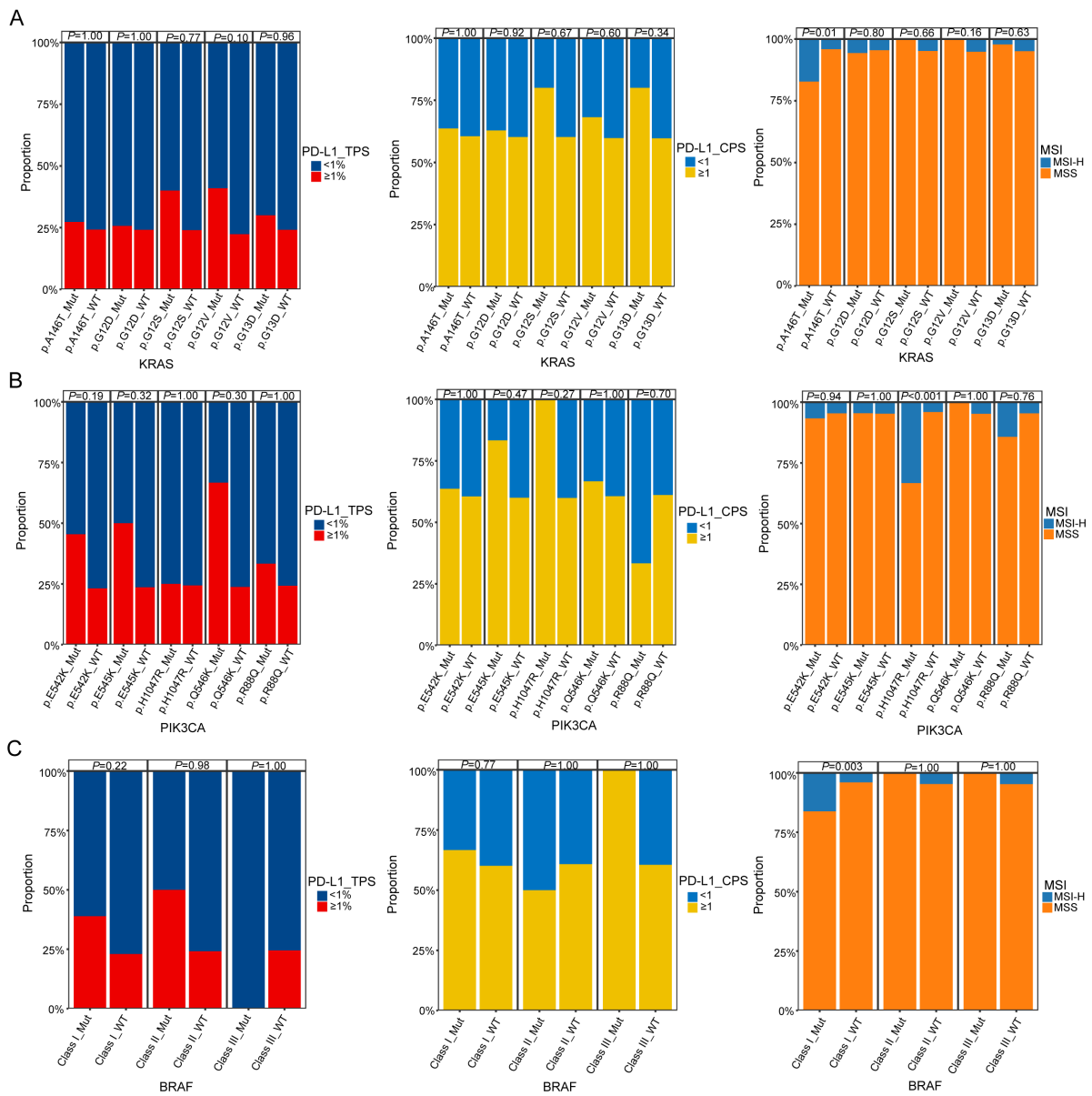
Figure S2 Correlation between common target gene mutation subtypes and immune indicators. Correlation between (A) *KRAS*, (B) *PIK3CA*, and (C) *BRAF* mutation subtypes and PD-L1 TPS, PD-L1 CPS, and MSI status. MSI, microsatellite instability; PD-L1, programmed death ligand 1; TPS, tumor proportion score; CPS, combined positive score.
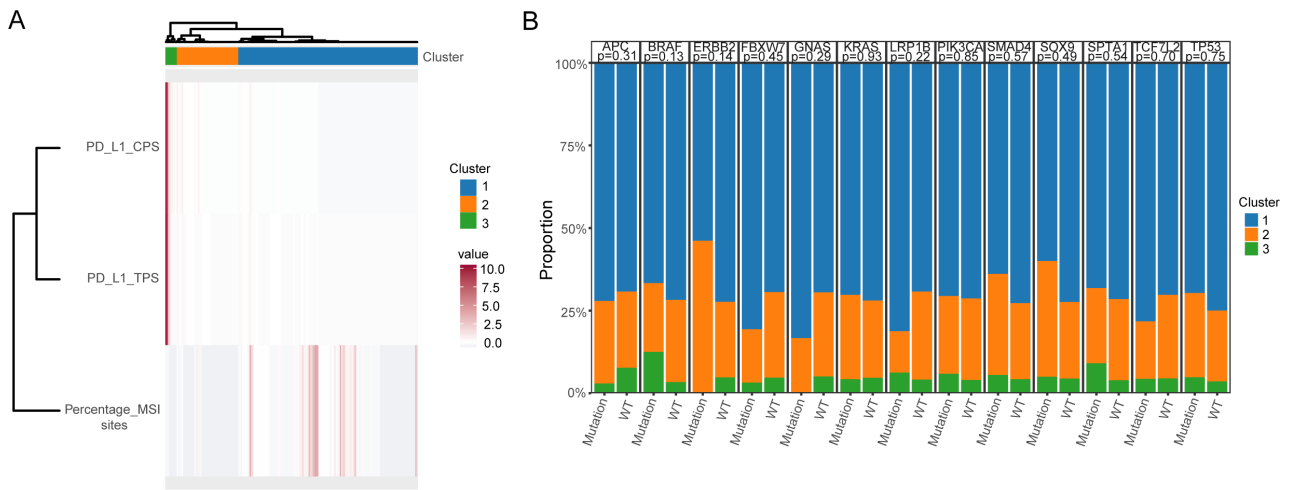
Figure S3 Association between frequent genetic mutations and immune types. (A) Clustering analysis of PD-L1 TPS, CPS, and MSI site proportions for obtaining three immune types. (B) Correlation between the top 10 mutated genes and immune types. MSI, microsatellite instability; PD-L1, programmed death ligand 1; CPS, combined positive score; TPS, tumor proportion score.