## Supplementary

## Weighted gene coexpression network analysis

The "pickSoftThreshold" function was used to determine the proper soft-thresholding power $(\beta)$ that fit the criteria of the approximate scale-free topology of the network. An adjacency matrix was then built with a soft-thresholding power of 6 in this study. The correlation matrix was transformed into an adjacency matrix (matrix of connection strength) using the power function, and pairwise topologic overlap between genes was calculated. Hierarchical clustering was constructed to identify distinct modules using the "blockwiseModules" function with the parameters minModuleSize and mergeCutHeight set to 50 and 0.25 , respectively, in the weighted gene coexpression network analysis. Genes that were not assigned to any module were labeled in gray color.

## Calculation formula for the radiomic signature

Risk score $=0.12310108 \times($ third quartile $)-0.09250096 \times(S D)-0.11141270 \times($ median $)-0.03370519$.


Figure S1 The inclusion criteria and flowchart of the analyzed datasets. FDG, fluorodeoxyglucose; LUAD, lung adenocarcinoma; NSCLC, non-small cell lung cancer; PET; positron emission tomography; TCGA, The Cancer Genome Atlas.

Table S1 Summary of key PET/CT parameters in the analyzed dataset

| Parameter | Value |
| :--- | :---: |
| FDG dose $(\mathrm{MBq})$ | $138.90-572.25$ |
| FDG uptake time $(\mathrm{min})$ | $23.08-128.90$ |

FDG, fluorodeoxyglucose; PET, positron emission tomography; CT, computed tomography.

Table S2 Overview of the image-derived features that were used

| Feature name | Description | Feature type |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| SUV $_{\text {mean }}$ | SUV mean of ROI* | C |
| SUV $_{\text {min }}$ | SUV minimum of ROI | N |
| SUV $_{\text {max }}$ | SUV maximum of ROI | C |
| SUV $_{\text {peak }}$ | Maximum average gray value that is calculated from a $1 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ sphere placed within the ROI | C |
| MTV | Metabolic tumor volume | C |
| TLG | Total lesion glycolysis | C |
| SD | Standard deviation of ROI | N |
| First quartile | 25th percentile value in ROI | N |
| Median | 50th percentile value in ROI | N |
| Third quartile | 75th percentile value in ROI | N |
| Upper adjacent | First value in ROI not greater than 1.5 times the interquartile range | N |
| RMS | Root mean square value in ROI | N |
| Glycolysis Q1 | Lesion glycolysis calculated from the 1st quarter of the grayscale range within the ROI | N |
| Glycolysis Q2 | Lesion glycolysis calculated from the 2nd quarter of the grayscale range within the ROI | N |
| Glycolysis Q3 | Lesion glycolysis calculated from the 3rd quarter of the grayscale range within the ROI | N |
| Glycolysis Q4 | Lesion glycolysis calculated from the 4th quarter of the grayscale range within the ROI | N |
| Q1 distribution | Percent of gray values that fall within the 1st quarter of the grayscale range within the ROI | N |
| Q2 distribution | Percent of gray values that fall within the 2nd quarter of the grayscale range within the ROI | N |
| Q3 distribution | Percent of gray values that fall within the 3rd quarter of the grayscale range within the ROI | N |
| Q4 distribution | Percent of gray values that fall within the 4th quarter of the grayscale range within the ROI | N |
| SAM | Standardized added metabolic activity | N |
| SAM background | Local background estimator near ROI | N |
| RO, region 10 |  |  |

ROI , region of interest; C , conventional; N , new.

Table S3 Univariate and multivariate Cox regression analysis in the analyzed gene expression datasets

| Variables | Univariate |  | Multivariate |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | HR (95\% CI) | $P$ value | HR (95\% CI) | $P$ value |
| GSE31210 |  |  |  |  |
| Overall survival analysis |  |  |  |  |
| Expression of blue module | 1,685 (24-114,404) | 0.0006 | 233 (1.76-31,077) | 0.0288 |
| Stage (III vs. II vs. I) | 4.07 (1.90-8.70) | 0.0003 | 3.00 (1.37-6.55) | 0.0058 |
| Age (> 60 vs. $\leq 60$ ) | 1.24 (0.58-2.65) | 0.5770 | - | - |
| Sex (male vs. female) | 2.24 (1.02-4.88) | 0.0438 | 1.28 (0.44, 3.72) | 0.6462 |
| Smoking status (smoker vs. nonsmoker) | 2.52 (1.13-5.62) | 0.0238 | 1.48 (0.49, 4.50) | 0.4866 |
| GSE31210 |  |  |  |  |
| Recurrence-free survival analysis |  |  |  |  |
| Expression of blue module | 1,758 (93-32,917) | 50.79E-07 | 845 (34.53-20,725) | 30.62e-05 |
| Stage (III vs. II vs. I) | 3.55 (2.03-6.21) | 80.48E-06 | 2.73 (1.55-4.82) | 0.0005 |
| Age (> 60 vs. $\leq 60$ ) | 1.53 (0.88-2.65) | 0.1320 |  |  |
| Sex (male vs. female) | 1.46 (0.85-2.50) | 0.1730 |  |  |
| Smoking status (smoker vs. nonsmoker) | 1.48 (0.86-2.55) | 0.1530 |  |  |
| GSE50081 |  |  |  |  |
| Overall survival analysis |  |  |  |  |
| Expression of blue module | 60.96 (3.06-1213) | 0.0071 | 56.42 (2.61-1,221) | 0.0102 |
| Stage (III vs. II vs. I) | 2.19 (1.19-4.04) | 0.0114 | 2.09 (1.14-3.85) | 0.0174 |
| Age (> 60 vs. $\leq 60$ ) | 2.03 (0.73-5.68) | 0.1780 |  |  |
| Sex (male vs. female) | 1.53 (0.83-2.81) | 0.1690 |  |  |
| Smoking status (smoker vs. nonsmoker) | 2.49 (0.89-7.03) | 0.0832 |  |  |
| GSE50081 |  |  |  |  |
| Recurrence-free survival analysis |  |  |  |  |
| Expression of blue module | 12.76 (0.44-368) | 0.1380 | 9.68 (0.29-318.54) | 0.2028 |
| Stage (III vs. Il vs. I) | 2.57 (1.32-5.01) | 0.0054 | 2.48 (1.27-4.83) | 0.0077 |
| Age (>60 vs. $\leq 60$ ) | 1.01 (0.42-2.43) | 0.9810 |  |  |
| Sex (male vs. female) | 1.27 (0.66-2.46) | 0.4730 |  |  |
| Smoking status (smoker vs. nonsmoker) | 0.97 (0.44-2.13) | 0.9300 |  |  |

HR, hazard ratio.


Figure S2 Scatter plots of correlations between the expression of blue module and PET parameters in the 3-PET. (A) Standard deviation. (B) Median. (C) Third quartile. ME, module eigengene; PET, positron emission tomography.

Table S4 Univariate Cox regression analysis in the NR validation datasets

| Variables | Overall survival |  | Recurrence-free survival |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | HR (95\% CI) | P value | HR (95\% CI) | $P$ value |
| 3-PET (high risk vs. low risk) | 3.64 (1.66-7.98) | 0.0012 | 4.96 (1.69-14.57) | 0.0036 |
| TNM stage (III vs. II vs. I) | 3.25 (1.81-5.86) | 80.6e-05 | 4.19 (2.03-8.64) | 0.0001 |
| Age (>60 vs. $\leq 60$ years) | 1.56 (0.37-6.60) | 0.5460 | 1.80 (0.23-13.75) | 0.5720 |
| Sex (male vs. female) | 2.04 (0.70-5.92) | 0.1900 | 0.94 (0.29-2.99) | 0.9140 |
| Grade (high vs. medium vs. low) | 1.38 (0.77-2.47) | 0.2840 | 1.80 (0.82-3.95) | 0.1420 |
| Smoking status (smoker vs. nonsmoker) | 1.32 (0.45-3.84) | 0.6090 | 0.91 (0.25-3.27) | 0.8870 |
| Lymphovascular invasion (present vs. absent) | 1.86 (1.01-3.43) | 0.0470 | 1.86 (0.72-4.78) | 0.1990 |
| Pleural invasion (yes vs. no) | 2.10 (0.90-4.88) | 0.0852 | 1.91 (0.60-6.08) | 0.2760 |
| $\mathrm{SUV}_{\text {max }}(>2.5 \mathrm{vs} . \leq 2.5)$ | 1.96 (0.78-4.88) | 0.1500 | 3.92 (0.88-17.57) | 0.0740 |

NR, non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC)-radiogenomics; HR, hazard ratio.


Figure S3 The clinical nomogram and performance improvement evaluation of the radiomic nomogram. (A) The clinical nomogram for overall survival. (B) The clinical nomogram for recurrence-free survival. (C) Performance improvement of the radiomic nomogram compared with the clinical nomogram model and 3-PET estimated for overall survival by net reclassification improvement (NRI) methods. (D) Performance improvement of the radiomic nomogram compared with clinical nomogram model and 3-PET estimated for recurrencefree survival by net reclassification improvement (NRI) methods. The corresponding significance is shown by asterisks in the circles ( ${ }^{*} \mathrm{P}<0.05$ and ** $\mathrm{P}<0.01$ ).


Figure S4 Kaplan-Meier curves for patients with early-stage disease in the non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC)-radiogenomics (NR) dataset. (A) Kaplan-Meier curves for overall survival of 45 patients with stage T1 disease. (B) Kaplan-Meier curves for recurrence-free survival of 45 patients with stage T1 disease. (C) Kaplan-Meier curves for overall survival of 63 patients with stage N0 disease. (B) KaplanMeier curves for recurrence-free survival of 63 patients with stage N0 disease.

Table S5 Gene enrichment analysis of significantly correlated genes with radiomic features in 3-PET based on the KEGG database

| Feature | Pathway | FDR | Gene symbol |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Standard deviation | Cell cycle | $2.66 \mathrm{E}-05$ | TTK, SKP1, PRKDC, CDC6, PLK1, CDC20, MCM6, CCND1, CDC25C, MAD2L1, YWHAQ, CCNE1, CCNA2, CDC16, MAD2L2, TFDP1, HDAC1, CCNB2, CDK1, CCNB3, MCM4, ORC1, CCNB1, ANAPC11, BUB1B |
| Standard deviation | Huntington's disease | 0.0009 | PSMB5, POLR2I, TUBA1C, POLR2F, PSMA7, CYCS, ATP5PF, WIPI2, UQCRH, PSMC3, PIK3C3, CASP3, NDUFA6, UQCRHL, BBC3, GPX8, MAP3K5, PSMC4, PSMB2, KLC3, PSMB7, HDAC1, ATG2A, NDUFB6, DNAH1, TUBA1B, HAP1, UQCRFS1, CLTA, NDUFA4, VDAC2, PSMC1, SDHB, UQCRQ, TUBB2B, PLCB2, POLR2D, COX6B1 |
| Standard deviation | Parkinson's disease | 0.0037 | PSMB5, TUBA1C, PSMA7, CYCS, ATP5PF, UQCRH, PSMC3, CASP3, NDUFA6, UQCRHL, PARK7, MAP3K5, PSMC4, PSMB2, KLC3, GNAI3, PSMB7, EIF2S1, MAOB, NDUFB6, SNCA, TUBA1B, UBE2L3, UQCRFS1, NDUFA4, VDAC2, PSMC1, SDHB, UQCRQ, TUBB2B, COX6B1 |
| Standard deviation | Progesterone-mediated oocyte maturation | 0.004 | RPS6KA2, PLK1, SPDYE2, CDC25C, MAD2L1, CCNA2, CDC16, MAD2L2, GNAI3, AURKA, CCNB2, CDK1, MOS, CCNB3, CCNB1, ANAPC11, ADCY9 |
| Standard deviation | Oocyte meiosis | 0.0105 | RPS6KA2, SKP1, PLK1, CDC20, SPDYE2, PPP2CA, CDC25C, MAD2L1, YWHAQ, CCNE1, CDC16, MAD2L2, AURKA, CCNB2, CDK1, MOS, CCNB1, ANAPC11, ADCY9 |
| Standard deviation | Ribosome | 0.022 | RPL38, RPL9, MRPS16, RPL27, RPS8, RPL26L1, RPS17, RPS21, RPL17-C18orf32, RPL35, MRPL11, MRPL15, MRPL30, RPL11, RPL21, MRPS14, RPL4, MRPS7, MRPL12 |
| Standard deviation | Alzheimer's disease | 0.0343 | ATP2A1, PSMB5, TUBA1C, PSMA7, CYCS, ATP5PF, WIPI2, UQCRH, PSMC3, PIK3C3, CASP3, NDUFA6, CACNA1F, UQCRHL, RTN3, AXIN1, NRAS, MAP3K5, PSMC4, PSMB2, KLC3, PSMB7, EIF2S1, ATG2A, NDUFB6, SNCA, TUBA1B, UQCRFS1, NDUFA4, CACNA1S, VDAC2, PSMC1, SDHB, UQCRQ, TUBB2B, PLCB2, COX6B1 |
| Standard deviation | DNA replication | 0.0462 | RNASEH2B, RFC5, POLE2, RFC3, RNASEH2A, MCM6, RFC2, MCM4 |
| Standard deviation | P53 signaling pathway | 0.0483 | CYCS, CASP3, GTSE1, RRM2, BBC3, CCND1, CCNE1, TNFRSF10A, TNFRSF10B, CCNB2, CDK1, CCNB1 |
| Median | Cell cycle | 1.57E-07 | YWHAB, ANAPC1, CUL1, PRKDC, CDC6, CDK2, PLK1, STAG1, SMC3, CDC20, MCM6, CDC25C, ESPL1, CDKN1B, GADD45G, CCNA2, TFDP1, CCNB2, E2F4, CDC25A, GADD45B, MCM2, MCM4, MCM3, CDK6, ORC1, CCNB1, BUB1B, CDC23 |
| Median | RNA transport | 0.0007 | TGS1, UPF1, ALYREF, NUP188, EIF4EBP2, XPO5, TACC3, EIF3B, XPOT, POP1, PABPC3, NCBP2, THOC6, EIF2S1, EIF2B2, NUP214, POM121C, RPP38, EIF5B, EIF4G1, PRMT5, UPF3B, RANGAP1, NUP93, NUP50, NUP153, EIF4A2 |
| Median | Oocyte meiosis | 0.0295 | YWHAB, ANAPC1, CUL1, CALM2, CDK2, PLK1, SMC3, CDC20, CDC25C, ESPL1, AURKA, CCNB2, PPP2R5D, MOS, PPP2R1B, PPP2R5E, PPP2CB, CCNB1, CDC23 |
| Third quartile | Cell cycle | $3.37 \mathrm{E}-10$ | YWHAB, CUL1, TTK, PRKDC, CDC6, CDC45, CDK2, PLK1, CDC20, MCM6, CDC25C, MAD2L1, ESPL1, CCNE1, GADD45G, CCNA2, CDC16, TFDP1, HDAC1, CCNB2, CDK1, BUB1, RBL1, CDC25A, GADD45B, MCM2, MCM4, MCM3, ORC1, CCNB1, BUB1B |
| Third quartile | DNA replication | 0.0004 | RFC5, FEN1, POLE2, RFC3, RNASEH2A, PRIM1, MCM6, MCM2, RFC2, MCM4, MCM3 |
| Third quartile | Proteasome | 0.0128 | PSMB5, PSMA7, PSMC3, ADRM1, PSMC4, PSMB2, PSMD2, PSMB7, POMP, PSMC1 |
| Third quartile | P53 signaling pathway | 0.0128 | ADGRB1, CDK2, GTSE1, SESN2, RRM2, BBC3, CCNE1, GADD45G, TNFRSF10B, CCNB2, CDK1, GADD45B, CCNB1 |
| Third quartile | Oocyte meiosis | 0.0128 | YWHAB, CUL1, RPS6KA2, CDK2, PLK1, CDC20, CDC25C, MAD2L1, ESPL1, CCNE1, CDC16, AURKA, CCNB2, CDK1, BUB1, MOS, PPP2CB, CCNB1 |
| Third quartile | Progesterone-mediated oocyte maturation | 0.0453 | RPS6KA2, CDK2, PLK1, CDC25C, MAD2L1, CCNA2, CDC16, AURKA, CCNB2, CDK1, BUB1, MOS, CDC25A, CCNB1 |

Note: FDR, false discovery rate; KEGG, Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes; PET, positron emission tomography.

