

Figure S1 Kaplan-Meier curves for overall survival in advanced NSCLC patients treated with TKIs, stratified by (A) baseline CK level, and (B) CK change during TKI therapy. CK, creatine kinase; NSCLC, non-small cell lung cancer; TKI, tyrosine kinase inhibitor.

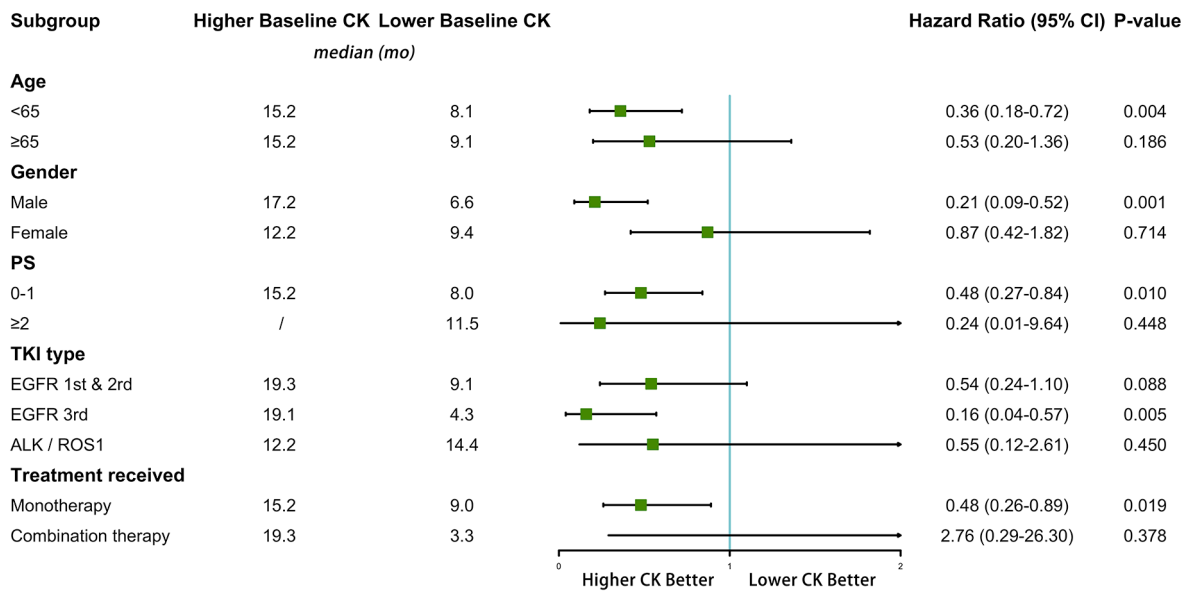


Figure S2 Subgroup analyses of the effect of baseline CK level on TKI efficacy. Progression-free survival and subgroup analyses were estimated by the Kaplan-Meier method and Cox proportional-hazards model. Covariables included age, gender, PS, TKI type, and treatment received. ALK, anaplastic lymphoma kinase; CI, confidence interval; CK, creatine kinase; EGFR, epidermal growth factor receptor; PS, performance status; ROS-1, c-ROS oncogene 1; TKI, tyrosine kinase inhibitor.

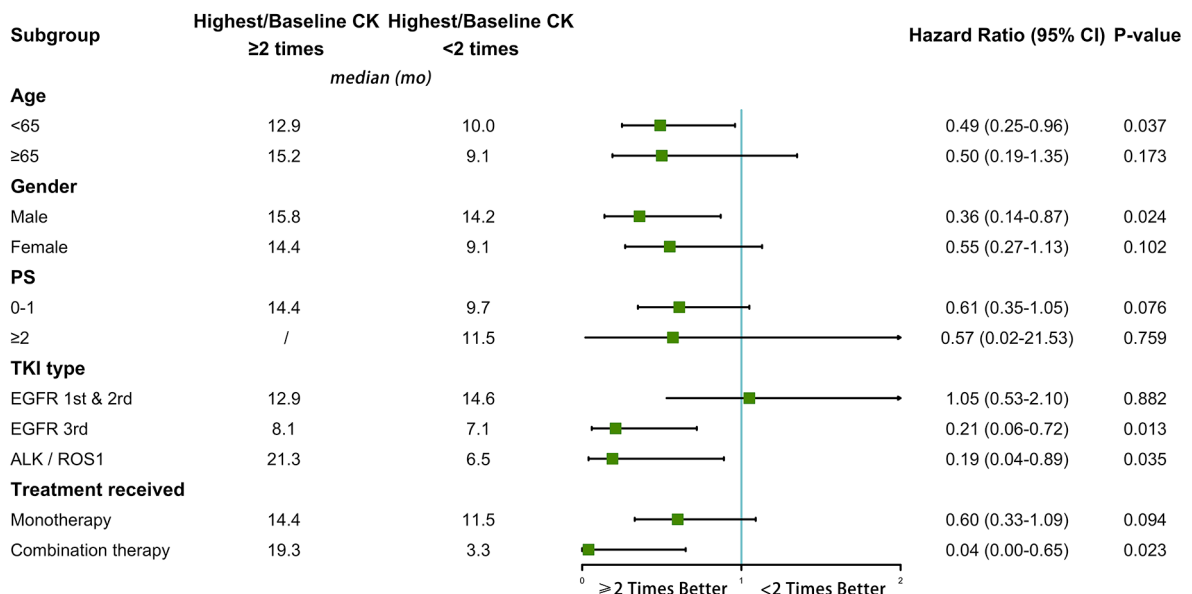


Figure S3 Subgroup analyses of the effect of CK elevation on TKI efficacy. Progression-free survival and subgroup analyses were estimated by the Kaplan-Meier method and Cox proportional-hazards model. Covariables included age, gender, PS, TKI type, and treatment received. ALK, anaplastic lymphoma kinase; CI, confidence interval; CK, creatine kinase; EGFR, epidermal growth factor receptor; PS, performance status; ROS-1, c-ROS oncogene 1; TKI, tyrosine kinase inhibitor.