

Additional file 2 - Associations of the presence/absence and degree of methylation and the clinical and molecular parameters

Gene	Clinicopathological factor	Discovery cohort					Validation cohort				
		Methylation Status		Odds ratio (95% CI)	p-value		Methylation Status		Odds ratio (95% CI)	p-value	
		Unmethylated	Methylated		Fisher	Non-parametric	Unmethylated	Methylated		Fisher	Non-parametric
Histological grade											
<i>PPP2R2B_3</i>		Unmethylated	Methylated								
	Grade 1	8	9			Unmethylated	Methylated				
	Grade 2	6	26	NA	0.019	25	68	NA	0.008	0.013	
	Grade 3	9	7			25	22				
Treatment response											
<i>ABCB1_2</i>		Unmethylated	Methylated			Unmethylated	Methylated				
	Progressive disease	6	1	13.50 (1.52-119.6)	0.0076	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	PR,MD or SD	20	45			NA	NA				
TP53 mutations											
<i>ABCB1_2</i>		Unmethylated	Methylated			Unmethylated	Methylated				
	Mutant	11	8	3.58 (1.17-10.35)	0.028	25	17	2.49 (1.21-5.14)	0.018	0.012	
	Wild type	15	38			43	73				
<i>PPP2R2B_3</i>		Unmethylated	Methylated			Unmethylated	Methylated				
	Mutant	11	7	4.58 (1.44-14.5)	0.010	23	16	3.81 (1.79-8.22)	0.001	0.006	
	Wild type	12	35			29	77				
Estrogen receptor											
<i>PPP2R2B</i>		Unmethylated	Methylated			Unmethylated	Methylated				

_3	Negative	ed	lated	9	1	15.65 (1.88- 131.5)	0.004	0.02	21	17	3.01 (1.39- 6.48)	0.006	0.004
	Positive			23	40				30	73			
ErbB2													
<i>ABCBI_2</i>	Positive	Unmethy- lated	Methy- lated	9	2	10.50 (0.005	0.0019	Unmethylated	Methylated	NA	NA	NA
	Negative			9	21	1.88-58.6)			NA	NA			
<i>IGF2_DM R2</i>	Negative	Hypo Hyper	Meth	20 4	8	NA	0.007	0.036	Unmethylated	Methylated	NA	NA	NA
	Positive			2 6	2				NA	NA			

Associations of the presence/absence and degree of methylation and the clinical and molecular parameters of the samples by Fisher's exact test (2 categorical variables) or χ^2 analysis (3 categorical variables) with odds ratio (OR) and 95 % Confidence interval (CI) and their respective p-value in the validation cohort. Statistical significance of the differences in the distribution of the degree of methylation is assessed by the non-parametric Mann-Whitney and Kruskal-Wallis test. Samples are called methylated if the methylation degree exceeded 5 % and the average methylation degree of the healthy tissue samples plus at least two times the standard deviation of the healthy tissues.