Table S1. Response in different histological subtypes.

Histological subtypes	Response n (%)					ORR (%)
	CR	PR	SD	PD	Unknown	
Undifferentiated pleomorphic sarcoma	0	4 (44.4)	3 (50.0)	1 (16.7)	1 (16.7)	44.4
Synovial sarcoma	0	6 (50.0)	6 (50.0)	0	0	50.0
Leiomyosarcoma	0	1 (9.1)	6 (54.5)	4 (36.4)	0	9.1
Liposarcoma	1 (12.5)	0	5 (62.5)	1 (12.5)	1 (12.5)	12.5
Dedifferentiated Liposarcoma	0	0	5 (83.3)	1 (16.7)	0	0
Myxoid liposarcoma	1 (50.0)	0	0	0	1 (50.0)	50.0
Epithelioid sarcoma	0	0	3 (60.0)	2 (40.0)	0	0
Desmoplastic small round cell tumor	0	1 (20.0)	3 (60.0)	0	1 (20.0)	20.0
Sarcoma, NOS	0	4 (44.4)	5 (55.6)	0	0	44.4
Fibrosarcoma	0	0	2 (50.0)	2 (50.0)	0	0
Anigosarcoma	0	1 (50.0)	1 (50.0)	0	0	50.0

Note: CR: Complete response; PR: Partial response; SD: Stable response; PD: Progressive disease; ORR: overall response rate.

Table S2. Multivariate analysis of patient progression-free survival and overall survival.

	Progression-free survival			Overall survival		
Indicator	Hazard ratio	95% Confidence interval	p value	Hazard ratio	95% Confidence interval	p value
LMR						
Low group	1	-	0.291	1	-	0.449
High group	0.66	0.30-1.43		0.74	0.33-1.63	
NLR						
Low group	1	-	0.474	1	-	0.047
High group	1.29	0.64-2.58		2.23	1.01-4.91	
Stage						
Advanced	1	-	0.034	1	-	0.299
Metastatic	2.56	1.07-6.08		1.75	0.61-4.99	

Note: LMR: lymphocyte-to-monocyte ratio; NLR: Neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio.

Table S3. Baseline characteristics of the 23 patients with samples available for genomic analysis.

	Number of patients	%
Sex		
Male	15	65.2
Female	8	34.8
Performance status		
0	3	13.0
1	19	82.6
2	1	4.3
Histology		
Synovial sarcoma	7	30.4
Leiomyosarcoma	5	21.7
Undifferentiated pleomorphic sarcoma	3	13.0
Liposarcoma	2	8.7
Anigosarcoma	1	4.3
Epithelioid sarcoma	1	4.3
Fibrosarcoma	1	4.3
Sarcoma, NOS	2	8.7
Alveolar soft part sarcoma	1	4.3
Location of primary tumor		
Trunk and Extremity	13	56.5
Retroperitoneal	3	13.0
Intra-abdominal and thoracic visceral	6	26.1
Head and neck	1	4.3
Metastasis		
Lung	17	73.9

Liver	4	17.4
Bone	3	13.0
Lymph nodes	7	30.4

Table S4. REMARK checklist.

	Item to be reported	Page no.
INTRODUCTION		
1	State the marker examined, the study objectives, and any pre-specified hypotheses.	5
MATERIALS AND METHODS		
Patients		
2	Describe the characteristics (e.g., disease stage or co-morbidities) of the study patients, including their source and inclusion and exclusion criteria.	6
3	Describe treatments received and how chosen (e.g., randomized or rule-based).	6
Specimen characteristics		
4	Describe type of biological material used (including control samples) and methods of preservation and storage.	7-8
Assay methods		
5	Specify the assay method used and provide (or reference) a detailed protocol, including specific reagents or kits used, quality control procedures, reproducibility assessments, quantitation methods, and scoring and reporting protocols. Specify whether and how assays were performed blinded to the study endpoint.	8-9
Study design		
6	State the method of case selection, including whether prospective or retrospective and whether stratification or matching (e.g., by stage of disease or age) was used. Specify the time period from which cases were taken, the end of the follow-up period, and the median follow-up time.	6-7
7	Precisely define all clinical endpoints examined.	
8	List all candidate variables initially examined or considered for inclusion in models.	7-9
9	Give rationale for sample size; if the study was designed to detect a specified effect size, give the target power and effect size.	
Statistical analysis methods		
10	Specify all statistical methods, including details of any variable selection procedures and other model-building issues, how model assumptions were verified, and how missing data were handled.	-
11	Clarify how marker values were handled in the analyses; if relevant, describe methods used for cutpoint determination.	9
RESULTS		
Data		
12	Describe the flow of patients through the study, including the number of patients included in each stage of the analysis (a diagram may be helpful) and reasons for dropout. Specifically, both overall and for each subgroup extensively examined report the numbers of patients and the number of events.	10
13	Report distributions of basic demographic characteristics (at least age and sex),	10

	standard (disease-specific) prognostic variables, and tumor marker, including numbers of missing values.	
Analysis and presentation		
14	Show the relation of the marker to standard prognostic variables.	
15	Present univariable analyses showing the relation between the marker and outcome, with the estimated effect (e.g., hazard ratio and survival probability). Preferably provide similar analyses for all other variables being analyzed. For the effect of a tumor marker on a time-to-event outcome, a Kaplan-Meier plot is recommended.	11-12
16	For key multivariable analyses, report estimated effects (e.g., hazard ratio) with confidence intervals for the marker and, at least for the final model, all other variables in the model.	11-12
17	Among reported results, provide estimated effects with confidence intervals from an analysis in which the marker and standard prognostic variables are included, regardless of their statistical significance.	11-12
18	If done, report results of further investigations, such as checking assumptions, sensitivity analyses, and internal validation.	-
DISCUSSION		
19	Interpret the results in the context of the pre-specified hypotheses and other relevant studies; include a discussion of limitations of the study.	15-16
20	Discuss implications for future research and clinical value.	15-16

Table S5 STROBE Statement—checklist of items that should be included in reports of observational studies

	Item No.	Recommendation	Page No.
Title and abstract	1	(*a*) Indicate the study's design with a commonly used term in the title or the abstract	1
		(*b*) Provide in the abstract an informative and balanced summary of what was done and what was found	4
		Introduction	
Background/rationale	2	Explain the scientific background and rationale for the investigation being reported	4-5
Objectives	3	State specific objectives, including any prespecified hypotheses	5
		Methods	
Study design	4	Present key elements of study design early in the paper	6-8
Setting	5	Describe the setting, locations, and relevant dates, including periods of recruitment, exposure, follow-up, and data collection	6-8

Participants	6	(*a*) *Cohort study*—Give the eligibility criteria, and the sources and methods of selection of participants. Describe methods of follow-up *Case-control study*—Give the eligibility criteria, and the sources and methods of case ascertainment and control selection. Give the rationale for the choice of cases and controls *Cross-sectional study*—Give the eligibility criteria, and the sources and methods of selection of participants	6-7
		(*b*) *Cohort study*—For matched studies, give matching criteria and number of exposed and unexposed *Case-control study*—For matched studies, give matching criteria and the number of controls per case	NA
Variables	7	Clearly define all outcomes, exposures, predictors, potential confounders, and effect modifiers. Give diagnostic criteria, if applicable	8
Data sources/ measurement	8*	For each variable of interest, give sources of data and details of methods of assessment (measurement). Describe comparability of assessment methods if there is more than one group	8-9
Bias	9	Describe any efforts to address potential sources of bias	8
Study size	10	Explain how the study size was arrived at	9-10

Continued on next page

Quantitative variables	11	Explain how quantitative variables were handled in the analyses. If applicable, describe which groupings were chosen and why	9-10
Statistical methods	12	(*a*) Describe all statistical methods, including those used to control for confounding	9-10
		(*b*) Describe any methods used to examine subgroups and interactions	9-10
		(*c*) Explain how missing data were addressed	
		(*d*) *Cohort study*—If applicable, explain how loss to follow-up was addressed *Case-control study*—If applicable, explain how matching of cases and controls was addressed *Cross-sectional study*—If applicable, describe analytical methods taking account of sampling strategy	9-10
		(*e*) Describe any sensitivity analyses	NA
Results			
Participants	13*	(a) Report numbers of individuals at each stage of study—eg numbers potentially eligible, examined for eligibility, confirmed eligible, included in the study, completing follow-up, and analysed	11
		(b) Give reasons for non-participation at each stage	
		(c) Consider use of a flow diagram	
Descriptive data	14*	(a) Give characteristics of study participants (eg demographic, clinical, social) and information on exposures and potential confounders	10
		(b) Indicate number of participants with missing data for each variable of interest	11
		(c) *Cohort study*—Summarise follow-up time (eg, average and total amount)	11
Outcome data	15*	*Cohort study*—Report numbers of outcome events or summary measures over time	11
		Case-control study—Report numbers in each exposure category, or summary measures of exposure	NA
		Cross-sectional study—Report numbers of outcome events or summary measures	NA
Main results	16	(*a*) Give unadjusted estimates and, if applicable, confounder-adjusted estimates and their precision (eg, 95% confidence interval). Make clear which confounders were adjusted for and why they were included	11
		(*b*) Report category boundaries when continuous variables were categorized	11
		(*c*) If relevant, consider translating estimates of relative risk into absolute risk for a meaningful time period	NA

Continued on next page

Other analyses	17	Report other analyses done—eg analyses of subgroups and interactions, and sensitivity analyses	12-13
		Discussion	
Key results	18	Summarise key results with reference to study objectives	13
Limitations	19	Discuss limitations of the study, taking into account sources of potential bias or imprecision. Discuss both direction and magnitude of any potential bias	17
Interpretation	20	Give a cautious overall interpretation of results considering objectives, limitations, multiplicity of analyses, results from similar studies, and other relevant evidence	13-17
Generalisability	21	Discuss the generalisability (external validity) of the study results	13-17
Other information			
Funding	22	Give the source of funding and the role of the funders for the present study and, if applicable, for the original study on which the present article is based	10