

Figure S1. The effect of treatment in the HER2-negative disease subgroup. Panels A and B demonstrate the DFS and OS comparisons, respectively, between EC and D → EC, specifically in patients with HER2-negative disease.

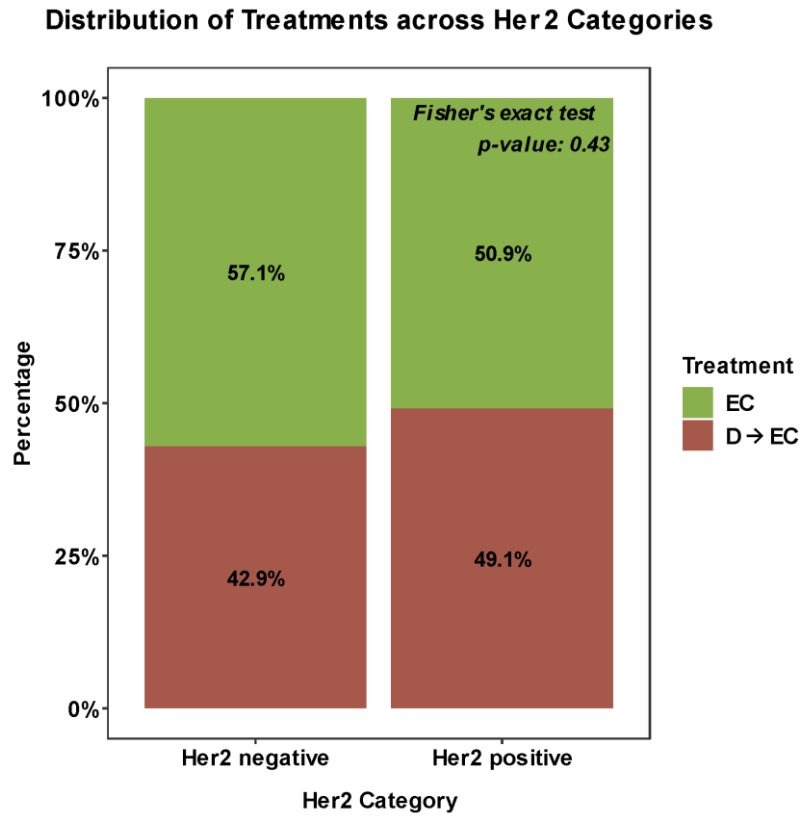


Figure S2. Distribution of treatment arms across classical HER2-subtyping. The stacked bar chart illustrates the distribution of EC and D → EC treatments among patients with HER2-negative (HER2_neg) and HER2-positive (HER2_pos) disease.

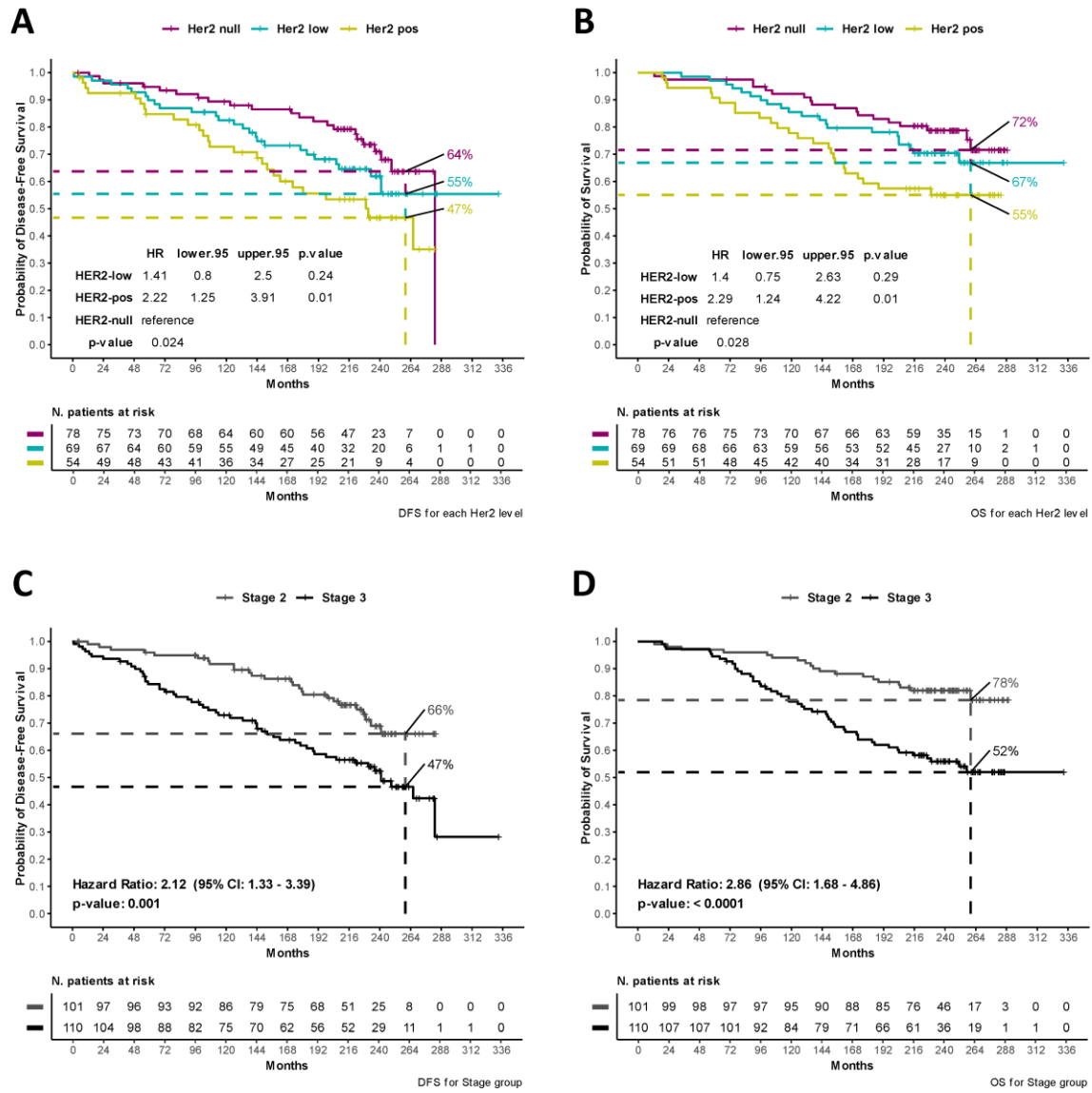


Figure S3. Prognostic impact of HER2 expression levels and stages in terms of DFS and OS. Panels A and B illustrate the KM curves for patients with HER2-positive (HER2_pos), HER2-low, and HER2-null disease, respectively. Panels C and D demonstrate DFS and OS comparisons, respectively, specifically in patients with stage 2 and stage 3 disease.

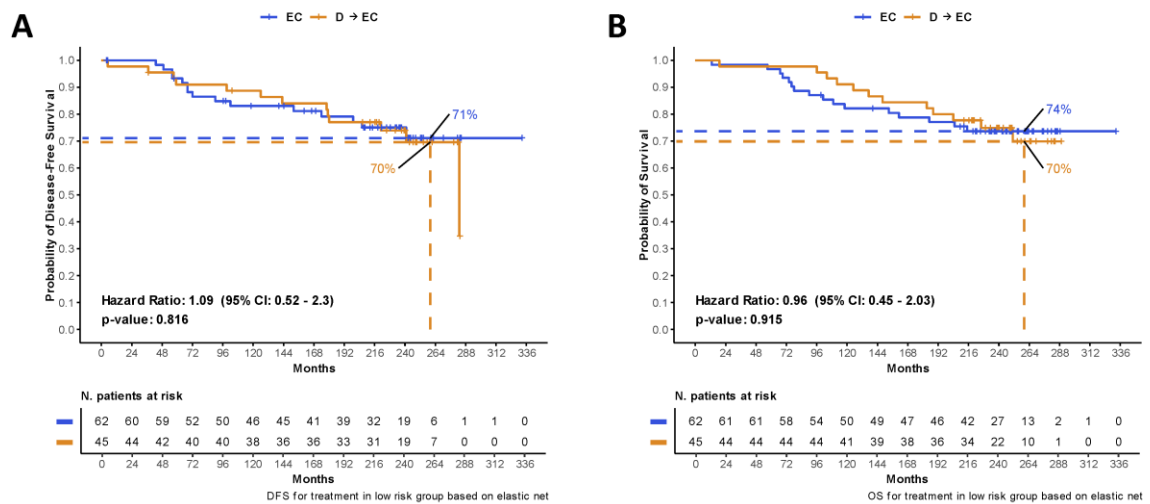


Figure S4. Predictive potential of the DDR risk score. Panels A and B illustrate the KM curves for the DFS and OS comparisons, respectively, between the EC treatment arm and the D → EC treatment arm, specifically in patients with low-risk disease in terms of the DDR risk score.

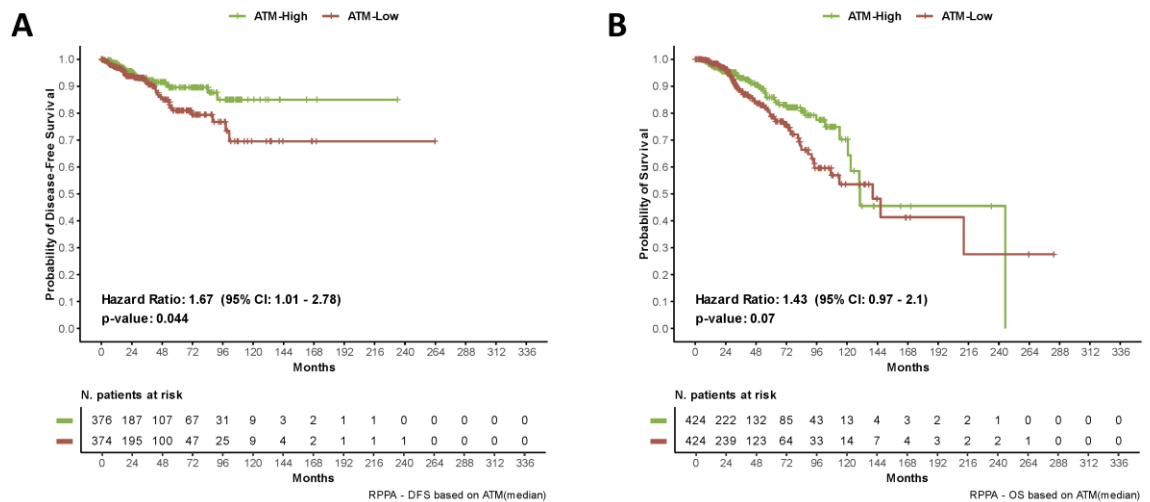


Figure S5. Validation of the ATM prognostic value using RPPA data from the TCGA PanCancer Atlas. Panels A and B illustrate the KM curves for the DFS and OS comparisons, respectively, between patients with ATM-high (higher than the median) and ATM-low (lower than the median) disease.