

**SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL for “Comparative transcriptomic analysis of archival human vestibular schwannoma tissue from patients with or without tinnitus”**

**Table S1. Individual demographic and clinical values of the VS study population**

ID	Sex	Age (years)	Pre- surgical tumor size (mm)	Tumor side (L/R)	Ipsilateral		Contralateral	
					PTA (dB HL)	WR (%)	PTA (dB HL)	WR (%)
Without tinnitus (n=9)								
VS.N1	F	61	12	R	54	32%	32	96%
VS.N2 <sup>a</sup>	F	18	28	L	120	0%	6	98%
VS.N3	M	37	30	L	120	0%	10	100%
VS.N4	M	69	40	R	38	6%	5	94%
VS.N5	M	50	25	L	41	22%	11	100%
VS.N6	M	27	47	L	40	88%	10	92%
VS.N7 <sup>b</sup>	F	58	27	R	64	80%	10	100%
VS.N8 <sup>b</sup>	M	49	36	L	120	0%	58	84%
VS.N9	F	79	30	L	120	0%	35	96%
With tinnitus (n=10)								
VS.Y1	F	67	17	R	36	80%	14	100%
VS.Y2 <sup>a</sup>	F	20	33	L	100	0%	120	0%
VS.Y3 <sup>b</sup>	M	39	21	L	13	92%	9	100%
VS.Y4	M	71	21	L	86	0%	30	90%
VS.Y5	M	57	30	L	81	0%	6	98%
VS.Y6	M	28	25	R	24	96%	21	96%
VS.Y7	F	58	18	L	54	74%	16	92%
VS.Y8	M	43	32	L	29	82%	4	98%
VS.Y9	M	25	29	L	36	12%	8	98%
VS.Y10	M	28	18	L	9	100%	8	98%

Age, sex, tumor size, and presurgical pure tone average (PTA) and word recognition (WR) for the ipsilateral ear of patients with VS included in this study. Cases were stratified by presence (n=10) or absence (n=9) of tinnitus. Abbreviations: dB, decibel; F, female; HL, hearing level; ID, anonymized study identification number; L, left; M, male; R, right. Note: <sup>a</sup> Had neurofibromatosis type 2-related VS. The remainder of patients had sporadic VS. <sup>b</sup> Were excluded from the sequencing experiments due to RNA degradation.