Figure Legend

**1. MMR response to post-replication DNA base-base mismatch.**

MSH2 and MSH6 combine in the cytoplasm to form MutSα; MLH1 and PMS2 form MutLα. MutSα migrates to the nucleus and identifies base-base mismatched nucleotides. After binding to DNA requiring repair, MutLα is recruited to initiate the process of base-excision repair.

Figure 1 Footnote

Abbreviations: MMR, mismatch repair; MSH2, mutS homolog 2; MSH6, mutS homolog 6; MLH1, mutL homolog 1; PMS2, post-meiotic segregation increased 2; dMMR, deficient mismatch repair.

**2. Representative sections stained with MMR antibodies.**

Antibody stained sections showing nuclear positivity for the presence of MSH2 (left) and complete absence of nuclear staining for PMS2 (right).

Figure 2 Footnote

Abbreviations: MMR, mismatch repair; MSH2, mutS homolog 2; PMS2, post-meiotic segregation increased 2.

Table 1 Footnote

Abbreviations: MSH2, mutS homolog 2; MSH6, mutS homolog 6; MLH1, mutL homolog 1; PMS2, post-meiotic segregation increased 2; dMMR, deficient mismatch repair.

Table 4 Footnote

\* Five cases excluded due to multifocal tumor location.

Abbreviations: pMMR, mismatch repair proteins present; dMMR, deficient mismatch repair.

Table 5 Footnote

Abbreviations: pMMR, mismatch repair proteins present; dMMR, deficient mismatch repair; AJCC, American Joint Committee on Cancer.