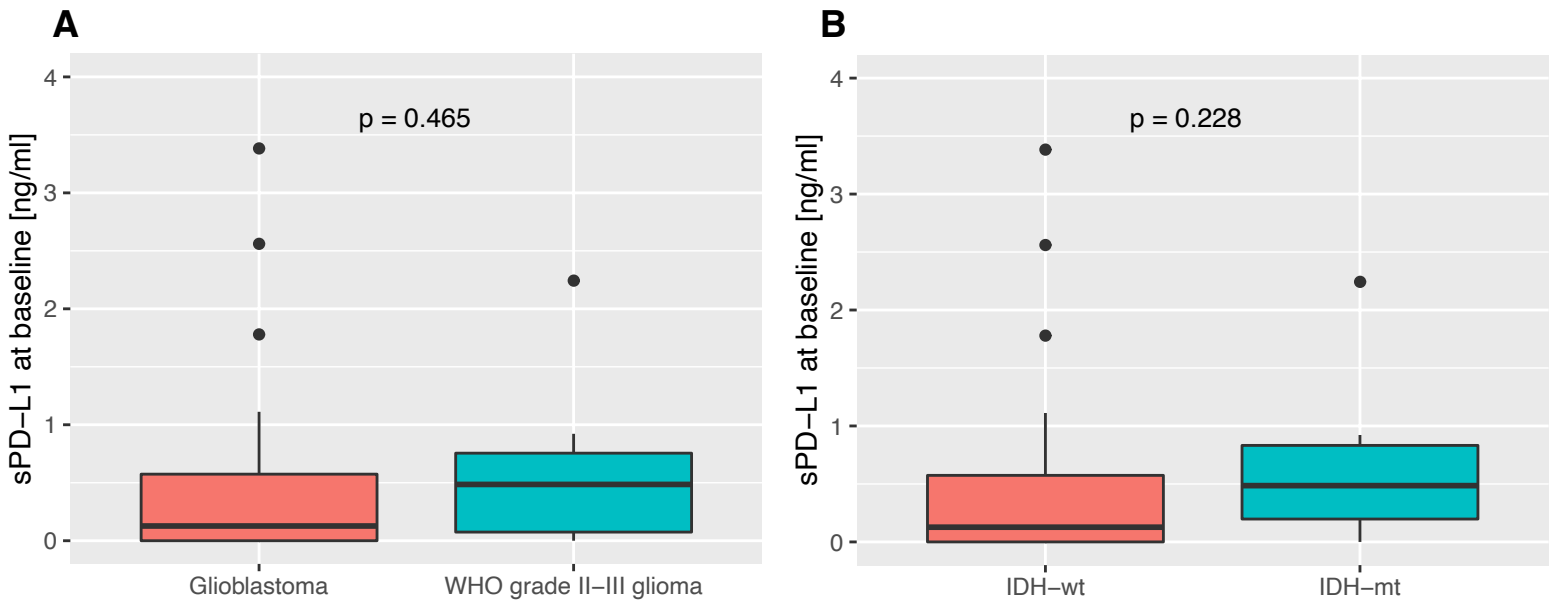
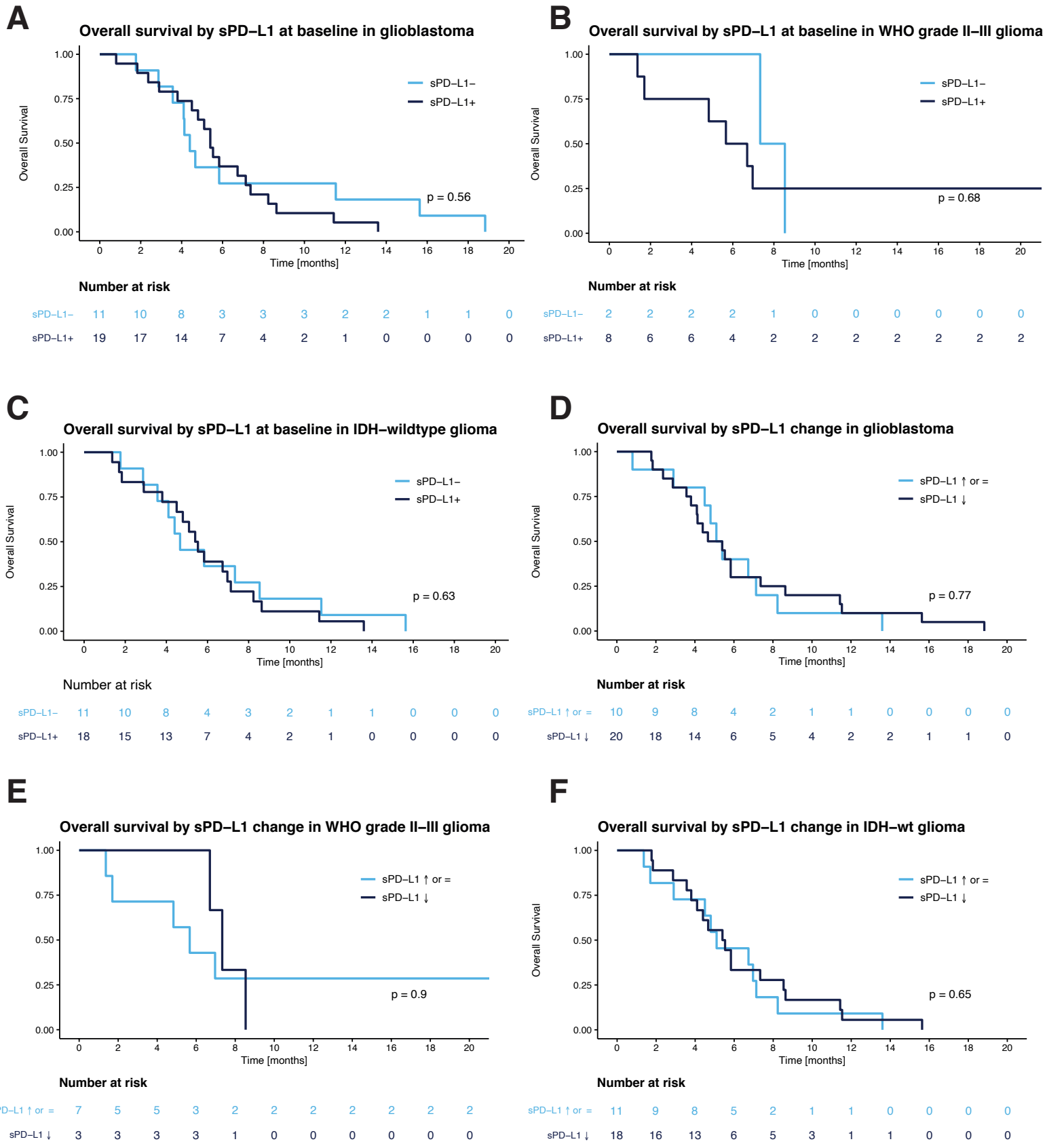
	IDH-wildtype (n = 29)	IDH-mutated (n = 6)
Gender		
- Male	22 (75.9%)	5 (83.3%)
- Female	7 (24.1%)	1 (16.7%)
Age at first diagnosis (years)		
- Median (range)	51 (20 - 75)	30.5 (24 - 56)
WHO Grades		
- Grade II - III	5 (17.2%)	5 (83.3%)
- Grade IV	24 (82.8%)	1 (16.7%)
MGMT promoter methylation status		
- methylated	4 (13.8%)	-
- unmethylated	8 (27.6%)	-
- unknown	17 (58.6%)	6 (100.0%)
Treatment		
- bevacizumab alone	16 (55.2%)	2 (33.3%)
- bevacizumab + alkylating agent	6 (20.7%)	3 (50.0%)
- bevacizumab + tyrosine kinase inhibitor	7 (24.1%)	1 (16.7%)
Bevacizumab dosage		
- 400 mg absolute	16 (55.2%)	6 (80.0%)
→ corresponding to mg bevacizumab per kg body weight; median, range	5.1 (4 - 8.2)	5.6 (4 - 6.7)
- 10 mg/kg body weight	13 (44.8%)	0 (20.0%)
Documented dexamethasone use during study		
- yes	15 (51.7%)	2 (33.3%)

- no	14 (48.3%)	4 (66.7%)
sPD-L1		
- Detection rates at baseline	18 (62.1%)	5 (83.3%)
- Median (range) of positive samples at baseline [ng/ml]	0.2795 (0.057 – 3.383)	0.563 (0.127 – 2.245)
- Median number of measurements per patient	6 (2 - 19)	8 (5 - 24)
Median time to bevacizumab treatment in months (range)	15.3 (5.9 – 88.6)	37.5 (5.8 – 76.1)
Median overall survival from first diagnosis (months)	21.6 (95% CI: 18.7 – 25.1)	53.2 (95% CI: 35.1 – n.r.)
Median overall survival from first bevacizumab treatment (months)	5.4 (95% CI: 4.5 – 7.2)	18.8 (95% CI: 6.7 – n.r.)

Supplementary Table 1. Baseline characteristics according to IDH mutational status available in 31/40 (77.5%) patients



Supplementary Fig. 1. sPD-L1 levels at baseline in (A) glioblastoma and WHO grade II-III glioma and (B) IDH-wildtype (IDH-wt) and IDH-mutant (IDH-mt) tumors.



Supplementary Fig. 2. Overall survival according to sPD-L1 detectability at baseline in (A) glioblastoma, (B) WHO grade II-III glioma, (C) IDH-wildtype glioma; Overall survival according to sPD-L1 change in (D) glioblastoma, (E) WHO grade II-III glioma, (F) IDH-wildtype glioma.