**Supplementary Figure Legends**
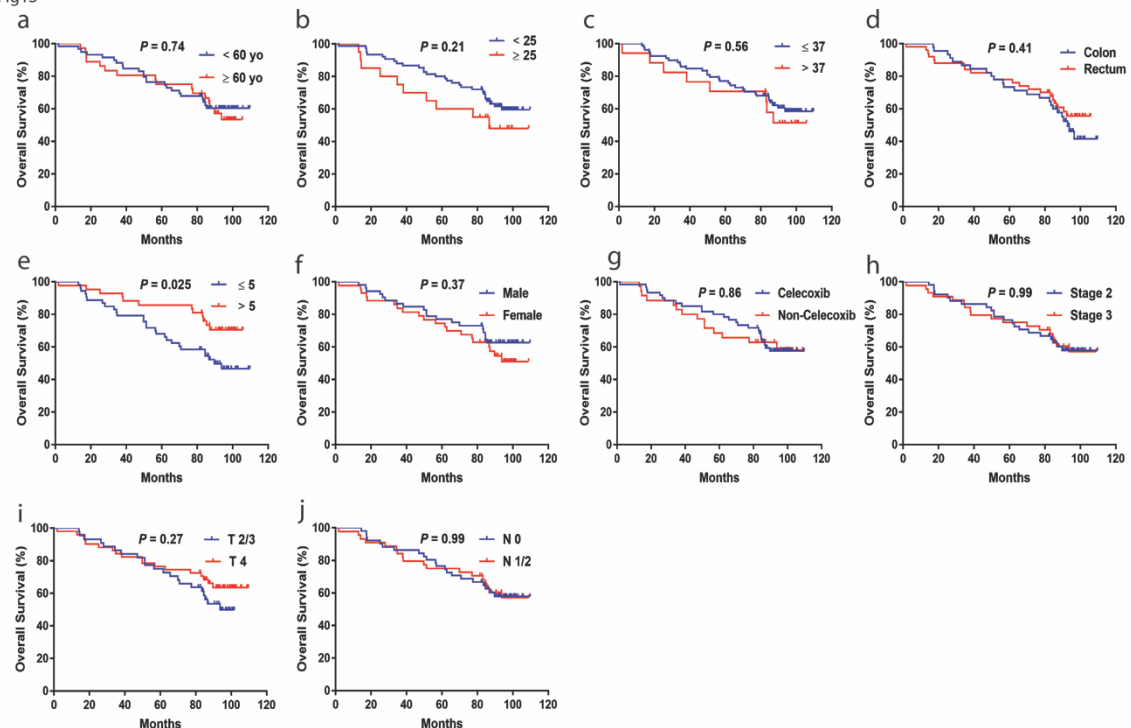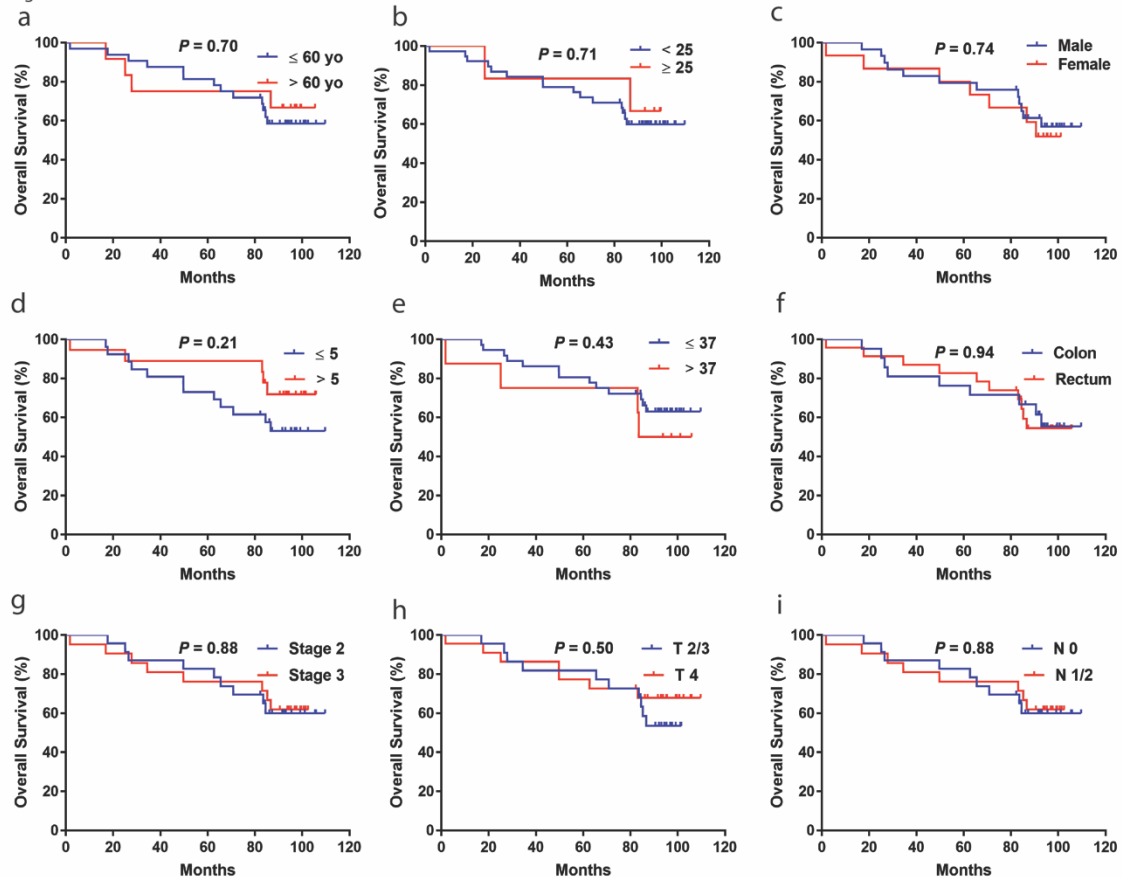


**Figure 1S.**

*a-f,* **Correlation of the Overall Survival of CRC patients with different clinicopathologic characteristics.** Survival curves were generated using the Kaplan-Meier method, and differences between curves were estimated by the log-rank test. Age, years, BMI, CA199, cancer (colon and rectum), gender have no statistically significant correlation with OS, The association of CEA with overall survival was significant ($P < 0.05$).

*g,* **Univariate analysis of the treatment group (celecoxib and non-celecoxib) and its correlation with Overall Survival in CRC.** The association of the treatment group **(celecoxib and non-celecoxib)** with overall survival (log-rank $P > 0.05$) is shown here.

*h-j,* **CRC Overall Survival correlation with different tumor differentiation and stage.** Tumor differentiation (moderate and poor vs well) and tumor stage were statistically significant ($P < 0.05$), while tumor stage has no significant correlation with CRC overall survival.

**Figure 2S.**

*a- f*, **Correlation of the Overall Survival of CRC celecoxib patients with different**

**clinicopathologic characteristics.** Survival curves were generated using the Kaplan-Meier method, and differences between curves were estimated by the log-rank test. Age, years, BMI, gender, CEA, CA199, cancers (colon and rectum) showed no statistically significant correlation with OS. The association of CEA with overall survival was significant ($P < 0.05$).

*g-i,* **Correlation of the Overall Survival of CRC celecoxib patients with different tumor differentiation and stage.** Tumor differentiation (moderate and poor vs well) and tumor stage are not significant ($P > 0.05$).