Figure S1. Histopathology of the preoperative colonoscopic biopsy of the sigmoid colon lesion and pre-neoadjuvant therapy pelvic CT images in case 1. (A) Preoperative colonoscopic biopsy pathology of the sigmoid colon lesion: Microscopic view showing high-grade atypical hyperplasia of adenomatous epithelium/intraepithelial neoplasia with focal carcinomatous transformation (hematoxylin and eosin; magnification, x100). (B) CT image of the right pelvic mass prior to neoadjuvant therapy (51.55x47.76 mm). (C and D) CT image of the sigmoid colon cancer lesion before neoadjuvant therapy, with a total length of 91.32 mm (shown in two segments).

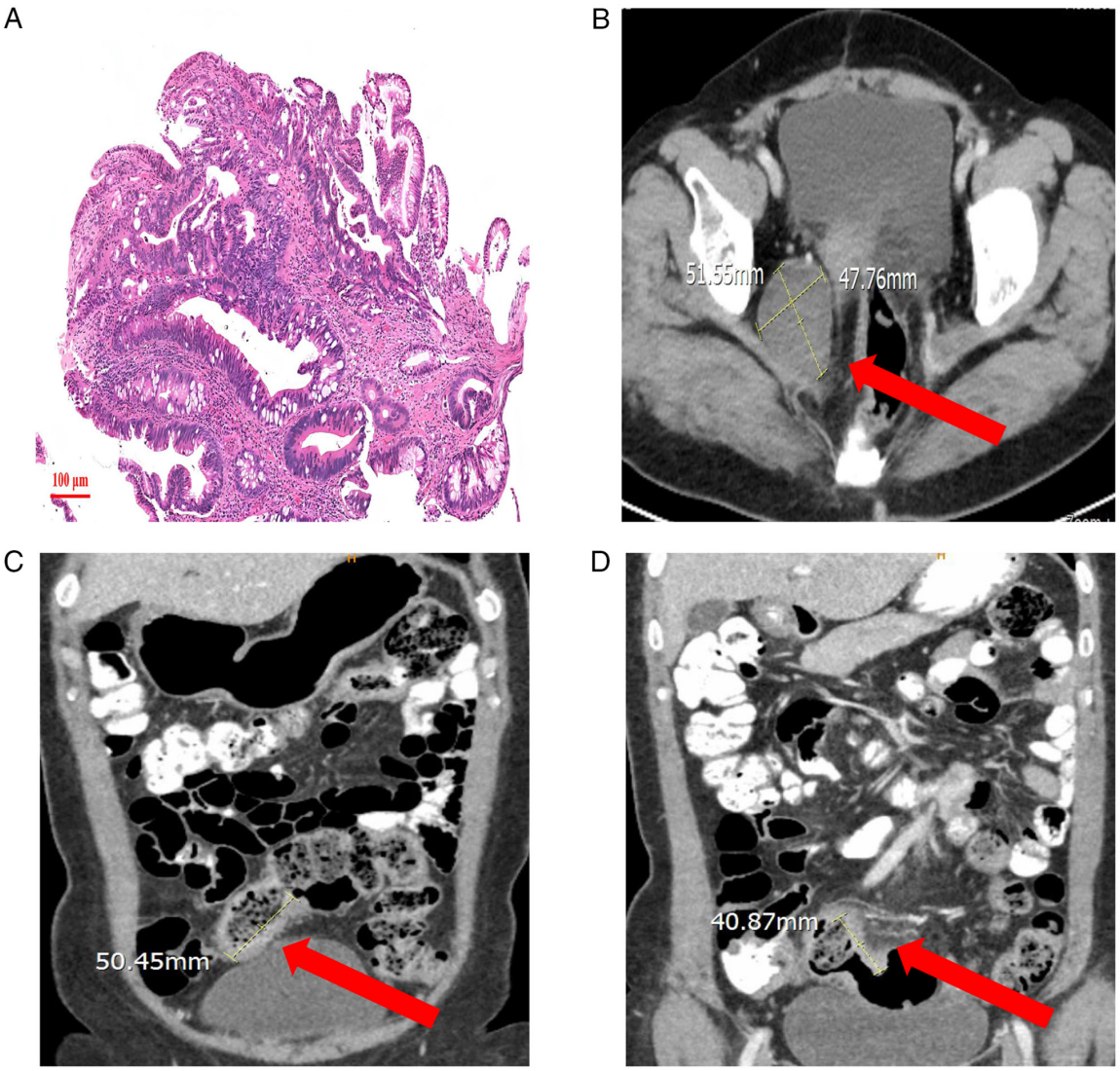

Figure S2. Post-neoadjuvant therapy pelvic CT images (case 1). (A) Right pelvic wall schwannoma (48.02x43.05 mm). (B and C) Sigmoid colon cancer lesion, with a total length of 84.09 mm (shown in two segments). Both the intestinal lesion and the right pelvic wall mass showed regression after neoadjuvant therapy.

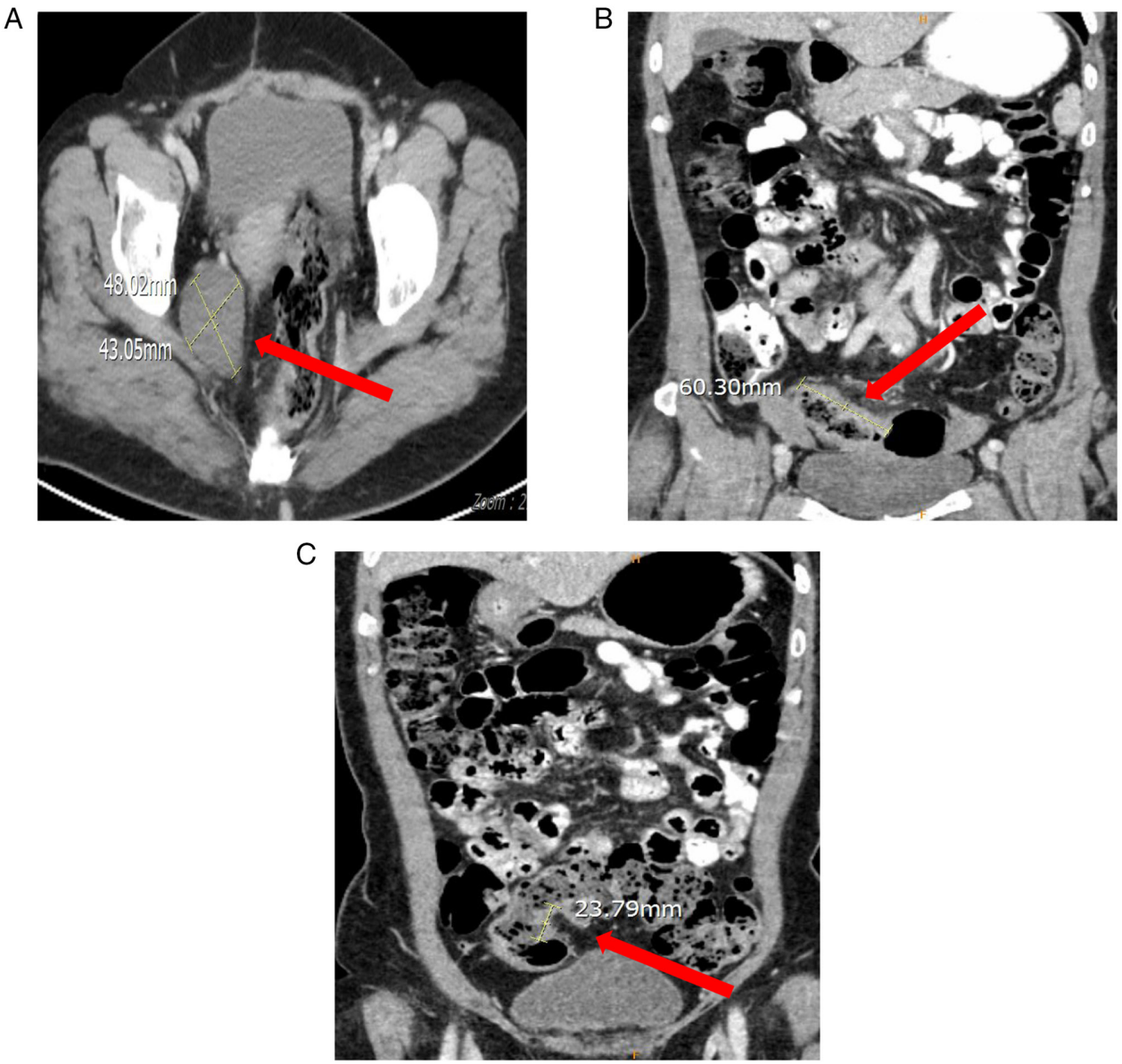

Figure S3. Preoperative colonoscopic biopsy pathology of the sigmoid colon lesion and postoperative pathology of the right pelvic wall mass in case 2. (A) Preoperative colonoscopic biopsy pathology of the sigmoid colon lesion: Microscopic view showing moderately differentiated adenocarcinoma (H&E stain; magnification, x100). (B) Postoperative pathology of the radical resection specimen of sigmoid colon cancer: Microscopic view showing moderately differentiated adenocarcinoma with scattered residual tumour nests after neoadjuvant therapy (H&E stain; magnification, x100). (C) Microscopic view showing spindle-shaped tumour cells arranged in intersecting fascicles, consistent with the morphological features of schwannoma (H&E stain; magnification, x100). (D) Immunohistochemical staining showing diffuse and strong cytoplasmic and nuclear positivity for S-100 protein in tumour cells, confirming the diagnosis of schwannoma (magnification, x100). H&E, hematoxylin and eosin.

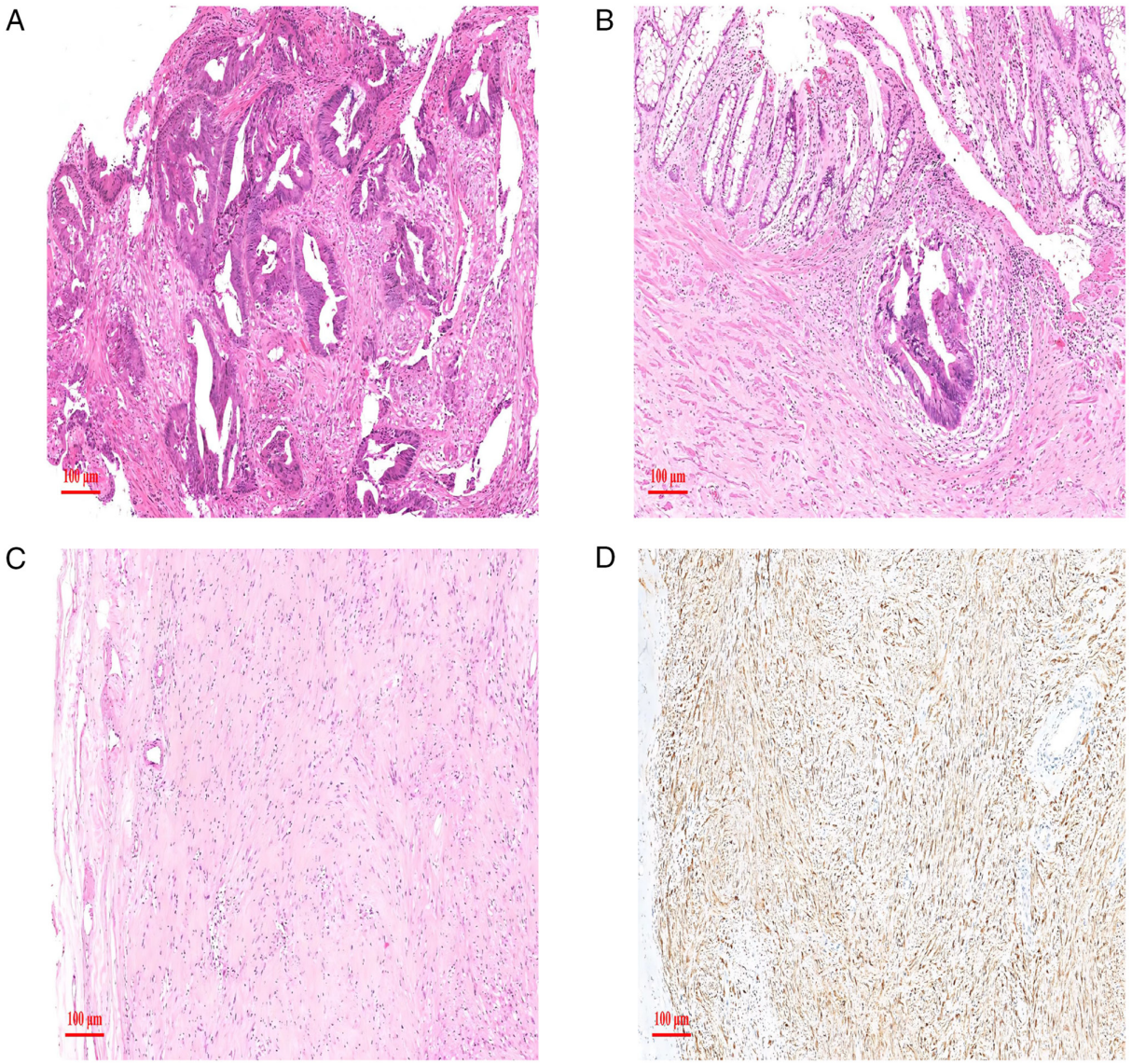

Figure S4. Pre-neoadjuvant therapy pelvic magnetic resonance imaging (case 2). (A) Right pelvic wall schwannoma (35.49x29.01 mm). (B and C) Sigmoid colon cancer lesion, with a total length of 46.27 mm (shown in two segments).

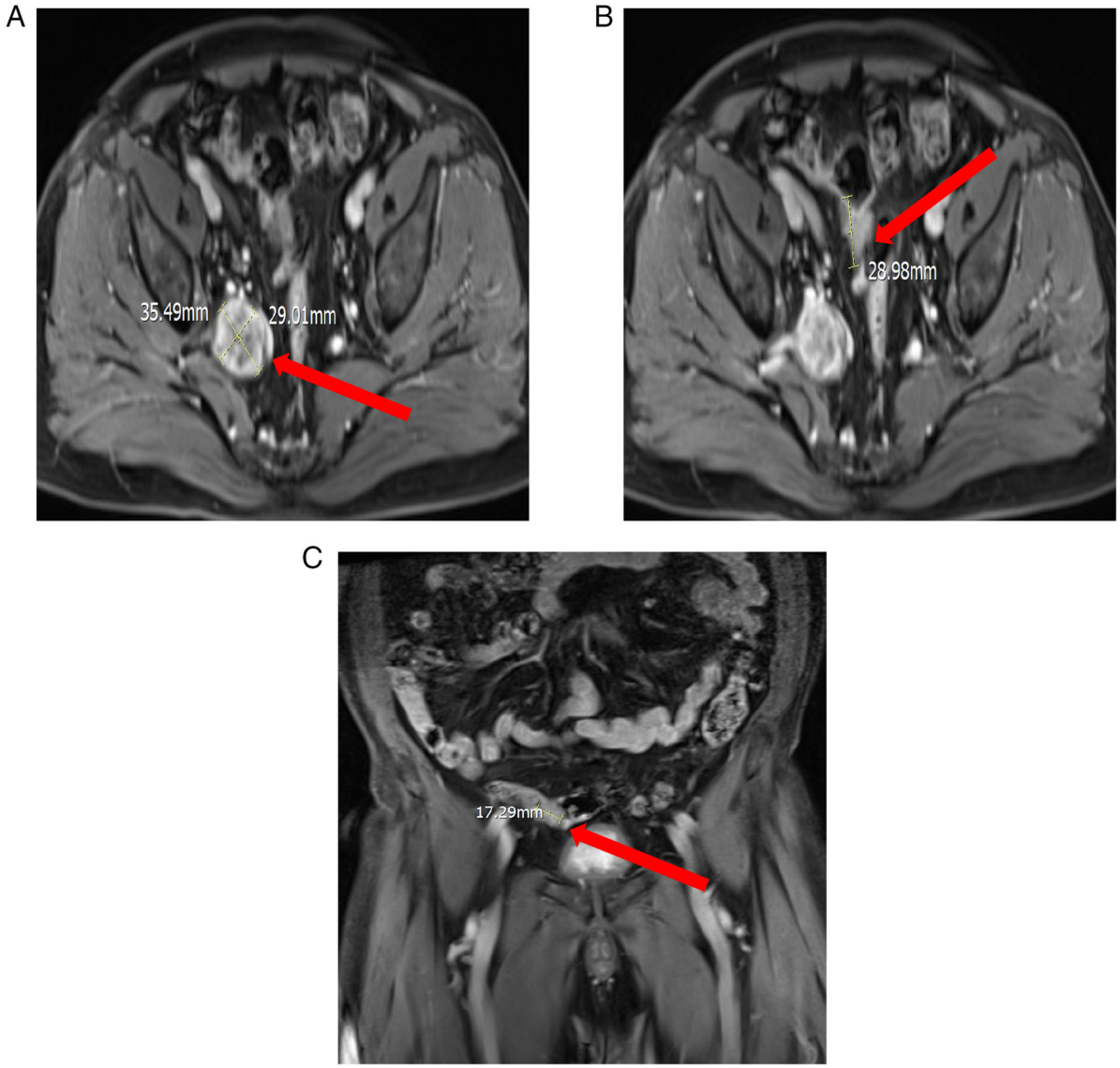

Figure S5. Post-neoadjuvant therapy pelvic magnetic resonance imaging (case 2). (A) Right pelvic wall schwannoma (35.12x29.19 mm, no significant change). (B and C) Sigmoid colon cancer lesion, with a total length of 26.55 mm (shown in two segments). The colonic lesion showed a marked decrease in size, whereas the right pelvic wall mass remained largely unchanged after neoadjuvant therapy.