## Comparison of horse and rabbit antithymocyte globulin in immunosuppressive therapy for refractory cytopenia of childhood

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©2014 Ferrata Storti Foundation. This is an open-access paper. doi:10.3324/haematol.2013.095786 Manuscript received on July 31, 2013. Manuscript accepted on October 22, 2013. Correspondence: ayami.yoshimi@uniklinik-freiburg.de Online Supplementary Table S1: Clinical characteristics of patients with refractory cytopenia of childhood and hypocellular bone marrow (excluding patients with monosomy 7/7q- or  $\geq$ 3 chromosomal aberrations) grouped according to primary therapy

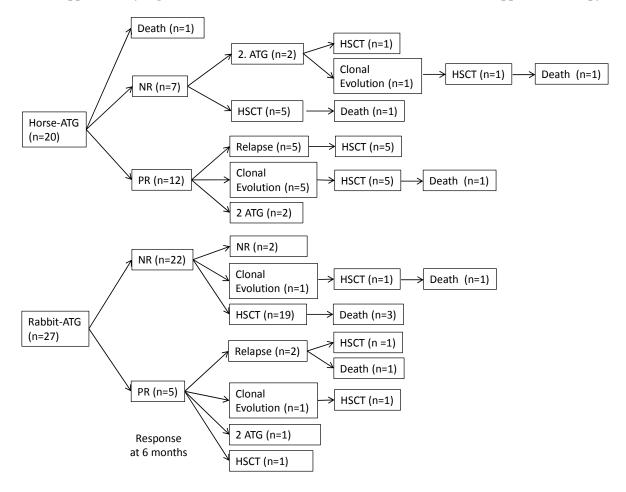
	IST (n = 115)	MSD-HSCT (n = 39)	UD/MMFD-HSCT (n = 45*)	P-value
Median age at diagnosis (years, range)	9.8 (1.2–18.1)	12.4 (2.6–17.9)	11.4 (3.1–17.9)	0.01
Sex (male/female)	74/41	24/15	24/21	ns
Median ANC (×10 <sup>9</sup> /L, range), $n = 196$	0.4 (0.0–3.8)	0.5 (0.04–1.7)	0.6 (0.02–2.4)	0.09
MCV (normal/elevated for age), n = 193	45/67	11/26	16/28	ns
HbF (normal/elevated for age), $n = 75$	5/37	1/15	3/14	ns
Median Hb (g/dL, range), n = 196	7.8 (2.4–12.8)	6.0 (2.9–14.9)	7.8 (3.2–12.5)	0.05
Median platelet count (×10 <sup>9</sup> /L, range), n = 195	13 (0–188)	12 (1–105)	16 (1–126)	ns
Median interval between diagnosis and therapy (days, range)	60 (1-402)	84 (34–164)	134 (17–177)	0.01

IST: immunosuppressive therapy, MSD: matched sibling donor, HSCT: hematopoietic stem cell transplantation, UD: unrelated donor. ANC: absolute neutrophil count, MCV: mean corpuscular volume, HbF: fetal hemoglobin, Hb: hemoglobin. All blood values given are prior to transfusion. \*Forty-four patients were transplanted from an unrelated donor and one patient from a mismatched family donor.

## Online Supplementary Table S2: Clonal evolution and disease progression after immunosuppressive therapy

ID	ATG	Interval between	Response	Karyotype at clonal evolution	Diagnosis at	Therapy, outcome
		IST initiation and	at 6		clonal evolution	(years)
		clonal evolution	months			
		(years)				
D337	horse-ATG	1.0	NR	45,XY, -7	RAEB	HSCT, TRM (0.6)
D394	horse-ATG	4.9	PR	46,XY, del (16)(q12q23)	RCC	HSCT, alive (>2.1)
D433	horse-ATG	3.7	PR	46,XY	Clinical PNH*	HSCT, alive (>3.6)
D442	horse-ATG	0.6	PR	45,XY, -7	RCC	HSCT, alive (>7.5)
D452	horse-ATG	3.5	PR	46,XY	MDR-AML	HSCT, TRM (0.4)
D529	horse-ATG	1.2	PR	46,XY,der(4)t(4;7)(q25;q33),der(7)t(4;7)(q2?5;q21)	RCC	HSCT, alive (>5.7)
D724	rabbit-ATG	1.2	PR	45,XY, -7	RCC	HSCT, alive (>2.9)
CH043	rabbit-ATG	0.9	NR	45XX, -7	RCC	HSCT, TRM (0.7)

horse-ATG: horse antithymocyte globulin (Lymphoglobulin<sup>®</sup>), rabbit ATG (Thymoglobulin<sup>®</sup>), IST: immunosuppressive therapy, NR: no response, PR: partial response, RAEB: refractory anemia with excess blasts, RCC: refractory cytopenia of childhood, PNH: paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria, MDR-AML: myelodysplasia-related acute myeloid leukemia, HSCT: hematopoietic stem cell transplantation, TRM: transplantation-related mortality. At diagnosis, 6 of 8 patients had a normal karyotype and 2 patients had no metaphase cytogenetics; no patients had an abnormal karyotype. \*hemolysis



Online Supplementary Figure S1: Details of treatment failures (n=47) after immunosuppressive therapy

horse-ATG: horse antithymocyte globulin (Lymphoglobulin<sup>®</sup>), rabbit-ATG (Thymoglobulin<sup>®</sup>), NR: no response, PR: partial response, 2. ATG: second course of ATG, HSCT: hematopoietic stem cell transplantation