

**Predisposed genomic instability in pre-treatment bone marrow evolves to therapy-related myeloid neoplasms in malignant lymphoma**

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doi:10.3324/haematol.2019.229856

Supplemental Table 1: Summary of patient characteristics

	UPN	Gender	Malignant Lymphoma/ITP (UPN49) phase					Therapy-related myeloid neoplasm phase							
			Age (years)	Diagnosis	Karyotype of BM	Pre-leukemic mutations of BM		Therapy for ML	Age (years)	Diagnosis	Myeloblast of BM (%)	Pre-leukemic mutations of BM		Karyotype of BM	
						Mutations	VAF					Mutations	VAF		
TMN patients	40	Female	38	DLBCL	46,XX[21]	not detected		8 cycles of R-CHOP RT 40Gy	42	t-AML	18	not detected		46,XX,inv(16)(p13;q22) [4] /47,XX,idem,+22 [18]	
	47	Male	43	DLBCL	46,XY [16] /44,XY,-17,-18 [2] /45,XY,-18 [2] /44,XY,-17 [1]	not detected		8 cycles of R-CHOP 3 cycles of ESHAP Auto-PBSCT by MCVC	51	t-AML	47	ZRSR2 R290*	0.431	48~52,XY,+8,del(20)(q11),+21,+20,-9,+21,+1~5m [10]	
	48	Male	70	DLBCL	46,XY[21]	TP53 T125M DNMT3A W753* NRAS Q61L	0.112 0.109 0.069	8 cycles of R-CHOP RT 40Gy	72	t-MDS	5.2	TP53 R208S TET2 R83*	0.378 0.153	40~46,XY,-5,-14,-3,-16,-17,-22,-6,-7,-10,-19,+1~4m [9] /86,XY,+X,+X,+11 [1]	
	49	Female	63	ITP	46,XX [21]	RUNX1 R201* TET2 R1359S	0.406 0.4	none					RUNX1 R201* TET2 R1359S	0.506 0.481	
			69	NSCHL	46,XX[21]	TET2 D545fs*10 RUNX1 R201*	0.29 0.495			71	t-AML	78.8	NRAS Y64D NF1 L1015Q	0.463 0.376	46,XX [21] /47,XX,+m [1]
						TET2 R1359S NRAS Y64D	0.47 0.313	6 cycles of ABVD							
50	Male	75	DLBCL	46,XY[21]	DNMT3A V567del SF3B1 K666N	0.228 0.073	7 cycles of R-THPCOP	81	t-MDS	18	TP53 R156_A159dup SF3B1 K666N RUNX1 S141*	0.39 0.386 0.092	47,XY,+6 [17] ,46,XY [4]		
Non-tMN patients	42	Male	64	DLBCL	46,XY[21]	not detected		6 cycles of R-CHOP							
	43	Male	70	FL	46,XY[21]	not detected		6 cycles of R-CHOP							
	52	Male	29	NSCHL	46,XY[21]	not detected		6 cycles of ABVD 3 cycles of ESHAP ASCT by MEAM							
	53	Male	35	ALK negative ALCL	46,XY[21]	not detected		7 cycles of R-THPCOP 1 cycles of ESHAP ASCT by MEAM							

Abbreviations: UPN: unique patient number, BM: bone marrow, ML: malignant lymphoma, VAF: variant allele frequency, ITP: idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura, DLBCL: diffuse large B cell lymphoma, NSCHL: nodular sclerosing classical Hodgkin lymphoma, FL: follicular lymphoma, ALK: anaplastic lymphoma kinase, ALCL: anaplastic large cell lymphoma, R-CHOP: rituximab, cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, vincristine, prednisolone, ABVD: doxorubicin, bleomycin, vinblastine, dacarbazine, ESHAP: etoposide, methylprednisolone, cytarabine, cisplatin, MEAM: ranimustine, etoposide, cytarabine, melphalan, ASCT: autologous hematopoietic stem cell transplantation, CHOEP: cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, vincristine, etoposide, prednisolone, RT: radiation therapy, TMN: therapy-related myeloid neoplasm, t-AML: therapy-related acute myeloid leukemia, t-MDS: therapy-related myelodysplastic syndromes

## **Supplemental figure legends**

### **Supplemental Figure 1. Sequencing depth and coverage in the bone marrow and malignant lymphoma samples of each case analyzed by targeted deep sequencing.**

The median percentage of target regions per case covered at depths of  $\geq 100$ ,  $\geq 20$ , and  $\geq 10$  were 98%, 99%, and 100%, respectively. The median sequence depth was 1,790.

UPN, unique patient number; BM, bone marrow; LN, lymph node; ML, malignant lymphoma; ITP, idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura; tMN, therapy-related myeloid neoplasm.

Sequencing coverage (% of target region)

