Selinexor combined with cladribine, cytarabine, and filgrastim in relapsed or refractory acute myeloid leukemia

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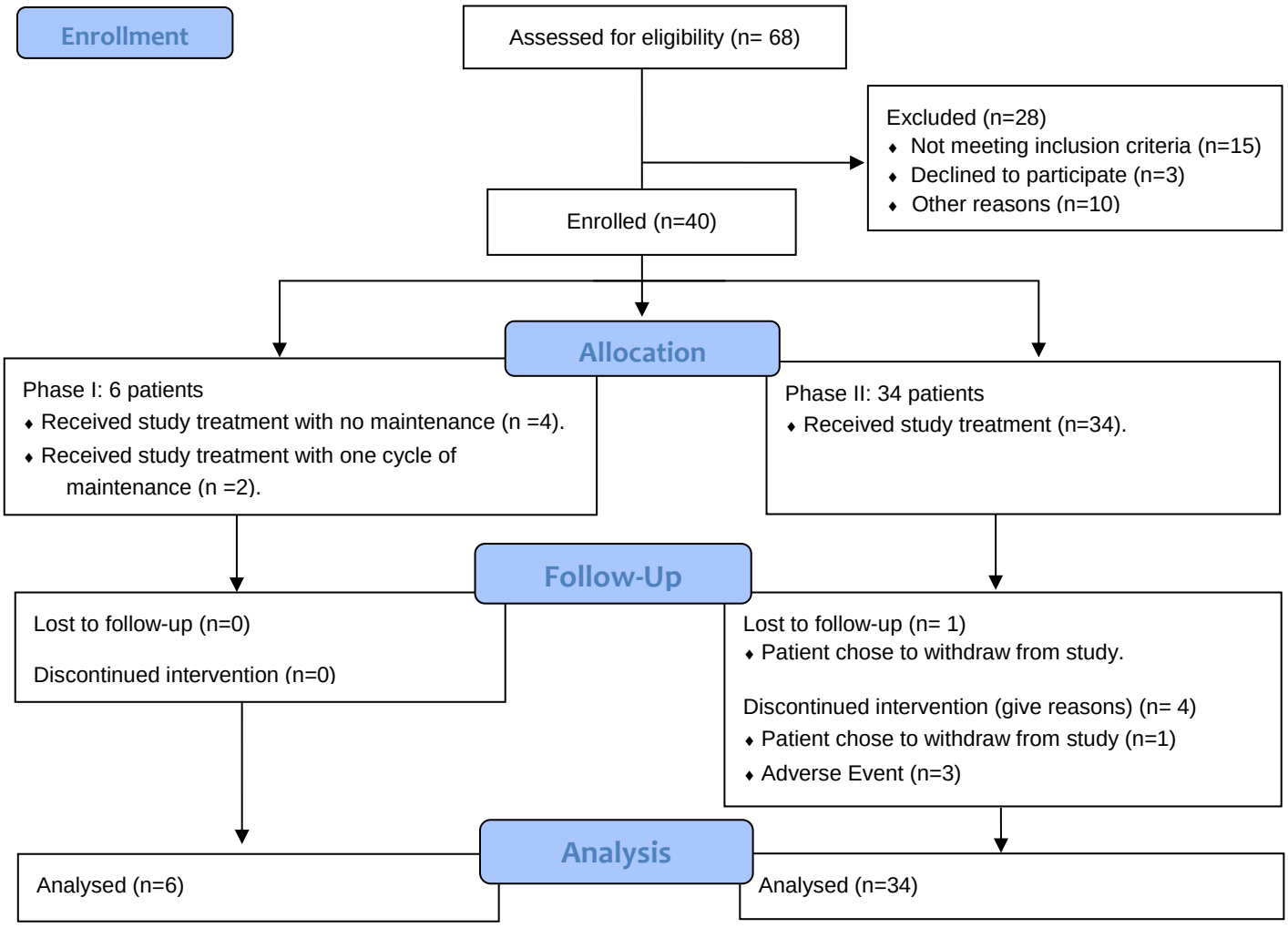
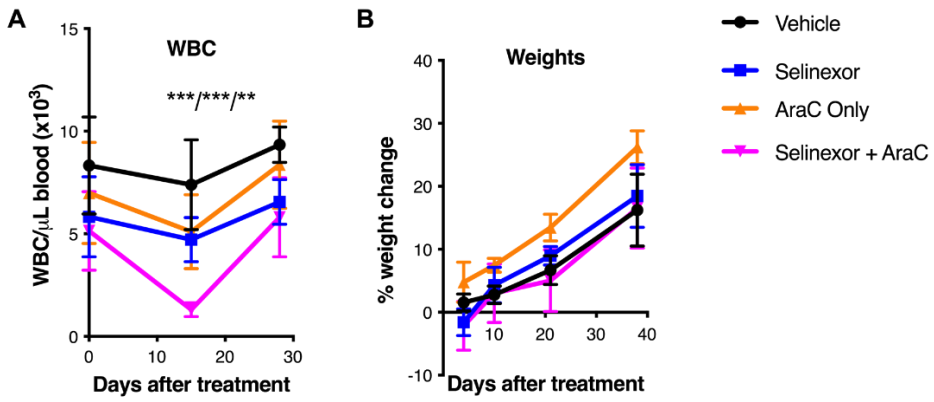
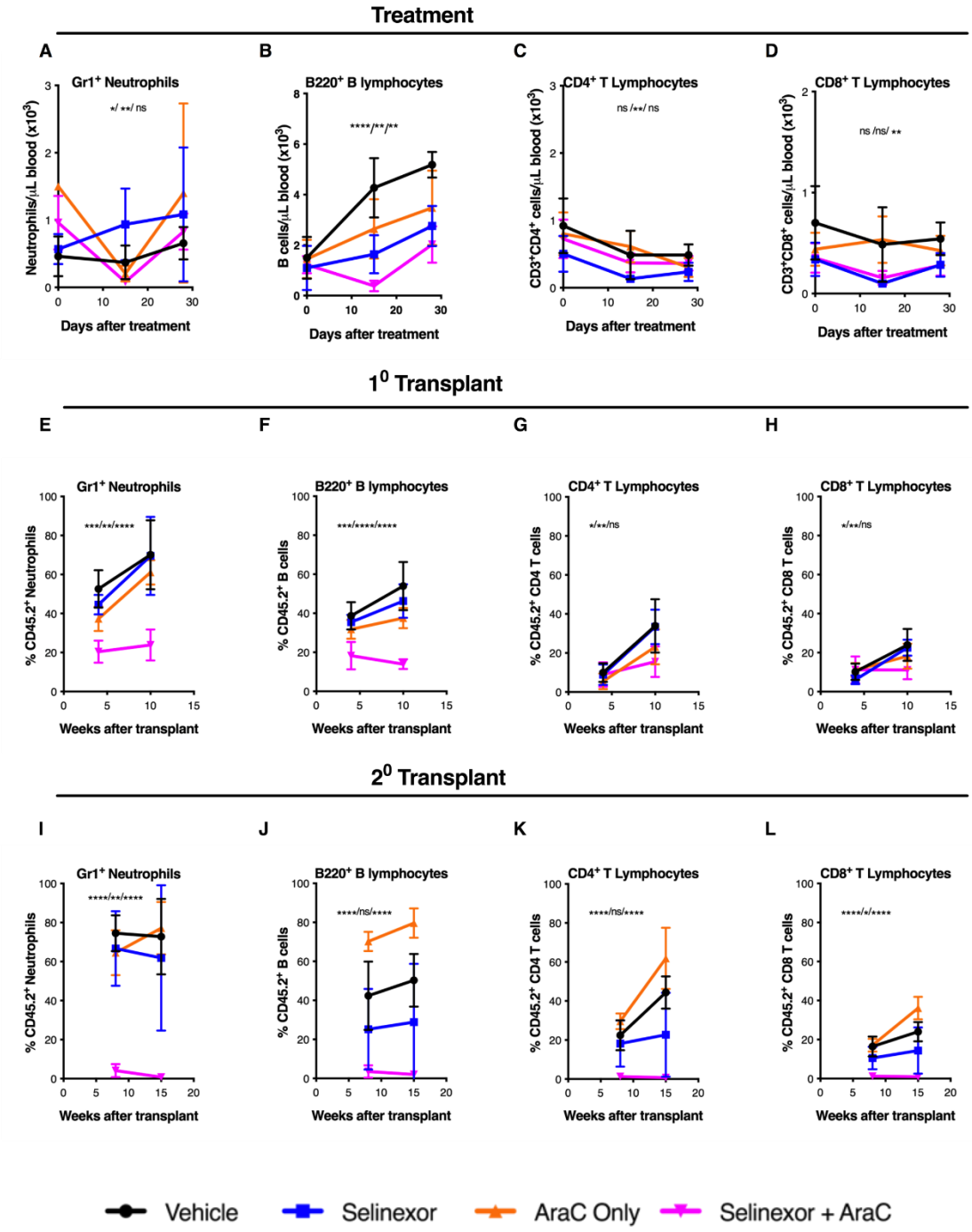
SUPPLEMENTAL TABLES AND FIGURES



Supplemental Figure 1. Flow Diagram.

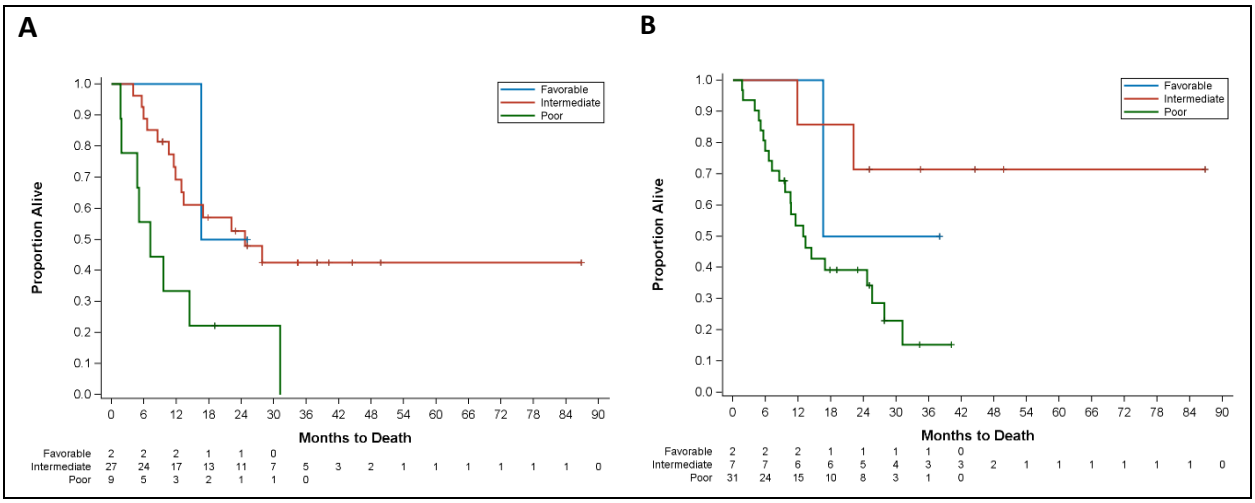


Supplemental Figure 2: WBC and weights post-treatment. Thirty male B6 were treated with either vehicle, selinexor only, AraC only or the combination of selinexor plus AraC (n=5 mice/group). Mandibular bleed was done at baseline (pre-treatment) and days 10 and 28 after starting treatment, for hematologic analyses by Hemavet. (A) Sequential WBC counts are shown (B) Percent weight change until 40 days post-treatment shown. *p<0.05, ** p<0.01, ***p<0.001.



Supplemental Figure 3: Hematopoietic cell recovery post-treatment and donor chimerism post-primary and secondary transplant

Peripheral blood (PB) of eight-week-old normal B6 mice treated with vehicle, selinexor only, AraC only, or the combination of selinexor plus AraC (n=5 mice/group) assessed for absolute counts of (A) neutrophils (B) B lymphocytes (C) $CD4^+$ T cells and (D) $CD8^+$ T cells by FACS at baseline, day 15 and day 30 after starting treatment. PB was analyzed by FACS for CD45.2+ Gr1+ neutrophils (E and I), $CD45.2^+$ $B220^+$ B lymphocytes (F and J), CD45.2+ $CD4^+$ T lymphocytes (G and K) and CD45.2+ $CD8^+$ T lymphocytes (H and L) in primary and secondary transplants respectively. *p<0.05, ** p<0.01, ***p<0.001, ****<0.0001.



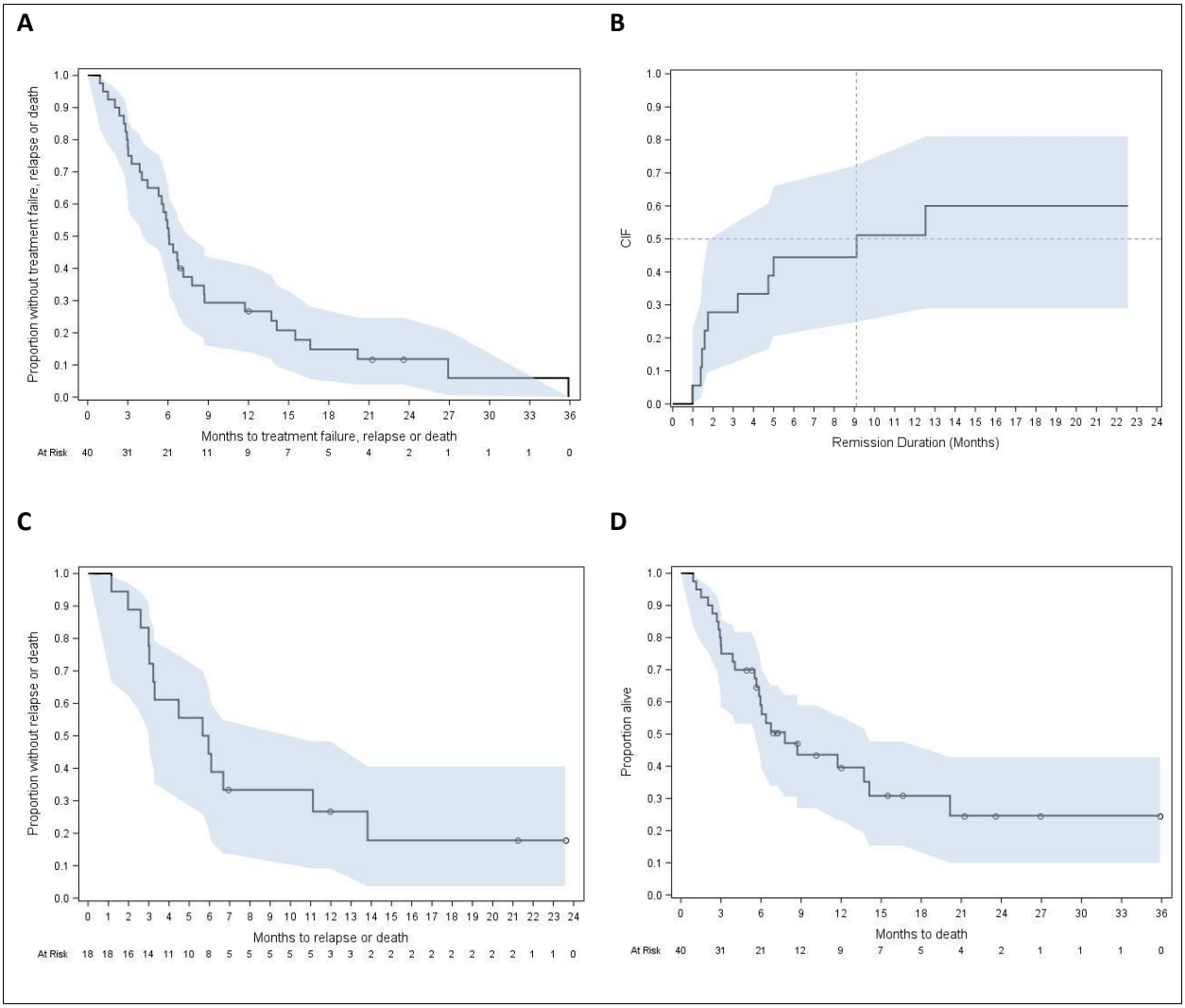
Supplemental Figure 4. (A) Relapse-free survival by EPI (p>0.05). (B) Overall survival by cytogenetic risk score (p=0.021).

Supplemental Table 1. Incidence of Grade 3-4 Non-hematologic AEs

Incidence of Grade 3-4 Non-hematologic AEs	N (%)
Infectious	29 (73)
Hypophosphatemia	26 (65)
Hyponatremia	18 (45)
Hyperglycemia	11 (27.5)
Hypokalemia	8 (20)
Alanine aminotransferase increased	5 (12.5)
Hypoxia	4 (10)
Hypertension	4 (10)
Diarrhea	3 (7.5)
Nausea	3 (7.5)
Edema limbs	3 (7.5)
Hematuria	3 (7.5)
Respiratory failure	3 (7.5)

Supplemental Table 2. Grade 3-4 Non-hematologic AEs Occurring in >5% of Patients

Incidence of Grade 3 AEs	N (%)
Lymphocyte count decreased	32 (80)
White blood cell decreased	28 (70)
Hypophosphatemia	26 (65)
Platelet count decreased	22 (55)
Neutrophil count decreased	21 (52.5)
Hyponatremia	18 (45)
Anemia	14 (35)
Hyperglycemia	11 (27.5)
Skin infection	10 (25)
Febrile neutropenia	8 (20)
Sepsis	8 (20)
Hypokalemia	8 (20)
Lung infection	7 (17.5)
Alanine aminotransferase increased	5 (12.5)
Oral thrush	4 (10)
Hypoxia	4 (10)
Hypertension	4 (10)
Diarrhea	3 (7.5)
Nausea	3 (7.5)
Edema limbs	3 (7.5)
Catheter-related infection	3 (7.5)
Hematuria	3 (7.5)
Respiratory failure	3 (7.5)



Supplemental Figure 5: Efficacy data for CLAG combined with selinexor in relapsed or refractory AML. (A) Median EFS was 6.1 months (95% CI 4.5 - 7.8 months). (B) Median duration of remission was 9.1 months. (C) Median RFS was 5.8 months (95% CI 3.0 - 11.1 months). (D) Median overall survival (OS) was 7.8 months (95% CI 5.7 - 14.1 months) and 15 patients were alive at the time of this analysis.