LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Universal germline genetic testing in patients with hematologic malignancies using DNA isolated from nail clippings

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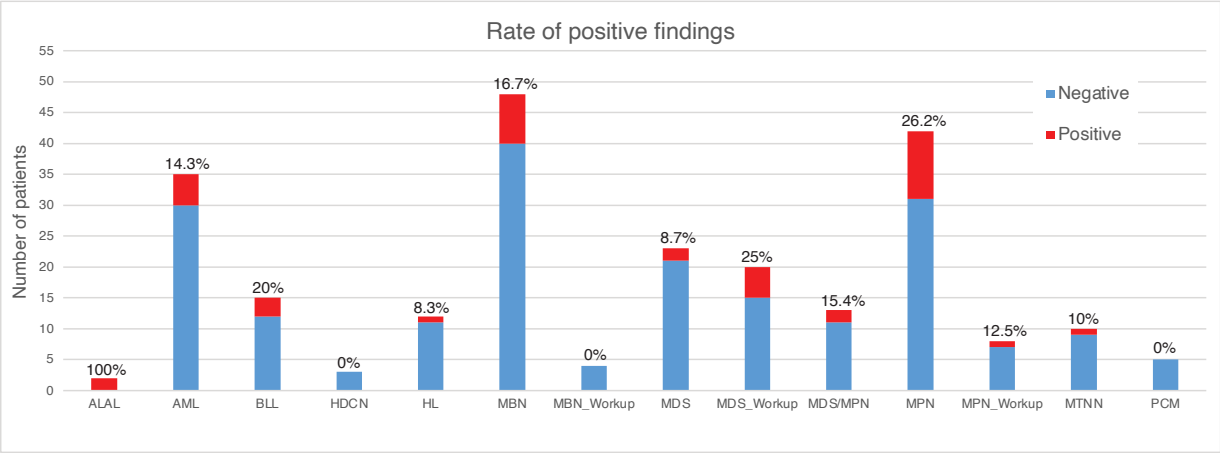
Supplementary Table 1: Genes on Germline MSK-IMPACT-Heme panel

ALK	MUTYH
ANKRD26	NBN
APC	NF1
ATM	NF2
BAP1	NRAS
BARD1	NSD1
BLM	PALB2
BRCA1	PAX5
BRCA2	PDGFRA
BRIP1	PMS2
BTK	POT1
CALR	PTCH1
CBL	PTEN
CDC73	PTPN11
CDH1	RAD51
CDK4	RAD51B
CDKN2A	RAD51C
CEBPA	RAD51D
CHEK2	RB1
DDX41	RET
EGFR	RTEL1
ERBB2	RUNX1
ETV6	SDHA
FANCA	SDHB
FANCC	SDHC
FAS	SDHD
FLCN	SH2B3
GATA2	SMAD4
HRAS	SMARCA4
IKZF1	SMARCB1
KIT	SRP72
KRAS	STK11
LZTR1	SUFU
MEN1	TERT
MET	TGFBR2
MITF	TP53
MLH1	TSC1
MPL	TSC2
MSH2	TYK2
MSH3	VHL
MSH6	WT1

Supplementary Table 2: Patient demographics

	Number of patients (n=240) (%)
Sex	
Female	103 (42.9%)
Male	137 (57.1%)
Age at HM diagnosis (years)	
<18	38 (15.8%)
18-39	44 (18.3%)
40-59	77 (32.1%)
60-79	76 (31.7%)
80-99	5 (2.1%)
Genetic ethnicity	
African/African American	15 (6.3%)
Ashkenazi Jewish	37 (15.4%)
East Asian	10 (4.2%)
European	141 (58.7%)
Native American	2 (0.8%)
South Asian	2 (0.8%)
Admixed/Other	28 (11.7%)
Unknown	5 (2.1%)

Continental-level genetic ancestries were assigned if the inferred contribution of that population to their ancestry is ≥80%. Otherwise, they were assigned as Admixed/Other. Genetic ancestry could not be inferred in five individuals.



Supplementary Figure 1. Rate of gPVs in hereditary cancer predisposition genes identified in patients with HMs. Percentage of patients with gPVs (Positive; red) are presented above each bar. Clinical diagnoses of patients with HM included Mature B-Cell Neoplasms (MBN; n=48), Myeloproliferative Neoplasms (MPN; n=42), Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML; n=35), Myelodysplastic Syndrome (MDS; n=23), B-Lymphoblastic Leukemia/Lymphoma (BLL; n=15), Myelodysplastic/Myeloproliferative Neoplasms (MDS/MPN; n=13), Hodgkin Lymphoma (HL; n=12), Mature T and NK Neoplasms (MTNN; n=10), Plasma Cell Myeloma (PCM; n=5), Histiocytic and Dendritic Cell Neoplasms (HDCN; n=3), and Acute Leukemias of Ambiguous Lineage (ALAL; n=2).