

**Table S4: Representativeness of Study Participants**

<b>Cancer type</b>	<b>Advanced solid tumors</b>
Considerations related to:	
Sex	In 2019, the male-to-female incidence ratio for all new cancers was 1.14 (95%CI 1.14-1.15) in the United States (US).
Age	The probability of developing an invasive cancer increases with age. In 2017-2019 in the US, the percent probability of developing an invasive cancer was ~6% in adults 50-59 years compared to ~30% in adults 70 years and older.
Race/ethnicity	In the US from 2015 to 2019, overall cancer incidence (rate per 100,000 population) was highest among White people (466.6), followed American Indian/Alaskan Native (456.8) and Black people (453.7).
Geography	In 2022, it is estimated that there were 1,958,310 new cancer cases and 609,820 cancer deaths in the US. Approximately 90% of these new cancer cases were projected to be solid tumors.
Other Considerations	In 2017-2019, the rates of new cancer cases in the US among individuals aged 20-49 years were 80% higher in females than in males, whereas, among those aged 75 years and older, they were nearly 50% higher in men.
Overall representativeness of this study	<p>The sex distribution in our study is reflective of the distribution of male-to-female cancer cases in the US reported in the literature, with a slightly higher number of men enrolled (50.7%) than women (49.3%).</p> <p>Median age in our study was 62.0 years and ranged from 24 to 86 years. A greater percentage of males (~18%) were aged 70 years or older versus females (~7%). The age profile observed in our study is consistent with the expected age profile for solid tumors reported in the literature.</p> <p>Most patients in our study were White (72.6%), followed by Black or African American (9.13%), and Asian (6.39%); 5.02% identified as more than 1 race and 6.85% were unknown or not reported. Our study was limited to 10 study sites across the US and evaluated a wide range of advanced solid tumors.</p>

Source: Siegel RL, Miller KD, Fuchs HE, and Jemal A. 2021. 'Cancer Statistics, 2021', *CA J Clin*, 71: 7-33.