

**Supplementary Table S1. Representativeness of patients**

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Cancer type(s)/subtype(s)/stage(s)/condition</b> | Metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer (mCRPC)  |
| <b>Considerations related to</b>                    |  |
| <b>Sex</b>  | mCRPC is confined to biological males (1).   |
| <b>Age</b>  | <p>Average age of patients with prostate cancer is ~65–73 years, with 58%–75% of patients over age 65 (RRID:SCR_024435, 2).</p> <p>From clinical trial data supporting approvals in first-line mCRPC, radiographic PFS was reported between 3.2–6.3 months (3).</p> <p>Recent real-world evidence evaluating 5213 patients with mCRPC highlighted a median OS of 19.4, 14.6, and 11.1 months after first-line, second-line, and third-line therapy, respectively (4). In this study, the median age at mCRPC diagnosis was 74 years.</p> |
| <b>Race/ethnicity</b>                               | <p>Prostate cancer incidence is higher among African American men than White men, with a mortality rate 2 times higher than White men and 3–4 times higher than Asian men (RRID:SCR_024435, 5).</p> <p>Incidence of prostate cancer is typically low in Asian men, from ~2–10 per 100,000 (5).</p>   |
| <b>Geography</b>                                    | <p>Prostate cancer is more prevalent in developed regions such as Australia, United States, and western Europe.</p> <p>However, mortality rates are higher in less developed regions, especially among predominantly Black populations such as the Caribbean and sub-Saharan Africa (6, 7).</p>  |
| <b>Other considerations</b>                         |  |

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <p><b>Overall representativeness of this study</b></p> | <p>This was a global phase 1 study with participating sites in the US, Australia, South Korea, Taiwan, Japan, and EU.</p> <p>Median (range) age of patients in this study (67; 40, 86) is consistent with the overall disease population. Accordingly, 61% of patients were White, 33% were Asian, and 5% were Black/African American.</p> <p>The underrepresentation of Black/African American men in this study may have been due to higher enrollment in Asian countries and is consistent with other major trials of mCRPC.</p> |
|--|---|

mCRPC, metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer; OS, overall survival; PFS, progression-free survival.

**References**

1. Nik-Ahd F, De Hoedt A, Butler C, Anger JT, Carroll PR, Cooperberg MR, et al. Prostate cancer in transgender women in the Veterans Affairs Health System, 2000-2022. *JAMA* 2023;329:1877-79.
2. Siegel RL, Miller KD, Wagle NS, Jemal A. Cancer statistics, 2023. *CA Cancer J Clin* 2023;73:17-48.
3. US Food and Drug Administration. Drug Trials Snapshots Summary Report 2022. [cited 2023 Aug 23]. Available from: <https://www.fda.gov/media/168662/>.
4. Shore ND, Laliberté F, Ionescu-Iltu R, Yang L, Mahendran M, Lejeune D, et al. Real-world treatment patterns and overall survival of patients with metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer in the US prior to PARP inhibitors. *Adv Ther* 2021;38:4520-40.
5. Hinata N, Fujisawa M. Racial differences in prostate cancer characteristics and cancer-specific mortality: an overview. *World J Mens Health* 2022;40:217-27.
6. Dasgupta P, Baade PD, Aitken JF, Ralph N, Chambers SK, Dunn J. Geographical variations in prostate cancer outcomes: a systematic review of international evidence. *Front Oncol* 2019;9.
7. International Agency for Research on Cancer, World Health Organization. GLOBOCAN 2020. Prostate Cancer. [cited 2023 Aug 2]. Available from: <https://gco.iarc.fr>.