

## Safety and efficacy of abexinostat, a pan-histone deacetylase inhibitor, in non-Hodgkin lymphoma and chronic lymphocytic leukemia: results of a phase II study

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## **Supplemental Appendix**

Supplement to: Ribrag V, Kim WS, Bouabdallah R, et al. Safety and efficacy of abexinostat, a pan-histone deacetylase inhibitor, in non-Hodgkin lymphoma and chronic lymphocytic leukemia: Results of an ongoing phase 2 study

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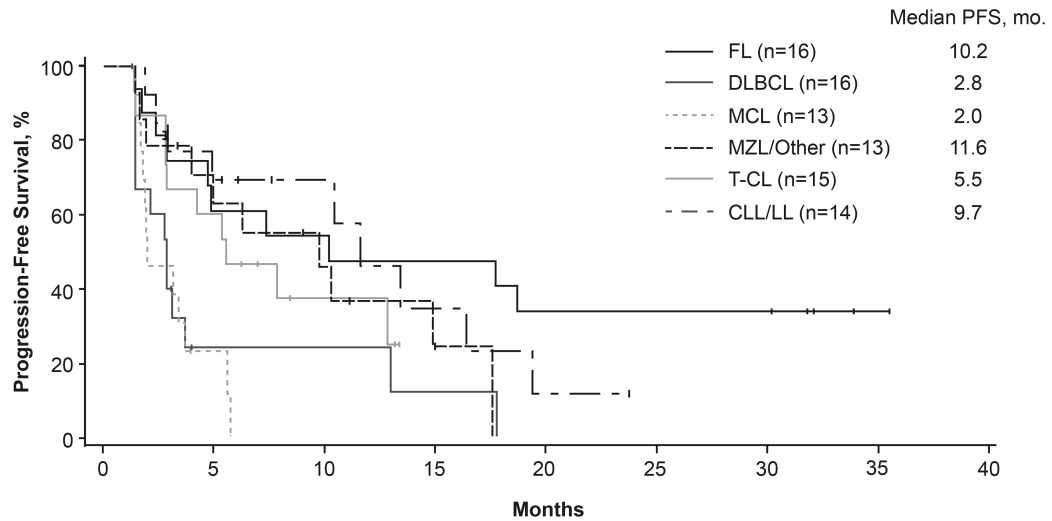
**Supplementary Table 1.** Gastrointestinal and hematologic toxicities leading to dose reductions and treatment discontinuations

**Supplementary Figure 1.** Progression-free survival in different tumor types

**Supplementary Table 1.** Gastrointestinal and hematologic toxicities leading to dose reductions and treatment discontinuations

	Gastrointestinal Toxicities			Hematologic Toxicities		
	Diarrhea	Nausea	Vomiting	Thrombocytopenia	Neutropenia	Anemia
Incidence of any related grade (grade 3/4) events, %	42 (3)	33 (2)	17 (0)	87 (80)	34 (27)	20 (12)
Led to dose reduction, %	0	0	0	17	1	0
Led to treatment discontinuation, %	1	0	1	12	3	2
Median time to onset of first event, days (range)	8 (1–233)	6 (1–130)	7.5 (1–233)	14 (4–100)	36 (4–288)	32.5 (1–511)

### Supplementary Figure 1: Progression-free survival in different tumor types



Patients at Risk		0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40
FL	16	9	8	7	5	5	5	1	0	
DLBCL	16	2	2	1	0					
MCL	13	2	0							
MZL/Other	13	9	6	3	1	1	0			
T-CL	15	9	3	0						
CLL/LL	14	8	5	1	0					

Abbreviations: CLL, chronic lymphocytic leukemia; DLBCL, diffuse large B-cell lymphoma; FL, follicular lymphoma; LL, lymphoblastic lymphoma; MCL, mantle cell lymphoma; MZL, marginal zone lymphoma; PFS, progression-free survival; T-CL, T-cell lymphoma.