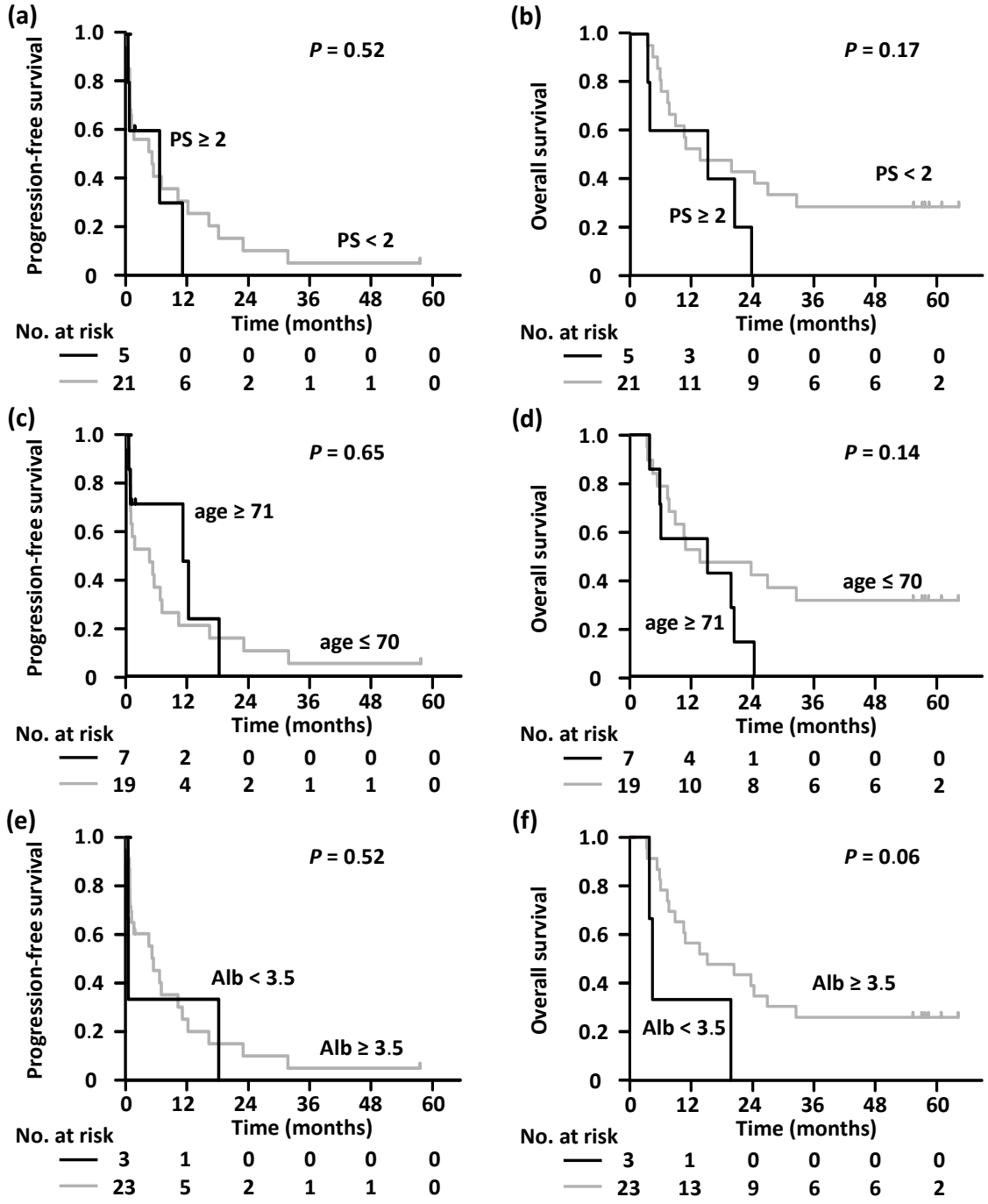
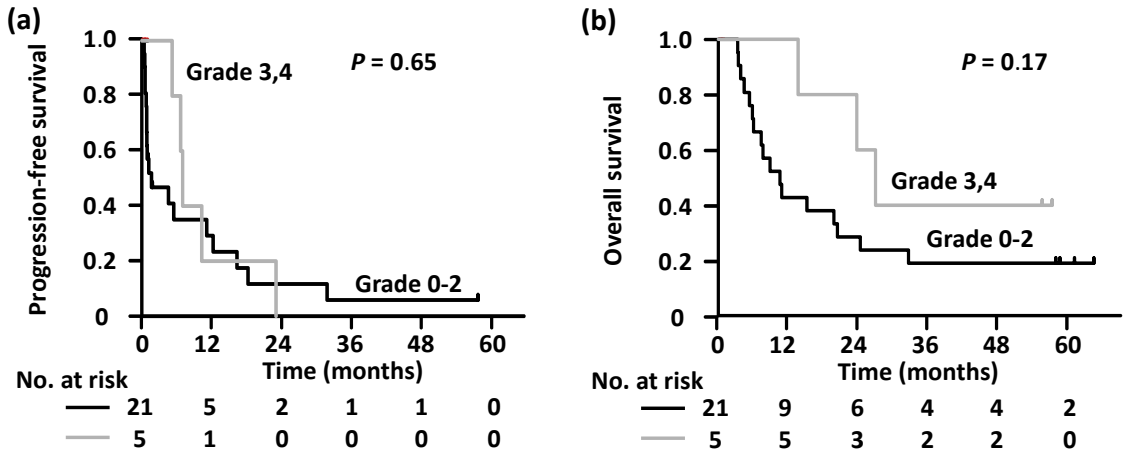


Supporting Fig. S1. PFS and OS of relapsed ATL patients enrolled in the phase II study according to unfavorable prognostic factors (a) PFS curves for relapsed ATL patients according to their PS (2–4 compared to 0–1) are

shown. In patients with a poor PS at one year, the median PFS was 6.7 months (95% CI, 0.5–11.1 months), and the PFS rate was 0%. The median PFS was 5.2 months (95% CI, 0.9–12.2 months) and the PFS rate was 31% (95% CI, 13–51%) for patients with an improved PS at one year. **(b)** OS curves for ATL patients according to PS are shown. For patients with a poor PS at three years, the median OS was 15.2 months (95% CI, 3.5–23.7 months), and the OS rate was 0%. For patients with an improved PS at three years, the median OS was 13.7 months (95% CI, 7.4–32.6 months), and the OS rate was 29% (95% CI, 12–48%). **(c)** PFS curves for ATL patients according to age (≥ 71 compared to ≤ 70 years) are shown. For older patients at one year, the median PFS was 11.1 months (95% CI, 0.5–18.2 months), and the PFS rate was 48% (95% CI, 8–81%). For younger patients at one year, the median PFS was 4.6 months (95% CI, 0.8–7.0 months), and the PFS rate was 21% (95% CI, 7–41%). **(d)** OS curves for ATL patients according to age are shown. In older patients at three years, the median OS was 15.2 months (95% CI, 3.8–20.4 months), and the OS rate was 0%. For younger patients at three years, the median OS was 13.7 months (95% CI, 7.4 months–not estimated [n.e.]), and the OS rate was 32% (95% CI, 13–52%). **(e)** PFS curves for ATL patients according to serum Alb (< 3.5 compared to ≥ 3.5 g/dL) are shown. For patients with lower serum Alb at one year, the median PFS was 0.6 months (95% CI, 0.5–18.2 months), and the PFS rate was 33% (95% CI, 1–77%). For patients with higher serum Alb at one year, the median PFS was 5.5 months (95% CI, 0.9–11.1 months), and the PFS rate was 25% (95% CI, 9–45%). **(f)** OS curves for ATL patients according to serum Alb are shown. For patients with lower serum Alb at three years, the median OS

was 4.4 months (95% CI, 3.8–19.8 months), and the OS rate was 0%. For patients with higher serum Alb at three years, the median OS was 15.2 months (95% CI, 7.7–27.0 months), and the OS rate was 26% (95% CI, 11–45%). All three variables (PS, age and serum Alb) were not significantly associated with PFS and OS. PFS and OS curves were compared using the log-rank test and *P* values are indicated in each panel. PFS, progression-free survival; OS, overall survival; ATL, adult T-cell leukemia–lymphoma; CI, confidence interval; PS, performance status; Alb, albumin.



Supporting Fig. S2. PFS and OS in relapsed ATL patients who developed no or a grade 1–2 skin rash, and a grade 3 or higher skin rash (a) PFS curves for ATL patients who did not develop a rash or who developed a grade 1–2, or grade 3 or higher skin rash are shown. For patients who did not develop a rash or who developed a grade 1–2 skin rash after one year, the median PFS was 1.6 months (95% CI, 0.8–12.2 months), and the PFS rate was 29% (95%CI, 11–50%). For patients who developed a grade 3 or higher skin rash after one year, the median PFS was 7.0 months (95% CI, 5.2–23.0 months), and the PFS rate was 20% (95% CI, 1–58%). **(b)** OS curves for ATL patients who did not develop a rash or who developed a grade 1–2, or a grade 3 or higher skin rash are shown. For patients who did not develop a rash or who developed a grade 1–2 rash after three years, the median OS was 10.6 months (95% CI, 5.9–20.4 months), and the OS rate was 19% (95% CI, 6–38%). For patients who developed a grade 3 or higher rash after three years, the median OS was 27.0 months (95% CI, 13.7 months–n.e.), and the OS rate was 40% (95% CI, 5–75%). PFS and OS curves were compared using a log-rank test and the *P* values

calculated between each curve are indicated in the lower panel. PFS, progression-free survival; OS, overall survival; ATL, adult T-cell leukemia–lymphoma; CI, confidence interval.