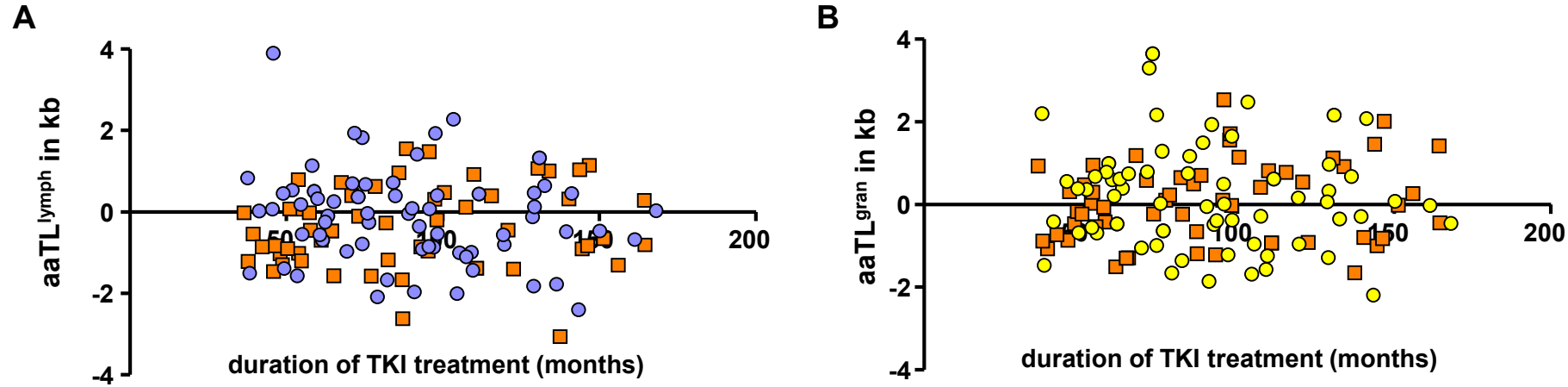**A**

B

Suppl. Figure 1. Kaplan-Myer analysis for the proportion of EURO-SKI study patients with loss of major molecular response (MMR, MR3) on the basis of shortened (blue curve) vs normal/elongated (yellow curve) age-adjusted telomere length in the peripheral blood granulocytes (A; p=0.080) and lymphocytes (B; p=0.120).

Suppl. Figure 2. Age-adapted telomere length (aaTL) in peripheral blood of CML patients in deep molecular remission. (A) Correlation between treatment duration (in months) and aaTLlymph (in Kb) in patients with loss of MR3 (orange squares) or sustained MR3 (blue circles) after TKI cessation, **(B)** correlation between treatment duration (in months) and aaTLgran (in Kb) of patients loss of MR3 (orange squares) or sustained MR3 (yellow circles) after TKI cessation.

	Data available n (%)	Median	Minimum	Maximum
Age (years)	134 (100%)	61.6	21.1	83.2
Sokal score	75 (56%)	0.90	0.40	2.50
Euro score	68 (51%)	954.4	58.40	2250
Eutos score	81 (60%)	28.0	0	127.5
Timo to MMR (months)	121 (90%)	20.1	1.4	132.8
Duration of TKI treatment (months)	128 (96%)	86.5	36.4	168.1
Duration of MMR after TKI stop (months)	129 (96%)	12.2	1.5	37.7

Suppl. Table 1. Stratification of the 134 patients enrolled in the EURO-SKI study according to demographics, clinical risk score and treatment parameters. MMR: major molecular response (MR3). TKI: tyrosine kinase inhibitor