

Supplemental Table 1. Demographic and clinical characteristics of patients treated with belinostat and panobinostat with archived tumor tissue available for study.

| Patient number | Gender | Age | Smoking status | Prior chemotherapy treatment | Sites of disease | HDAC inhibitor received | Best overall response |
|----------------|--------|-----|----------------|------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | M | 78 | XS (50 py) | None | LN | Belinostat | SD |
| 2 | M | 59 | NS | Gem Carbo | lung | Belinostat | SD |
| 3 | F | 76 | NS | Gem Carbo | Pelvic soft tissue | Belinostat | PD |
| 4 | M | 69 | NS | GC+Cetux | LN | Panobinostat | PR |
| 5 | M | 70 | XS (33 py) | Gem Carbo | LN, bone | Panobinostat | SD |
| 7 | M | 78 | NS | None | LN | Panobinostat | SD |
| 10 | M | 56 | NS | GC;pem | LN | Belinostat | CR |

PR Partial Response
 CR Complete response
 SD Stable Disease
 PD Progressive Disease
 NS Non-smoker
 XS Ex-Smoker
 GemCarbo Gemcitabine and Carboplatin
 GC Gemcitabine and Cisplatin
 Pem Pemetrexed
 Cetux Cetuximab
 M Male
 F Female
 PY Pack year
 TMB Tumor Mutational Burden