Table S1: Demographics and tumor characteristics of dogs from the US efficacy study eligible for inclusion in this longitudinal study (single treatment of tigilanol tiglate that achieved a CR at Day 28, n=85)**.**

Variable	Tigilanol tiglate-treated group
PATIENT DEMOGRAPHICS	
Age (years) at screening	
Mean (range)	8.8 (3.5 to 15.9)
Sex	
Female	51 (60%)
Male	34 (40%)
Breed	
High MCT-risk breeds[1]	44 (52%)
Other breeds	41 (48%)
TUMOR CHARACTERISTICS	
Tumor location	
Body	35 (41%)
Upper limb	34 (40%)
Lower limb	16 (19%)
Tumor volume on day 0 (cm^3)	
<.5	28 (33%)
.5 to <2	33 (39%)
2 to 10	24 (28%)
Cytological grade of tumor	
High	2 (2%)
High suspected	2 (2%)
Low	62 (73%)
Low suspected	14 (17%)
Grade not available	5 (5%)
Regional lymph node(s) enlarged at screening	
No	77 (91%)
Yes[2]	8 (9%)
Tumor type	
Cutaneous	75 (88%)
Subcutaneous	10 (12%)

[1]Dog breeds with known high risk of MCT; consisted of boxers and other brachycephalic breeds, Staffordshire bull terriers, Labradors, Golden retrievers, Rhodesian ridgebacks, Beagles and Mastiffs.

[2]Regional lymph nodes that were enlarged on palpation at screening but no MCT disease was found on fine needle aspiration, allowing the dog to be eligible for enrolment in the study; no aspirates were collected where lymph nodes were not enlarged.