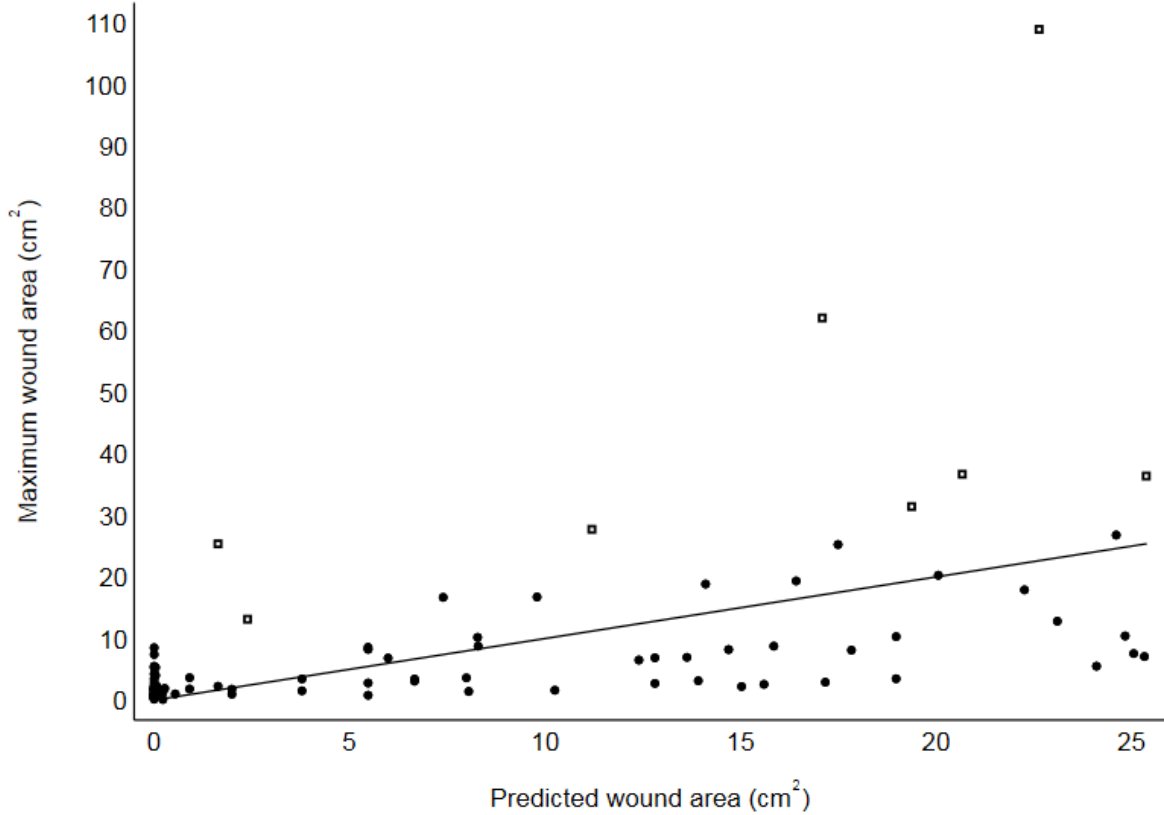**SUPPORTING INFORMATION: Manuscript Wound formation, wound size and progression of wound healing following treatment of canine mast cell tumors with tigilanol tiglate.**


FIGURE 1. Maximum wound area (actual) versus predicted wound areas for 95 dogs whose regional lymph nodes were not enlarged and tumor cytological grade was available; predicted wound area were from tumor volume, location and cytological grade. Hollow squares are tumors where the maximum wound area was >10 cm^2 more than predicted; the line indicates where maximum wound area equals that predicted.

TABLE 1. Percentages and numbers of mast cell tumors in dogs where the wound was healed by 28 days after treatment with tigilanol tiglate and odds ratios for being healed by 28 days by tumor location; analysed using the 77 dogs that were assessed on day 84 following treatment with tigilanol tiglate and had complete resolution of the target tumor at that time

Tumor location	No. tumors	% (no.) where the wound was healed by 28 days	Odds ratio	95% CI	P[1]
Not adjusted for maximum wound area					**.005**
Body	30	70% (21)	4.1	1.4 to 11.7	.009
Upper limb	14	79% (11)	6.4	1.5 to 27.6	.013
Lower limb	33	36% (12)	Reference category		
	77	57% (44)			
Adjusted for maximum wound area					**.127**
Body			4.9	1.0 to 24.8	.056
Upper limb			2.6	.4 to 16.1	.319
Lower limb			Reference category		

[1]Bolded p-values are overall likelihood ratio test p-values for tumor location; unbolded p-values are Wald p-values for assessing the respective category relative to the reference category.
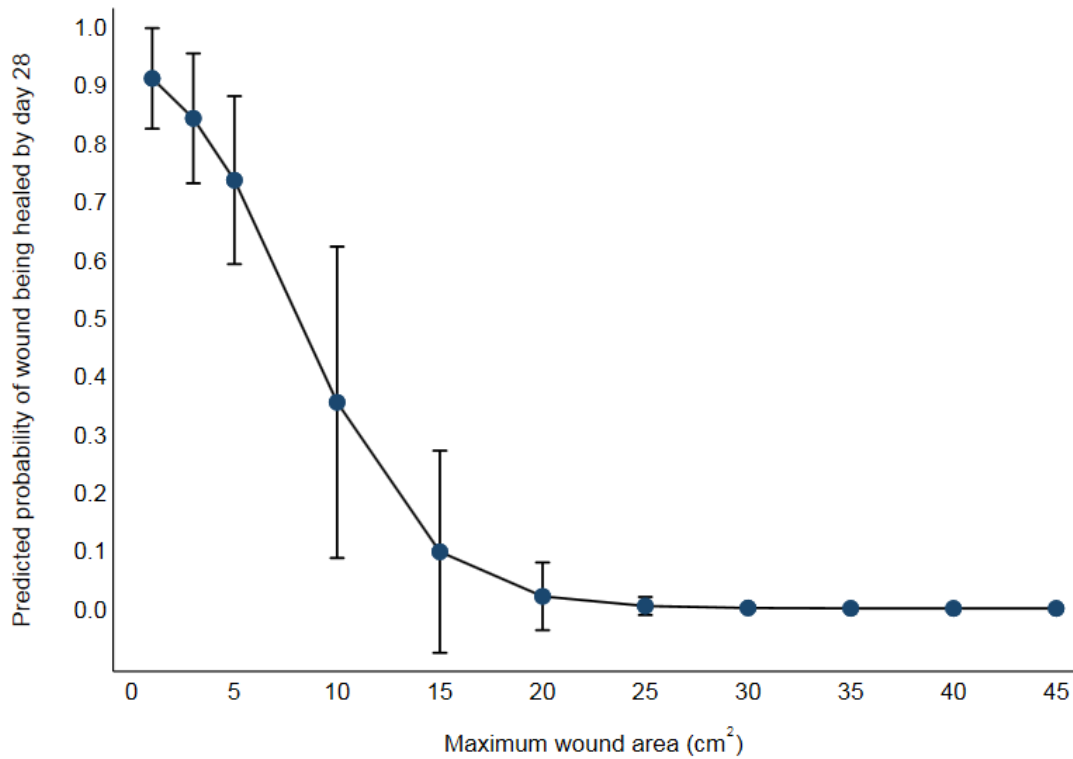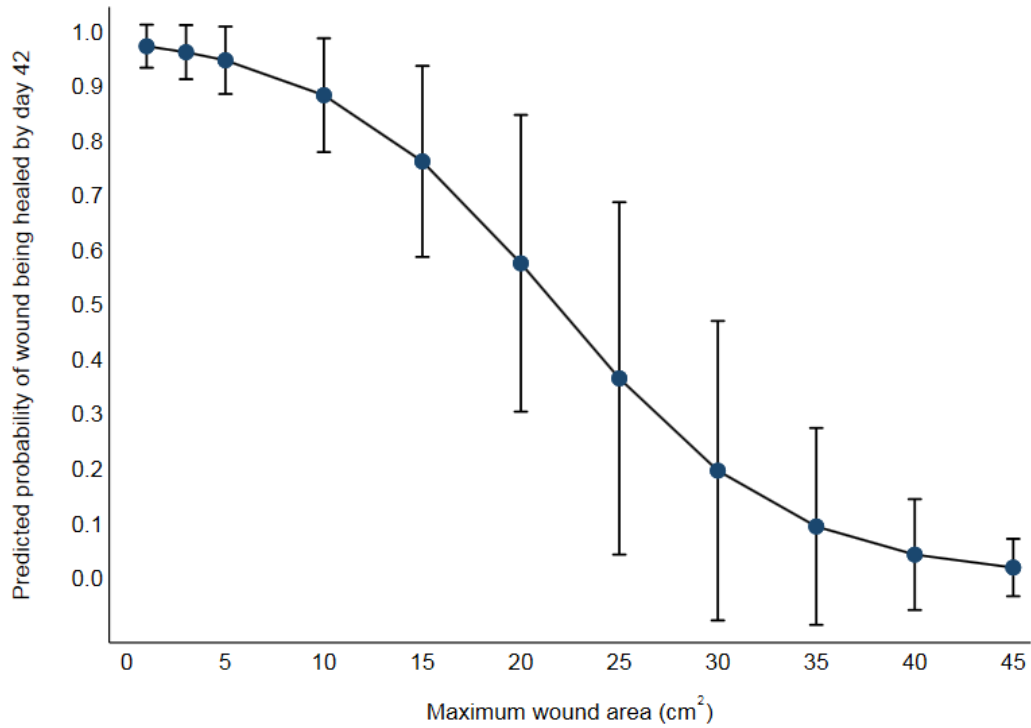
FIGURE 2. Predicted probabilities of wounds being healed by 28 days after treatment of mast cell tumors in dogs with tigilanol tiglate by maximum wound area (on days 7-14 after treatment), estimated using the 77 dogs that were assessed on day 84 following treatment with tigilanol tiglate and had complete resolution of the target tumor at that time. Predictions were adjusted for tumor location, and were calculated as if there were equal numbers of dogs with tumors at each location. Error bars indicate 95% confidence intervals of predictions. From the model, the percentage of wounds healed by 28 days after treatment is likely to be high only for very small wounds (≤ 3 cm^2).

TABLE 2. Percentages and numbers of mast cell tumors in dogs where the wound was healed by 42 days after treatment with tigilanol tiglate and odds ratios for being healed by 42 days; analysed using the 77 dogs that were assessed on day 84 following treatment with tigilanol tiglate and had complete resolution of the target tumor at that time

Tumor location	No. tumors	% (no.) where the wound was healed by 42 days	Odds ratio	95% CI	P[1]
Not adjusted for maximum wound area					**.006**
Body	30	90% (27)	5.6	1.5 to 23.3	.012
Upper limb	14	93% (13)	8.5	1.0 to 72.6	.052
Lower limb	33	61% (20)	Reference category		
	77	78% (60)			
Adjusted for maximum wound area					**.132**
Body			6.8	.9 to 53.0	.068
Upper limb			1.8	.2 to 20.6	.638
Lower limb			Reference category		

[1]Bolded p-values are overall likelihood ratio test p-values for tumor location; unbolded p-values are Wald p-values for assessing the respective category relative to the reference category.

FIGURE 3. Predicted probabilities of wounds being healed by 42 days after treatment of mast cell tumors in dogs with tigilanol tiglate by maximum wound area (on days 7-14 after treatment), estimated using the 77 dogs that were assessed on day 84 following treatment with tigilanol tiglate and had complete resolution of the target tumor at that time. Predictions were adjusted for tumor location, and were calculated as if there were equal numbers of dogs with tumors at each location. Error bars indicate 95% confidence intervals of predictions. From the model, the percentage of wounds healed by 42 days after treatment is very likely to be high only for wounds of $5cm^2$ or less.