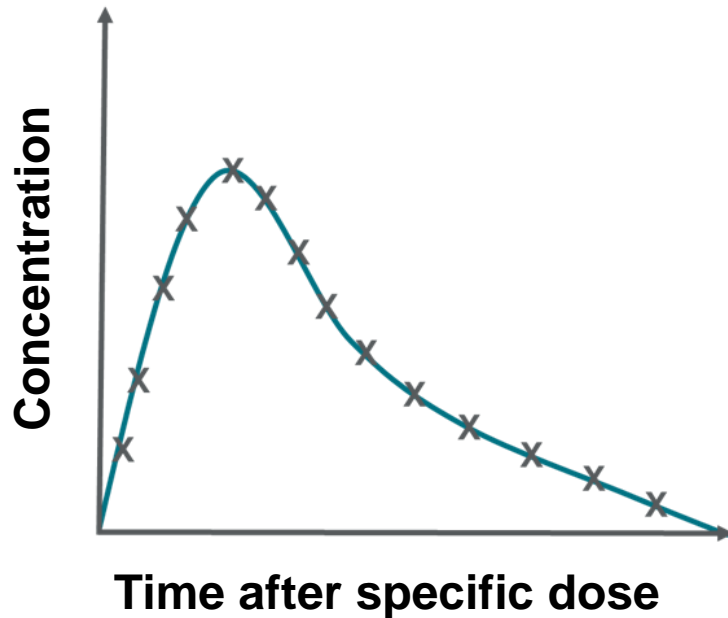
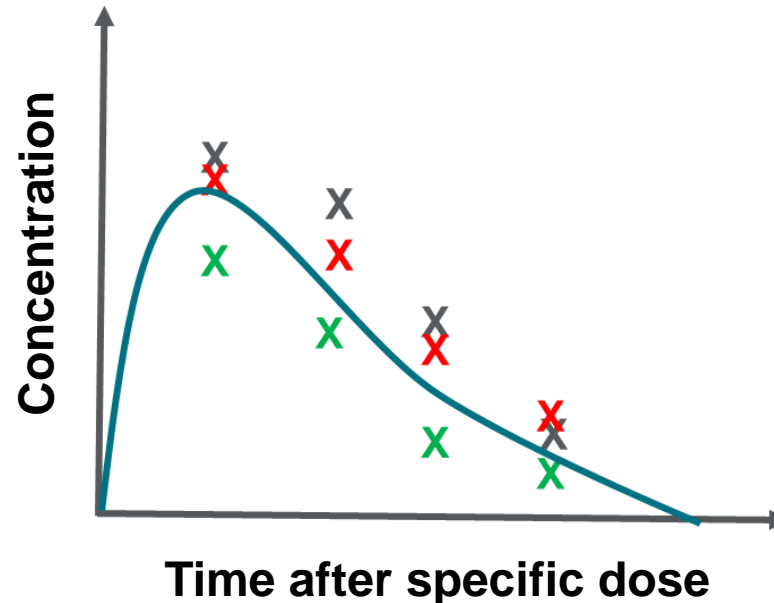


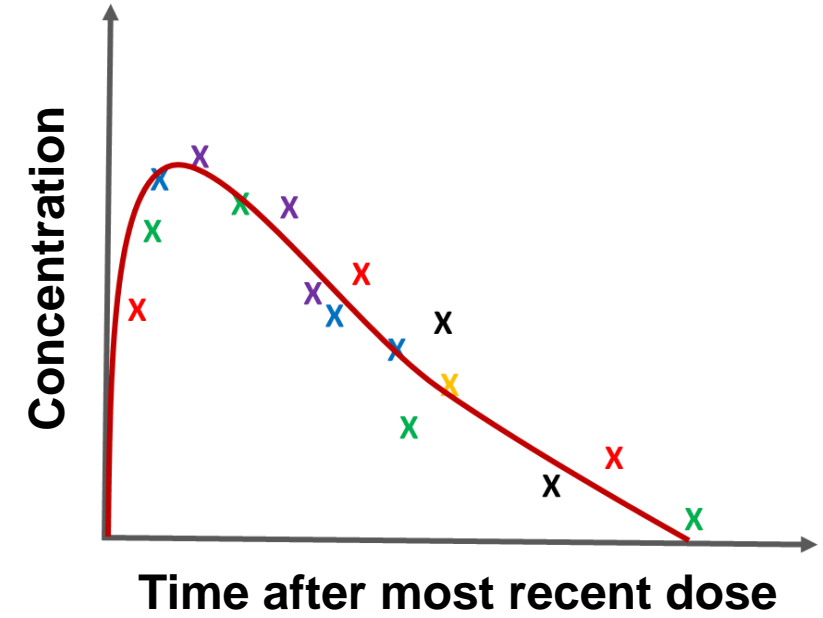
### A Traditional



### B Sparse



### C Opportunistic



**Supplemental Figure S1: Schematics of different sampling methods for PK studies. (A) Traditional PK Sampling.** In traditional intensive PK sampling, multiple lab draws (“X”) during one dosing interval from each subject are required to cover the full concentration vs. time profile. **(B) Sparse PK Sampling.** Based on previously published PK studies, blood draws (“X”) are specifically timed to capture different phases of the concentration vs. time profile, while limiting the frequency of draws. By enrolling multiple patients (represented by different colors), it can capture inter-individual variability. **(C) Opportunistic PK Sampling.** In the scavenging approach, residual blood from clinical samples (“X”) are obtained and concentrations of drug of interest are measured. Concentrations are plotted on concentration vs. time *after most recent* dose. When multiple patients (represented by different colors) are enrolled, population PK modeling can be performed.