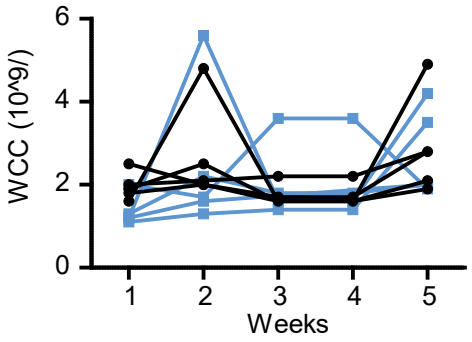
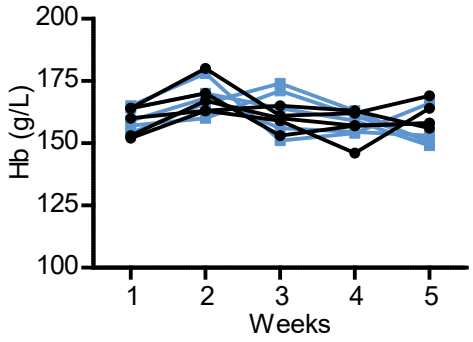
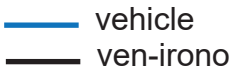
Figure S7

A

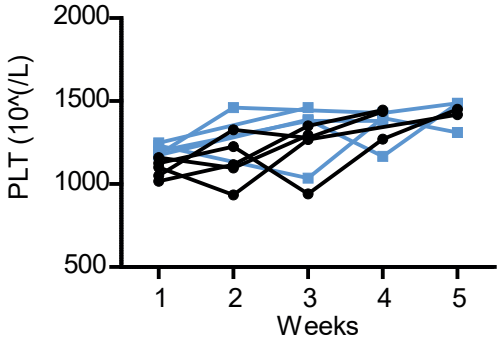


B

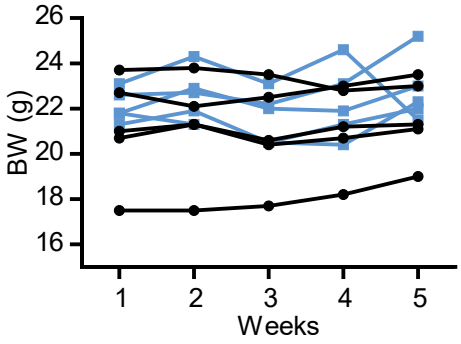




C



D



E

AML ID	Sex	Age	AML type	Disease status	Mutational profile	Karyotype	Response to venetoclax therapy
01-004-2019	F	78	AML with MDS related changes	Primary refractory	NRAS G13R SRSF2 P95L	Normal	Refractory on venetoclax clinical trial
03-331-2018	M	22	AML with MDS related changes	Relapsed	No mutations on a targeted panel	Complex with t(6;11)	Relapsed on venetoclax + azacitidine
02-165-2019	F	80	AML with MDS related changes	De novo	SRSF2 P95L	Complex	Resistant to venetoclax ex vivo
01-279-2015	F	70	AML without maturation	Relapsed	FLT3-ITD NPM1 W288fs TET2 Q150* DNMT3A R882H FLT3 D835Y	Normal	Relapsed on venetoclax + decitabine
01-047-2015	M	66	AML with minimal maturation	De novo	FLT3-ITD IDH1 R132C RUNX1 A142D SRSF2 P95H	Normal	Refractory to venetoclax + LDAC

Figure S7| (related to Figure 7). Combination of ironomycin and venetoclax tolerance in NSG mice. A-D, Tolerance of the venetoclax plus ironomycin combination (ven-irono) in NSG mice. Curves show white cell counts [WCC, (**A**)]; Hb level [Hb, (**B**)]; platelet count [PLT, (**C**)] and body weight [BW, (**D**)] in 5 treated with ven-irono and 5 control mice treated with vehicle. Doses of treatment were ironomycin 1 mg/kg by IP (5 days/week for 4 weeks) and venetoclax 75 mg/kg by oral gavage (5 days/week for 4 weeks). **E**, Characteristics of clinical samples used for synergy experiment in Figure 7F.