Supplementary Table 1: Intensive regimen backbone with dose ranges used in the induction treatment of AML patients in this study.

Regimen	Dosing Ranges
3+7	Anthracycline: • Idarubicin 12 mg/m2 x 3 days OR • Daunorubicin 45-90 mg/m2 x 3 days PLUS Cytarabine 100-200 mg/m2/day continuous infusion x 7 days
CAT [1]	Cyclophosphamide 500 mg/m2 every 12 hours x 3 days Cytarabine 2000 mg/m2 x 5 days Topotecan 1.25 mg/m2 continuous infusion x 5 days
CLIA [2]	Cladribine 5 mg/m2 x 5 days Idarubicin 10 mg/m2 x 3 days Cytarabine 1000-2000 mg/m2 x 5 days
Daunorubicin and cytarabine	Daunorubicin 44 mg/m2 and cytarabine 100 mg/m2 (liposomal) on Days 1,3,5
FA [3]	Fludarabine 30 mg/m2 x 5 days Cytarabine 2000 mg/m2 x 5 days
FIA [4]	Fludarabine 30 mg/m2 x 5 days Idarubicin 10 mg/m2 x 3 days Cytarabine 1000 mg/m2 x 5 days
FLAG [3]	Fludarabine 30 mg/m2 x 5 days Cytarabine 2000 mg/m2 x 5 days Filgrastim 5 mcg/kg daily starting the day prior to chemotherapy and continued until count recovery (alternatively a single dose of pegfilgrastim 6 mg can be given the day following chemotherapy completion)
HiDAC [5]	Cytarabine 3000 mg/m2 every 12 hours on Days 1,3,5 OR on Days 1,2,3
IA	Idarubicin 10-12 mg/m2 x 3 days Cytarabine 1000-2000 mg/m2 x 5 days

Supplementary Table 2. Distribution of covariates among Non-poor and Poor cytogenetic risk groups

Characteristic	Overall, N = 130	Non-poor, N = 101	Poor, N = 29	p-value[1]
Age at diagnosis, Mean+/-SD; (Median)	65.83+/-5.20; (64.15)	66.00+/-5.48; (64.21)	65.24+/-4.11; (64.02)	0.8
Peripheral blood white cell counts, Mean+/-SD; (Median)	25.77+/-43.76; (7.55)	26.81+/-45.37; (8.30)	22.16+/-38.13; (5.10)	0.3
Gender, n/N (%)	60/130 (46%)	46/101 (46%)	14/29 (48%)	0.8
Frequency of secondary AML, n/N (%)	30/130 (23%)	22/101 (22%)	8/29 (28%)	0.5

Characteristic	Overall, N = 130	Non-poor, N = 101	Poor, N = 29	p-value[1]
ELN classification of cytogenetic risk, n/N (%)				<0.001
Favorable	37/130 (28%)	37/101 (37%)	0/29 (0%)	
Intermediate	64/130 (49%)	64/101 (63%)	0/29 (0%)	
Adverse	29/130 (22%)	0/101 (0%)	29/29 (100%)	
CBF, n/N (%)				<0.001
t(8;21)(q22;q22.1)	15/130 (12%)	15/101 (15%)	0/29 (0%)	
inv(16)(p13.1q22) or t(16;16)(p13.1;q22)	22/130 (17%)	22/101 (22%)	0/29 (0%)	
Frequency of response CR/CRi, n/N (%)	95/130 (73%)	81/101 (80%)	14/29 (48%)	<0.001

[1]Wilcoxon rank sum test; Pearson's Chi-squared test; Fisher's exact test

Supplementary Table 3. Distribution of covariates among Go-go, Slow-go, No-go groups

Characteristic	Overall, N = 130	Go-go, N = 56	Slow-go, N = 61	No-go, N = 13	p-value[1]
Age at diagnosis, Mean+/-SD; (Median)	65.83+/-5.20; (64.15)	65.86+/-5.60; (64.02)	66.07+/-5.13; (64.44)	64.61+/-3.74; (63.41)	0.7
Peripheral blood white cell counts, Mean+/-SD; (Median)	25.77+/-43.76; (7.55)	24.62+/-36.28; (7.80)	29.49+/-51.71; (9.00)	13.25+/-30.64; (3.70)	0.11
Gender, n/N (%)	60/130 (46%)	24/56 (43%)	30/61 (49%)	6/13 (46%)	0.8
Frequency of secondary AML, n/N (%)	30/130 (23%)	14/56 (25%)	13/61 (21%)	3/13 (23%)	>0.9
ELN classification of cytogenetic risk, n/N (%)					<0.001
Favorable	37/130 (28%)	17/56 (30%)	20/61 (33%)	0/13 (0%)	
Intermediate	64/130 (49%)	39/56 (70%)	25/61 (41%)	0/13 (0%)	
Adverse	29/130 (22%)	0/56 (0%)	16/61 (26%)	13/13 (100%)	

Characteristic	Overall, N = 130	Go-go, N = 56	Slow-go, N = 61	No-go, N = 13	p-value[1]
CBF, n/N (%)					0.036
t(8;21)(q22;q22.1)	15/130 (12%)	7/56 (12%)	8/61 (13%)	0/13 (0%)	
inv(16)(p13.1q22) or t(16;16)(p13.1;q22)	22/130 (17%)	10/56 (18%)	12/61 (20%)	0/13 (0%)	
Frequency of response CR/CRi, n/N (%)	95/130 (73%)	46/56 (82%)	46/61 (75%)	3/13 (23%)	<0.001

[1]Kruskal-Wallis rank sum test; Pearson's Chi-squared test; Fisher's exact test

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