

Supplementary Materials: Focal Adhesion Genes Refine the Intermediate-Risk Cytogenetic Classification of Acute Myeloid Leukemia

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Table S1. Main clinical characteristics of the studied cytogenetic IR-AML patient cohort.

Parameter	Cohort Total (N = 324)	Parameter	Cohort Total (N = 324)
Age, median (range)	55 (17–70)	Protein mutations, (%)	
≤50 years (%)	121 (37)	FLT3/ITD ⁻	220 (68)
>50 years (%)	203 (63)	FLT3/ITD ⁺	96 (30)
Sex, (%)			
Male	172 (53)	NPM1 ⁻	157 (48)
Female	152 (47)	NPM1 ⁺	155 (48)
WBC, median (range)	20 (0.03–325)		
≤20 × 10 ⁹ /L (%)	161 (50)	FLT3 ⁻ /NPM1 ⁺	92 (28)
>20 × 10 ⁹ /L (%)	160 (50)	FLT3 ⁻ /NPM1 ⁻	125 (39)
Unknown	3 (<1)	FLT3 ⁺ /NPM1 ⁻	31 (10)
FAB Classification, (%)		Unknown	13 (4)
M0	27 (8)		
M1	80 (25)	FLT3 ⁻ + NPM1 ⁺ (Fav.)	92 (28)
M2	58 (18)	Others (Non-fav.)	219 (68)
M4	59 (18)	Unknown	13 (4)
M4E	2 (<1)		
M5	74 (23)	CEBPA ⁻	156 (49)
M6	8 (2)	CEBPA ⁺	15 (5)
M7	1 (<1)	Unknown	148 (46)
Unknown	15 (5)		
WHO Classification, (%)		MLL Rearranged	5 (1)
AML with recurrent genetic abnormalities	121 (37)	Unknown	226 (70)
AML with myelodysplasia-related changes	10 (3)		
AML with minimal differentiation	19 (6)		
AML without maturation	45 (14)	Patient status, (%)	
AML with maturation	28 (9)	Alive	156 (48)
Acute myelomonocytic leukemia	32 (10)	Death	168 (52)
Acute monoblastic/monocytic leukemia	43 (13)		
Acute erythroid leukemia	3 (1)	Recurrences, (%)	
Acute megakaryoblastic leukemia	1 (0)	Non-relapsed	211 (65)
Therapy-related myeloid neoplasms	4 (1)	Relapsed	97 (30)
Non-classifiable AML	11 (3)	Missing	16 (5)
Missing	7 (2)		
Karyotype, (%)		Complete Remission	258 (80)
Normal	247 (76)	Resistance or death	59 (18)
Abnormal	72 (22)	Missing	7 (2)
Unknown	5 (2)		

Results are presented as the number of patients for each characteristic. The percentage of the patients is indicated in brackets for each condition. WBC; White blood cells. FAB; French-American-British. WHO; World Health Organization. Fav; Favorable. Non-fav; Non-favorable.

Table S2. Time-dependent endpoints analyses regarding clinical characteristics and molecular alterations of the cytogenetic IR-AML cohort of our study.

Parameter	OS	DFS	CIR
	N = 324	N = 282	N = 282
Median follow-up in months			
Alive, (Range)	55 (1.7–154)		
Alive and CR patients, (Range)		47 (0.3–153)	47 (0.3–153)
Survival or CIR at 5 years, percent	45.4 ± 2.9	44.9 ± 3.2	36.7 ± 3.1
Patient status, patient number			
Alive (%)	156 (48)	153 (54)	153 (54)
Death (%)	168 (52)	129 (46)	129 (46)
Relapsed (%)	97 (30)	96 (34)	96 (34)
Age, percent	<i>p</i> < 0.001	<i>p</i> = 0.005	
≤50 years	58.3±4.7	54.3±5.0	NS
>50 years	32.9±4.5	32.2±4.9	NS
FLT3/NPM1 Combination, percent	<i>p</i> = 0.013	<i>p</i> = 0.013	<i>p</i> = 0.008
FLT3 ⁺ + NPM1 ⁺ (Favorable)	53.6 ± 7.1	48.7 ± 7.0	32.6 ± 6.9
Others (Non-favorable)	39.0 ± 3.7	38.5 ± 4.2	42.1 ± 4.0

Patient follow up is presented as median and range in months for each condition; patient status as the number and percent of patients; and for the other parameters as the estimates in percentage ± the standard error. Log-rank test was used to analyze the statistical significance for each variable. *p* < 0.05 was considered statistically significant (Bold values). NS represents not significant differences, and the estimates were not included in the table. CR; Complete remission. OS; Overall survival. DFS; Disease-free survival. CIR; Cumulative incidence of relapse.

Table S3. Time-dependent endpoints analyses regarding clinical characteristics of the cytogenetic IR-AML with non-favorable FLT3/NPM combination included in our patient cohort.

Parameter	OS	DFS	CIR
	N = 219	N = 188	N = 188
Median follow-up in months			
Alive, (Range)	55 (1.7–154)		
Alive and CR patients, (Range)		50 (0.3–153)	50 (0.3–153)
Survival or CIR at 5 years, percent	40.4 ± 3.5	41.9 ± 3.8	40.4 ± 3.8
Patient status, patient number			
Alive (%)	96 (44)	93 (50)	93 (50)
Death (%)	123 (56)	95 (50)	95 (50)
Relapsed (%)	73 (33)	72 (40)	72 (40)
Age, percent	<i>p</i> < 0.001	<i>p</i> = 0.007	
≤50 years	51.3 ± 5.4	50.7 ± 5.6	NS
>50 years	29.0 ± 5.0	27.4 ± 5.9	NS

Patient follow up is presented as median and range in months for each condition; patient status as the number and percent of patients; and for the other parameters as the estimates in percentage ± the standard error. Log-rank test was used to analyze the statistical significance for each variable. *p* < 0.05 was considered statistically significant (Bold values). NS represents not significant differences, and the estimates were not included in the table. CR; Complete remission. OS; Overall survival. DFS; Disease-free survival. CIR; Cumulative incidence of relapse.

