S5 Table. Incidence of TEAEs and ADRs leading to permanent discontinuation of clofarabine (n=60)

	Incidence of TEAEs	Incidence of ADRs
Leading to permanently clofarabine permanent discontinuation	6 (10.0) [23]	3 (5.0) [14]
Febrile neutropenia	3 (5.0) [4]	1 (1.7) [1]
Neutropenia	2 (3.3) [2]	-
Alanine aminotransferase increased	2 (3.3) [2]	1 (1.7) [1]
Aspartate aminotransferase increased	2 (3.3) [2]	1 (1.7) [1]
Amylase increased	1 (1.7) [1]	1 (1.7) [1]
Blood creatinine increased	1 (1.7) [1]	1 (1.7) [1]
Lipase increased	1 (1.7) [1]	1 (1.7) [1]
Diarrhea	1 (1.7) [1]	1 (1.7) [1]
Nausea	1 (1.7) [1]	1 (1.7) [1]
Pancreatitis	1 (1.7) [1]	1 (1.7) [1]
Vomiting	1 (1.7) [1]	1 (1.7) [1]
Lung infection	1 (1.7) [1]	-
Septic shock	1 (1.7) [1]	-
Hyperuricemia	1 (1.7) [1]	1 (1.7) [1]
Tumor lysis syndrome	1 (1.7) [1]	1 (1.7) [1]
Fatigue	1 (1.7) [1]	1 (1.7) [1]
Bone pain	1 (1.7) [1]	1 (1.7) [1]

MedDRA ver. 20.1. Note: Denominator of percentage is the number of patients. Adverse events are displayed as 'number of patients (percentage of patients) [number of events]'. ADRs, adverse drug reaction; n, total patients analyzed; TEAEs, treatment-emergent adverse events.