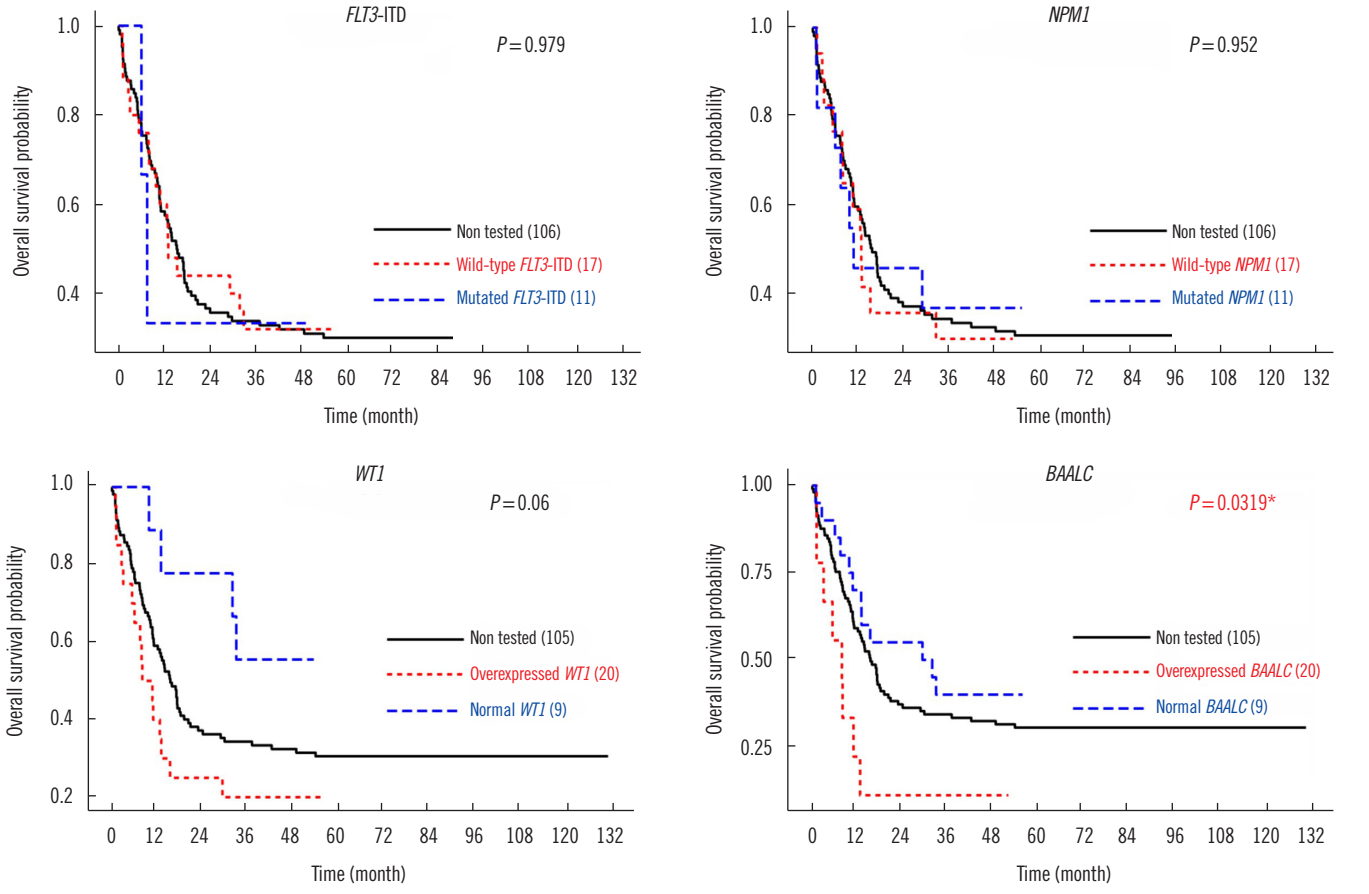
Supplemental Data Table S1. Characteristics of patients with CN-AML according to their PHB2 expression level

Variable	PHB2 normal expression (N=47)	PHB2 overexpression* (N=87)	*P*
Median age (yr; range)	50 (19–68)	53 (18–71)	0.271
Sex			0.829
Male	26 (55.3%)	45 (51.7%)	
Female	21 (44.7%)	42 (48.3%)	
WBC (/μL)	45,576.2±74,879.5	37,449.0±58,795.6	0.491
Blasts of PB (%)	38.1±35.5	39.3±32.8	0.846
Blasts of BM (%)	61.4±26.9	64.5±22.0	0.471
NPM1			0.229
Wild-type	20 (64.5%)	35 (49.3%)	
Mutated	11 (35.5%)	36 (50.7%)	
FLT3-ITD			1.000
Wild-type	24 (77.4%)	55 (77.5%)	
Mutated	7 (22.6%)	16 (22.5%)	
Complete remission			1.000
Achieved	36 (76.6%)	66 (75.9%)	
Failed	11 (23.4%)	21 (24.1%)	
Stem cell transplantation			0.622
No	28 (59.6%)	57 (65.5%)	
Yes	19 (40.4%)	30 (34.5%)	

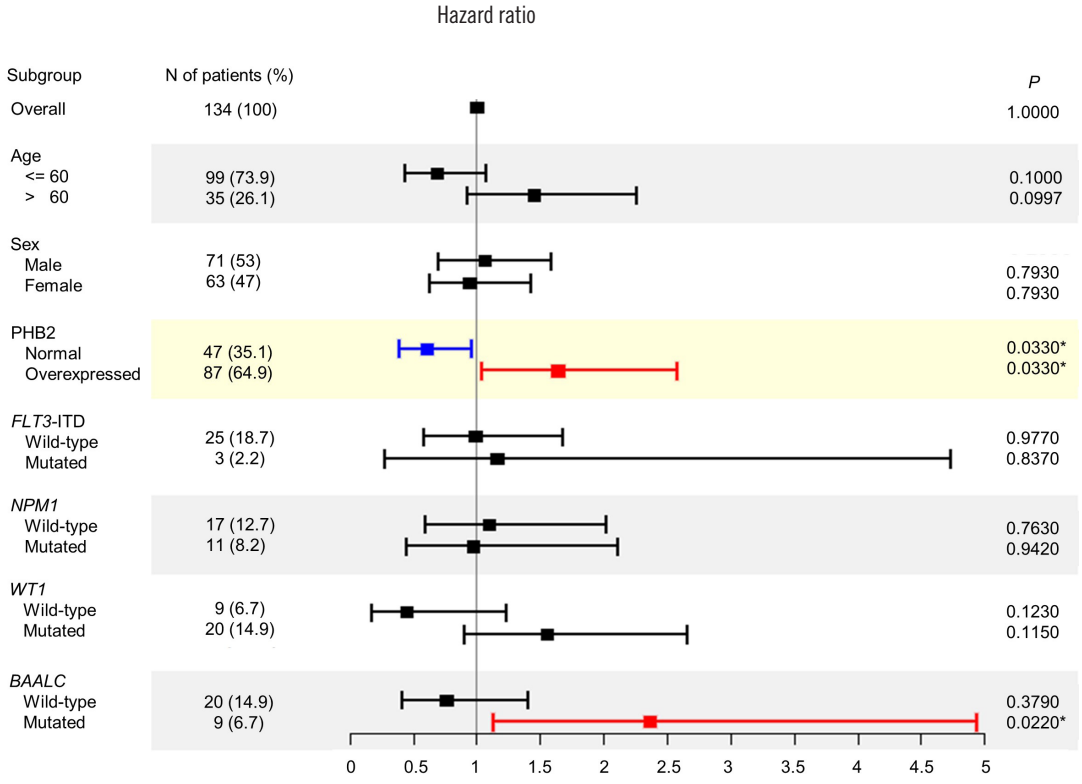
*The cutoff IHCS score for PHB2 overexpression was 6.
Abbreviations: BM, bone marrow; PB, peripheral blood; PHB2, prohibitin 2; CN-AML, cytogenetically normal acute myeloid leukemia.

https://doi.org/10.3343/alm.2022.42.5.585

ANNALS OF LABORATORY MEDICINE



Supplemental Data Fig. S1. Overall survival (OS) analysis of other molecular markers in the patients with cytogenetically normal acute myeloid leukemia participating in this study. Only for *BAALC*, the OS rate is significantly different between patients with overexpression and patients with normal expression.



Supplemental Data Fig. S2. Forest plot of hazard ratios for overall survival according to various risk factors. Subgroups of risk factors are age, prohibitin 2 (PHB2) protein level, *FLT3*-ITD, *NPM1* polymorphism, and *WT1* and *BAALC* mRNA levels. Although several factors suggest unfavorable prognosis, only PHB2 protein overexpression and *BAALC* mRNA overexpression are significantly associated with unfavorable prognosis. *$P<0.05$.

https://doi.org/10.3343/alm.2022.42.5.585