

Supplemental Material**Clinical implications and dynamics of Clonal Hematopoiesis in Anti-CD19 CAR T-Cell treated patients**

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Supplemental Methods

Bioinformatic analysis

Paired-end reads (148bp+17bp+8bp+148bp) were sequenced on an Illumina NovaSeq 6000 and processed using our in-house Snakemake(1) pipeline. UMIs were extracted and FASTQs were generated using picard ExtractIlluminaBarcodes, IlluminaBasecallsToSam and SamToFastq subsequently.(2) Raw reads were aligned to GRCh38(3) using bwa mem(4) and UMI information was added using picard MergeBamAlignment.(2) Consensus reads were generated using fgbio GroupReadsByUmi with -s adjacency and fgbio CallMolecularConsensusReads with -M 3.(5) Consensus reads were aligned to GRCh38 using bwa mem and picard MergeBamAlignment. Fgbio FilterConsensusReadsQuality with a minimum of 3 consensus reads and default parameters was used for quality filtering of aligned consensus reads. Local realignment was performed using GATK3(6) RealignerTargetCreator and IndelRealigner.(7) Variants were called using VarDict(8) in single-mode with a minimum allele frequency of 0.0001. Variant calls were annotated using annovar(9) with following databases: refGen, cytoBand, clinvar_20200316, dbnsfp35c, gnomad30_genome, avsnp150, cosmic92_coding, cosmic92_noncoding, revel, nci60.

Filtering of somatic variants

The list of variants called by the above variant calling pipeline was further processed using an R-based filtering script with the following exclusion criteria:

1. Functional criteria
 - a. synonymous variants
 - b. intronic variants
2. Quality Criteria
 - a. Strandbalance = 1
 - b. Strandbalance = 0
3. Read count criteria
 - a. Coverage < 50
 - b. Variant supporting reads < 10
 - c. Variant allele frequency < 0.01
4. Cohort/Population-based frequency criteria
 - a. Allele frequency in the general population > 10% according to the gnomad30_genome database
 - b. Variant frequency in this cohort > 20%
5. Germline/SNP Criteria
 - a. $0.45 < \text{VAF} < 0.55$ or $\text{VAF} > 0.95$ and allele frequency > 0.1% in the gnomad30_genome database or reported in the dbSNP database. Truncating variants at $0.45 < \text{VAF} < 0.55$ were rescued, if not reported in the gnomad30_genome database and not reported in the dbSNP

Here, Strandbalance is defined as the ratio of variant reads on plus strand to minus strand. Hotspot variants such as *DNMT3A* R882C/H, *GNB1* K57E, *JAK2* V617F, *SF3B1* K666N and K700E, *SFRS2* P95L, *U2AF1* S34F, and Q157P/R were rescued. Variants passing these filters were manually evaluated in the Integrative Genome Viewer (Broad Institute, Cambridge, USA).

Supplemental References

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CR- no. (%)	1 (3)	5 (19)	
PR- no. (%)	10 (29)	8 (30)	
SD- no. (%)	4 (11)	6 (22)	
PD - no. (%)	20 (57)	8 (30)	
CAR T- cell product			
Axicabtagene ciloleucel - no. (%)	17 (49)	7 (26)	
Tisagenlecleucel- no. (%)	15 (43)	16 (69)	
Brexucabtagene autoleucel - no. (%)	3 (9)	4 (15)	

Abbreviations: *CH*= clonal hematopoiesis; *LBCL*= large B-cell lymphomas; *TFL*= transformed follicular lymphoma; *MCL*= mantle cell lymphoma; *ALL*= acute lymphoblastic leukaemia; *CR*= complete remission; *PR*= partial remission; *SD*= stable disease; *PD*= progressive disease; *HSCT*= hematopoietic stem cell transplantation; *CNS*= central nervous system *no.*=number *VAF*= variant allele frequency **Statistics:** *) calculated with Fisher's exact test, missing data were excluded **) calculated with Mann Whitney U test

Supplemental Table 4. Prevalence of the most frequent CH mutations depending on prior high-dose chemotherapy with autologous or allogeneic HCT (n=109 patients with available information).

Prevalence of mutations VAF cutoff 1%	High-dose chemotherapy prior CAR T-cell therapy	High-dose chemotherapy prior CAR T-cell therapy	P
	Yes (n=45)	No (n=64)	
<i>DNMT3A</i> , n=26	13 (29%)	13 (20%)	0.36
<i>TET2</i> , n=13	8 (18%)	5 (8%)	0.14
<i>ASXL1</i> , n=9	6 (13%)	3 (5%)	0.16
<i>PPM1D</i> , n=28	10 (22%)	18 (28%)	0.51
<i>TP53</i> , n=7	3 (7%)	4 (6%)	1.0

Supplemental Table 5. Prevalence of the most frequent CH mutations depending on prior platinum-based chemotherapy (oxaliplatin, cisplatin; n=107 patients with available information).

Prevalence of mutations VAF cutoff 1%	Platinum derivatives prior CAR T-cell therapy	Platinum derivatives prior CAR T-cell therapy	P
	Yes (n=92)	No (n=15)	
<i>DNMT3A</i> , n=26	21 (23%)	5 (33%)	0.52
<i>TET2</i> , n=13	10 (11%)	3 (20%)	0.39
<i>ASXL1</i> , n=9	9 (10%)	0 (0%)	0.35
<i>PPM1D</i> , n=27	27 (29%)	0 (0%)	0.01
<i>TP53</i> , n=7	6 (7%)	1 (7%)	1.0

Supplemental Table 6. Prevalence of the most frequent CH mutations depending on prior therapy with topoisomerase II inhibitors (etoposide; n=107 patients with available information).

Prevalence of mutations VAF cutoff 1%	Top II inhibitors prior CAR T-cell therapy	Top II inhibitors prior CAR T-cell therapy	P
	Yes (n=55)	No (n=52)	
<i>DNMT3A</i> , n=26	9 (16%)	17 (33%)	0.07
<i>TET2</i> , n=13	6 (11%)	7 (14%)	0.77
<i>ASXL1</i> , n=9	7 (13%)	2 (4%)	0.16
<i>PPM1D</i> , n=27	15 (27%)	12 (23%)	0.66
<i>TP53</i> , n=7	6 (11%)	1 (2%)	0.11

Supplemental Table 7. Prevalence of the most frequent CH mutations depending on prior therapy with antimetabolites (cytarabine, gemcitabine, mercaptopurine; n=107 patients with available information).

Prevalence of mutations VAF cutoff 1%	Antimetabolites	Antimetabolites	P
	prior CAR T-cell therapy Yes (n=99)	prior CAR T-cell therapy No (n=8)	
DNMT3A, n=26	25 (25%)	1 (13%)	0.68
TET2, n=13	12 (12%)	1 (13%)	1.0
ASXL1, n=9	9 (9%)	0 (0%)	1.0
PPM1D, n=27	25 (25%)	2 (25%)	1.0
TP53, n=7	6 (6%)	1 (13%)	0.43

Supplemental Table 8. Prevalence of the most frequent CH mutations depending on prior autoHCT treatment (n=110 patients).

Prevalence of mutations VAF cutoff 1%	auto SCT	auto SCT	P
	prior CAR T-cell therapy Yes (n=37)	prior CAR T-cell therapy No (n=73)	
CH in any gene, n=62	23 (62%)	39 (53%)	
DNMT3A, n=26	10 (27%)	16 (22%)	0.64
TET2, n=13	8 (22%)	5 (7%)	0.03
ASXL1, n=9	6 (16%)	3 (4%)	0.05
PPM1D, n=28	9 (24%)	19 (26%)	1.0
TP53, n=7	2 (5%)	5 (7%)	1.0

Supplemental Table 9. CRS and ICANS frequency according to presence or absence of CH.

Toxicity	A: Total Cohort n=110	B: CH negative n=48	C: CH positive n=62	P-value* B vs C
CRS no. (%)				0.68
no onset	33 (30.0)	13 (27.1)	20 (32.3)	
onset	77 (70.0)	35 (72.9)	42 (67.7)	
CRS Grading no. (% of onset)				
Grade I	24 (31.2)	12 (34.3)	12 (28.6)	
Grade II	45 (58.4)	18 (51.4)	27 (64.3)	
Grade III	7 (9.0)	4 (11.4)	3 (7.1)	
Grade IV	1 (1.3)	1 (2.9)	0 (0)	
Grade ≥II	53 (68.8)	23 (65.7)	30 (71.4)	0.63**
Grade ≥III	8 (10.4)	5 (14.3)	3 (7.1)	0.46**
ICANS no. (%)				0.53
no onset	76 (69.1)	35 (72.9)	41 (66.1)	
onset	34 (30.9)	13 (27.1)	21 (33.9)	
ICANS Grading no. (% of onset)				
Grade I	13 (38.2)	7 (53.8)	6 (28.6)	
Grade II	12 (35.3)	3 (23.1)	9 (42.9)	
Grade III	9 (26.5)	3 (23.1)	6 (28.6)	
Grade IV	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	
Grade ≥II	21 (61.8)	6 (46.2)	15 (71.4)	0.17**
Grade ≥III	9 (26.5)	3 (23.1)	6 (28.6)	1.0**

Abbreviations: CH= clonal hematopoiesis; CRS= Cytokine release syndrome /ICANS= Immune effector cell-associated neurotoxicity syndrome
no.=number; **Statistics:** *) calculated with Fisher's exact test **) calculation within cohort of onset

Supplemental Table 10. CRS and ICANS frequency according to CH with low and high VAF.

Toxicity	A: CH negative n=48	B: CH positive VAF 1-5% n=35	C: CH positive VAF >5% n=27	P-value* A vs B	P-value* A vs C	P-value* B vs C
CRS no. (%)				1.0	0.44	0.59
no onset	13 (27.1)	10 (28.6)	10 (37.0)			
onset	35 (72.9)	25 (71.4)	17 (63.0)			
CRS Grading no. (% of onset)						
Grade I	12 (34.3)	7 (28.0)	5 (29.4)			
Grade II	18 (51.4)	18 (72.0)	9 (52.9)			
Grade III	4 (11.4)	0 (0)	3 (17.6)			
Grade IV	1 (2.9)	0 (0)	0 (0)			
Grade ≥II	23 (65.7)	18 (72.0)	12 (70.6)	0.78**	1.0**	1.0**
Grade ≥III	5 (14.3)	0 (0)	3 (17.6)	0.07**	1.0**	0.06**
ICANS no. (%)				0.16	0.78	0.11
no onset	35 (72.9)	20 (57.1)	21 (77.8)			
onset	13 (27.1)	15 (42.9)	6 (22.2)			
ICANS Grading no. (% of onset)						
Grade I	7 (53.8)	4 (26.7)	2 (33.3)			
Grade II	3 (23.0)	7 (46.7)	2 (33.3)			
Grade III	3 (23.0)	4 (26.7)	2 (33.3)			
Grade IV	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)			
Grade ≥II	6 (46.2)	11 (73.3)	4 (66.7)	0.25**	0.63**	1.0**
Grade ≥III	3 (23.0)	4 (26.7)	2 (33.3)	1.0**	1.0**	1.0**

Abbreviations: CH= clonal hematopoiesis; VAF= variant allele frequency; CRS= Cytokine release syndrome /ICANS= Immune effector cell-associated neurotoxicity syndrome no.=number; **Statistics:** *) calculated with Fisher's exact test **) calculation within cohort of onset

Supplemental Table 11. CRS and ICANS Frequency according to age.

Toxicity	Age<60				Age≥60			
	A: Total Cohort n=42	B: CH neg. n=28	C: CH pos. n=14	P- value* B vs C	A: Total Cohort n=68	B: CH neg. n=20	C: CH pos. n=48	P- value* B vs C
CRS no. (%)				0.72				0.57
no onset	11 (26.2)	8 (28.6)	3 (21.4)		22 (32.4)	5 (25.0)	17 (35.4)	
onset	31 (73.8)	20 (71.4)	11 (78.6)		46 (67.6)	15 (75.0)	31 (64.6)	
CRS Grading no. (% of onset)								
Grade I	10 (32.3)	8 (40.0)	2 (18.2)		14 (30.4)	4 (26.7)	10 (32.3)	
Grade II	18 (58.1)	10 (50.0)	8 (72.7)		27 (58.7)	8 (53.3)	19 (61.3)	
Grade III	3 (9.7)	2 (10.0)	1 (9.1)		4 (8.7)	2 (13.3)	2 (6.5)	
Grade IV	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)		1 (2.2)	1 (6.7)	0 (0)	
Grade ≥II	21 (67.7)	12 (60.0)	9 (81.8)	0.26**	32 (69.6)	11 (73.3)	21 (67.7)	1.0**
Grade ≥III	3 (9.7)	2 (10.9)	1 (9.1)	1.0**	5 (10.9)	3 (20.0)	2 (6.5)	0.31**
ICANS no. (%)				1.0				0.59
no onset	32 (76.2)	21(75.0)	11 (78.6)		44 (64.7)	14 (70.9)	30 (62.5)	
onset	10 (23.8)	7 (25.0)	3 (21.4)		24 (35.3)	6 (30.0)	18 (37.5)	
ICANS Grading no. (% of onset)								
Grade I	9 (90.0)	6 (85.7)	3 (100)		4 (16.7)	1 (16.7)	3 (16.7)	
Grade II	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)		12 (50.0)	3 (50.0)	9 (50.0)	
Grade III	1 (10.0)	1 (14.3)	0 (0)		8 (33.3)	2 (33.3)	6 (33.3)	
Grade IV	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)		0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	
Grade ≥II	1 (10.0)	1 (14.3)	0 (0)	1.0**	20 (83.3)	5 (83.3)	15 (83.3)	1.0**
Grade ≥III	1 (10.0)	1 (14.3)	0 (0)	1.0**	8 (33.3)	2 (33.3)	6 (33.3)	1.0**
CRS Onset general	31 (73.8)				46 (67.6)			0.5
ICANS onset general	10 (23.8)				24 (35.3)			0.29

Abbreviations: CH= clonal hematopoiesis; CRS= Cytokine release syndrome /ICANS= Immune effector cell-associated neurotoxicity syndrome
no.=number; **Statistics:** *) calculated with Fisher's exact test **) calculation within cohort of onset

Supplemental Table 12. Tisagenlecleucel and Axicabtagene-Ciloleucel toxicity outcomes according to mutational status.

Toxicity	Tisagenlecleucel n=56			Axicabtagene-Ciloleucel n=43		
	A: CH neg. n=25	B: CH pos. n=31	P-value* A vs B	A: CH neg. n=19	B: CH pos. n=24	P-value* A vs B
CRS no. (%)			0.59			1.0
no onset	9 (36.0)	14 (45.2)		3 (15.8)	4 (16.7)	
onset	16 (64.0)	17 (54.8)		16 (84.2)	20 (83.3)	
CRS Grading no. (% of onset)						
Grade I	7 (43.8)	4 (23.5)		5 (31.2)	7 (35.0)	
Grade II	8 (50.0)	12 (70.6)		8 (50.0)	12 (60.0)	
Grade III	0 (0)	1 (5.9)		3 (18.8)	1 (5.0)	
Grade IV	1 (6.3)	0 (0)		0 (0)	0 (0)	
Grade ≥II	9 (56.3)	13 (76.5)	0.28**	11 (68.8)	13 (65.0)	1.0**
Grade ≥III	1 (6.3)	1 (4.9)	1.0**	3 (18.8)	1 (5.0)	0.3**
ICANS no. (%)			0.32			0.22
no onset	19 (76.0)	27 (87.1)		12 (63.2)	10 (41.7)	
onset	6 (24.0)	4 (12.9)		7 (36.8)	14 (58.3)	
ICANS Grading no. (% of onset)						
Grade I	4 (66.7)	1 (25.0)		3 (42.9)	4 (28.6)	
Grade II	1 (16.7)	2 (50.0)		2 (28.6)	5 (35.7)	
Grade III	1 (16.7)	1 (25.0)		2 (28.6)	5 (35.7)	
Grade IV	0 (0)	0 (0)		0 (0)	0 (0)	
Grade ≥II	2 (33.3)	3 (75.0)	0.52**	4 (57.1)	10 (71.4)	0.64**
Grade ≥III	1 (16.7)	1 (25.0)	1.0**	2 (28.6)	5 (35.7)	1.0**

Abbreviations: CH= clonal hematopoiesis; CRS= Cytokine release syndrome /CANS= immune effector cell-associated neurotoxicity syndrome vs =versus no.=number; **Statistics:** *) calculated with Fisher's exact test **) calculation within cohort of onset

Supplemental Table 13. Toxicity, response, and survival according to DDR mutational status.

Toxicity	A: CH negative n=48	B: CH positive DDR Mutation n=36	C: CH positive Other than DDR n=26	P-value* A vs B
CRS - no. (%)				
no onset	13 (27.1)	15 (41.7)	5 (19.2)	
onset	35 (72.9)	21 (58.3)	21 (80.8)	0.17
CRS Grading - no. (% of onset)				
Grade I	12 (34.3)	9 (42.9)	3 (14.3)	
Grade II	18 (51.4)	11 (52.4)	16 (76.2)	
Grade III	4 (11.4)	1 (4.7)	2 (9.5)	
Grade IV	1 (2.9)	0 (0)	0 (0)	
Grade \geq II	23 (65.7)	12 (57.1)	18 (85.7)	**0.57
Grade \geq III	5 (14.3)	1 (4.7)	2 (9.5)	**0.39
ICANS no. (%)				
no onset	35 (72.9)	28 (77.8)	13 (50)	
onset	13 (27.1)	8 (22.2)	13 (50)	0.8
ICANS Grading no. (% of onset)				
Grade I	7 (53.8)	4 (50)	2 (15.4)	
Grade II	3 (23.1)	1 (12.5)	8 (61.5)	
Grade III	3 (23.1)	3 (37.5)	3 (23.1)	
Grade \geq II	6 (46.2)	4 (50)	11 (84.6)	**1.0
Grade \geq III	3 (23.1)	3 (37.5)	3 (23.1)	**0.63
1y-OS	55%	40%	62%	
1y-PFS	46%	25%	51%	
Number of Pat.	n=45	n=35	n=25	
Best Response*** no. (% of responder)	28 (62.2)	26 (74.3)	20 (80)	0.25

Abbreviations: DDR= DNA Damage Response (DDR-Group, PPM1D±TP53±CHEK2±ATM); CH= clonal hematopoiesis; CRS= Cytokine release syndrome /CANS= Immune effector cell-associated neurotoxicity syndrome vs =versus no.=number; **Statistics:** *) calculated with Fisher's exact test **) calculation within cohort of onset

***) Period of observation d0-d180 after CAR T-cell therapy

Supplemental Table 14. Toxicity, response, and survival according to DTA mutational status.

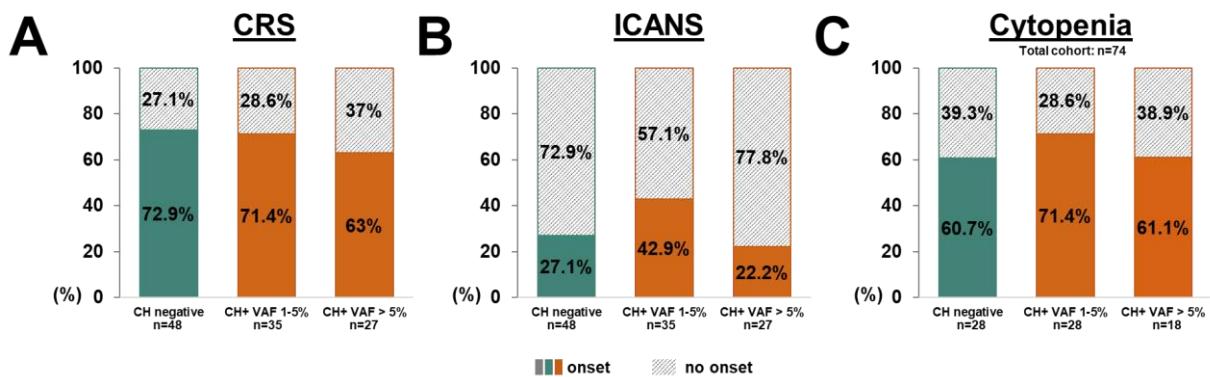
Toxicity	A: CH negative n=48	B: CH positive DTA Mutation n=39	C: CH positive Other than DTA n=23	P-value* A vs B
CRS - no. (%)				
no onset	13 (27.1)	15 (38.5)	5 (21.7)	
onset	35 (72.9)	24 (61.5)	18 (78.3)	0.36
CRS Grading - no. (% of onset)				
Grade I	12 (34.3)	4 (16.7)	8 (44.4)	
Grade II	18 (51.4)	17 (70.8)	10 (55.6)	
Grade III	4 (11.4)	3 (12.5)	0 (0)	
Grade IV	1 (2.9)	0 (0)	0 (0)	
Grade ≥II	23 (65.7)	20 (3.3)	10 (55.6)	0.23**
Grade ≥III	5 (14.3)	3 (12.5)	0 (0)	1.0**
ICANS no. (%)				
no onset	35 (72.9)	23 (59.0)	18 (78.3)	
onset	13 (27.1)	16 (41.0)	5 (21.7)	0.18
ICANS Grading no. (% of onset)				
Grade I	7 (53.8)	4 (25.0)	2 (40.0)	
Grade II	3 (23.1)	7 (43.8)	2 (40.0)	
Grade III	3 (23.1)	5 (31.3)	1 (20.0)	
Grade ≥II	6 (46.2)	12 (75.0)	3 (60.0)	0.14**
Grade ≥III	3 (23.1)	5 (31.3)	1 (20.0)	0.70**
1y-OS	55%	68%	31%	
1y-PFS	46%	45%	17%	
Number of Pat.	n=45	n=39	n=21	
Best Response*** no. (% of responder)	28 (62.2)	30 (76.9)	16 (76.2)	0.16

Abbreviations: DTA=DNMT3A±TET2±ASXL1 mutated CH= clonal hematopoiesis; CRS= Cytokine release syndrome /CANS= Immune effector cell-associated neurotoxicity syndrome vs =versus no.=number; **Statistics:** *) calculated with Fisher's exact test **) calculation within cohort of onset ****) Period of observation d0-d180 after CAR T-cell therapy

Supplemental Figures

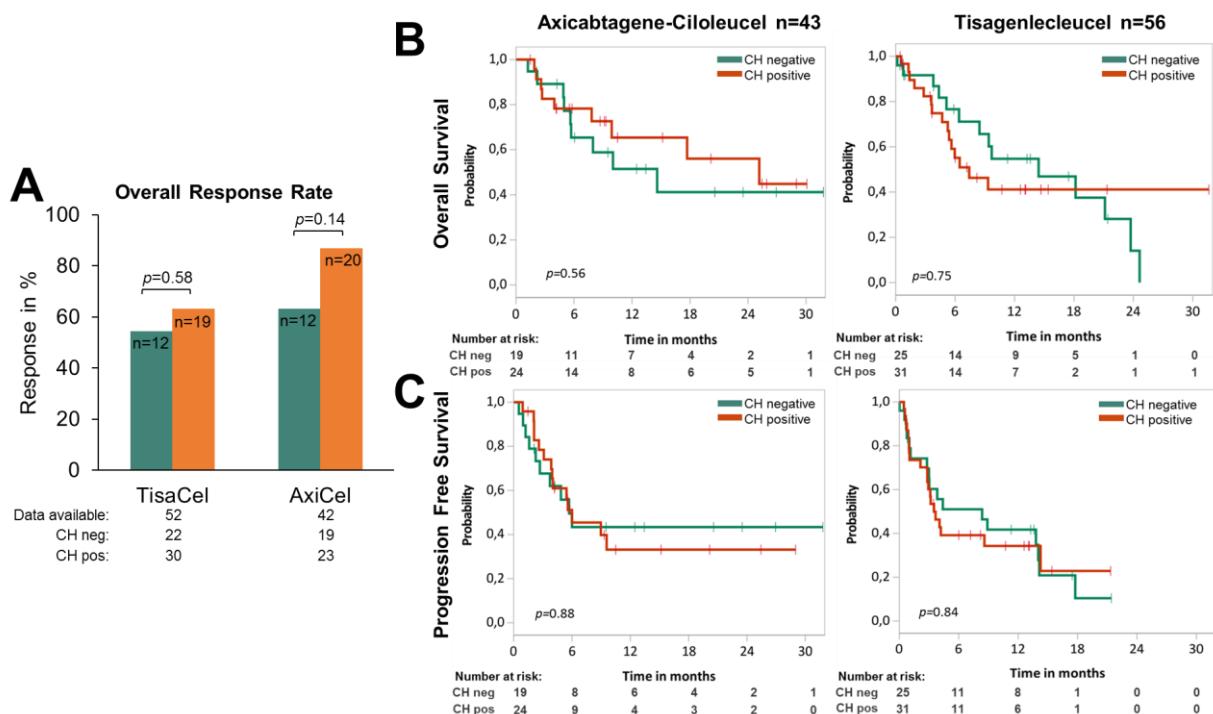
Supplemental Figure 1. Toxicity outcomes according to CH with low (1-5%) and high VAF (>5%).

(A) Histogram plots showing prevalence of CRS (onset: filled, no onset: hatched) according to absence (n=48, green) or presence (orange) of clonal hematopoiesis with low (1-5%) (n=35) and high VAF (>5%) (n=27) across the total cohort. **(B)** Diagrams showing prevalence of ICANS according to absence (n=48) or presence of clonal hematopoiesis with low (1-5%) (n=35) and high VAF (>5%) (n=27) across the total cohort. **(C)** Histogram plots illustrating prevalence of cytopenias at day 100 after CAR T-cell therapy in patients with available information (n=74) according to absence (n=28) or presence of clonal hematopoiesis with low (1-5%) (n=28) and high VAF (>5%) (n=18).



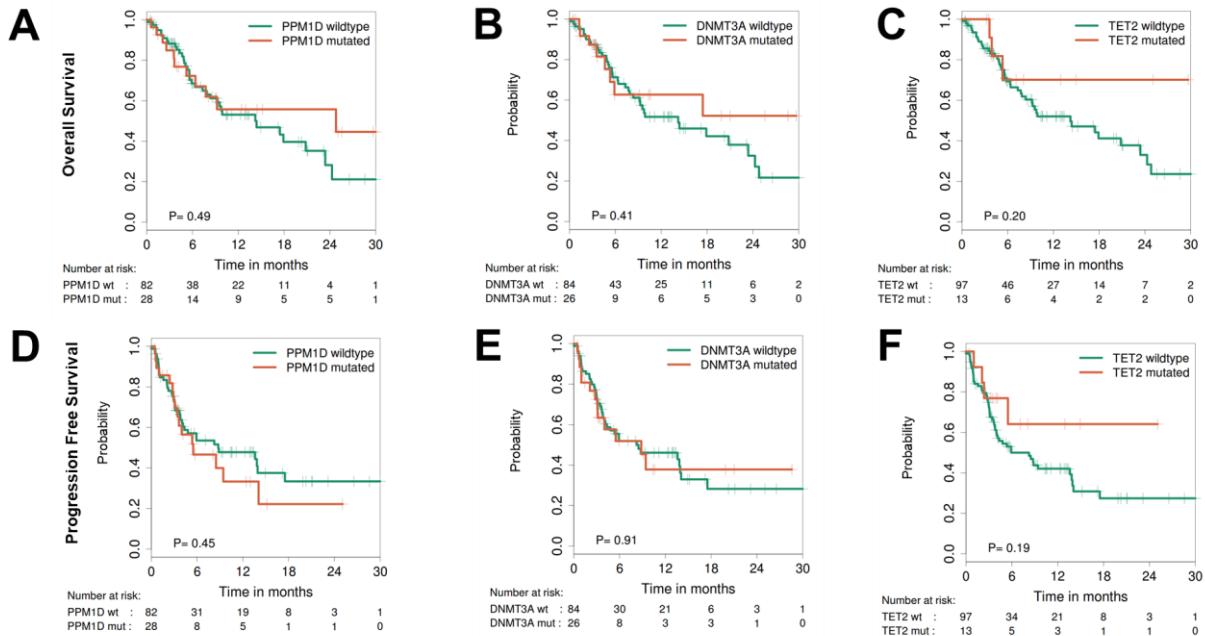
Supplemental Figure 2. Response and survival regarding CAR T-cell construct and mutational status.

(A) Diagram demonstrating the best overall response rate (ORR) in patients treated with Axi-cel (n= 43) or Tisa-cel (n=56) according to mutational status in the first 180 days after Car T-cell treatment. P-value was calculated with Fisher's exact test. Patients with lack of follow-up data or death before progress/response were excluded. **(B)** Kaplan-Meier curves depict the overall survival stratified by absence or presence of clonal hematopoiesis with a VAF cutoff 1% for Axi-cel or Tisa-cel. Cox regression: Axi-cel: 1Y-OS 65% vs. 52%, HR: 0.76, CI: 0.30-1.92; Tisa-cel: 1Y-OS 41% vs. 55%, HR: 1.13, CI: 0.54-2.36; **(C)** Kaplan-Meier curves show progression-free survival stratified by absence or presence of clonal hematopoiesis with a VAF cutoff 1%. Cox regression: Axi-cel: 1Y-PFS 33% vs 43%, HR: 1.06, CI: 0.47-2.40; Tisa-cel: 1Y-PFS 34% vs 42%, HR: 1.07, CI: 0.56-2.06. P-value was calculated for **(B)** and **(C)** with log-Rank test.



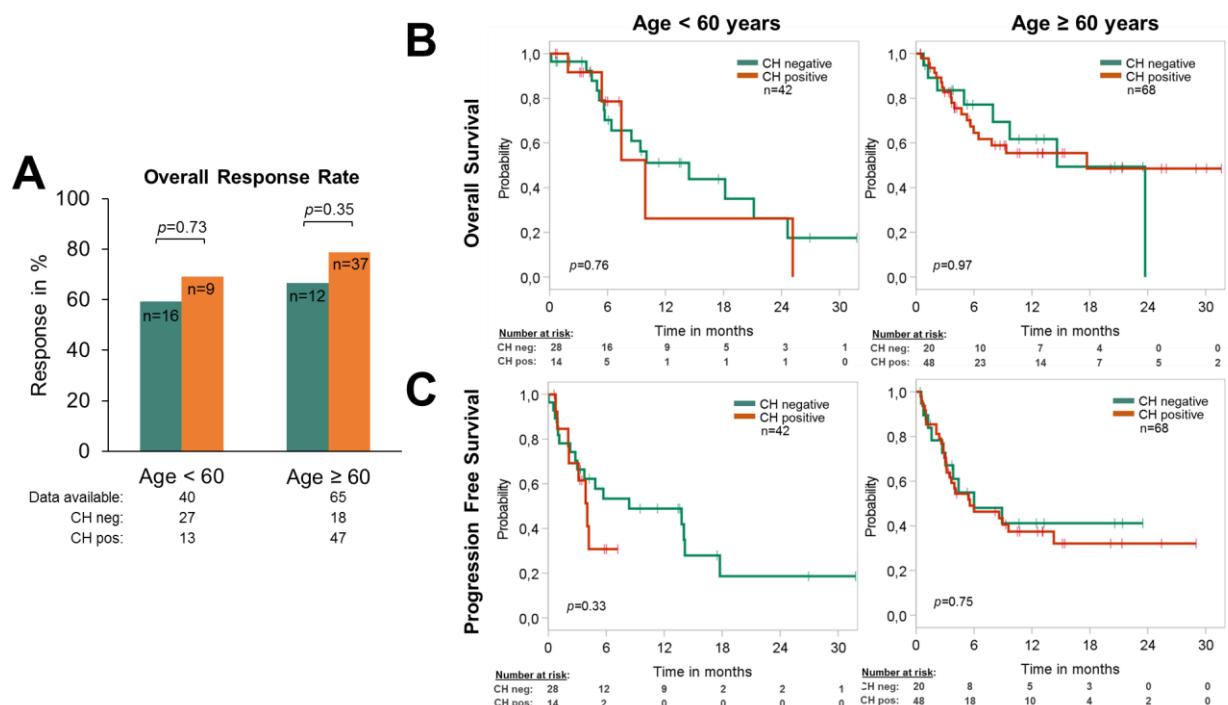
Supplemental Figure 3. OS and PFS by mutational status of *PPM1D*, *DNMT3A*, and *TET2*.

(A-C) Kaplan-Meier curves depict OS stratified by absence or presence of clonal hematopoiesis with a VAF cutoff 1% in the genes *PPM1D*, *DNMT3A*, or *TET2*. **(D-F)** Kaplan-Meier curves depict PFS stratified by absence or presence of clonal hematopoiesis with a VAF cutoff 1% in the genes *PPM1D*, *DNMT3A*, or *TET2*. P-value was calculated with the log-Rank test.



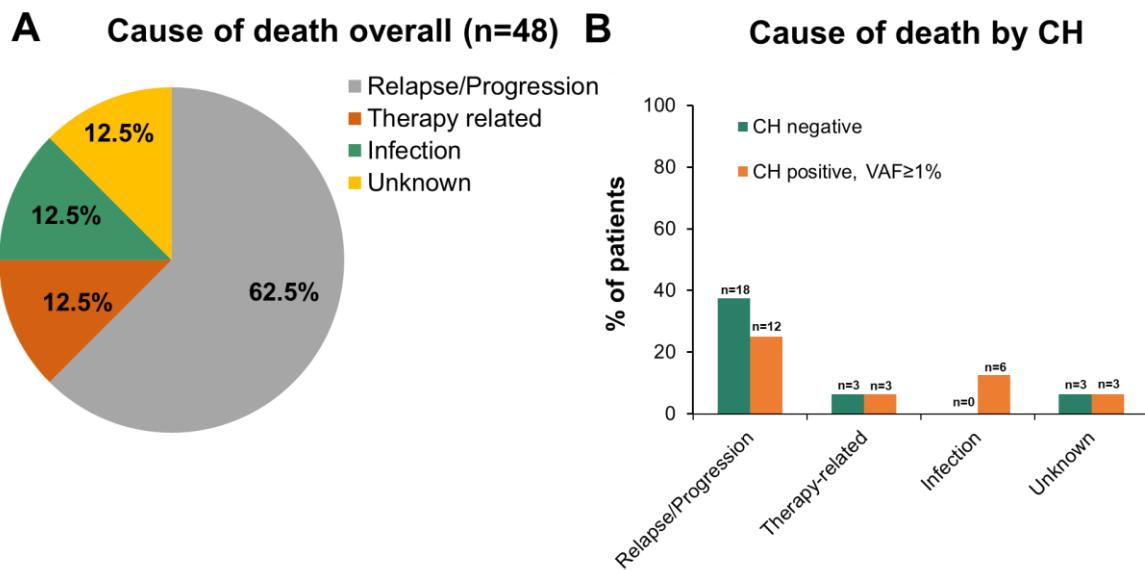
Supplemental Figure 4. Response and survival in patients above/below 60 years of age according to mutational status.

(A) Diagram demonstrating the best overall response rate (ORR) in the first 180 days after Car T-cell treatment within subgroups divided by age above/below 60 years at d0 and stratified by absence or presence of clonal hematopoiesis with a VAF cutoff 1%, respectively. P-value was calculated with Fisher's exact test. Patients with lack of follow-up data or death before progress/response were excluded. (B) Kaplan-Meier curves depict the overall survival stratified by absence or presence of clonal hematopoiesis with a VAF cutoff 1% for patients below or above 60 years at treatment day. (C) Kaplan-Meier curves show progression-free survival stratified by absence or presence of clonal hematopoiesis with a VAF cutoff 1% for patients below or above 60 years at treatment day. P-value was calculated for (B) and (C) with the log-Rank test.



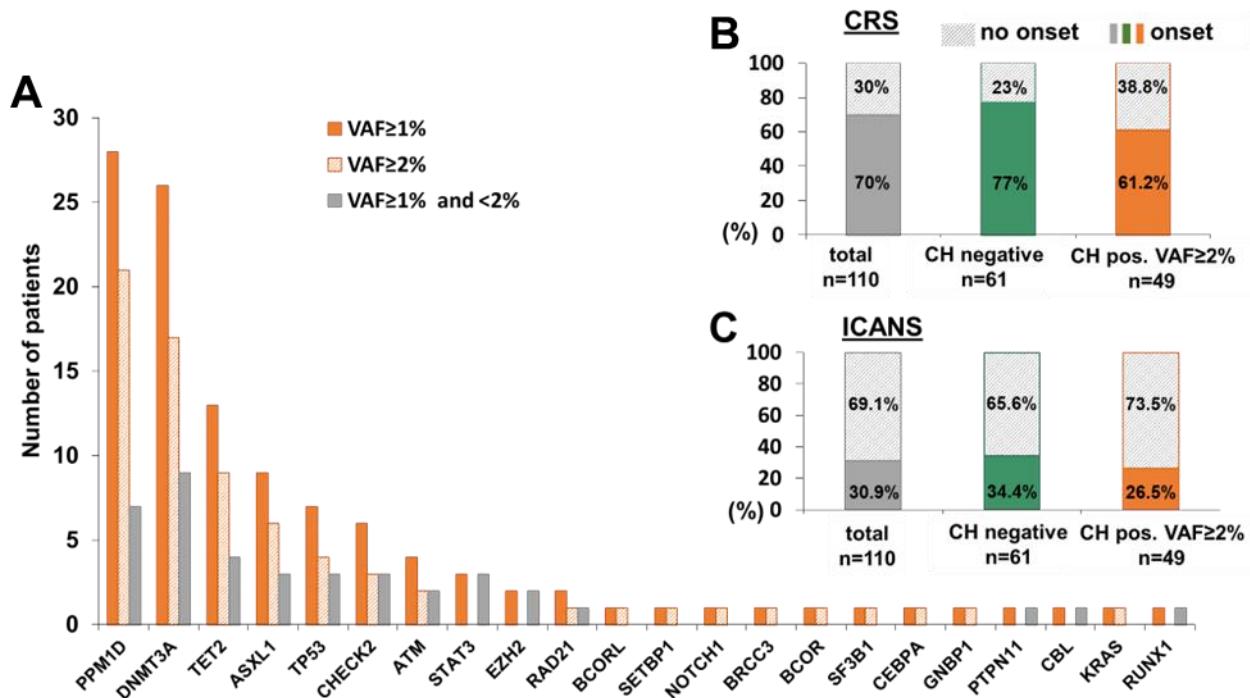
Supplemental Figure 5. Causes of death according to CH using a 1% VAF cutoff.

(A) During the observation time 48 patients died. The frequency of different causes of death are shown for all deceased patients. **(B)** The percentage of patients who deceased from different causes are shown for CH positive and CH negative patients. The absolute number of patients is shown in the figure.



Supplemental Figure 6. Toxicity outcomes according to CH using a 2% VAF cutoff.

(A) Frequency of CH across the entire cohort (n=110) as measured by the VAF using a cutoff of 2%. **(B)** Prevalence of CRS according to absence or presence of CH using a 2% VAF cutoff. **(C)** Prevalence of ICANS according to absence or presence of CH using a 2% VAF cutoff.



Supplemental Figure 7. Response and survival according to CH using a 2% VAF cutoff.

(A) Best overall response rate (ORR) during the first 180 days after CAR T-cell treatment stratified by absence (green, n=58) or presence (orange, n=47) of CH with a VAF cutoff of 2%. P-value was calculated with Fisher's exact test. Patients with lack of follow-up data or death before progression/response were excluded (n=5). **(B)** Kaplan-Meier curves showing OS of 110 patients undergoing CAR T-cell therapy stratified by absence (green) or presence (orange) of CH with a VAF cutoff of 2%. **(C)** Kaplan-Meier curves showing progression-free survival of 110 patients undergoing CAR T-cell therapy stratified by absence (green) or presence (orange) of CH with a VAF cutoff of 2%. P-value was calculated for (B) and (C) with log-Rank test.

