Supplemental Materials

Suppl 1. ALL chemotherapy regimen classification

Regimen category	Regimen name*	Study reference
Adult	7+3	
	8707	Linker C, Damon L, Ries C, Navarro W. Intensified and Shortened Cyclical Chemotherapy for Adult Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia. Journal of Clinical Oncology. 2002; 20 (10): 2464-2471.
	CALGB 19802	Han R, Kim K, Jang J, et al. Outcomes of a modified CALGB 19802 regimen in adult acute lymphoblastic leukemia. J Korean Med Sci. 2008;23(2):278-283. doi:10.3346/jkms.2008.23.2.278
	CHOP	
	DA-R-EPOCH	
	GMALL	Goekbuget N, Baur H, Beck J, et al. Dexamethasone dose and schedule significantly influences remission rate and toxicity of induction therapy in Adult Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia (ALL): Results of the GMALL pilot trial 06/99. Blood. 2005;106(11):1832-1832. doi:10.1182/blood.v106.11.1832.1832
	GRAAPH 2005	Chalandon Y, Thomas X, Hayette S, et al. First results of the GRAAPH-2005 study in younger adult patients with de Novo Philadelphia Positive Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia. Blood. 2008;112(11):12-12. doi:10.1182/blood.v112.11.12.12
	Hyper-CVAD with ofatumumab	Jabbour E, Richard-Carpentier G, Sasaki Y, et al. Hyper-CVAD regimen in combination with ofatumumab as frontline therapy for adults with Philadelphia chromosome-negative B-cell acute lymphoblastic leukaemia: a single-arm, phase 2 trial. Lancet Haematol. 2020;7(7):e523-e533. doi:10.1016/S2352-3026(20)30144-7
	IDEA (idarubicin, etoposide, cytarabine)	
	JALSG ALL202	Hatta Y, Mizuta S, Matsuo K, et al. Final analysis of the JALSG Ph+ALL202 study: tyrosine kinase inhibitor-combined chemotherapy for Ph+ALL. Ann Hematol. 2018;97(9):1535-1545. doi:10.1007/s00277-018-3323-8
	L-19	
	L-20	Gee, T., Gulati, S., Clarkson, B.D. (1986). L-20 Protocol for Adult Patients with Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia: A Protocol Utilizing Prognostic Factors, Intensive Chemotherapy and Autologous "Purged" Marrow Transplantation to Eradicate Minimal Residual Disease. In: Hagenbeek, A., Löwenberg, B. (eds) Minimal Residual Disease in Acute Leukemia 1986. Developments in Oncology, vol 45. Springer, Dordrecht. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-94-009-4273-8_17
	SWOG 8417	Petersdorf H, Kopecky J, Head R, et al. Comparison of the L10M consolidation regimen to an

		alternative regimen including escalating methotrexate/L-asparaginase for adult acute lymphoblastic leukemia: a Southwest Oncology Group Study. Leukemia. 2001;15(2):208-216. doi:10.1038/sj.leu.2402006
	SWOG 9400	Pullarkat V, Slovak L, Kopecky J, Forman J, Appelbaum R. Impact of cytogenetics on the outcome of adult acute lymphoblastic leukemia: results of Southwest Oncology Group 9400 study. Blood. 2008;111(5):2563-2572. doi:10.1182/blood-2007-10-116186
Adult with modifications	Hyper-CVAD followed by mini hyper-CVAD	
	Hyper-CVAD with peg-asparaginase	
	Hyper-CVAD with rituximab	
Pediatric-inspired	CALGB 10102	Reed R, Wooster M, Isom S, et al. Real-world outcomes of adult patients with acute lymphoblastic leukemia treated with a modified CALGB 10102 regimen. Ann Hematol. 2023;102(4):897-906. doi:10.1007/s00277-023-05141-5
	CALGB 8811	Larson A, Dodge K, Burns P, et al. A five-drug remission induction regimen with intensive consolidation for adults with acute lymphoblastic leukemia: cancer and leukemia group B study 8811. Blood. 1995;85(8):2025-2037.
	CALGB 9111	Larson A, Dodge K, Linker A, et al. A randomized controlled trial of filgrastim during remission induction and consolidation chemotherapy for adults with acute lymphoblastic leukemia: CALGB study 9111. Blood. 1998;92(5):1556-1564.
	CALGB 9311	Szatrowski P, Dodge K, Reynolds C, et al. Lineage specific treatment of adult patients with acute lymphoblastic leukemia in first remission with anti-B4-blocked ricin or high-dose cytarabine: Cancer and Leukemia Group B Study 9311. Cancer. 2003;97(6):1471-1480. doi:10.1002/cncr.11219
	CALGB 9511	Wetzler M, Sanford L, Kurtzberg J, et al. Effective asparagine depletion with pegylated asparaginase results in improved outcomes in adult acute lymphoblastic leukemia: Cancer and Leukemia Group B Study 9511. Blood. 2007;109(10):4164-4167. doi:10.1182/blood-2006-09-045351
	DFCI C-ALL 05-01	DeAngelo J, Stevenson K, Neuberg S, et al. A multicenter phase II study using a dose intensified pegylated-asparaginase pediatric regimen in adults with untreated acute lymphoblastic leukemia: A DFCI all consortium trial. Blood. 2015;126(23):80-80. doi:10.1182/blood.v126.23.80.80
	ECOG 2993	Rowe M, Buck G, Burnett K, et al. Induction therapy for adults with acute lymphoblastic leukemia: results of more than 1500 patients from the international ALL trial: MRC UKALL XII/ECOG E2993. Blood. 2005;106(12):3760-3767. doi:10.1182/blood-2005-04-1623
	GRAALL 2005	Huguet F, Chevret S, Leguay T, et al. Intensified Therapy of Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia in Adults: Report of the Randomized GRAALL-2005 Clinical Trial. J Clin Oncol. 2018;36(24):2514-2523. doi:10.1200/JCO.2017.76.8192

Pediatric	A041501	Alliance for Clinical Trials in Oncology. Inotuzumab Ozogamicin and Frontline Chemotherapy in Treating Young Adults With Newly Diagnosed B Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia. ClinicalTrials.gov identifier: NCT03150693. Updated August 31, 2023. Accessed September 3, 2023. https://clinicaltrials.gov/study/NCT03150693.
	AALL0232	Larsen E, Devidas M, Chen S, et al. Dexamethasone and High-Dose Methotrexate Improve Outcome for Children and Young Adults With High-Risk B-Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia: A Report From Children's Oncology Group Study AALL0232. J Clin Oncol. 2016;34(20):2380-2388. doi:10.1200/JCO.2015.62.4544
	AALL0434	Dunsmore K, Winter S, Devidas M, et al. Children's Oncology Group AALL0434: A Phase III Randomized Clinical Trial Testing Nelarabine in Newly Diagnosed T-Cell Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia. J Clin Oncol. 2020;38(28):3282-3293. doi:10.1200/JCO.20.00256
	AALL1131	Salzer L, Burke M, Devidas M, et al. Toxicity associated with intensive postinduction therapy incorporating clofarabine in the very high-risk stratum of patients with newly diagnosed high-risk B-lymphoblastic leukemia: A report from the Children's Oncology Group study AALL1131 [published correction appears in Cancer. 2021 Nov 1;127(21):4106-4107]. Cancer. 2018;124(6):1150-1159. doi:10.1002/cncr.31099
	AALL1231	Teachey D, Devidas M, Wood B, et al. Children's Oncology Group Trial AALL1231: A Phase III Clinical Trial Testing Bortezomib in Newly Diagnosed T-Cell Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia and Lymphoma. J Clin Oncol. 2022;40(19):2106-2118. doi:10.1200/JCO.21.02678
	AALL1631	Children’s Oncology Group. Imatinib Mesylate and Combination Chemotherapy in Treating Patients With Newly Diagnosed Philadelphia Chromosome Positive Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia. ClinicalTrials.gov identifier: NCT03007147. Updated August 23, 2023. Accessed September 3, 2023. https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT03007147
	AALL1732	Children’s Oncology Group. Inotuzumab Ozogamicin and Post-Induction Chemotherapy in Treating Patients With High-Risk B-ALL, Mixed Phenotype Acute Leukemia, and B-LLy. ClinicalTrials.gov identifier: NCT03959085. Updated May 23, 2023. Accessed September 3, 2023. https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT03959085
	ALLRE08 PETHEMA	Ribera J, Morgades M, Montesinos P, et al. A pediatric regimen for adolescents and young adults with Philadelphia chromosome-negative acute lymphoblastic leukemia: Results of the ALLRE08 PETHEMA trial. Cancer Med. 2020;9(7):2317-2329. doi:10.1002/cam4.2814
	Augmented BFM	Chang J, Medlin S, Kahl B, et al. Augmented and standard Berlin-Frankfurt-Munster chemotherapy for treatment of adult acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Leuk Lymphoma. 2008;49(12):2298-2307. doi:10.1080/10428190802517732
	BFM	

	CALGB 10403	Stock W, Luger S, Advani A, et al. A pediatric regimen for older adolescents and young adults with acute lymphoblastic leukemia: results of CALGB 10403 [published correction appears in Blood. 2019 Sep 26;134(13):1111]. Blood. 2019;133(14):1548-1559. doi:10.1182/blood-2018-10-881961
	CCG 1961	Steinherz P, Seibel N, Sather H, et al. Treatment of higher risk acute lymphoblastic leukemia in young people (CCG-1961), long-term follow-up: a report from the Children's Oncology Group. Leukemia. 2019;33(9):2144-2154. doi:10.1038/s41375-019-0422-z
	CINJALL	Drachtman R, Masterson M, Shenkerman A, Vijayanathan V, Cole PD. Long-term outcomes for children with acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL) treated on The Cancer Institute of New Jersey ALL trial (CINJALL). Leuk Lymphoma. 2016;57(10):2275-2280. doi:10.3109/10428194.2016.1141406
	POG-9404	Asselin B, Devidas M, Wang C, et al. Effectiveness of high-dose methotrexate in T-cell lymphoblastic leukemia and advanced-stage lymphoblastic lymphoma: a randomized study by the Children's Oncology Group (POG 9404). Blood. 2011;118(4):874-883. doi:10.1182/blood-2010-06-292615
Pediatric with modifications	BFM without asparaginase	
	CALGB 10403 without asparaginase	
	Modified BFM (without asparaginase)	
Unknown	CALGB (unknown protocol)	
	Cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, vincristine, prednisone	
	Cyclophosphamide, cytarabine, 6-mercaptopurine, vincristine, intrathecal chemotherapy	
	Cyclophosphamide, daunorubicin, prednisone, L-asparaginase	
	Cyclophosphamide, daunorubicin, vincristine, asparaginase	
	Cyclophosphamide, daunorubicin, vincristine, dexamethasone, L-asparaginase	
	Cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, methotrexate. 6-thioguanine, L-asparaginase	
	Cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, vincristine, methylprednisolone	

	Cytarabine, vincristine, intrathecal methotrexate, prednisone
	Daunorubicin, vincristine, peg-asparaginase
	Doxorubicin, vincristine
	Vincristine, methylprednisolone, asparaginase
	Unspecified pediatric ALL protocol
	Stanford/NCOG protocol