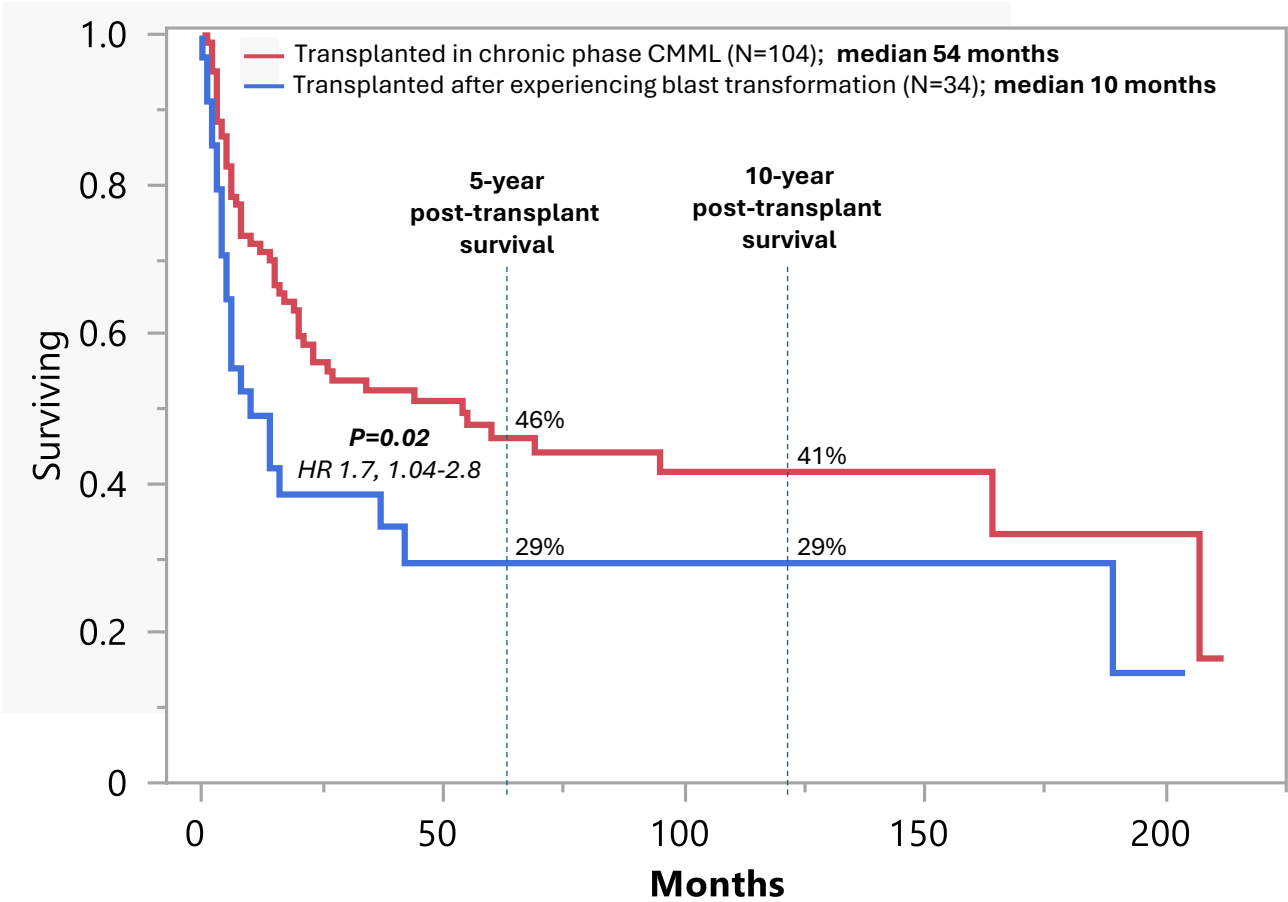
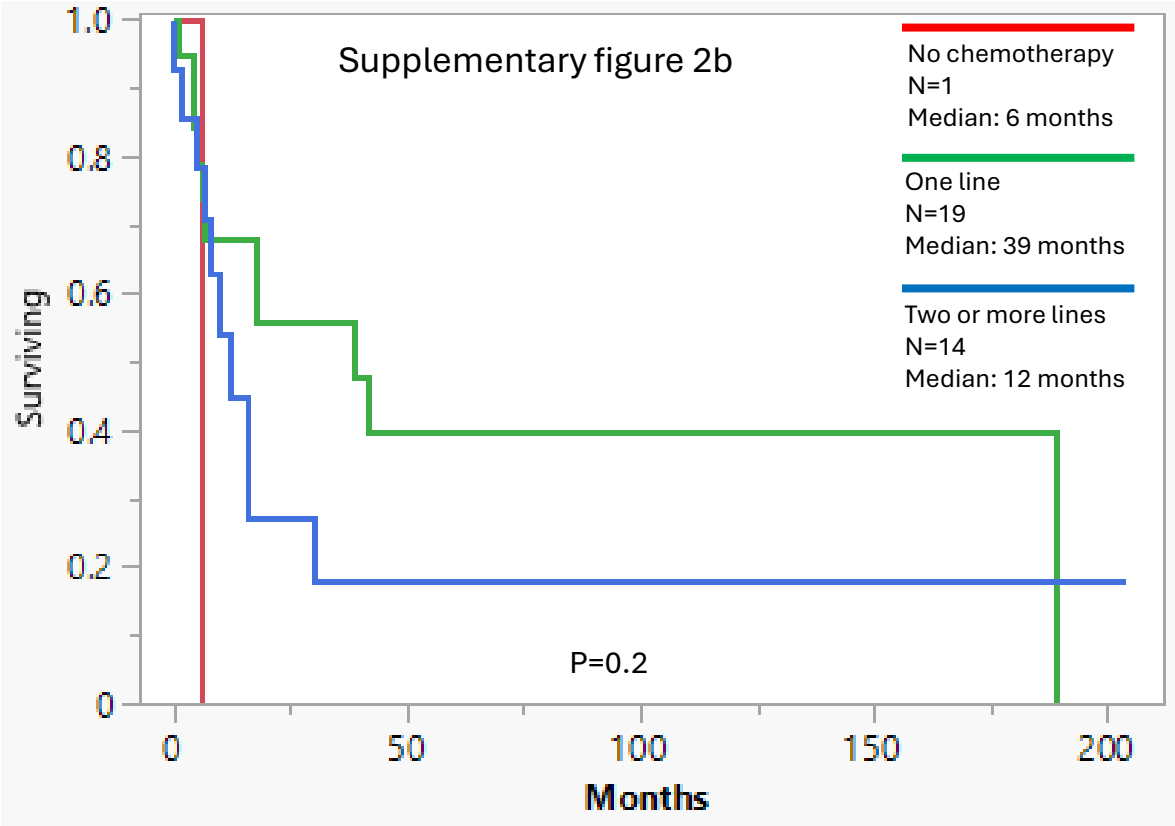
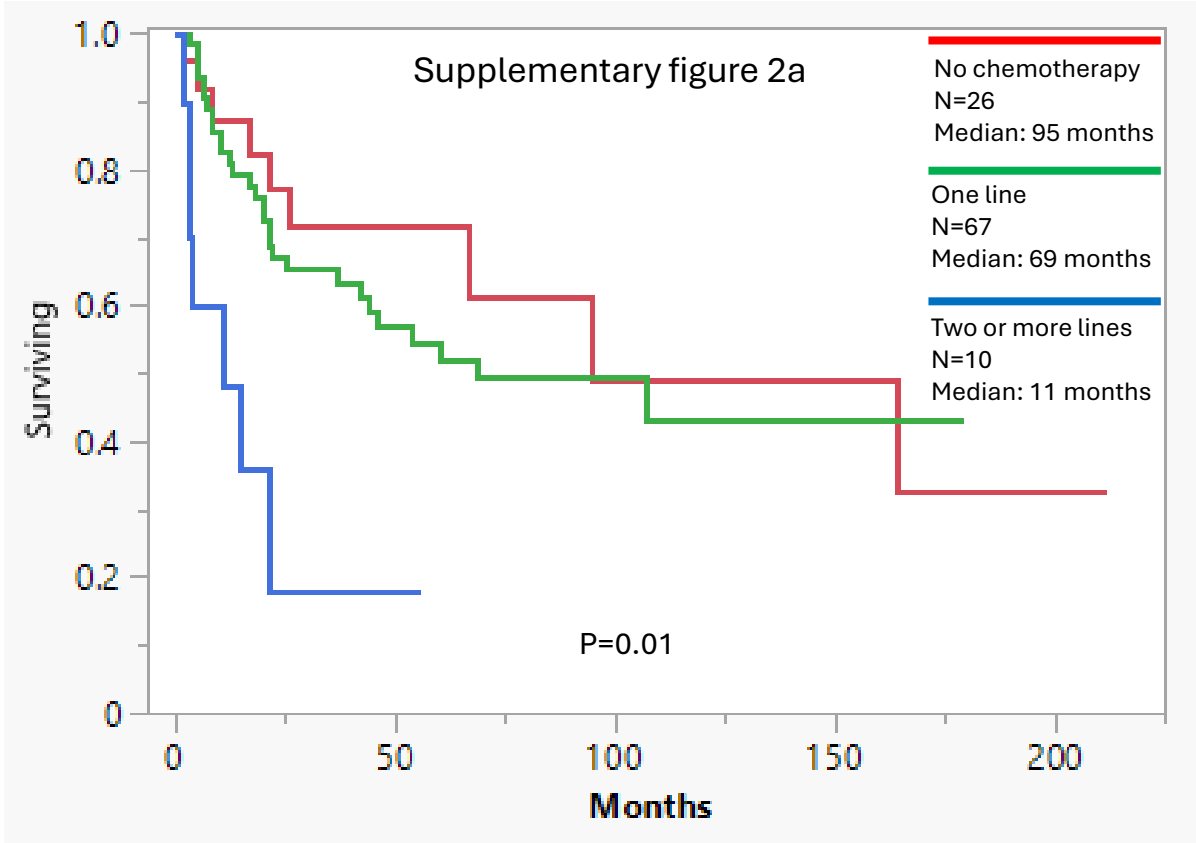


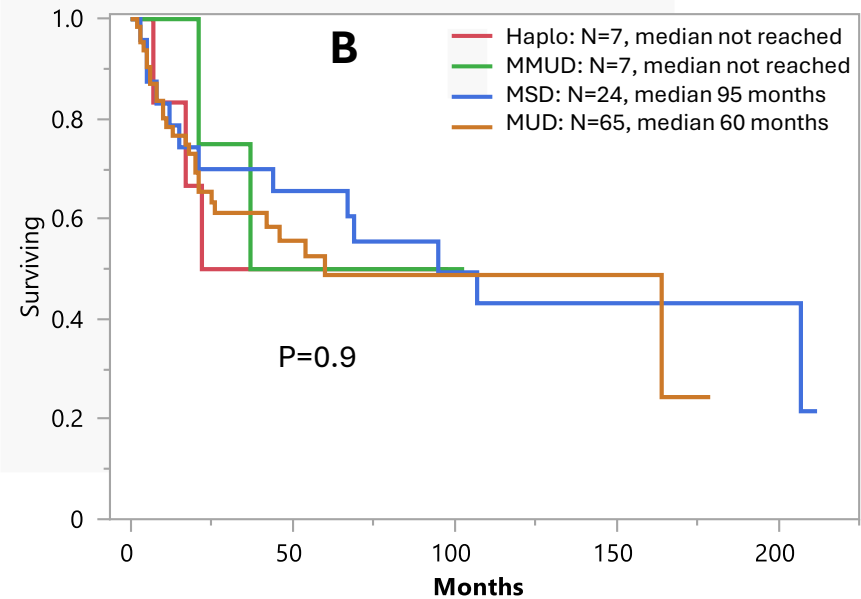
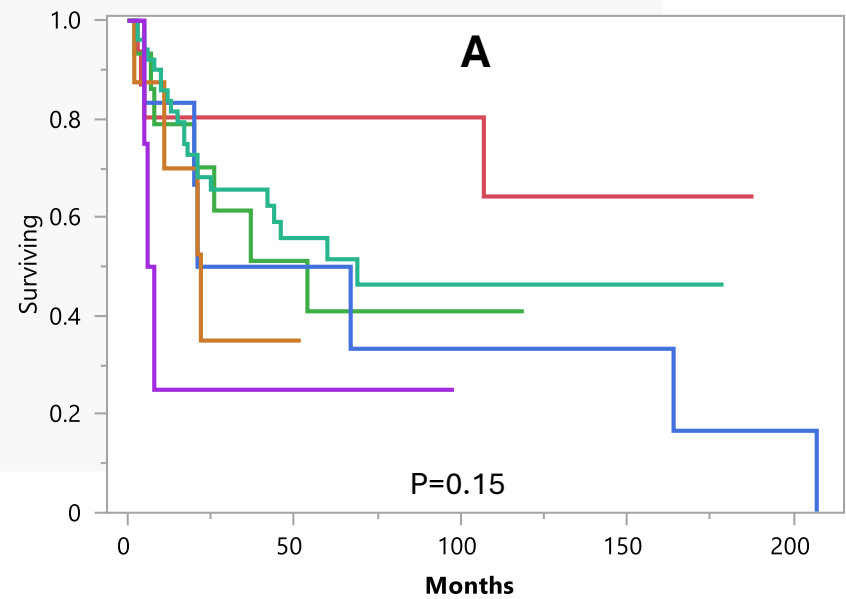
Supplementary figure 1: Post-transplant relapse-free survival in 138 Mayo Clinic patients with CMML who underwent allogeneic stem cell transplantation, stratified by pre-transplant history of blast transformation (BT)



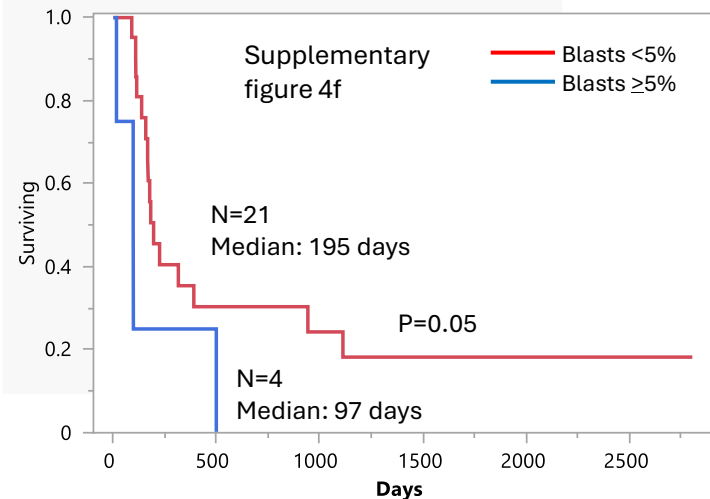
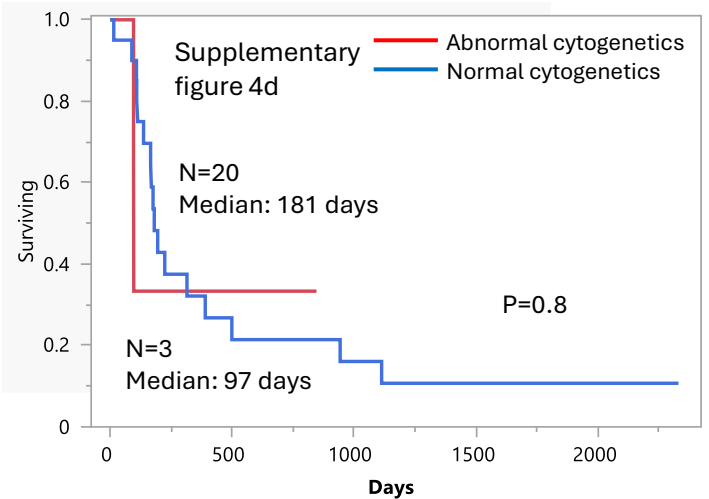
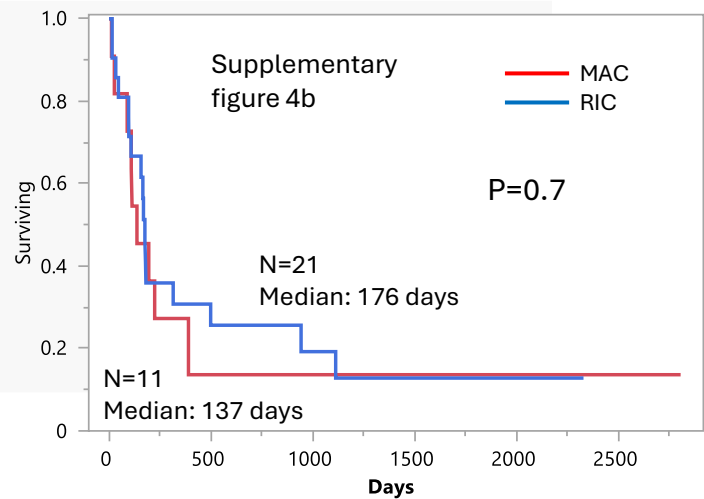
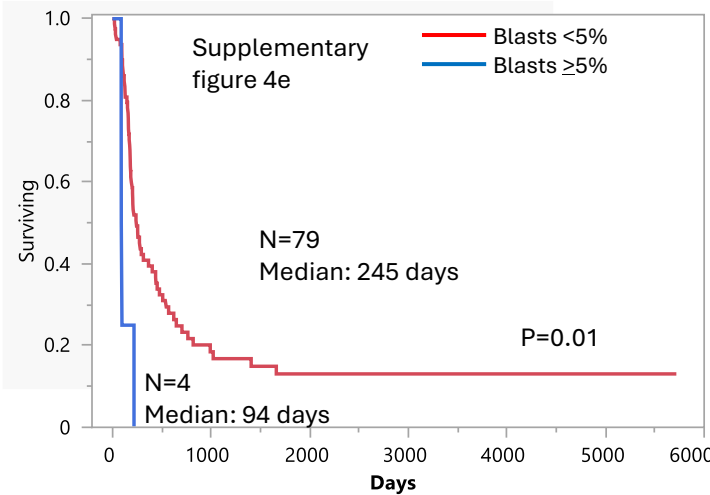
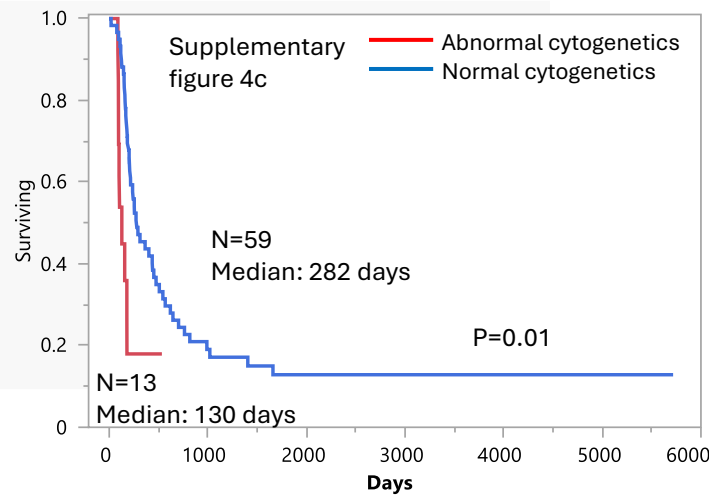
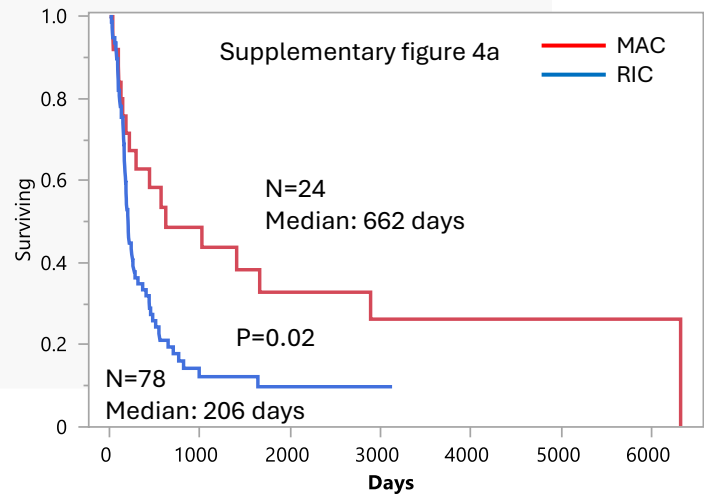
Supplementary figure 2: Post-transplant survival in 136 Mayo Clinic patients with CMML who underwent allogeneic stem cell transplantation, stratified by number of pre-transplant therapeutic lines in group A (figure 5a) and group B (figure 5b).



Supplementary figure 3: Post-transplant overall survival data in 104 Mayo Clinic patients with CMML who underwent allogeneic stem cell transplantation in chronic phase stratified by transplant related clinical factors including A) type and intensity of conditioning regimen, B) donor type



Supplementary figure 4: Graft versus host disease-free relapse-free survival in 132 Mayo Clinic patients with CMML who underwent allogeneic stem cell transplantation, stratified by conditioning intensity in group A (figure 4a) and group B (figure 4b), cytogenetics at day 100 post ASCT in group A (4c) and group B (4d), bone marrow blasts at day 100 post ASCT in group A (4e) and group B (4f).



*GRFS defined by absence of grade 3-4 acute GVHD, systemic therapy-requiring chronic GVHD, relapse, or death.

Supplementary figure 5: Group A stratified by mutations, karyotype or clinical risk factors at initial diagnosis and survival calculated from time of initial diagnosis

