

## SUPPLEMENTAL DIGITAL CONTENT

**Table S1 Baseline demographic and disease characteristics (safety population)**

	Patients ( <i>N</i> = 37)
Age [ <i>n</i> (y)]	
Mean (SD)	64.1 (12.82)
Median (range)	62 (40–93)
Sex [ <i>n</i> (%)]	
Female/Male	23 (62.2)/14 (37.8)
Race [ <i>n</i> (%)]	
White	31 (83.8)
Black/African American	2 (5.4)
Other	4 (10.8)
Ethnicity [ <i>n</i> (%)]	
Not Hispanic or Latino	26 (70.3)
Hispanic or Latino	7 (18.9)
Unknown	4 (10.8)
Body mass index (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	
Mean (SD)	25.99 (5.9)
Median (range)	25.1 (16.0–46.7)
Concomitant agents with risk of	
QT prolongation [ <i>n</i> (%)]	

Patients (N = 37)	
Known risk	
Ondansetron	11 (29.7)
Escitalopram	3 (8.1)
Levofloxacin	1 (2.7)
Possible risk	
Hydrocodone	12 (32.4)
Venlafaxine	1 (2.7)
Granisetron	1 (2.7)
Primary cancer site [n (%)]	
Breast	12 (32.4)
Ovary	7 (18.9)
Prostate	6 (16.2)
Lung	3 (8.1)
Colorectal	1 (2.7)
Other	8 (21.6)
ECOG performance status [n (%)]	
0	14 (37.8)
1	20 (54.1)
2	3 (8.1)

ECOG, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group; QD, once daily; SD, standard deviation.

**Table S2 Change from baseline in corrected QT interval predicted at mean steady state talazoparib maximum plasma concentration ( $C_{\max}$ ) (PK/PD analysis population)**

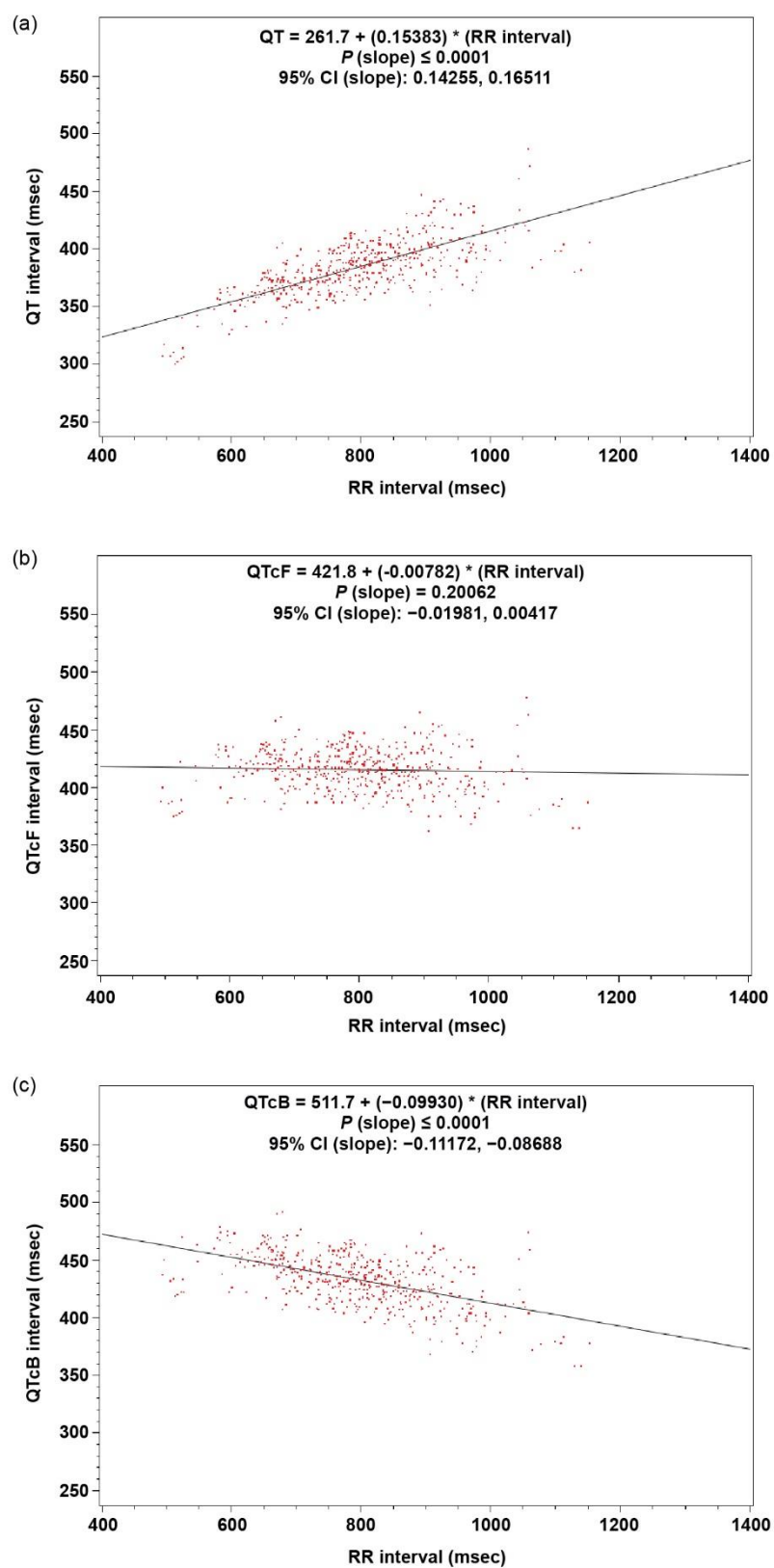
Talazoparib 1 mg QD				
QT correction	Mean $C_{\max}$	Predicted mean effect	Lower CI <sup>b</sup>	Upper CI <sup>b</sup>
method	(ng/ml)	at mean $C_{\max}$ <sup>a</sup> (msec)	(msec)	(msec)
QTcF	17.2	2.437	0.093	4.637
QTcB	17.2	2.086	-0.420	4.591

CI, confidence interval;  $C_{\max}$ , maximum plasma concentration; PD, pharmacodynamics; PK, pharmacokinetics; QD, once daily; QTc, QT interval corrected for heart rate; QTcB, QTc based on the Bazett's correction formula; QTcF, QTc based on the Fridericia's correction formula.

<sup>a</sup>Based on bootstrap methodology using percentile confidence intervals of 1000 replicates. Mean  $C_{\max}$  was 17,200 pg/ml on day 22 in subpopulation of patients without prior dose modifications.

<sup>b</sup>Lower/upper confidence interval = lower/upper two-sided 90% confidence interval (equivalent to one-sided upper 95% confidence interval). Linear mixed-effects models based confidence limit, based on bootstrap methods using percentile confidence intervals with 1000 replicates.

Fig. S1



Relationship between QT and QTc and RR intervals for QT interval (a), QTcF (b) and QTcB (c) using baseline data. Mixed-effects linear regression. CI, confidence interval; QTc, QT interval corrected for heart rate; QTcB, QTc based on the Bazett's correction formula; QTcF, QTc based on the Fridericia's correction formula.