Supplemental Table 1. Criteria for defining dose-limiting criteria

Toxicity	Criteria
Hematology	Grade 3 neutropenia for >7 consecutive days
	Grade 3 thrombocytopenia for >7 consecutive days
	Grade 4 thrombocytopenia
	Febrile neutropenia (ANC, including bands, $<1.0 \times 10^9$/L, fever ≥38.5°C)
Renal	Serum creatinine 2–3 × ULN for >7 consecutive days
	≥Grade 3 serum creatinine
Hepatic	Total bilirubin 2–3 x ULN for >7 consecutive days
	≥Grade 3 total bilirubin
	Grade 3 AST or ALT for >7 consecutive days
	Grade 4 AST or ALT
Cardiac—hypertension	Grade 4 (hypertensive crisis)
	Grades 2 or 3—only if the diastolic blood pressure does not stabilize to within 20 mmHg (or clinically acceptable range for that patient) of pretreatment (baseline) diastolic blood pressure, despite having used concomitant antihypertensive treatments for ≤7 days
Cardiac—other	≥Grade 3
Neurotoxicity	>1 CTCAE grade level increase for >7 consecutive days
Other adverse events	Grade 3 adverse events (excluding grade 3 elevations in alkaline phosphatase) which cause an inability to administer dovitinib for >7 consecutive days
	Grade 4 adverse events (excluding grade 4 elevations in alkaline phosphatase)
	≥Grade 3 vomiting or grade 3 nausea despite the use of standard anti-emetics
	≥Grade 3 diarrhea despite the use of optimal antidiarrheal treatments

Abbreviation: ANC, absolute neutrophil count; CTCAE, Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events; ULN, upper limit of normal.

[a]Adverse events not considered a dose-limiting toxicity include ≥grade 3 anemia (unless judged to be a hemolytic process secondary to study drug), ≥grade 3 lymphopenia (unless clinically significant), and ≥grade 3 hypercholesterolemia or hypertriglyceridemia. An adverse event must be clinically significant to define a dose-limiting toxicity.